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Citizen - Training In Russia

A New Cult Of Civic Cohesion

By Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, M. A. Ph. D

FROM early times the school has been used as an effective instrument for the realization of national objectives, and no matter what the ideals of a particular people have been the school has always been looked upon as the maker of citizens. History shows that nations have made their education a training for the attainment of things they valued most. Athens, valuing beauty, symmetry and harmony, both physical and intellectual, sought through her great teachers to cultivate a love of the true, the good, and the beautiful. Rome exalting law, authority and conquest, instructed her youth in oratory and skilled them in military tactics so that they might advocate the claims of law and introduce the Roman Eagles to the uttermost parts of the earth. Training in arms, loyal and gallant service to the king and devotion to whatever was noble, brave and courteous, composed the education of the age of chivalry, because they were the highest ideals of that period. Similarly, even to-day analysis of the broad trends of civic training would clearly show how education is controlled and directed for the realization of national ideals.

Experiment In Civic Cohesion

Russia's experiment in civic cohesion is the world's most noble example of an attempt to improvise a system of civic education. The most striking and impressive characteristic of the Soviet system is the conscious, systematic and orderly approach to the solution of the vast problem of constructing a new type of civic attitude on the ruins of an old regime. Following a revolution in which the political organization, the economic structure and the religious order of a thousand years were rudely overturned, the task of reconstructing out of this social debacle the new cult of civic cohesion was enough to have staggered the most unlimited ambition and imagination. Russia's method of finding a solution to this whole challenging problem presents therefore some of the most fascinating aspects of the riddle of citizenship in a modern State. And in no modern school system is so large a portion of its time devoted to the subject of civic training, and in no modern State is the instrument of education so consciously and consistently employed for bringing up the kind of citizens the State wants.

Citizen In Production

The Soviet State is organized for production, and naturally its citizen must be a "citizen in production." It is interesting to note that one of the principles of the Soviet election law is occupational representation: the citizen voting at the place of his work and as a worker of a particular category. Admission to certain institutions and position in others is conditioned on what is called "production and qualification" which supplements other qualifications, such as general education or technical knowledge; the candidate, in

fact is required to show that he or she has been engaged in actual production in industry or agriculture. It is clear, therefore, that with such emphasis on production, the State, if it is to realise its ideal, must organize, train and educate its citizen in production. Consequently, the programmes and methods of teaching in all grades of educational institutions provide for close contact with the process of production; from the earliest years the child is brought into actual productive activity within the limits of its ability. It is the aim so to organize even leisure that it will be usefully employed, and this means that even play is to be productive. The "propositional setting" for all activity has in mind either actual production or training for such. This emphasis on production follows in general from the socialist doctrine of Karl Marx which is the basis of the thinking of the political leaders in the Soviet Union. Only the producer may be a Soviet citizen, and the Soviet citizen must be a definite factor in the process of production. Consequently, one of the objectives of Soviet education is to train the young citizens on the principles of Karl Marx and turn out the producing type of citizen.

Other Objectives.

The present stage of Revolution represents the beginning of the "building of the socialist order," as a step to Communism. It is not claimed that even the first stage has been attained. Within and without hostile economic forces must be fought and conquered. The class struggle must therefore continue until victory is won. Although it is claimed that the socialist sector is gaining on the capitalistic, the need of continued and constant struggle is one of the political slogans. To this end, certain types of organizations are developed and promoted; and one of the methods of struggle is organization. The duty of the Soviet citizen is to participate wholeheartedly in organizations which in turn help to enforce the Soviet conception of citizenship. Hence the Soviet State realizes that her citizens must not only have the capacity to fall in line but also to work effectively as members of an organization. The second objective in civic education therefore is to train children as "organizationists" by teaching them to act in an organized way, just as workmen and peasants are helped and even compelled to become members of all kinds of organizations.

Collective Effort

Further, collectivist practices must develop if the struggle between the socialists and the capitalists is to result in victory for the socialists. Hence, collective effort in every-day economic activity is given every encouragement, and in some instances even special privileges. This being one of the national ideals, it has become the business of education to lead the child into collectivist methods in his school work and in his play. Even physical culture in Soviet Russia discourages selfish individualism. The future Soviet citizen in the process of training must be a collectivist. This, therefore, is the third objective in Soviet citizen training. In its economic policy, the Soviet Government is using the co-operative movement to combat private trade. The revival of

(Continued on Page 3.)

ANNOYANCE TO WORSHIPPERS

PLAY GROUND OPPOSITE TEMPLE

MUTUWAL HINDUS' PROTEST

The existence of a play-ground opposite the temple is causing annoyance to worshippers and interfering with their religious observances and that therefore the playground should be removed from that site is the text of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Executive of the Sarvananda Hindu Maha Sabha, held on the 11th instant at 4.30 p.m. at the Pillaiyar Temple Chattram, Mutuwal. Dr. M. J. Aappaswamy J. P., the president of the Sabha presided.

The Resolution

Mr. V. N. Somasundaram moved the following resolution:

"That the existence of a playground opposite the Hindu Temple at Watersmeet, Mutuwal, is creating immeasurable hardships and intolerable annoyance to the Hindus of Colombo who are worshippers at this temple as a result of the spirit displayed at a public Park of this nature by those who patronise it which hinders and disturbs the religious observances of the devotees. This Sabha therefore associate with other Hindu religious organisations in requesting the Municipal Council of Colombo to take immediate steps to remove the said playground from its present location so that the religious privileges of the Hindus as a section of His Majesty's loyal and peaceful subjects be not interfered with."

Mr. V. Nallathamby seconded and after some discussion the resolution was unanimously passed.

Mr. S. Subramaniam the Secretary, moved: "That in view of the fact that the worshippers at this temple are composed of a large section of the ratepayers of Colombo, this Sabha earnestly appeals to the Chairman and Members of the Colombo Municipal Council to move in this matter in securing for them undisturbed religious observance to which they are entitled."

Mr. S. Seladurai, seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON BOARD OF MINISTERS

Motion of Disapproval Before Congress Committee

A resolution expressing strong disapproval of Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike's motion of vote of censure on the Board of Ministers will be moved by Mr. J. N. Jendradasa at the Executive Committee meeting of the Ceylon National Congress to be held tomorrow.

The resolution of which notice has been given runs:

"The Executive Committee of the National Congress, while urging on Congress members in the State Council the necessity for consulting the Executive Committee before submitting to the Council important resolutions of a far reaching nature, expresses its strong disapproval of the motion of censure on the Board of Ministers of which notice has been given in the State Council by a member of the Congress. It is without the previous sanction of the Congress Executive."

Europeans And Ceylon Politics

NECESSITY FOR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION

Fear of Premature Self-Govt.

No thinking man or woman could deny the justice of the plea for self-government put forward by British Colonies, said Mr. J. D. Howe at the general meeting of Group 7 of the European Association of Ceylon, held on the 10th instant at Ratnapura. There was little to be gained, he said, by discussing the rights of a powerful nation against a weaker one. The trend of events today was towards the granting of more and more responsibility in the working of the affairs of their country to those who had been subjected to colonisation. There was an evolution, which it was wrong to oppose, but which should not be allowed to become an accomplished fact until such time as there was satisfaction that no retrogression would take place. The greatest disservice that a colonising power could do to the peoples colonised would be to allow the country to lapse into a state worse than that in which it was found. There should be satisfaction that there was real demand for self-government from the people as a whole and not merely from an educated minority, who at times were somewhat blinded by visions which obscured the facts of realities.

Source Of Danger

The speaker regarded the latter aspect of the case as of particular importance. The outstation groups were in the best position to judge from their proximity to the people of the extent of such a demand among the masses and evidence of such a demand would not be forthcoming on inquiry. Many would remember the old days of Crown Colony Government with an official majority when the Governor could really govern and when the people of the country had very little voice in the affairs of their country and that only through nominated representatives. They had seen the system abolished and today they had a system of Government, subject to certain essential safeguards by the elected representatives of the people. This was a very great step forward and was the logical outcome of a policy of gradual advancement. Some 14 years or so ago certain farsighted members of the European community, foreseeing the trend of events, had founded the European Association. They realised that under the old regime of Crown Colony Government there was little necessity for Europeans, as a whole, to take an active part in politics and they realised that as a natural result there was an apathy among their community which would be a source of danger when more and more power passed from the hands of the Governor into the hands of the Legislative Council.

Not Ripe for Self Government

It was clear that the time had come for Europeans to awaken to the fact that they would largely have to look after their own interests and it was known how vast those interests were. When a country was colonised the colonising power undertook a very heavy moral responsibility. It must undertake to govern the evolution of the weaker race so that, ultimately, it

SALT PRODUCTION IN THE NORTH

A FALL IN QUANTITY IN 1932

DAMAGE CAUSED BY RAIN

The quantity of salt produced in the various salterns in the Northern Division in 1932 had fallen much lower than in the previous year. The decrease is due to the damage caused by rains.

At Elephant Pass, 98,313 cwts. were obtained against 248,875 cwt in 1931; Chiviyateru yielded only 20,499 as against 46,832 in 1931. There was no collection of Salt at Vellapparavai in 1932 while 81,745 cwts were collected in 1931.

The administration report of the Department of Salt and Mineralogy for 1932, gives an account of the various salterns in the Northern Division.

Chiviyateru Saltern

This is a privately owned saltern 2 miles from Jaffna. The system of manufacture is nominally the same as at the Government Salterns except that no mechanical appliances are used. The rate paid for the salt is 35 cents per cwt. delivered in the temporary store.

In 1924 on account of the extremely dirty nature of the salt collected, some of which was pronounced by the Government Analyst to be unfit for human consumption, the pans were closed down by the order of Government. They were reopened in 1926, the manufacturers having undertaken to produce salt of reasonable quality. For a year or two this undertaking was carried out, but then the quality deteriorated. This year, as the result of closer supervision by the Salt Superintendent, a marked improvement in quality was effected.

The saltern supplies the Jaffna District, Mannar, and Mullaitivu.

The Government Agent, Jaffna, reports that preparation of the beds began in May and collection in June. The harvest was interrupted by rain after August 17 and the total collection was only 21,550 cwt. against 46,832 cwt. in 1931. The improvement in the quality of the salt collected was striking. It now compares favourably with that produced elsewhere in the Island.

In the November storm flood water rose above the level of the temporary stores and 981 cwt. of salt were dissolved. The Superintendent succeeded in saving the remainder.

Karanavai and Vellapparavai.

These are extensive lagoons in the central part of the peninsula. Sea-water finds its way into the lagoons at certain seasons and is impounded by

(Continued on Page 3.)

could be allowed to work out its destiny in conditions that permitted it to hold its own in the competition of modern life. The European community would be lacking in its duty towards the people of this Island were it to exult in self-government and assist it to be introduced before the Island was fully ready for it. In his opinion the Island was not yet ripe for full responsible Government. Now they had to consider another aspect of the Association and that was the importance that it would assume in the day when full self-government would be granted. They might yet be far off, but the European community should be ready for it.

All I can made goods are swadeshi and should be preferred to foreign goods wherever we can be satisfied with them. But where cottage industries of national importance are threatened by the competition of the power spindle and power-loom, it is our undoubted duty to throw the weight of our preference in favour of the product of hand labour. It would be a calamity of the first magnitude if the hand loom weavers should be gradually turned out of their present self-reliant occupation.

'NO CONFIDENCE IN MINISTERS'

Mr. Bandaranaike's Motion In Council

NO NEFARIOUS MOTIVE

Ministers Mouthpiece of Officials

In the State Council yesterday, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike moved the following resolution:

"That this House has lost all confidence in the Board of Ministers whose actions are calculated to diminish the prestige of the State Council, weaken the country's fight for reform of the Constitution and strengthen the Governor in exercising his reserve powers unreasonably."

Unfortunate Situation

Mr. Bandaranaike said the vast majority of the public had formed the impression that this Council was a force and that the members were there merely for certain personal advantages. He felt that that unfortunate situation had been created on account of the fact that the public were not told frankly and honestly what the position was. He refuted the allegation that he had introduced that motion with some nefarious personal motive.

He said that while there were on the Board of Ministers some whom they would be glad to elect to a reconstituted Board the majority of the Ministers were those who had been foisted into office with the help of a party and about whom he did not hesitate to say that they represented no shadow of a majority of opinion either in the country or in that House.

The Board of Ministers had degenerated into being the mouthpiece chiefly of the official element.

Salt Production In the North

(Continued from page 1)

bands near their entrances. In favourable seasons the brine condenses naturally till it becomes saturated and deposits salt. This is collected and transported by carts as early as possible to stores at Tondaimannar on the coast. The collectors are paid at the rate of 8 cents per cwt. at Karanavai and 9 cents at Vellapparavai.

Most of this salt is sold to traders at Beruwala who transport it by sea for sale in the surrounding district. Some of it is shipped to Colombo.

The Government Agent, Jaffna, reports that the usual preparations were made in June, but the August rains delayed the formation of salt, and only 706 cwt. were collected at Karanavai before the end of the season. There was no collection at all at Vellapparavai.

The November flood practically demolished the salt bungalow at Karanavai.

Mannar.

Natural salt occasionally forms in the dry season in the lagoons on the mainland near the Mannar causeway; if the formations are large enough they are collected.

Formally it was the custom to send labourers from Jaffna to collect salt at Mannar and to sell all the salt for consumption outside the district only. Mannar was supplied by boat with manufactured salt from Chiviyateru, which is distinct in appearance from the local salt. The possession of natural salt in the district therefore indicated illicit collection.

It is obviously uneconomical to despatch Mannar salt out of the district and supply it with Jaffna salt at Government expense unless illicit collection is thereby stimulated. It was therefore decided to dispense with transport from Jaffna and supply Mannar with locally collected natural salt. It remains to be seen whether any loss of revenue by illicit collection will result.

Formally the local population took no interest in salt collection and it

TOWN LIGHTING EXTENSION

MORE HOUSE CONNECTIONS

Current Charges To be Reduced

On a motion of Mr. S. Rajaratnam, the Jaffna Urban District Council considered the extension of the Electric lighting scheme. It was resolved to take up extension work as early as possible and to reduce the charges for current per unit to 45 cents as soon as the house connections reach 1000 or more.

Pursuant to notice Mr. Rajaratnam moved:

1. This Council requests the Chairman to extend as speedily as possible the following electric lighting extension as it is sure to bring in very many house connections.

(1) Jaffna—Kankasanturai Road to the limit of the U.D.C.

(2) Koddady Road to the end of Villunduv.

(3) Full length of Navanturai Road.

(4) Jaffna—Kandy Road to the limit of the U.D.C.

(5) Jaffna—Point Pedro Road to the limit of the U.D.C.

(6) Jaffna—Pa'ay Road to the limit of the U.D.C.

(7) Full length of the Beach Road.

(8) Full length of the Chundicully—Colombuturai Road.

(9) Other cross sections wherever there are enough of applications for house connection in any one of the sections.

ii. That a light be placed opposite every lane (if necessary aerial) in the Roads that are already electrically lighted and are to be extended hereafter.

iii. With the object of inducing more house connections this Council resolves that the charges for current per unit be reduced to 45 cents as soon as the house connections reach 1000 or more."

Some more streets were included in the list for extension of the lighting.

Mr. Rajaratnam said that as the lighting scheme was a paying one, they should push on with it as speedily as possible. The Council had a depreciation fund of Rs. 20,000 which could be utilised for the purpose. Their electric plant was a new one and as such, the depreciation fund would not be needed in the near future. With that amount they could extend four miles and that would bring the Council a fairly good revenue. They could also save Rs. 6000 now spent on oil lamps.

The motion was duly seconded and carried unanimously.

Grant Assessment For Schools

BOARD OF EDUCATION SUR- COMMITTEE TO REPORT

At a meeting of the Board of Education held on Saturday, June 10th, the question of applying the proposed flat rate of Managers' contribution both to new appointments to, and to existing teachers in assisted schools, was considered. A sub-committee was appointed to investigate this suggestion and report to the Board. The Chairman said he would recommend that no further action be taken in connexion with the new scheme for assessment of grant pending the result of this investigation.

was necessary to send labour from Jaffna to collect salt at Mannar. There appears to be no difficulty at present in procuring local labour.

The salt collected was of fair quality and will no doubt improve as the collectors acquire experience.

The Assistant Government Agent, Mannar, reports that salt formed in five oads and a total of 8,815 cwt. was collected. Out of this 6,511 cwt. were sold outside the district and the balance retained for local consumption. He considers that it will be possible to start a new local industry which will provide occupation at a time when it is most required. Some scientific development of the resources of this district is desirable.

THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Mr. Mac Donald Springs Surprise

WAR DEBTS

A Subject of First Rate Importance

Mr. Cordell Hall, the United States Secretary of State who leads the United States delegation to the World Economic Conference told a press representative at Plymouth "We shall not go outside the details of the agenda of the World Economic Conference. We shall not discuss Britain's payment of War Debts due on June 15th."

A Surprise

But Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who presided on the Conference which opened on the 12th with the King's speech sprang a surprise by alluding in his address to the thorny question of War Debts.

He said that the subject of War Debts was one of first rate importance. The Conference was not constituted in such a way as to enable it to consider and settle that matter. "But," said the Premier, "the War Debts question must be dealt with before every obstacle to a general recovery has been removed. And it must be taken up without delay by the nations concerned."

"Lausanne has to be completed, and this vexed question settled once and for all in the light of present world conditions."

"This conference is a sequel to the work done at Lausanne last year, when by a conditional Agreement on how to deal with War Debts and Reparations Europe was saved from an immediate financial collapse."

The Ceylon University

The Ceylon University was the subject of discussion at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee for Education. It was decided to appoint a subcommittee to go into the question of the establishment of a modified University and to report to the Committee in two weeks.

The Hindu Board of Education.

The monthly meeting of the Committee of the Hindu Board of Education was held on Sunday the 11th instant at 10 a. m.

Present, Messrs. S. Candiah (Vice-President) O. K. Swaminathan, B. A., K. Aiyadurai, S. Rajaratnam (General Manager), V. Sasupathipillai and Dr. A. Kandiah (Secretary).

After the minutes of the last Committee meeting were read and confirmed, the Committee scrutinised the monthly statement of accounts for May and the correspondence which were tabled.

The Committee thankfully accepted the conveyance of the lands of Vadali adappi and Manthuvil schools from Messrs Arunasala Sastri and S. Nallamapanar and others.

The Committee considered the damage caused to the Moosala North school. It was decided to re-build it at once. It was also decided to plaster Chulipuram school buildings at once.

Maravampulo school is to be provided with half-walls and cemented floor early.

After reading the correspondence regarding Vaddukkudi Thiruganar-sambanda Vidyasalai, a sub-committee consisting of Messrs S. Candiah (Vice-President), P. Rajaratnam (General Manager) and Mr. O. K. Swaminathan, B. A., was appointed to report on the matter to the next meeting.

It was decided to hold a special meeting of the Board of Directors on Wednesday the 14th instant at 4 p. m. at Parameswara College.

ALLEGED CHILD MURDER

STRANGLING TO DEATH?

Informant Taken into Custody.

An inquest was held on Tuesday by Mr. S. Ayampillai, Coroner, on the body of a 58-day old child, alleged to have been strangled to death by a woman Annappillai residing in Oaddumadam lane. Information of this alleged incident was given to the authorities by one Paramu Arumugam of Karaitivu who is said to be living with a mistress of his at Oaddumadam. At the inquest, the allegations were found to be false, the child having died of natural causes. The informant has been taken into custody by the Police.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

TELLIPPALAI V. C. ELECTIONS

Sir,— Your readers are perhaps aware of the fact that the Tellippalai Village Committee elections are fixed for the 24th instant. Many people living in the villages of the Tellippalai Parish are being duped by those who aspire for the chairmanship of the Village Committee, because the former do not know what they ought to know about the constitution or composition of the Village Committee nor are they conversant with the right method of electing members on the day of the election. It is a well known fact that on account of faulty methods adopted in the election of members of the Village Committee, many inefficient men succeed in getting themselves elected as members and chairman, while really capable men do not have even the privilege of being elected members. Under these conditions one can easily imagine how utterly inefficient men are sometimes elected as Chairmen of Village Committees.

We know well what a lot of unpleasantness and quarrels occur among the people during the election. It is the duty of the educated men of the place to put a stop to all kinds of mischief during elections. There are some men in our country who for fear of offending those who aspire for chairmanship fail miserably in discharging their legitimate duties. Under these circumstances, it is ridiculous for our people to clamour for self-Government. If a country is to have true progress, every person living in it should perform his duties without caring for anybody's ill-feeling and regardless of consequences.

The 24th of June will afford to those who live in other villages, an excellent opportunity of judging the good sense of the people of Tellippalai Parish. If men of education and experience living at Tellippalai are truly patriotic, they are sure to elect only those persons as members who have all the qualifications necessary for such members. If they do so, they will set a great example to those who live in other villages. If the people of Tellippalai take an indifferent attitude in regard to the election, one can easily imagine what the result is likely to be.

Although there are about three weeks more yet for the election, those who aspire for Chairmanship and others interested in them have already begun to visit the voters from house to house and persuade them to give their votes only to those members nominated by them.

As a matter of fact, the election of the members and the Chairman are entirely in the hands of some of the so called influential people of the place, whose speech and action are not based on any sound principles. If one who wishes to become chairman happens to be an inefficient man, it is but natural that he will try to get more inefficient men elected as members, as otherwise he cannot carry

MAHATMAJ'S HEALTH

Medical Board To Examine

CONDITION SATISFACTORY

Weight Steady At 88³/₄ lbs.

Poona, June 12.

The Medical Board, consisting of Bombay and Poona doctors, who used to attend on Mr. Gandhi during the fast, will examine him on Wednesday. It is learnt that whether or not Mr. Gandhi can take part in political discussions immediately will depend upon the doctors' report.

Dr. Ansari is expected to arrive here on Thursday. But it is stated that nothing is known definitely regarding the arrival of other Congress leaders.

Mr. Gandhi maintains a steady condition. A slightly disappointing feature to-day however was that his weight showed no increase over yesterday's as expected. His general condition continues to be satisfactory.

Dr. Purshottam Patel will be examining Mr. Gandhi to-morrow morning in the usual course.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who was ill during the last three days, is better to-day.

Slow Progress.

Poona, June 13

Dr. Purshottam Patil examined Mr. Gandhi this morning and stated that the rate of Mr. Gandhi's progress was slow as compared with what was observed during the first two or three days after the fast. His weight, he stated, was steady at 88³/₄ lbs. (Hindu)

Wedding At 'Paranakuti'.

MR. DEVADAS GANDHI'S FORTHCOMING WEDDING

Poona, June 11,

Miss Laxmi Rajagopalachari who is to wed Mr. Devadas Gandhi, arrived here this morning along with her father, brother and sister. They were received at the station by Mr. Mahadev Desai and others.

It is now definitely understood that the wedding is to take place on the 16th at "Paranakuti" in Mr. Gandhi's presence. The wedding promises to be a quiet affair. The party visited Mr. Gandhi.

on the work of the Village Committee smoothly with them. Very often it happens that some of the most efficient men in the country are not elected even as members. They may not wish to become members, but it is our duty in the interest of the country to elect them as members. They should also feel it their duty to give their consent for election as members, so that they may thereby safeguard the interests of their village.

As has been already stated, the 24th of June is a very important day, as on that day the people of Tellippalai will have to undergo a severe test in regard to their common sense, moral courage, self-respect and impartiality. If men of education and experience fail in their duty on that day, they will undoubtedly be indirectly responsible for the consequences. It is therefore hoped that the people of Tellippalai will elect only those persons as members who are generally admitted to be qualified for membership. If this is conscientiously done there is absolutely no doubt that the election of the Chairman will automatically be done in the proper way.

Yours etc.

JUSTICE.

Citizen-Training In Russia

(Continued from page 1)

and further growth of the co-operative movement within the last decade is to a very large extent the result of this emphasis on collectivism in the Soviet conception of citizenship.

Mass Activity

The building of the socialistic order is an important objective of the Revolution and is a revolutionary task in the very nature of the case. But the problems to be met and solved are the prosaic ones of everyday production. These tasks do not represent a more exciting or a more inspiring kind of activity than was the seizure of power or the suppression of opposition or the driving out of internal and foreign enemies. The heroic period of the Revolution has passed, and the movement has reached a more important, though less dramatic, stage in its progress. But enthusiasm and even a certain kind of heroism, is considered necessary to carry on what is constantly interpreted as a struggle between opposing ideas. There is still the need to fight for the principles of the Revolution. And mass activity is now emphasized for the attainment of the goal, and the revolutionary leaders insist that for the masses the measure of any achievement is precisely the extent to which it comes as the result of the activity of the masses. So the State calls for mass activity in the direction of the aims of the Revolution. Hence the fourth objective in the training of the Soviet citizen is to turn out "revolutionary activist."

Freedom Of Worship

Although freedom of worship exists under the Soviets, the church has been removed from all contact with education. The imparting of religious training in organized classes to minors is a criminal offence. Religious Associations registered under Soviet law are forbidden to exercise any "administrative functions," which presumably means that they can exist only for the purpose of worship and cannot engage in any kind of social service activity. The Soviet constitution established freedom of both religious and atheistic propaganda, and the governmental authorities insist that the Soviet Government takes an absolutely neutral stand with respect to religious belief and atheism. On the other hand, the members of the ruling Communist party must be active atheists, and organizations working under the Communist party among the young people and children are also militantly atheistic. These are the materialists, young and old, already produced. At the same time, there is the constant effort to keep alive the spirit of revolution; revolutionary activism and the heroism of struggle are basic elements in the moral side of training of the present and future citizens.

(Hindu).

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