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# THE Hindu Organ.

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JAFFNA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1950

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## RUSSIAN UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

### The Worker's Son Has No Equality Of Opportunity

ADDRESSING the Cambridge University Labour Club recently, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, gave a detailed account of the life of the Russian University student. "It seems to me", he observed, "that these facts ought to be known and are worth pondering over".

These are extracts from Mr. Morrison's speech.

THERE is something inspiring in the thought that at a University like this men and women are free to range over the whole field of knowledge and thought, and to think and write on it without let or hindrance. But this freedom of enquiry and thought would not be worth very much if access to it were limited to a selected or privileged minority, and I rejoice, to know that young men and women who show the ability to profit by a University education are now enabled to come to our Universities in large and increasing numbers.

It was not like that in earlier years when the way to the University was to be born with parents who had the means and interest to send you there, and those who made the mistake of being born without those means had very little chance of a University education.

Cambridge not only draws students from all classes of people, but also from all over the world. I expect you take it for granted to have Scandinavians, Frenchmen, Americans, Australians, Africans and Indians sitting side by side with you here as overseas scholars have done for hundreds of years. But this scholastic freedom of thought and movement is something which could easily be blotted out. You may notice, for instance, that you do not meet any Soviet Russian students at lectures or at meetings. That is not because they would not be welcome here. It is just because their Government dare not let them come.

It struck me the other day how little attention we give to those thousands of students in Russia on whom the last issue of peace or war may depend, and I have taken some trouble to get the facts for you about how the Russian student lives and how the world is likely to look to him. The ordinary Russian boy or girl attends for seven years

what we would call an elementary school with free education. To get to a University, however, it is necessary to stay on a further three years at school and for this fees must be paid, only outstanding students being awarded Government stipends. As earnings in Russia are so low only a few economically privileged families can afford to pay for their children's education after 14.

The lucky Russian student whose parents can afford this burden has still a number of hoops to go through before he can get into the University. He must produce:

- (1) an autobiographical character of himself;
- (2) a certificate of completed 10-year education;
- (3) his internal passport;
- (4) three photographs;
- (5) documents relating to his military service.

If all of these correspond to the details about him in the possession of the Special Committee of the University, in other words the Secret Police, and also provided he passes a medical examination he can expect to be admitted, but only if he can pass an entrance examination showing among other things that he has formed the correct political ideas at school. For instance, he will find in the Handbook for Entrants (1948 Edition) the following warnings: "A profound and full acquaintance must be shown by candidates with the outstanding models of Soviet literature and the important guiding documents on literary questions—the Ordinance of the Communist Party Central Committee on literary questions and Zhdanov's report on the journals *Zvezda* and *Leningrad* this is one of the principal requirements in conducting examinations in literature."

If he is doing history—and here I quote again—"particu-

(Continued on page 4)

## STATUTORY BOARD TO MANAGE HINDU TEMPLES

### Special Committee Recommendations

The Special Committee on Hindu Temporalities under the chairmanship of Mr. K. Kanagaratnam M. P. submitted its recommendations to the Minister of Home Affairs Saturday last.

#### Main Suggestion

A statutory Board of 7 representatives of religious associations has been recommended to function as the body to manage Hindu Temples and Endowments. The Chairman of the Board shall be a Hindu of Civil status.

A Hindu Education Fund for the advancement of the Hindu Religion for the training and education of priests, and the establishment of Hindu educational institutions is another recommendation.

The Commissioner will administer the Fund.

#### Register of Temples

The Committee also recommends the promulgation of an ordinance in order to require all temples to be registered.

#### Commissioner of Temporalities

Yet another recommendation is the appointment of a Commissioner of Hindu Temporalities who will be Chairman of the Board to be nominated by the Minister.

The Commissioner shall be a public officer of Civil Service status and not less than 10 years' service and a Hindu.

#### Individual Temples Left Alone

The Committee does not propose interfering with the existing state of affairs of individual temples unless worshippers at such temples bring to the notice of the board any acts of mismanagement, misuse of temple funds.....

#### No Interference with Religious Practice

The Hindu Temporalities Board will in no way interfere with the religious practices but will only deal with the temporal affairs of the Temples. Government will only have general superintendence over the administration of temple funds without



THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

any intervention in purely religious matters.

#### Legislation on Temple Entry

The Committee feels legislation is inevitable on animal sacrifice and temple entry, these matters being merely customs and usages that have grown around religion but would leave the matter of legislation to be brought up in Parliament by the Representatives of the people.

The committee appeals to Hindus to rise above their prejudices and move with the changing world in effecting the necessary changes in the social system. Pointing out that India, the home of the Hindu religion, has effected far-reaching changes and completely wiped out "untouchability" by statutory powers in the Indian Constitution, the committee says Ceylon cannot afford to lag behind India in these matters

#### "Cat's Eyes" For Safer Night Cycling

A simple but ingenious device which will make for greater safety in night cycling has been developed by a Smethwick (Birmingham) firm. The product of 18 months' research and experiment, it is a "cat's-eye" pedal attachment.

The "cat's-eye"—similar to those used in road signs—is mounted in a metal clip which can be easily fitted to the cycle pedal. These reflectors, which cost 3 sh. (Rs.2) for a set of four, are manufactured in various colours and are durable and rust-proof.

## PERCEPTION OF ULTIMATE VALUES

### God In Man Is The Real Man

W. M. Dixon says in his Gifford lectures: "I am less enamoured of truth than of beauty. Beauty I know, or think I know, when I meet with it. Of truth I am never so sure. And if I could spend the course of everlasting time in a paradise of varied loveliness I do not fancy my felicity would be greatly impaired if the last secret of the universe were withheld from me". There is much truth in his view though it is not fully and absolutely true. Beauty is the aspect of Being which we can early and easily see and comprehend and enjoy. We see and enjoy goodness next. Truth is difficult to see and know and enjoy. The senses play the primary part in the quest of Goodness. Reason plays the primary part in the quest of Truth.

But there is a deeper unitary principle of which Beauty, Goodness and Truth are a triple manifestation — triple

By

K. S. Ramaswami Sastri

but yet unitary. The Indian system of thought call it Satchidananda or even more laconically Ananda of Bliss. It is this Bliss which is at the heart and core of things which manifests itself as Beauty to the senses, as Goodness to the Heart and as Truth to reason. As Sir William Watson says: "Song is not Truth nor wisdom but the rose upon Truth's lips, the light in Wisdom's eyes."

#### Building Life

Religion is penultimately the perception of the ultimate values, viz: Beauty and Goodness and Truth, and ultimately the realization of Ananda. We must build our whole life from within—from the centre. In one sense we must keep religion apart from life. This means that theology should not be intruded into our common life which we share with others. But in another sense we must follow religion to permeate life. This means that our sense of the ultimate values should not merely rule our inner life but rule also our outer life which we live individually and which we share in common with others. W. M. Dixon says well: A religion which is to live, most would say, must be filled into the whole system of the believer's thought, directing as well as inspiring his every decision,

both public and private. It should provide him with a touchstone, a way of looking at nature, the world and himself which harmonises his ideas and meets his daily requirements. The principles of a man's religion should be in the most intimate relation with his secular occupations and undertakings, and these principles so clearly defined as to assist and support all his judgments."

#### Real Values

Man is an animal in his physical structure but is above his animal cousins in his metaphysical mental structure. He is the only animal that stands erect and can lift his eyes to the stars. He alone has the prerogative of speech. He alone is capable of abstract ideas and concepts and feels at home in a supernatural and supranatural world of eternal values. Such values as justice, beauty, goodness, truth, bliss, etc. are what appeal most to his innermost nature. In short, the same human spirit shines in all human beings and the same eternal infinite supreme God is enthroned in all human spirits. The god in Man is the real man, and the Divine and Eternal Values are the only real and supreme values in life.

—The Vision.

#### Prayer For Moral Strength

Ask not God for things that pass away.  
 Your prayer be attuned to one strain:  
 'O God, grant me strength to bear my cross,  
 With Thy light overhead,  
 Thy love in my heart.

—Swami Ramdas.

#### Peace Patrol Commission

The U. N. General Assembly named the following countries to serve on the Peace Patrol for the next two years: China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Iraq, Israel, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sweden, Russia, Britain, the United States and Uruguay. To serve on the "Collective Measures Committee" the Assembly appointed Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Egypt, France, Mexico, the Philippines, Turkey, Britain; the United States, and Yugoslavia.

## NOTICE

The office of the Hindu Organ and Intusathanam and of the Saiva Prakasa Press will be closed for Deepavali on Thursday the 9th inst.

There will be no issue of the Hindu Organ and Intusathanam on 10-11-50.

MANAGER.



## Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1950

## Treasure These Thoughts

Forget each kindness that you do  
As soon as you have done it;  
Forget the praise that falls to you,

The moment you have won it:  
Forget the slander that you hear.  
Before you can repeat it.

Forget each slight, each spite,  
each sneer  
Wherever you may meet it

DISCRIMINATION  
IN D. A.

THE BITTERNESS THAT HAS been caused by the delay in arriving at a decision on the question of an enhanced payment of dearness allowance to Government employees has been made irritatingly annoying by the Finance Minister's recommendations that the unfortunate hand-to-mouth group in the lowest rung of Public Service is to be left to the mercies of chill penury while the fortunate bank-to-estate class in the topmost step is to be provided more for their life of luxury. The Finance Minister who has had to deal with a discontented Public Service in the face of threatened strikes, has certainly devoted much time and labour towards framing a scheme of cost-of-living allowance with a view to removing as much of the cause for murmur as the public purse would allow. But in his anxiety to keep the total cost of additional payment within reasonable financial limits, Mr. J. R. Jayawardene has erred on the side of unfairness by taking only a passing view of the plight of the underdog. The payment of the dearness allowance was first confined only to the lowest paid officers because it was that particular class of employees which was pressed hard by the prohibitive increase of cost of living and was in dire need of immediate governmental assistance. The Finance Minister seems to have lost sight of the very group whose pitiable plight had first aroused the sympathetic attention of the Government. The incidence of cost of living is always greater on the poorer classes than on the more favoured.

A great responsibility has been cast on the Cabinet

to remove an invidious discrimination in the payment of Dearness Allowance to Government employees. The meeting of the Cabinet fixed for Wednesday should not only come to a decision on the general question of enhanced payment of D. A. but also provide for the equitable scaling of the allowance taking into consideration the least favoured class of employees who toil and sweat throughout the day to eke out a bare living.

## DELIGHTFUL DEEPAVALI

To our readers, we offer a word of comment on the special significance attached to the *Saiharthasi* day in *Aipasi*. Don new clothes by all means, but pause for a while to know why this particular day came to be chosen for religious observance and how. Then search your heart whether you have satisfied your conscience that the day has been observed in the desired manner. The puranic story tells us of the destruction of an *Asura* on this historic day. An *Asura* is but an embodiment of evil thoughts, speech and action. And if traditional custom has been trained in the observance of this significant day it must have been to rejoice over the triumph of righteousness over evil. No day is more fitting than the Deepavali Day for all evil habits to be relegated to the limbo of forgotten things.

The rejoicing takes the form of delightful illumination reminding us of the need for the light of knowledge to dispel the darkness of ignorance. The Deepavali Day would therefore be most fittingly celebrated if those who observe it make an effort to infuse real religious feeling into the minds of the people by themselves showing by example the correct way of performing the religious details.

## Korean Front

## Red Troops in Difficulty

Though Chinese and North Korean troops have been staking hard at allied troops on three fronts the U. N. defence lines have been stiffened and the Red Troops are breaking off contact.

## Common Defence Against Communism

President Truman describing the Communist threat as a continuing menace has called upon the nations of the world to oppose strength with strength.

"The leaders of Communist imperialism have chosen to follow the path of aggression. The common defence of free nations was more than a military matter for upholding spiritual values" concluded the President.

## Contraband Seized By Customs Men

A change in the weather conditions appears to have forced a vallam with one woman and thirtyone men, illegal immigrants and, contraband goods into the 'arms' of the Customs Launch Lynx at midnight on Sunday.

The vallam which was for Mathagal had to alter its course owing to heavy weather.

In the dark, the vallam was not visible and was nearly rammed by the launch but the alarm raised by immigrants saved it from disaster but aroused the suspicions of the customs men.

Mr. de Silva, the Preventive, immediately boarded the vallam and found out the occupants to be illegal immigrants transporting contraband goods which include bales of beedi and textiles.

The Lynx towed the vallam to Kayts harbour where the customs authorities too charge of the contraband goods while the immigrant were handed over to the police.

## TIBETAN FRONT

## Lhasa Threatened

Chinese Communist columns are marching deep into Tibet in 4 columns one column is within 60 miles of the Tibetan Capital Lhasa.

Some sources say that the country had 'almost entirely gone over to china'.

Panchen Lama who has the support of the Chinese claiming to be the spiritual leader of 3,000,000 Tibetans, is said to have captured the Tibetan Government. For Settlement

The Reformist section led by Sawong Lama is said to be aiming at an early settlement with Communist China.

The new group prefer Chinese rule in Tibet, want the Tibetan army to be reorganised by Chinese military advisers and agitate for land reform.

## Education Day At Palay Trg. College

The Palay Training College intends organising an "Education Day" to be observed on Saturday November 11th from 9 A. M to 9 P. M.

The purpose of this day is to present to the Teachers and Parents of Jaffna what modern apparatus methods and text books could be used in the teaching of Primary School Children. The Special Conference on Primary Education arranged for this day, it is hoped will help to bring the subject within the focus of attention of Practising Teachers (mainly past students).

## Attitude Towards Children

## Dislike Leads To Difficulties

Only those who like the children they care for can do anything worth while with them. The mother, relative, teacher, child leader who dislikes a child should try either to overcome his dislike or break contacts with him, for any association under that condition is bound to be a bitter failure.

Children feel the attitude of those about them. That cannot be hidden, no matter how much one tries. When a child feels he is not liked he retreats from that person in resentment. In defence against him, he will behave badly and so increase the dislike, and in consequence, the wild behaviour.

indeed more often the association must some time. It duty of the older under his attitude, the reason for his determine to do but it. "The way he irritates me no little boy's mother, his eyes, scornful, makes me so mad I

reason for that look. Hence this child has with this mother has taught him that she does not like him and that she tries to hide it and fails. The only way that look can be wiped from the child's eyes is an honest about-face attitude that indicates that a mistake has been made and corrected. Just as soon as a child feels he is accepted, liked, he will turn to the one who is warming his spirit with affection and things will be peaceful between them.

## Teacher's Duty

Sometimes a teacher feels he cannot like a pupil in his class. It is his duty to teach this child and he knows he cannot do so unless he likes him and so allows the child to like him. He must analyse his feeling, search for the

## Literacy In India

Eighteen per cent of India's total population is literate, according to an estimate of the Government of India for 1949. This shows an increase of 3.4 per cent over the figures recorded for the 1941 census according to which 22.6 per cent of the men, six per cent of the women or 14.6 per cent of the total population was literate.

According to the estimate for Part A and Part C States, Delhi, with 31.6 per cent literacy, stands first, with Coorg (30.5 per cent) coming second, Bihar (11 per cent) has the lowest literacy, while Uttar Pradesh (11.1 per cent) just above The figures for other States are: Assam (17.9), West Bengal (22.5), Bombay (29.5), Madhya Pradesh (14.7), Madras (21.5), Orissa (14.1), Punjab (17.0) and Ajmer-Merwara (20.4).

As regards former Indian States while figures for 1949 are not available according to the 1941 census the C. P. States (4.8 per cent) had the lowest literacy while Travancore (56.1 per cent) had the highest literacy Cochin coming second (41.7 per cent). Baroda the third State, is far down with 27.1 per cent.

cause of it and work toward liking him. It can be done.

Strange as it may seem, it is possible for an adult in whatever

relation to a child, to actively dislike him and build up a wall of hate between himself and the child. "The impudent brat, I told him to take his feet off the chair and he grinned at me, slowly took his feet off, and just as slowly as he could go went out of the room still grinning at me over his shoulder. I could have skinned him."

A mature person does not have such feelings and consequently no such attitude toward a child. That sort of thing indicates prolonged childhood, misunderstanding of the right relationship between children and their elders. You have to like the children before you can live or work with them. That should not be difficult for any mature person.

(Angelo Patri in the Hindu)

## 'Part Of Our Individual Thinking'

## Nehru's Tribute To Shaw

"We can hardly grieve for the passing away of Bernard Shaw at the age of 94, but Shaw had become so much a part of our individual thinking and of the mental climate of our times that his death comes as a blow", said the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, in a statement in New Delhi.

"He was not only one of the greatest figures of the age, but one who influenced the thought of vast numbers of human beings during two generations. Behind his mockery and light-heartedness, there lay deep wisdom and a measure of frustration coming from a lack of appreciation of that wisdom. People laughed with him and enjoyed his plays as those of an expert craftsman, but not many paid heed to the deep lessons which his writings contain.

## President Prasad's Message

President Rajendra Prasad, in a message, said:

"By the death of George Bernard Shaw, a great playwright, social thinker, philosopher and satirist, who has influenced the thought-current of his generation, has passed away. His sympathies with Indian aspirations were often expressed in his inimitable way. The world will miss his generous sympathy for all good causes and India shares the sorrow in full.

## A "World Citizen"

Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Indian Ambassador to Russia, now in Paris for an Executive Board meeting of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, said of George Bernard Shaw.

"When you talk about the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind of which UNESCO stands, here was a man able to bring it about in a more effective and durable manner than politicians and industrial magnates."

"Born Irish, he worked in England and became a world citizen. He cut across all national borders and embraced the people of the world in every sense of the term."

"Here was man not committed to this or that. His works will never die; they pass on. We try to understand them and we are the better for that."

Dr. Radhakrishnan's last letter from Bernard Shaw, written in response to a request about a book on Mahatma Gandhi, said:

"My dear Radhakrishnan, The world is interested not in what you or I say about Gandhi but what Gandhi himself said."



## U. S.—Elections

Americans, 40 millions of them, will go to the polls today to elect 435 members of the House of Representatives, 36 Senators and 32 State Governors.

## U. N.—Ban on Spain

Removed

The U. N. General Assembly by 38 votes to 10 with 12 abstentions decided on Nov. 4 to repeal the ban on member nations appointing ambassadors to Spain.

## Kuala-Lumpur—Accidental Bombing

12 people were killed on Nov. 4 when a R. A. F. bomber accidentally dropped two bombs on a Selangor Rubber Estate. A young Chinese girl whose marriage was to have taken place on Nov. 7 and 2 women were among

the dead. 29 workers were wounded.

## Cambridge Chancellorship—Nehru Withdraws

Pandit Nehru, whose name was proposed for the Chancellorship of Cambridge University has decided not to stand for election.

## Mid-Pacific Discovery

A joint expedition of the University of California's Institute of Geophysics discovered a mid-Pacific Mountain range of a thousand miles length stretching from Wake Island to Necker Island near the Hawaiian group.

## Singapore—Communists

Hold up School Buses

School buses were stopped by Chinese gunmen in Singapore on Nov. 3 and 51 identity cards were taken away from teachers and children.

U. N. O.

# Unity To Fight Aggression

## "Peace Through Deeds" Resolution

THE United Nations General Assembly, in a historic vote decided to unite in future to fight aggression. The vote was 52 to 5 with two abstentions.

The new plan invites all member nations to hold part of their national forces in readiness for use as an international army. The plan provides:

1. For the calling into session of the General Assembly at 24 hours' notice when the Security Council is prevented from acting by the veto. The vote on this was 52 to 5 with one abstention.

2. Establishment of a Peace Observation Commission of 14 which will keep an eye on the world's trouble spots. The vote on this was 57 to nil with two abstentions.

3. To invite all members to earmark part of their national forces for use to put into effect recommendations of the General Assembly or the Security Council. The vote was 45 to 5 with seven abstentions.

4. To set up a Collective Measures Committee of 14 to study the whole problem of collective security. The vote was 49 to 5 with three abstentions.

5. A declaration that effective peace also depends upon the observance by all nations of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and on the establishment of conditions of economic and social well-being in all countries. The vote was 54 to nil with one abstention.

The President of the Assembly, Mr. Nasrollah Entezam, of Persia, said: "It is not only the most important resolution before the Assembly, but perhaps the most important resolution which different General Assemblies have passed since the setting up of the United Nations."

"This resolution is known as 'Uniting for peace'. It is for us to justify that title—to show the world that we are united for peace."

### Peace Resolution

The United Nations General Assembly's Political Committee approved a resolution calling upon the 60 member nations for "peace through deeds."

Only the Soviet group opposed it. Yugoslavia was the sole country to abstain while six nations were absent—Guatemala, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Panama and Thailand.

The "peace through deeds" resolution was put forward by eight nations on the initiative of Holland. It arose from the Soviet demand that the General Assembly should pass a 1950 programme calling for a "Big Five" peace pact, prohibition of atomic weapons and reduction of armed forces by one-third. The Political Committee rejected the Soviet resolution earlier this week.

The Soviet delegate, M. Andrei Vyshinsky, introduced many of the features of the defeated Russian resolution as amendments to the joint-Power draft but they were all defeated.

The resolution as adopted declared "The General Assembly

determines that for the realisation of lasting peace and security it is indispensable:

1. That prompt united action be taken to meet aggression wherever it arises.

2. That every nation agrees (A) to accept effective international control of atomic energy under the United Nations on the basis already approved by the General Assembly in order to make effective the prohibition of atomic of atomic weapons; (B) To strive for the control and elimination, under the U. N., of all other weapons of mass destruction; (C) to regulate all armaments and armed forces under U. N. system of control and inspection, with a view to their gradual reduction; and (d) to reduce to a minimum the diversion for armaments of its human and economic resources and to strive towards the development of such resources for the general welfare, with due regard to the needs of the under-developed areas of the world.

'Declares that these goals can be attained if all the members of the U. N. demonstrate by their deeds their will to achieve peace.'

The resolution was adopted by 47 votes to 5 with one abstention.

### WEDDING

Thuraiyretnam—

Buwaneswari

The marriage of Mr. A. Thuraiyretnam B. Sc. (Agri) son of Mr. S. K. Arumugam proprietor of Rawali Estate with Miss Buwaneswari daughter of the late Mr. R. N. Thambithurai M.B.E. Chief Sanitary Secretary of Kuala Lumpur and Mrs. R. N. Thambithurai of RathinaMalikai, Kockuvil East, took place on Wednesday, the 1st Inst. at 7 a. m. at the bride's residence in the presence of a large gathering of friends and relations.

We wish the new couple all happiness and prosperity.

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(Std 92)

## Indian Govt. To Take Over Vishvabharati University

The Government of India may take over the Vishvabharati University of Rabindra Nath Tagore at Santiniketan. A comprehensive scheme in this regard is under active consideration of the Indian Education Ministry. The Education Ministry is now negotiating with the Vishvabharati authorities regarding the financial commitments involved in this scheme. To finalise the negotiation Mr. Humayun Kabir, Joint Secretary Education Ministry along with a financial expert is visiting Santiniketan sometime in November. On his return from Santiniketan he will submit his finalised scheme before the Cabinet for decision.

If the present negotiations are concluded in time it is expected that the Vishvabharati University may be taken over by government with effect from the next University session. Legislative action in this regard might be taken during the budget session of Parliament.

The Teachers' Training College at Vishvabharati already a Central responsibility and if the present efforts come through Vishvabharati will be the third such University to be run by Central Government. The other two are the Delhi University and the Aligarh University.



## Great Navalur's Day. Dec. 1, 1950

Sir,—Children of our land ought to know the 'Great Navalur' of Jaffna. They should know the services he rendered to Tamil language. They ought to know his deep scholarship in Sanskrit, a good knowledge of which language is indispensable to the study of Siva Sitantha. They ought to know what great services he has rendered to the Siva cause by publishing small and big books in Tamil, the contents of which he called mostly from Sanskrit Siva-Agamas. His big books are veritable land marks in Sivaism.

They ought to know how he prepared himself for his services to the Siva Cause. He became a very great scholar in Sanskrit and Tamil in a very short time. His knowledge of English was by no means poor. More than all these they ought to know his greatness. He was deeply religious. He feared God more than anything else, loved, adored and worshipped Him truly and well. He was honest, sincere and true. He feared not death. His character was faultless, austere and well-disciplined. Our children ought to be made to adore him and imitate him.

Siva Paripalana Sabhai is arranging to commemorate Navalur's day on Friday the 1st of December 1950 beginning in the

## Matrimonial

Sithamparanathan—  
Parameswari

The marriage will take place at 'Udaiyar Valavoo', Chunnakam on the 11th November, 1950 at 11 a. m. of Sithamparanathan eldest son of Dr. S. Ramanathan, M. S. Civil Hospital, Kandy with Parameswari daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Thuraiyapp of 'Udaiyar Valavoo', Chunnakam. No individual invitations.

Mylandi, Chunnakam. M. 118. 7 6-11-50.

### OUTSIDE SLABS

Outside slabs of Satin Ranai and Palu at Rs. 30/- per ton will be made available at the undermentioned Depots. Please book your orders at this office for quantities of 5 tons & over; orders for quantities below 5 tons would be dealt with by the respective Depot Keepers at the under mentioned places.

The outside slabs are suitable for fencing, furniture and firewood

1. affna Depot
2. Chunnakam Depot
3. Point Pedro Depot.
4. Chankanai Depot.

E. C. TAMBYRAJA,  
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. Jaffna, 26th October 1950, (G. 58. 7 & 17)

afternoon. They hope to see a rally of Siva institutions, teachers, lawyers, children and all to congregate at Navalur Hall to honour the memory of the greatest Sivaite of Jaffna. May all turn up!

C. NAGIAH,  
Asst. to the Secretary of the Committee.  
(Navalur Day Celebrations) 3rd November 1950.  
Vannarponnana.

## ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1221

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Nalliah Samuel Sanders of Chundikuli, Deceased. Katie Muttammah Sanders of Chundikuli Petitioner.

This matter coming on for final disposal before W. G. Spencer, Esq., District Judge of Jaffna, on September 14, 1950, in the presence of Mr. D. Rajadurai, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner above named; and the affidavit of the said petitioner dated April 11, 1950, and the affidavit of the attesting notary and the subscribing witnesses dated December 23, 1949, having been read:

It is hereby ordered that the last will and testament No. 1,397 made by the deceased above-named and attested by D. Rajadurai, Notary Public, on December 12, 1949, the original of which has been produced and deposited in this court, be and the same is hereby declared proved, and that the petitioner above named is the executrix named therein, and she is hereby declared entitled to the probate thereof issued to her accordingly.

W. G. SPENCER,  
District Judge.

September 14, 1950, (O. 79. 3 & 7).

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1217

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kanapathipillai Murugesapillai of Pululy Deceased.

Thangaratnam widow of Kanapathipillai Murugesapillai of Pululy West Petitioner.

- 1 Uma Maheswari daughter of Kanapathipillai Murugesapillai
- 2 Sivagnaneswari daughter of Kanapathipillai Murugesapillai
- 3 Thevarani daughter of Kanapathipillai Murugesapillai
- 4 Velupillai Somasundaram all of Pululy West, Pululy Respondents.

The 1st to 3rd respondents are minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 4th respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before Wm. Gunam Spencer Esquire, Acting District Judge, Jaffna, on the 3rd day of August 1950 in the presence of Mr. W. Muttukumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read and filed of record from which it appears that the abovenamed deceased died intestate leaving behind the abovenamed 1st to 3rd respondents who are minors as his heirs:

It is ordered that the Fourth respondent abovenamed be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd minor respondents to represent them in this action and that letters of administration be issued to the petitioner as widow of the deceased and that she be appointed administratrix of the estate of the deceased abovenamed unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person show sufficient cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of the court on or before the 10th day of October 1950

It is further declared that the 1st, 2nd and 3rd minor respondents and the proposed guardian-ad-litem should appear in Court on the abovementioned date.

Jaffna 3rd August 1950.  
Sgd. S. S. J. Gunasekera,  
District Judge

Time to show cause is extended till 7th November 1950.  
Sgd. S. S. J. Gunasekera,  
District Judge.

(O. 68. 3 & 7)

### Our Astrological Feature

# WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRIPATY"

FROM 12TH NOVEMBER TO 18TH NOVEMBER 1950

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

This week is likely to land you in some difficulties. I must advise you to be careful about secret enemies. Health also must be given particular care for some time. Official troubles not ruled out.

**TAURUS** *Kartikai 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mithunavishu 1. 2*—[Idaya Rasi]

The first half of the week will be irksome; misunderstandings with friends and troubles in the family circle shown. Second half favourable for business and new deals. You can clear some outstanding problems.

**GEMINI** *Mithunavishu 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarvasam 1, 2, 3*—[Mithuna Rasi]

This week looks rather unsettled. You will be at a loss to understand whether you are progressing up or heading for disaster. But week end will clear up any mist. Your health will improve and financial gains also promised.

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

Health must be given particular care for some time. Mental worries and troubles through secret enemies also shown. Friends of the opposite sex may cause you some annoyance. Avoid accidents last day of the week.

**LEO** *Maha, Pooru, Uttira 1, part*—[Singha Rasi]

Achievements will come to you this week without much effort. Take advantage of opportunities and march ahead. Some important changes promised week end.

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

Second half of the week more favourable than the first half. Be patient in your deals and you can make much headway. Helps and favours from friends week end. Family affairs may take much of your time.

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

First half of the week will upset you a lot. Official troubles mental restlessness and troubles through secret enemies shown. Second half of week looks promising. Success in new deals shown.

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

First half of the week favourable for dealing with superiors and negotiating important affairs. Health must be given particular care during second half. Avoid argumentative situations.

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

You will find things too hot for you both in your home and your office. Keep your temper under control. Ill health specially eye troubles shown week end.

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

Financially a very good week. Some happiness and a definite luck promised. You will see the downfall of your enemy before week end. Fame and success in litigation also shown.

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

A good week for concentrating on new deals. Success and fame promised. Elderly relatives will help you in your affairs. Children's ill health may upset you a bit week end.

**PISCES** *Pooraddati 4, Uttiradati, Revathi*. [Meena Rasi]

Financially a dull week but socially a good one. You will be able to make some new friends. A promise of some outstanding change shown.

# RUSSIAN UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

(Continued from page 1)

lar attention must be paid to knowledge and understanding of current events and of the leading role of the Soviet State in the struggle for a lasting peace and democracy. If he is doing physics he must know all about the outstanding Russian scientists and inventors including, of course, Lodygin, Zhukovsky, Popov and Tsiolkovsky who, as you will no doubt all know, were the alleged inventors of the electric light, the aeroplane, wireless telegraphy and jet propulsion, respectively.

The student will therefore soon find that, unlike you, he is amply protected from the democratic error of pursuing knowledge for its own sake, and is only admitted in order to be turned into the type of product which the Kremlin is determined in advance that it can make use of it.

Having got over all these hurdles the student will find himself up against the housing difficulty. If his home is within reach of the University, or he is rich enough to find his own accommodation—and those who think accommodation is difficult here should try finding some in Russia—he has a better chance of being admitted than others of equal ability and political reliability who need a place in a students' hostel. If, however, he needs hostel accommodation and is lucky enough to get it he will find himself in a communal dormitory holding about 10 students for which he will normally pay between 20 and 40 roubles a month.

Unless he has parents who can afford to help to keep him he will find it practically impossible to make ends meet. He will certainly, in most cases, get a student's stipend of from 200 to 365 roubles a month but of this about 10 per cent will go in fees and another 5 or 10 per cent to his "voluntary" contribution to the State Loan which he would be very rash to neglect unless he wishes to finish his studies in a forced labour camp. If his stipend is over 260 roubles, he must also pay income tax on it, ranging up to over six percent on the top stipend. He must also pay other compulsory contributions to the Higher School Workers' Trade Union and for cultural facilities leaving him with between 140 and 270 roubles a month to pay for food, clothing writing materials, books, laundry and transport.

In a country where black bread costs two roubles a kilogram, butter about 40, meat from 23 to 35 and margarine over 20 roubles a kilogram this obviously does not go far, and if the student needs a pair of shoes for which he will have to pay about 400 roubles or a suit costing at least 600 roubles he is clearly out of luck. He may, of course, be able to earn a bit by spare time work, but as you will see the time which he has free for that

sort of thing is very small. If he is not the son of a member of the highly privileged in Soviet Russian society he is going to find life so hard that he will be at a serious disadvantage in his studies.

How does this Russian student's daily time-table work out? In his dormitory he has a bed, a mattress, a table and a share in the communal wardrobe. He gets up at about 7-15 in the morning, makes his bed and cleans his part of the dormitory. For breakfast he eats some black bread and a little sausage in the dormitory, and drinks tea which he makes for himself in the hostel kitchen. At about 8 o'clock he sets out for the University which is usually almost an hour's journey distant from the hostel.

From 9 a. m. onwards every day except Sunday he attends six lectures, each of three quarters of an hour, followed by a quarter of an hour's break. In one of these breaks he gets tea and a sandwich, and after lectures, at about 3 o'clock he eats the main meal of the day, either in the crowded University dining room or back in his hostel. After that he probably goes to the best library he can get into and works until late at night, except when he is putting in his four hours a week compulsory physical and military training or is taking time off to earn money to make ends meet.

There is no question of cutting lectures. Students are banded together in groups of about 20, the leader of which keeps a book of attendances and excuses for absence.

Every six months during the University course of five years there is an examination, and if the student fails in any of these examinations he forfeits his stipend and usually goes down from the University. Whatever other subjects he is studying he cannot graduate without passing these compulsory examinations which are Marxism-Leninism, Physical Training, and Military Training. This goes for both men and women students, so the student who cannot pass in Marxism-Leninism can never graduate from any Soviet University, and is accordingly shut out from any post for which graduation is necessary.

About three-quarters of Soviet students are members of the Young Communist League, the Komsomol, and some specially privileged ones are actually members of the Communist Party. While this enables them to secure better posts it means more responsibilities and work in attending meetings and setting a good example. If after all this the student has any time on his hands he is free to join a society for, say, photography or dramatics, and even to set up a new society, but if he does so he will soon find that several members of the Young Communist League have joined it and are keeping it on sound political lines.

So much for the outward life of the Soviet student. I wish we knew as much about what goes on in his head.

What does he think when he finds that scholars and scientists whose theories were slavishly adopted as orthodox a few years

ago are now suspect or branded as heretical. Does he really acquire with ease the habit of "double-thinking", or does he, like his fellow students the world over, sometimes feel tempted to rebel against authority and to ask the reason why?

Then what does he think about the world outside? Does he wonder why it is so much inferior to the Soviet paradise he is never allowed to travel through it like the students of all other nations and to see its defects for himself? Does he wonder why the foreign students whom he is always hearing about signing peace petitions and denouncing their wicked Governments never come to study or to exchange experiences with him? What does he think when someone like Tito, whom he has been brought up to hero-worship, is suddenly branded with all the words of abuse in the rich Soviet vocabulary?

Does he ask himself whether the vice of Imperialism on which his rulers harp so much is being practised in his name on other countries? Do the occasional visiting Poles, and Czechs and Hungarians ever give him a glimpse of what it feels like for a people of old and proud European civilisation suddenly to find themselves reduced to Russian colonies with less real self-Government than primitive African tribes enjoy within the British Commonwealth.

Again, does he not wonder why the British and Americans should have made gifts of all those tanks and aircraft and all that U.N.R.R.A., food and clothing of which he must have seen something during and after the war if their real object was simply to destroy Soviet Russia, as his rulers keep on telling him?

It must be a strange and humiliating experience for an intelligent young man to grow up in this way, learning to keep his brain in blinkers and to avoid like the plague a different set of dangerous thoughts every few years. The Russian student knows well enough that he is being spied upon from morning to night and indeed organised spying is quite openly and shamelessly done. But he would not be human if thoughts did not sometimes enter his head which must be highly inconvenient to the men in the Kremlin, and perhaps it is the knowledge of those hidden thoughts which even they cannot fully divine or control which causes some of the anxiety and feelings of insecurity so often evident in the modern successors of the Russian Czars.

And after all, the Russian student has always lived under one form of tyranny or another, and has never really known freedom or democracy as we would understand them here.

One final and ingenious device which interested me in the Soviet University arrangements is that the successful student who has passed his final examination is summoned to a Posting Commission which assigns him to his post in the Soviet economy in any part of the country regardless of his own tastes or convenience, unless of course his parents have influence in the Party and can pull the right strings.

Only after taking up the post allotted to him in this arbitrary way does the unfortunate student receive his diploma.

If you had not invited me here I would probably never have taken the trouble to enquire into the way of life of the Russian

## NOTICE OF APPLICATION

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1225

In the matter of the intestate estate of Sanmugam Kanapathypillai of Vaddukoddai late of Port Swettenham, Klang in Malaya.

Deceased.

And,

In the matter of the British Courts Probates (Re-sealing) Ordinance Chapter 84.

Notice is hereby given that after the expiry of fourteen days from the date hereof, application will be made to the District Court of Jaffna under the British Courts Probates (Re-sealing) Ordinance Chapter 84 for the sealing of Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of Sanmugam Kanapathypillai of Vaddukoddai late of Port Swettenham Klang deceased granted by the Supreme Court at Kuala Lumpur on the 20th day of March 1950.

Jaffna, 28th September 1950.

Sgd M. K. SUBRAMANIAM  
Proctor for Navaratnam Pararajasingham of Vaddukoddai West the attorney of K. Thialnayakiamma widow of Shanmugam Kanapathypillai of 663/3 Rozario Street, Kuala Lumpur. (Applicant).

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## NOTICE OF APPLICATION

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1226

In the matter of the intestate estate of Nitsingam Sanmugam of Changanai late of Mentakab in Malaya.

Deceased.

And,

In the matter of the British Courts Probates (Re-sealing) Ordinance Chapter 84.

Notice is hereby given that after the expiry of fourteen days from the date hereof, application will be made to the District Court of Jaffna under the British Courts Probates (Re-sealing) Ordinance Chapter 84 for the sealing of the Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of Nitsingam Sanmugam of Changanai late of Mentakab deceased, granted by the Supreme Court at Kuala Lumpur on the 2nd day of December 1949.

Sgd. M. K. SUBRAMANIAM,  
Jaffna 28th September 1950.  
Proctor for Marimuthu widow of Nitsingam Sanmugam of Changanai. (Applicant)

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student, and I am grateful to you for stimulating me to do so, because it seems to me that these facts ought to be known and are worth pondering over. There is something particularly sad about the increasing tendency for the new privileged classes in Russia to monopolise the opportunities of University education for themselves and to shut out the poorer student.

Young Russians, like young people all over the world, surely have a right to expect increasing equality of opportunity to learn and to serve. What would they think if they knew that a manual worker's son or daughter has a far better chance of a University education here in England than in Russia which parades itself as the workers' paradise?

U. K. I. S.

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