







## THOUGHTS TO BE TREASURED

அங்கிசெய்து சங்க அகவிடஞ் சட்டது  
அங்கிசெய்து சங்க அலைகடல் சட்டது,  
அங்கிசெய்து சங்க அசரரைத் சட்டது,  
அங்கி அவ்வீசற்றுத் தையம்பு தானே.

By fire did the Lord destroy the expansive world,  
By fire did the Lord destroy the roaring seas,  
By fire did the Lord destroy the cruel demons,  
Fire indeed is the handy weapon of the Lord.



திருச்சிந்தம்பாலம்

நமக்சிவாயவே நூணமும் களிமீயும்  
நமக்சிவாயவே நூணறி விக்கையும்  
நமக்சிவாயவே நாதவிக் க்ரேதங்கமே  
நமக்சிவாயவே நன்னெறி காட்டுமே.

திருச்சிந்தம்பாலம்

**Hindu Organ**

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1975

## COMBAT THE CLOUDS

No rain — no grain. This is the theme of talk all over the country.

In deep contrast, in the Northern regions of the Indian sub-continent, the comment is — all rain — no grain. Deluges destroy entire villages leaving behind dreaded devastation.

These freakish and frantic outbursts of nature can yet be confronted with greater powers — the power of prayer.

In Madras scientific researches have enabled artificial rainfall. It does not, however, mean that man has got the better of nature. He has been rewarded for his persistent prayer for showers by the Almighty.

The seeding for rain drops is a scientific method of bringing the rain clouds to bear fruit. Chemical compounds like Silver Iodide are scientifically used as seeds and are 'sown' in large areas of clouds forcing the fall of rain water.

In the arid North for some time clouds appear regularly in the evening and disappear disappointing the anxiously awaiting cultivators. What is very pathetic is that clouds appear tantalisingly. It is in such adverse circumstances that man should endeavour with devotion to God to exact some use from the deceptive clouds by arresting them by means of the spraying of Silver Iodide.

The time has arrived for serious attention to be paid to the need for scientific research on this subject after the manner in which other countries have successfully obtained 'artificial rain'. The geographical set up of our Island may be different. However, scientists can persevere and explore further possibilities.

Here is a problem of first rate importance demanding priority of consideration. We are confident that the Authorities will set about this affair in right earnest and immediately.

## DANCE OF SHIVA

Dr. Aranda

K Coomaraswamy)

(Continued from last issue)

Our Lord dances His eternal dance.

The form of the Shakti is all delight —

This united delight is Uma's body;

This form of Shakti arising in time

And uniting the twain is the dance"

His body is Akash, the dark cloud therein is Muyalaka,

The eight quarters are

His eight arms,

The three lights are

His three eyes,

Thus becoming He dances in our body as the congregation."

This is His dance. Its deepest significance is felt when it is realized that it takes place within the heart and the self. Everywhere is the heart. Thus also we find another verse:

"The dancing foot, the sound of the tinkling bells,

The songs that are sung and the varying steps, The form assumed by our Dancing Guru-papa —

Find out these within yourself, then shall your letters fall away."

To this end, all else but the thought of God must be cast out of the heart, that He alone may abide and dance therein. In Unmai Vilakkam, we find: "The silent sages destroying the threefold bond are established where their aelves are destroyed. There they behold the sacred and are filled with bliss. This is the dance of the Lord of the assembly, 'whose very form is Grace'."

With this reference to the 'silent sages' compare the beautiful words of Thirumular:

"When resting there they (the yogis who attain the highest place of peace) lose themselves and become idle....Where the idlers dwell is the pure Space. Where the idlers sport is the Light. What the idlers know is Vedanta. What the idlers find is the deep step therein."

Shiva is a destroyer and loves the burning ground. But what does

He destroy? Not merely the heavens and earth at the close of a world cycle, but the fetters that bind each separate soul. Where and what is the burning ground? It is not the place where our earthly bodies are cremated, but the hearts of His lovers, laid waste and desolate. The place where the ego is destroyed signifies the state where illusion and deeds are burnt away: that is the crematorium, the burning ground where Shri Nataraja dances, and whence He is named Sudalaiyadi, Dancer of the burning-ground. In this simile, we recognise the historical connection between Shiva's gracious dance as Nataraja, and His wild dance as the demon of the cemetery.

This conception of the dance is current also amongst Shaktas, especially in Bengal, where the Mother rather than the Father-aspect of Shiva is adored. Kali is here the dancer, for whose entrance the heart must be purified by fire, made empty by renunciation. A Bengali hymn to Kali voices this prayer:

"Because Thou lovest the Burning-ground  
I have made a Burning-ground of my heart—  
That Thou, Dark One, haunter of the Burning-ground,  
Mayest dance Thy eternal dance.  
Nought else is within my heart, O Mother:  
Day and night blazes the funeral pyre:  
The ashes of the dead, strewn all about,  
I have preserved against Thy coming,  
With death-conquering Mahakala neath

Thy feet  
Do Thou enter in, dancing Thy rhythmic dance,  
That I may behold Thee with closed eyes."

Returning to the South, we find that in other Tamil texts the purpose of Shiva's dance is explained. In Shivaajana Siddhiyar, Supaksha, Sutra V. 5, we find,

"For the purpose of securing both kinds of fruit to the countless souls, our Lord, with actions five dances His dance." Both kinds of fruit that is Iham, reward in this world, and Param, bliss in Mukti.

(To be continued)

வான்முகில ஊராது பெய்க கலிவளஞ் சுரக்கமன்னன்  
கோக்முறை அரக செய்க குறைவிலா தயிர்கள் வாழு  
பான்முறை யந்த கோக்க நற்றவம் வேள்ளி மல்க  
மேன்மைகோக்க சூலந்தி விளங்கு உலை மெல்காம்

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF R. N. SIVAPRAKASHAM

## PARTITION NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MALLAKAM

Ponniah Arunasalam of Alaveddy

Vs. Plaintiff No. P/1619

1 Marimuttu Panditharatnam

2 Marimuttu Thangeswaran

3 Marimuttu Sritharan

4 Marimuttu Pascaran

5 Sukuna daughter of Marimuttu

6 Vanitha daughter of Marimuttu all of Alaveddy. The 3rd to 6th defendants being minors by their guardian-ad-litem the 7th defendant

7 Kanapathippillai Marimuttu of Alaveddy

8 Achchimuttu widow of Sellathurai of do

Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. P / 1619 has been instituted in the District Court of Mallakam under the Partition Act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition / sale of the land called "Nellavudai" in extent 2 Lms. V. C. and 1½ kulas and situated at Alaveddy.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court, on the 18th day of September, 1975 at 9 a. m.

This day of September 1975.

By order of Court,  
Sgd. Joseph Marion  
Registrar.

21. 12-9

## PARTITION NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MALLAKAM

Seenivasagam Sivasambu of Thyiddy Vs. Plaintiff No. P/1618

1 Negalingam Kandiah and wife

2 Sinnathankam both of Thyiddy

3 Chellappah Thambirajah of do

4 Mappanar Sinnadurai and wife

5 Sinnamma both of do

6 Sinniah Sivacolanthu of Vayavilan and wife

7 Muthachchy of Thyiddy Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. P / 1618 has been instituted in the District Court of Mallakam under the Partition Act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition / sale of the land called "Ampalampai" in extent 36, ½ Lms. V.C. and situated at Thyiddy.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 18th day of September 1975 at 9 a. m.

This day of September 1975.

By order of Court  
Sgd. T. Kulaveerasingam  
for Registrar.

20. 12-9