

THE POET - BARD OF SOUTH INDIA

SAINT TYAGARAJA AND HIS WORKS

BEETHOVEN beautifully observes "Music is the link which connects the spiritual with the sensuous life. It is perfectly apt in Tyagaraja's case. Surprisingly little is known of Tyagaraja's life although valuable information can be gleaned from his works. He was born in the year 1689 and passed away in 1769. Tyagarajah was the son of Ramabrahmam and sprang from an ancient family noted for humility and devotion. He was apprenticed at an early age to Sonti Venkatarama Iyer from whom he mastered the rudiments of Music. Afterwards he became an accomplished master in South Indian Music. Tyagaraj lost his parents at the age of fourteen and since then he had to face the rough and tumble of life

Tyagaraja's instrument was the "tambura" and his one pleasure consisted in singing devotional hymns in praise of Rama, his favourite deity. In this connection it is interesting to note that the worship of idols absorbed a considerable amount of his time. It is evident that he spent his time in music and medita-

By

A. RANGANATHAN

tion, penance and fasts. It is said Tyagaraja was stalwart, and swarthy looking physically fit. He possessed a vast forehead and stern face, Tyagaraja was very irritable by nature and could not brook insolence from his disciples or friends though he melted with the passage of time. One noble quality in him was that throughout his life he spurned wealth and preferred divine communion to all the earthly and ephemeral pleasures of life. He was the living embodiment of plain living and high thinking.

Legends Around

Even in his life time his reputation was well-nigh colossal and he enjoyed a large following. A tissue of variegated legends swirls bewilderingly around Tyagaraja revealing certain amazing qualities. Ramakrishnanandswamy gave Tyagaraja 'swar-

aranva' the musical treatise with which he won immediate recognition. But people invariably led themselves into the belief that Ramakrishnanandswamy was no other than the celestial musician Narda who appeared in the former's garb. Thus for an accurate grasp of Tyagaraja's life history it is necessary to compare facts from fiction and legends from reality. A touching quality in Tyagaraja is his real humility when Govind Morar, a celebrated musician of Travancore came and sang before Tyagaraja, he composed an extempore song in 'Shri Ragam which means' salutation to all great men.

In the heyday of his glory, Tyagaraja made humble pilgrimages to the famous shrines of South India along with a host of disciples. An illustration may be cited here, which describes his highly emotional spiritual nature. When he beheld the awe inspiring shrine at Tirupati, he broke forth into a song full of divine implications and feelings. The song was 'thera Thiyarth-a', wherein Tyagaraja humbly beseeches God to lift the veil of ignorance from his eyes. Tyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar and Syama Sastri are classified in the famous South Indian Triumvirate. Though he developed an unusual fondness for Sanskrit, in his early days, it is surprising to note that he adopted Telugu as the medium of expression, occasionally however, resorting to Sanskrit. Dikshitar his brilliant contemporary used Sanskrit as his medium of expression. Tyagaraja has earned an undying fame, especially due to his kirtis which please the ears by their subtle charms. Though one may find an exuberance of thought and a wealth of imaginations, in his compositions splendour of diction is rarely found. The predecessors of Tyagaraja made use of every few ragas, but he made use of all the possible ragas in a masterly style. That all his creations are original is an unprecedented fact. He delved deep into the hidden mysteries of South Indian Music and revealed their startling nature. It is of intrinsic interest to note that some of his creative

Democracy Is Possible In Asian Soil

German Editorial Comment

The *Frankfurter Allgemeine*, known as the "Times" of Germany, published on its front page on March 4 an editorial under the heading "Ray of Hope from India."

"The elections were an audacious adventure and one which has never before been risked on Asian soil. And with the exception of Nehru, every other living statesman would have shrunk away from it. Chiang Kai-shek never had the courage to face such an experiment not even under far more favourable circumstances when he was at the peak of his power. The Chinese Marshal failed because of his lack of courage just as the Indian Premier could have failed for showing the courage to face such a hazardous enterprise. Nehru has won a gigantic success. The overwhelming majority which he and his Congress Party command in the newly elected Central Parliament in Delhi is essentially the work of the great statesman'.

Personal Triumph

"His personal triumph in these elections is more overwhelming than that of any other statesman of our day. He was in this adventure fantastically successful. The defeat of so many opponents who stood side by side with him in the fight for independence and later left the Congress Party will have moved him deeply especially as some of them are among the most outstanding men of the new India.

"In the new Indian Central Parliament, Asia has for the first time, a great and freely elected instrument of democratic self-determination. How and for what it will be used can become a matter of the greatest importance for the development of the extremely disturbed Asiatic continent. Here it will be decided whether democracy on Asiatic soil is possible and whether it has a future. The indications are good because the procedure and results in India's elections are a promising beginning.

pieces were eminently suited to ordinary voices. Some of his famous collections of songs are "Nowkacharitra" "Pancharatnu" and "Bhaktivijaya". Bhaktivijaya stands out

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A UNIVERSAL APPROACH TO PROBLEMS

MODERN TIMES REQUIRE MODERN SOLUTION

The realization of Truth is undoubtedly an arduous task. Every seeker is perplexed at the outset of his search. Different religions prescribe different paths which lead to goals that are apparently at variance with one another. One is bewildered at the sight of 'so many gods, so many creeds, and so many paths that wind and wind'. He tries to reach the goal by seeking to combine as many as he possibly can of the various views of God, soul, and the world. But such an eclectic or syncretic philosophy of life can help but little. The great difficulty with the moderner is not the absence of the old problem of human striving and achievement but this attitude towards and approach to that problem. Human personality is distinctly individualistic and it would be wrong to proceed to investigate and handle human materials on all fours with material inorganic things. Each individual has to be dealt with as he is, allowing him to exercise his own capacity and choose his own ideals and values. Dealing with insensate Nature or even the physical body, which respond to certain accepted norms and stimuli in an expected manner, is not the same as dealing with the vastly creative and powerfully dynamic spiritual principle that constitutes the essence of man.

General Solution

Science, art, and religion are but the different expressions of the same eternal verity of existence. All humanity through diverse paths, crooked or straight, has been approaching the One Truth which seers call by various names. In the words of Paul Deussen, one of the great savants of the West, 'We are unable to look into the future; we do not know what revelations and discoveries are in store for the restlessly inquiring human spirit. But one thing we may assert with confidence, — whatever new and unwonted paths the philosophy of the future may strike out, the principle will remain permanently unshaken, and from it no deviation can possibly take place. If ever a general solution is reached of the great riddle, which

presents itself to the philosopher in the nature of things all the more clearly the further our knowledge extends, the key can only be found where alone the secret of Nature lies open to us from within, that is to say, in our innermost Self' It was this insistent and irrepressible call of the soul from its depth that roused man's consciousness and compelled him as it were to go in search of a lasting solution to the riddle. This eventually called for the choosing of a definite ideal in life and following it up with constancy of purpose and unwavering zeal. The search, especially in Western countries, was undertaken in and through the external world, and the scientists looked without for the ultimate Reality. The seers of Vedanta, turning their mind inwards, into the depths of the soul, discovered, through meditation and superconscious intuition, the ultimate Truth within the innermost core of man's being.

Realization of Truth

If the vast and varied experience afforded by external Nature is insufficient to obtain the complete solution for the fundamental problem that assails the human mind, man has perforce to turn from the external universe to the internal. Through experience in the school of day to day life, which is not without its unrelenting rubs and worries, man realizes the great truth that not by wealth, nor by progeny, nor even by much learning but by the realization of Truth alone can supreme happiness and eternal freedom be attained. Sooner than later, a discerning man discovers that the ultimate goal of life to which he owes allegiance cannot be approached successfully either through ascetic mortification of the flesh or through self-seeking sense gratification. The hedonistic attitude to life can at best satisfy the biological urges and appetites and those too for a time. Uninterrupted pursuit of enjoyment, an alluring prospect though, does not solve, nay has not solved, the inveterate evils and hatreds that have corrupted

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Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1952

Treasure These Thoughts

Put light in our brahmanas, put it in our Chiefs, put light in Vaisyas and Sudras put light in me by your light.

SILENCING THE SOOTHSAYER

HITLER IN HIS ATTEMPT to acquire for his Fatherland a place in the sun obtained instructions from those who scanned the stars and came to grief. Caesar dismissed the soothsayer who bade him beware of the ides of March but came to grief. There are astrologers and astrologers!

Premier Nehru who has to absorb the shock created by the star chamber strategy of the Soviet inspired disruptionists on the one hand and the scare-mongering soothsayer on the other directs his attention to astrologers who according to him work not merely enterprising individuals but the people as a whole into a fit of scare by publishing fantastic inferences from their study of the conduct and movements of elements and stars. Premier Nehru, therefore, seeks to introduce legislation to check the indiscreet activities of these diviners. This is no piece of surprising news for India has already made a bold attempt to raise the moral standard of the people by legislative enactments.

Here in Sri Lanka the soothsayer seldom attempts to forecast the future on a national basis. But the Marxian mind-readers day in and day out endeavour to mesmerize the mass mind and to make people believe that all is not well with the state. The common man is told that the Island will become an American Colony in 1953, that the Cement Factory will be closed down in 1954, that Gal Oya will be submerged in water, that Laxapana will cease to generate electric power and in short life will not be worth living, but with a proviso—if Marxian Maxims are not paid heed to. The professional palm-reader or the astrologer has not set a problem for

Appeal for a Hindu Shrine in Leprosy Hospital

Messrs. R. Muthiah President and V. Gopala Pillai Secretary on behalf of the Society of the inmates of the Leprosy Hospital make the following appeal to the Saivites:—

We the Hindu Inmates of the Leprosy Hospital Hendala beg to bring to your kind notice that we are unable to attend to our religious activities due to lack of a Hindu Temple within the hospital premises, and therefore appeal to you to render us your financial assistance towards the building of a Hindu Shrine. Please send your donations to the Medical Superintendent,

[This deserves liberal contributions—Ed, H. O.]

Northern Assizes

Mallakam Murder Case

The case in which Jovan Aseervatham, Thomai Jovan alias John both of Mallakam stood charged with having committed murder by causing the death of Kanapathy Sellan of Mallakam on the 9th of August last year by backing him to death with a Koduwa knife was taken up for trial before Mr. Justice Choksy, Q. C.

The defence tendered a plea of guilt on behalf of the first accused which the Crown accepted. Second accused was discharged and the first accused was sentenced to 6 yrs R.I.

Mr. T. Ganesalingam, instructed by Messrs R. Kannudurai and S. Kanagaratnam defended the accused.

the Government. And legislation to limit the activities of this unassuming diviners is not necessary. But the artful amateur, the soothsaying Socialist, requires to be watched and told that it would be a heresy for a class of people to whom religion and the angels, the stars and the gods of the elements are of no use, to parade the political arena as a diviners.

The scare-monger who is allowed to roam about unchecked in society is a far more dangerous and destructive agent than the most stupid astrologer whose pastime it has become to predict evil visitations. True to the tradition of Sri Lanka let the people and not the legislature deal with these destructive agents. Help the common man use his common sense and this type of evil genius will disappear for want of patronage.

SUN THE BEST SPACE HEATER

Seasonal Control Of Solar Radiation

IMAGINE a house warm in winter, cool in summer, comfortable the year round, but without the dirt or cost of stoves, furnaces or expensive refrigerating apparatus, a house full of colour and light, with windows everywhere, a "dream house"

Not entirely a dream. For architects, scientists, and engineers are today actively studying the possibilities of making this come true, by using the sun as the only source of heat. This is more than a plan for luxury housing for the few. It is practical insurance against a growing need—that to conserve fuel.

The heating of homes, offices and factories consumes a great amount of power—about one-third of the total energy requirements in the most highly industrialized countries. In less developed countries too, the major call on fuel resources is to heat homes and workplaces.

Normally, we use some solid fuel such as coal or wood, or a liquid such as oil. But more and more attention is being paid to the use of the sun, which is really the best space heater known to man.

Engineering Problem

Effective solar heating—to compare in efficiency and cost with conventional methods—is an engineering problem, which has not yet been solved. But over the last few hundred years, we have begun to tackle this problem in a piecemeal way. For example, we take windows for granted. Only two hundred years ago, however, Dr. Samuel Johnson marvelled at a substance that "could admit the light of the sun and exclude the violence of the wind" Before the coming of cheap window glass—and this was only at the beginning of this century—windows were usually either mere openings in the wall, or were made of mica, alabaster, shells thin sheets of horn, or varnished parchment. Later, came small pieces of glass which admitted some light, but could not trap solar energy as the glass did not have the necessary optical properties.

In the past fifteen years, the attitude towards

windows has changed greatly. In the United States of America alone, for example, about ten square feet of window glass is produced per head of population. To manufacture all this glass, about two million tons of soda ash is used annually.

Window glass today may be described as a radiant-energy filter. That is, solar energy—to the extent of about 90 per cent of the heat and light of the sun—passes through. But because window glass is almost opaque to the long-wave infra red rays which are re-radiated by interior objects heated by sunshine, the solar energy cannot get out. Thus, there is no loss of heat by radiation. On the other hand, there is loss of heat by convection: that is, as the glass is cooled by the outside air, it is able to absorb heat from the warmer interior.

To overcome this loss, storm windows were designed. Storm windows consist of inner and outer sheets of glass, the air in the space between acting as an insulator. Instead of storm windows, there are now being manufactured units of double panes of glass with dry air space sealed between. The insulation is equivalent to that given by an ordinary wall eight inches thick.

Use of Tree Shade

In many houses now being built in the northern hemisphere, the south walls are made almost completely of glass, this side admitting the maximum of sun rays in the winter and the minimum in summer. This is often combined with the careful use of trees for summer cooling. Deciduous trees do not have leaves until shade is needed, nor do they lose their leaves until the need for shade is gone. Nature, in fact, provides an automatic seasonal control of solar radiation.

Properly designed houses in the right areas with one or more glass walls need less than normal amounts of fuel. Additional heat may be obtained by fixing into the floors of these houses which are usually of heavy concrete thermostatically controlled heating elements. These may be electrical or hot water tubes. When the sun shines in upon the

floor, the solar energy is captured by the concrete and stored in it. When the sun is no longer shining, the concrete continues to radiate heat to the room.

There may be used also "flat plate heat collectors". These are "essentially multipaned windows (usually two or three sheets of glass) permanently curtained with a black sheet of copper." The copper backing absorbs all the heat from the sun, which can be more effectively stored than by the concrete floor. None of the solar heat is used directly. It is withdrawn from storage as required. Experiments at the University of Denver and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) show that flat-plate collectors can trap about one-third of the sunshine that falls on them.

Model Design

An experimental house designed by MIT, "is provided with large south windows and with flat-plate collectors forming the south slope of a tilted roof. An insulated body of water is used for heat storage, consisting of 25 pounds of water per square foot of collector area. This has been sufficient to take care of the house heating load for two average sunless winter days in Boston. During two winter seasons solar energy contributed 91.3 per cent and 81.3 per cent of the total heating. About one-third of this total was contributed by the south windows, and about one-half by the roof collector.

In Dover, Massachusetts, there is a now world famous sun-heated house, designed by Dr. Maria Telkes, of MIT. In this house salt instead of water is used for heat storage. This is how it works: "Air or water is heated by the sun to a temperature above the melting point of the salt. A cloudy day would slow down the rate of collection of solar energy, but would not completely stop it. An insulated tank is filled with small sealed cans of the salt, and the sun-warmed air or water is circulated through the tank. The temperature of the low of air or water away from the tank to the space heating of the house is near the melting point of the salt as long as much of the salt is liquid. Thus, with a sufficient mass of the salt, heat can be delivered to the house for several days after heat has been received from the sun. It is not impractical thus to store enough heat to tide over

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PUBLIC APPRECIATION OF PATRIOT'S SERVICES

Unostentatious Social Work

Reception To Mr. R. Sivagurunather M. B. E.

"HERE is a man who has raised a large hand of recipients of title in the estimation of the public. The titled world has acquired a status now 'said Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy, Mayor of Jaffna, in his speech on Sunday last at the public reception given to Mr. R. Sivagurunathar M. B. E., President of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha, in appreciation of the conferment on him of the Imperial Honours of M. B. E.

Earlier Mr. Sivagurunathar in the company of Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam Minister of Industries etc. Mr. K. Kanagaratnam M.P. and Mr. T. Ramalingam M. P. were conducted in procession from the Nachimarkovil Temple Premises to the Jaffna Hindu College grounds. The guest of honour and the Minister and the M. P's were profusely garlanded all along.

Mudr. C. Muttutambay described Mr. Sivagurunathar as one born for service and added that the title sought the recipient unlike in other cases.

Philanthropist

Mr. A. Arulambalam, Proctor said that if the people were allowed to confer titles, Mr. Sivagurunathar would be the first choice, and Prince of Philanthropists would be a suitable title.

Kadhi M. M. Sultan M. M. C. declared that what impressed him most was the impartial manner in which Mr. Sivagurunathar did social work and how he had placed the Muslim Community under debt of gratitude to them by the unreserved attention paid to them both as a City Father and a public worker.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam who presided paid a deserving tribute to the unostentatious patriotic services of Mr. Sivagurunathar and added that a few more men of the public spiritedness of their guest of honour was what was wanted at the present moment.

Messrs S. J. Singhe, V. M. Masilamany and Miss Somasundram also spoke.

Mr. R. Sivagurunathar thanked the public and the organisers and the speakers for the honour done to him.

Waste of Human Understanding

Cultural Education Should Enthuse Students

[Here are a few excerpts from a convocation address of an Indian University.]

The remedy for the present unsatisfactory University education and for the dangerous economic situation, especially in regard to food, clothing, housing and defence materials lies in basing University education on the life needs of the people that is on the solution of socio-economic-defence problem of the country. The individual as a member of the society in which he lives should first work for its economic and defence needs and secondly should get culture through this service. If learning the art of service of his fellowmen is not culture, what else is culture? Culture is "trained and refined state of the understanding and manners and tastes of the people" and that person who does not contribute to the well-being of the society through his or her contribution in the production of materials which help to cultivate the understanding and manners and tastes of its members is unworthy of the membership. Government and society should not encourage him or her

This University should therefore help an individual to do three things, namely (1) produce some one or the other of the goods of use to the nation; (2) learn the relate, science, mathematics, economics, (including related commercial geography), sociology, and language and (3) defend the country against the usurpation of these products by invaders who have been only too ready to do so for over two thousand years.

Unless the material wants of the body are satisfied in the form of food, clothing, shelter etc. the mind will not be at ease and all talks of culture are a mockery to the starving people. Millions of our men and women are without these 'primary necessities and therefore culture does not enthuse them. Thousands of our University students are under-nourished and ill clad and have no proper place to study; and these are some of the real reasons for large failures in the examinations and consequent waste of human understanding.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 915

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late T. Muttucumar Subramaniam of Tellippalai East who died in Kuala Lumpur in the Malaya Union Deceased

Kasippillai Ramanathan of Tellippalai East presently of Colombo Petitioner.

1 Muthucumar Chellappahpillai 2 Muthucumar Eliathamby 3 Sivakamippillai widow of Nagamuttu 4 Eliathamby Saravanamuttu and wife 5 Selvanayagippillai all of Tellippalai East 6 Parupathippillai daughter of Selliah by her G. A. L. 7 Sinnakuddy Selliah both of Tellippalai West. Minors 8 Kanmanyammal daughter of Kasippillai 9 Manonmanyammal daughter of Kasippillai 10 Kasippillai Lankanathan 11 Sivamanyammal daughter of Kasippillai all of Tellippalai East by their G. A. L. 12 Vallippillai widow of Kasippillai of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before V. S. Jayawickrama Esq, District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of October 1951 in the presence of Mr. M. Sithambaranathan Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read,

It is ordered that the abovenamed 12th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in these proceedings and that letters of administration de bonis non to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as nephew and one of the heirs of the said deceased unless the abovenamed respondents appear before this Court on the 26th day of November 1951 and show cause to the contrary.

This 26th day of October 1951

(Sgd.) V. S. Jayawickrama

Drawn by District Judge M. Sithambaranathan Proctor for Petitioner.

26-11-51

Time for showing cause extended to 21-1-52.

V. S. Jayawickrama (Sgd) D. J.

21-1-52

Time for showing cause is extended to 18-2-52

K. D. de S (Intd.) D. J.

18-2-52

Time for showing cause is extended to 24-3-52

K. D. de S (Intd) D. J.

O. 149, 18 & 21)

WANTED

Graduate to teach Ceylon History in H. S. C. Form in a Grade I School. Honours Degree preferred. Special terms for first rate man. Apply to "Confidential" c/o The Manager, Hindu Organ, Jaffna.

(M. 246, 14 & 18.)

FREE FLOWERING OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT

Education—The Unfinished Business Of A Country

PRIZE DAY MAXIMS AT UNION COLLEGE

'WE would plead for freedom for schools within the frame work of the Government's educational policy. This alone will provide the climate conducive to the free flowering of the human spirit. Local conditions and needs vary; wealth of communities varies. Every school has a distinctive role to play depending upon the community it serves. Let not the Government try to bring about any uniformity,' said Mr. I. P. Thurairainam, Principal, Union College, in the course of his speech at the Annual Prize Giving of the college held on Friday last. Extract continuing be said:—

THE mother tongue medium was introduced seven years ago in the primary classes. It has taken all this time for us to realize or, more accurately, to decide that such a change is meaningless, and indeed would lead children into a blind alley unless a corresponding change is made in the post-primary classes. The implementation of this by gradual stages will take some years. It is just beginning to dawn upon the public mind that the medium cannot effectively be changed in the Secondary School without the University changing it; for, after all, the admission requirements of the University control the curriculum and medium of instruction of the secondary school. The fact that the problem has now come to the consciousness of the University only means that some 10 or 15 years hence the University may be prepared to teach through the national languages. The question is also complicated by the fact that far-reaching political significance is involved in it. Thus no one is to blame for the confusion that exists. It is inherent in the situation through which the Island has to pass at the present time in its long march of progress, Education will always be the unfinished business of any country.

The Totalitarian Way

One of the most dangerous trends in Ceylon today is the readiness with which people ask the Government for financial aid for various purposes and the willingness with which the Government responds. On the face of it, it may look a very happy relationship that a trusting people are not let down by a benign Government. But I am afraid this way lies totalitarianism. We shall become a people without a will and without any initiative. The Olympic Association of Ceylon has been given a grant by the Minister of Education to enable them to send competitors for the Olympic Meet in Helsinki on the condition that a Government Servant should be allowed to accompany the team as its Manager and to look after the finances. That the State should subsidize such a big undertaking is perhaps reasonable in the circumstances but that strings should be

attached to the grant is untenable. Do not things like this jeopardize the autonomy of voluntary associations?

A Word of Caution

Professor Chandran Devan of the Madras Christian College in the course of his Prize Day address said:—

While we must rejoice to see the common man coming into his own the lowering of the standards of education can be one of the most dangerous consequences of the widening of the social basis of education as we have learnt to our cost in India. Education for the common people should not mean the reduction of everything to the least common denominator. There is a difference between true culture and mere literacy. It is not only unjust to the masses to deny them their real culture but also dangerous to spread a type of literacy which has no standard of values for social or political judgments. There is a certain type of cultural illiteracy which will not see Democracy or Communism or Facism as definite choices. The danger is that mass education may be a form of inoculation against culture, a kind of preventive therapy against thinking which is just what is wanted by corrupt politicians and totalitarian states.

Sun The Best Space Heater

(Continued from page 2)

two weeks of cold, sunless weather."

We know that today—given a suitable climate—it is technically possible to design a house without chimneys, fires, smoke or soot; to keep this warm in winter with only one-twelfth of the usual energy consumption; and to keep it cool in summer, by a turn of a valve.

When such houses are common we shall better appreciate why it was that in days gone by, people worshipped the sun as a god, bringing healing and warmth freely to all.

—UNESCO

THE POET—BARD OF SOUTH INDIA

(Continued from page 1)

conspicuously among his invaluable thesaurus of songs. It consists of a collection of kritis and is an anthology of devotional hymns. Now-kacharitra is a unique composition and deals with the 'gopis of Brindavan when their yacht was tossed to and fro by a terrible stream, that raged in all its fury and how eventually God came to their rescue.

The Language Of The Soul

Music is the language of the soul and knows no barriers of religion or race. East or West, North or South, the language of music consists of seven notes only. The eternal springs of emotion are but the same. Music is Universal and it is gratifying to note that efforts are being made to appreciate and understand the different schools of music. Tyagaraja loved his work and took to it with enthusiasm and optimism. John Ruskin truly remarked somewhere "When love and skill work together expect master piece". The inner urge of Tyagaraja to create manifested itself in a number of beautiful songs. He poured scorn over those princes and rulers who tried to seduce him by large gifts. It was a time when prosperity awaited musicians since fine arts were encouraged. Music flourished luxuriously. Tyagaraja evolved a distinct system of his own. In case of his predecessors like Kabir and Chaitanya, the renowned saints, we find music being subordinated to devotion. In Tyagaraja's case devotion and music were harmoniously blended. It may be added that in western music there are appropriate songs for different occasions. Tyagaraja poured out his soul at the feet of Rama and stirred the emotions of his audience. In such outpourings like "Shall I enter thy service", to be you trusted servant, Grant me might and also Devine fruit of knowledge to taste". He is said to have composed 24,000 original kirtans which is a classical achievement. He was full of devotional love for Rama and it is believed that if his kirtans are learnt there is no need to thumb the pages of the Ramayan of Valmiki.

Versatility

His contributions to music are varied and versatile. He introduced what are known as "Sangathis", or musical phrases. He advocated the golden idea that prose suits music more than poetry. He is said to have electrified his audience by his bewitching music. His life was one of the profound contemplation, deep insight into reality, complete concentration thoughtful dedication, spiritual introspection, philosophical speculation and intense mental reflection. He is worshipped as a saint in Tiruvadi, his birth place, where

as an august assembly of musicians gather to celebrate the festival of his birth day during the month of January every year. The only justification that can be provided for worshipping Tyagaraja as a saint is that he embraced monastism before his death.

Tyagaraja and Tansen along with a galaxy of musicians have passed into the domain of 'the master of all good work men'. His life is undoubtedly a beautiful one and is replete with exquisite charm. There is poetry in his life. His life is a source of perennial inspiration and has stimulated South Indian Music. It is out-soared all his brilliant contemporaries. Just as Tansen was born to enrich North Indian music, Tyagaraja was born to enliven and add fresh vigour to South Indian Music. It is essential to know that Tyagaraja was a philosopher and that a variety of spiritual teachings can be culled from his songs which reveal wonderful truths enshrined in them. He has assuredly beautified and improved upon South Indian Music. There are some gifted souls who have realised the immortal sympathy of Universal soul — Tyagaraja and Tansen Mozart and Beethoven Chopin and Handel. Tyagaraja was a singing bird that soared aloft in the heaven on the uplifting wings of music, perpetually striving to reach the abode of joy. Tyagaraja always has a hal lowed place in the history of South India Music.

—R. P. S.

A Universal Approach To Problems

(Continued from page 1)

men's hearts. The end of life is the attainment of the Highest Good (*nishreyas*), and not pleasures and comfort (*preyas*) alone. A complete spiritual transformation of 'man the brute' into 'man the god' though strivings of the soul is the purpose of evolution, and history records these strivings and this supreme purpose in unmistakable terms.

Need for Re-adjustment

Times have been rapidly changing and there can be not the least doubt that the present-day trends in civilization call for a modern approach to the old problem of life's goal. A living society has always to readjust itself to circumstances, if it has to progress. Want of the capacity to adapt itself to changing forces and conditions is certainly a deplorable sign of petrification. At the same time, it should not be forgotten the fundamental problem of human relations is nothing new. The approach to its solution will be and ought to be new. The need in the human soul remains vitally alive and in-

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1386

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kanagasabai Nadarajah of Tellipalai East Deceased Rasammah widow of Kanagasabai Nadarajah of Tellipalai Petitioner

1. Nadarajah Sivabramaniam of Tellipalai East
2. Nadarajah Arulanantham
3. Nadarajah Kanagalingam
4. Nadarajah Parameswaran
5. Thavamany daughter of Nadarajah
6. Rasaledchumy daughter of Nadarajah all of do

The 2nd to 6th respondents are minors appearing by their G-A-L the abovenamed 1st respondent Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before V. S. Jayawickrama Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 5th day of December 1951 in the presence of Mr. M. Sithambaranathan Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minor the 2nd to 6th respondents and that letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as widow unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person interested shall appear before this court on the 15th day of February 1952 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the minors 2nd to 6th respondents should be produced in court on the said date.

This 5th day of December 1951 W. G. Spencer (Sgd) District Judge

Drawn by M. Sithambaranathan (Sgd) Proctor for Petitioner 15-2-52

Time for showing cause extended to 24-3-52 K. D. de S (Intd) D. J.

(O. 150, 18 & 21)

sistent even today. Any modern approach which seeks to exempt true religion and pure spirituality from the field of human striving towards a better world order is bound to be inadequate, partial, and unsatisfactory. The old approach was through religion and spirituality. It could not be otherwise. And now, too, it cannot be anything apart from these. But, what is needed is a more dynamic and positive kind which embraces all other sciences of life hitherto pursued and goes even further than these in its sweep and profundity. This, in short, is the Vedantic approach, which does not contradict in the least and yet is not tied down by any religious, mystical, or secular movements and institutions. Its fundamental principles are: 'Unity in variety', 'Divinity of man', 'Oneness of existence-knowledge-bliss', and 'the harmony of religions and sects'. In the strictest sense, it is nothing modern at all; it is the oldest approach to life's problems the world has known. And yet, it is modern in the sense that it is universal and most suited to our own times. —P. B.

Good Teeth for Good Health

The importance of dentistry in modern surgery or medicine was explained by Dr Bankim Mukerjee, the well-known dental surgeon, in a talk to Calcutta Rotary Club on Tuesday.

Take care of your teeth if you want to take care of your health, he said. He illustrated his point in this way: Teeth are durwans of the main gate of body. Instead of keeping durwans in every room if you have an efficient one at the main gate, you are safe. If you have good teeth you have every possible chance for a healthy body.

Considering that these were days for finding "septic focus", the importance of dentistry could not be ignored. "Whatever it is you get, whether arthritis, appendicitis tonsillitis and so on, the physician or surgeon will send you to dentists for finding septic focus"

Dr Mukerjee said

He thought that 90 per cent of the cancer of the tongue was due to bad, rugged teeth. pyorrhea was so wide-spread in Bengal that he would call it a national disease.

Instead of deprecating chewing he said it was rather good specially for vegetarians. But one must not chew it all the time like a ruminating animal.

Speaking of dentistry in ancient India Dr Mukerjee said its mention was found in 'Susrata' near about 1500 B.C. It was also discussed by Charaka, the great physician. In Unani or Arabic system of medicine dentistry came to perfection in the 5th century B.C. in Egypt and Caliphs of Bagdad were great patrons of it. Modern dentistry first came into existence in France in 1728. The first Dental Department in India was organised in 1861 along with Calcutta Medical College by the East India Company.

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