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[NO. 45]

## Thirteen-Nation Memorandum

### On Race Conflict In S. Africa

The Asia-African group of 13 Nations in a memorandum submitted to the U. N. demand a General Assembly debate on S. Africa's racial segregation laws.

The group's memorandum said: "Race conflict in the Union of South Africa resulting from the policies of *Apartheid* of the Union Government is creating a dangerous and explosive situation which constitutes both a threat to international peace and a flagrant violation of the basic principles of human rights and fundamental freedoms which are enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

"Although Africa's importance in world affairs is increasing rapidly many parts of that Continent still remain subject to racial discrimination and exploitation.

"The founding of the United Nations and the acceptance by the member States of the obligations embodied in the Charter have given to the peoples of these areas new hope and encouragement in their efforts to acquire basic human rights. But in direct opposition to the trend of world opinion the policy of the Government of the Union of South Africa is designed to establish and to perpetuate every form of racial discrimination which must inevitably result in intense and bitter racial conflict.

"*Apartheid*, which is the declared objective of the Government of the Union, implies a permanent White superiority over the non-Whites who constitute the great majority of the Union's population."

The memorandum then listed under eight separate heads the measures taken by the South African Government "to achieve *Apartheid*". These include mention of the Group Areas Act and application of the Suppression of Communism Act.

As a result of these measures, the memorandum continued "a social

system is being evolved under which the non-Whites, who constitute 80 per cent of the Union's population, will be kept in permanently inferior state to the White minority. Such a policy challenges all that the United Nations stands for and clearly violates the basic and fundamental objectives of the Charter of the United Nations.

"The Preamble and Articles 13 and 55 (c) of the Charter proclaim universal respect for and the due observance of human rights and the due observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. Under Article 56 all members have pledged themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the United Nations Organisations for the achievement of these purposes

Under resolution 103 (I) adopted unanimously by the General Assembly in 1946 the United Nations called on Governments to put an end to racial persecution and discrimination. Resolution 217 (3) proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 2 of the Declaration affirms the equal application of these rights without distinction of colour, race or religion.

The United Nations held that the policy of *Apartheid* was necessarily based on doctrines of racial discrimination and therefore called upon the Union Government not to implement or enforce the provisions of the Group Areas Act.

"These findings and this recommendation were repeated in Resolution 511 (3) passed at the Fifth Session of the General Assembly. It is recognised in all countries as well as

(Continued on page 3)

## Stop Smoking

### How To Do It

Writing in *The Lancet*, Dr. Johnston says the proper course is to "stop suddenly, abruptly, completely ignoring all symptoms which might possibly be associated with tobacco deprivation. All thoughts of smoking should be rigorously excluded. The more inflexible the determination the less the pain."

The worst time, says the doctor, is the first day and night without the accustomed smoke. Get through this phase triumphantly, and half the battle is won. And the worst enemies of people trying to break themselves of the tobacco habit are other smokers, who make "psychological attacks," such as saying coaxingly: "Have a cigarette, old man. It will do you good," or "One has to have a bit of pleasure these days." In dealing with these friends, says Dr. Johnston, the best thing to do is to go over to the offensive. "Attack the smoking of others. Expose the falsity of arguments in favour of smoking."

The rewards of giving up smoking, he says, are increased high spirits, energy, appetite and strength.

## Self-Discipline In Journalism

Prime Minister Nehru, addressing the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference in New Delhi on 17-9-52 emphasised the need for self-discipline in the journalistic profession.

"I do think," said Mr. Nehru, "that basically it is dangerous to suppress thought and the expression of thought in any way. But believing in that, I come up constantly against instances where freedom of expression is utilised not merely to express the wrong thing but to produce a mental climate of vulgarity which I think is not good and which lowers standards of every type, whether they are cultural standards or other standards. When this kind of thing is done on a large scale and from day to day, I am worried."

## HARNESSING THE POWERS OF SCIENCE

### In The Spiritual March Of Humanity

[In the following article the *Prabuddha Bharata* writing on 'Religion, Science and the March of Humanity' discusses the ultimate purpose of civilization in the light of scientific and spiritual progress.]

As everyone knows, the ultimate purpose of civilization is the development and enrichment of human personality. And the Progress of civilization is indicative of the march of humanity in all ages. Strictly speaking, the one great topic of interest in life can and should be the nature and destiny of man himself. Man's place in the universe and his relation to God or the forces seen and unseen, that have brought that universe into being, have formed the leading theme of every philosophic or scientific investigation. None can deny that both science and religion have played their equally vital roles in seeking to evolve a better social order and usher in greater peace and happiness for tormented humanity. Philosophers and scientists have addressed themselves to the common task though in varying ways and degrees, of developing for man the spiritual, moral, and material resources of the world so as to make living physically and mentally more meaningful and less formidable. It is but natural, then, that today we should feel not a little surprised at the virulence with which the long-drawn-out conflict between what may now be called 'rigid' science and 'dogmatic' religion was absurdly sought to be maintained until recent times. Even till not long before the development of modern physics led to the discovery of the new background of science, it was widely held that there was an irreconcilable difference between the spheres of religion and science.

### Science—Hand-Maid Of Civilisation

Whatever the advantages and disadvantages, there is no doubt that the applications of science are playing an ever increasing part in our everyday life. The growth of science from the earliest times reveals how man has developed, through its scope and method, an efficient means for the understanding of the universe and the control of human environment. Most of the modern improvements that

may be said to have carried civilization forward have sprung from the lifelong labours of many a scientist. The benefits conferred by science have minimized man's helplessness in the face of Nature's vagaries and limitations. At present scientific knowledge has assumed limitless proportions and is becoming a subject of yet greater and greater social and political concern. One could probably say that today science is the indispensable handmaid of civilization. The scientific temper and the scientific standard are in evidence everywhere, so much so that any the least departure from the rigidly accepted temper or standard is quickly dubbed as 'irrational' and 'unscientific'.

### The Philosophy Of The Scientist

But it is a happy sign of the times that since the last thirty years or less scientists have been deeply concerned not only with the new discoveries in the realm of astronomy, physics, and biology, but also with the profound philosophical implications of these discoveries. Though they keep themselves aloof from the 'philosophy of a metaphysician', scientists of the present day almost always speak of the 'philosophy of a scientist'. The laudable efforts of Sir Arthur Eddington and Sir James Jeans in this direction of constructing a consistent and purposeful philosophy out of modern science have attracted considerable public attention. Mr. Dunne's famous experiments on time and Prof. Rhine's experiments in telepathy and clairvoyance present ample evidences of the fact that there is something non-material but very tangible in man which is independent of time and space. Science could no longer remain preoccupied merely with non-human and sub-human matter. The study of man himself grew more important and raw physical science had perforce to reckon with the

(Continued on page 4)





## Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, SEP. 23, 1952

### Treasure These Thoughts

*'A teacher can never truly teach unless he is still learning himself. A lamp can never light another lamp unless it continues to burn its own flame.'*

—Rabindranath Tagore.

### INCREASED INCOME TAX

WHILE congratulating the Government on its agreeable reaction to certain aspects of public opinion in the matter of meeting the present financial crisis, we are unable to support it in its decision to make the middle class pay by way of taxes more than at present. We had in our last issue suggested that the rich should be taxed and that the top-heavy departments should be reduced in strength and expenditure at the swollen end. It is true that the Government has been driven to a difficult position and that it would have to be a little desperate in its attempts to steer clear of the present situation. But even this view cannot justify the Prime Minister's suggestion to rope in all income-tax payers for an increased levy thereby treating the business magnates and the middle class men all alike. Such a step is definitely an inequitable measure particularly because the present increase in the income tax is only a temporary expedient. The middle class cannot forego a portion of the rice ration and yet pay additional income tax. If, however, the Government wants all and sundry to bear the burden of the financial impact then it should devise a proportionate basis of relief whereby each citizen will have to share the discomfort of a dearer living according to the capacity of taxability.

A crisis often strengthens or strangles a Government. Should therefore the present Government hope to aim at stability then it should take particular care not to impose taxes that would impoverish the masses and the middle classes.

# AMERICA SHOULD UNDERSTAND INDIA

## AMBASSADOR'S APPEAL

Mr. Chester Bowles U. S. Ambassador to India in an article published in *Foreign Affairs* in New York said:

"For the visitor who looks below the surface there is a new and immensely exciting India—a five-year old democracy of 360 million, working earnestly and with considerable success to solve their country's staggering problems.

"The outcome of this great Indian effort will profoundly affect the world in which we live.

"Indeed success or failure of the effort being made in India and other Asian countries to create an alternative to Communism in Asia may mark one of those historic turning points which determine the flow of events for many generations."

The challenge to the West, said Mr. Bowles, was to reaffirm "what is best in our long liberal tradition." Sympathetic, intelligent and patient policies would enable the West to work with most Asiatic nations on a basis of mutual respect and understanding. By shirking the task of understanding Asia and by refusing to recognise the realities of 1952, the West will surely alienate a vast continent and may eventually bring about its own downfall, he said.

### India Versus China

Mr. Bowles said the revolutionary challenge of a ruthless Communist dictatorship in China could be met over the years only by the example of other Asian countries able to demonstrate unmistakably that democracy guaranteed individuals rights and provided the quickest, most practicable means to raise living standards. Thus the future of Asia and eventually the world balance of power may rest on the competition between Democratic India on the one hand and the Communist China on the other, he said.

"If Democracy succeeds in India regardless of what happens in China, millions of Asian doubters will develop new faith in themselves, in their ancient

cultures and in the ideals of the Free World.

"An objective study of the last five years' record must convince any unprejudiced observer that the new Indian Republic is off to a remarkable start", Mr. Bowles said, "Its extraordinary transition had been accomplished largely by persuasion and with almost no violence. It is a tribute to the wisdom of the princes and Congress leaders alike that there were no fifty Kashmirs", the Ambassador wrote.

"He called the five years' effort a spectacular achievement for which the bulk of the credit went to the Indian leaders and people but with a generous share going to British public servants, such as Lord Mountbatten.

Mr. Bowles detailed the plans for India's economic development and expressed the opinion that although most Indian leaders, in theory at least, would prefer an economic system based on Democratic Socialism, few in practice believed that Socialism could work in India except under the thumb of a dictatorial Government. "Fortunately," he added, "more and more Indian leaders are beginning to recognise that our American system of private enterprise is both far more efficient than Socialism and infinitely more socially conscious than the cartel Capitalism which they have seen introduced from Europe."

Mr Bowles quoted a prediction which, he said, seemed "safe" that India would develop a mixed economy which, "borrowing generously from our American experience, will involve considerably more planning and tighter controls over the flow of capital."

### Need For Planned Aid

Mr. Bowles said he believed American resources spent in India would be used to build a modern democratic nation, with efforts beginning "in the villages with the hungry millions".

"American aid in Asia", he said, "will be so much more money down unless the local conditions are such that the

programme of aid has a reasonable chance of success."

Aid money spent simply for anti-Communist objectives has a hollow ring in Asia, for it points logically to the conclusion that if the noisy Communist minorities did not exist, the interest of the United States in the welfare of Asian people would disappear. Nor again should we give aid in the mistaken belief that lasting friendship can be bought with dollars.

"Our primary objective must be to create confidence in democracy as a vital force and confidence among the people that under democratic Government they have the ability to meet and solve the huge problems which confront them".

Mr. Bowles urged that whatever programme the United States developed should have the support of Republicans and Democrats alike. "We cannot afford the luxury of a separate Asian policy for each major political Party", he said.

India was a special target for the Communist effort in Asia because of her strategic position, her rich natural resources, and the size of her poverty stricken population, he said. There was no reason why the Communist challenge could not be met with confidence. "The next few years may see the emergence of a non-Communist Asia that will be both dynamic and democratic", Mr. Bowles said. "That can swing the preponderance of world power in the direction of peace and freedom."

### Improve Living Standards

Mr. Bowles said that the elimination of hunger in Asia would not automatically bring about the defeat of Communism. "Living standards in India must certainly be improved, and with all possible speed; unless this primary objective is achieved, the present democratic Government will sooner or later be swept aside and the stage set for another devastating Communist victory. If democracy (in India) is to survive and grow, tens of millions of Indians must also be inspired with a dynamic new faith in the future and a sense of personal participation in that future.

"In Jawaharlal Nehru, fortunately, India has a leader extraordinarily well equipped to provide the vital spark."

Mr. Bowles said the West could not control "the tides of hope, fear and conviction" in Asia. "What we can do is to understand the forces which are at work and seek to strengthen those which are moving in democratic channels."

"Soviet propagandists are now intensifying their campaign to establish Russia and China as the logical leaders of revolutionary progress in Asia, and it would be foolish to minimise the effectiveness of their effort.

"For those many Asians who are sophisticated enough to challenge the sincerity of Russian interest in Asia's

## A Hindu Ladies College for Manipay

A meeting of representative citizens of the Manipay Parish was held at Manipay in the Hindu College hall with Mr. V. Veerasingham J.P.; M.B.E.; in the chair.

Mr. S. Rajendran Proctor S. C. while outlining the purpose for which the meeting was convened, stressed the urgent need for a Girls' school in Manipay and suggested that the Board of Management of the Manipay Hindu College be requested to separate the girls' section and to run it in a separate building.

A discussion followed and at the end a resolution proposed by Gate-Mudaliyar C. Thiagarajah and seconded by Mr. S. Rajendran embodying the suggestion referred to above was passed unanimously.

A committee with Mr. V. Veerasingam as chairman, Mr. S. Rajendran Proctor S. C. and Mubandiram V. Mahesanas Secretaries, and Mr. Siva Muttukumaraswamy and Mr. S. Muttukumarasamy, Surveyor as Treasurers, was elected to implement the above decision.

welfare, the propagandist spotlight is centred on China."

Dealing with Communist tactics, Mr. Bowles added: "When Soviet strategy demands it, the local Communist Party will embark on open rebellion as it did in many parts of India in 1948"

Mr. Bowles said that the importance of the "new and intensified Soviet effort in Asia should not be underestimated. Communist propaganda is particularly effective because in their hearts, most Asians, non-Communists as well as Communists, still mistrust the West; and like many others before them, Asian nations are more conscious of the similar dangers of the past than those, yet to be experienced, dangers of the future."

Mr. Bowles ended the 7,000-word article by saying: "Many Americans who are deeply conscious of the crisis which confronts the free world are irritated by Asia's talk of 'neutrality' and by the rebuffs which occasionally come our way from uncertain new Governments which still hope that Communism may turn out to be not as dangerous as we know it to be. But impatient retorts. The situation calls for the display of some of the best qualities in the American tradition: understanding and respect for the rights of others; humility in the presence of strange ways and new problems and to remember that a little idealism mixed with the practical represents not weakness, but strength."



# Thiruketheeshvaram Temple Construction & Management

## Recommendations Adopted

A meeting of the General Committee of the Thiruketheeshvaram Temple Restoration Society was held at the Old Kathiresan Temple, Bambalapitiya, recently with Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan in the chair.

In the course of his observations on the interim report and recommendations of the Sub Committee on Temple Construction the Chairman stated that the plan and estimate of the temple were prepared by well-known Temple Architects of South India. The existing temple was very recently repaired through the generosity of Mr. K. V. S. Sundaram, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, at the request of the Working Committee of the Society. This enables worship and religious services to be conducted while reconstruction work also could go on. The Sub Committee had come to a satisfactory and amicable arrangement regarding the management of Thiruketheeshvaram Temple with the Trustees of the Old and New Kathiresan Temples of Colombo which Temples have hitherto been solely responsible for the management of the Thiruketheeshvaram Temple. The Chairman explained the arrangement by which a Board of five persons (Panchayat) including the President of the Society as Chairman, two representatives of the Old and New Kathiresan Temples (one from each Temple and two others selected from among the Trustees of the Society by the General Committee of the Society would take over the temple management consisting of the proper conduct and due performance of the daily and periodical ceremonies (Nittiya and Naimittiya). At the same time the Society would take over the administration of all the movable and immovable properties of the Temple and all assets belonging thereto and administering it for the purposes of the Society.

The General Committee took note of the report submitted by the Working Committee and approved in principle the lines on which the negotiations were so far carried out. It also agreed to amend the rules of the Society with a view to increasing the number of the Trustees from 9 to 11 by the addition of one representative each of the Trustees of the Old and New Kathiresan Temples, Colombo, respectively and to constitute a Temple Managing Committee of five (Panchayat) as stated earlier, for the conduct of all religious ceremonies at the Temple.

Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan was elected President of the Society in place of Mr. S. Sivaprasadarayana who had resigned.

The General Committee approved the procedure for the construction of the Temple

as reported by the working Committee. The interim report of the Sub Committee appointed by the General Committee and the Working Committee was as follows:-

"The Sub Committee examined in detail the various steps which the Thiruketheeshvaram Restoration Society might take to fulfil its objects.

"(a) As regards the preparations for the construction of the Temple the Sub Committee suggests the following initial steps:

"1 The Society should start by undertaking the building of the foundations up to damp-proof course level of all the first Prabaram Shrines Rajagopuram and boundary wall shown on the ground plan as approved by the General Committee of the Society.

"2 Arrangements should be made immediately to excavate the granite slabs necessary for the main shrines of Swami and Ambal. The broken metal in this excavation should be transferred

### Kali The Mother

I am Kali  
The Mother, the Mighty;  
Kali, the Destroyer of Time  
And lo, at my breast,  
Is the Peace that is Eternal.

to the site for concrete work necessary for the foundations.

"3. Arrangements should be made to organise:

(a) A brick kiln to bake on the temple lands the bricks necessary for the various buildings and

(b) a Lime Kiln for the lime required.

4. Inquiries should be made immediately as to what quantity of Ceylon Cement would be available and to arrange for the import of the balance cement necessary.

"5. The ceremony of the laying of foundation may be fixed for an auspicious date after the Thamil month of Thai and meanwhile the above preparations should be made.

"(b) As regards the management of the Temple while the construction work is carried on, the Sub Committee feels that the Society's position should be clarified in relation to the present management. The Sub Committee conducted negotiations with the Trustees of the Colombo New and Old Kathiresan Temples to this effect and now annex to this report a document received from the Trustees for consideration of the Working Committee."

In Malaya

## Terrorism Will Not Be Tolerated

"The long-drawn-out struggle against guerilla terrorism in Malaya is achieving better results than ever before," says the "Manchester Guardian". "Over a period of six months the number of terrorists killed or captured has been higher than any previous corresponding period, and 'incidents' have been far fewer. The foundation for this improvement was laid by the remarkable Gurney-Briggs' achievement in resettling half a million Chinese squatters.

### Greatly Improved Police Protection

General Templer's energetic reorganisation the police and intelligence service has also been an important factor. Yet there can be no certainty that the campaign to restore law and order has entered a decisive phase, ambushes are still frequent and deadly, and casualties among both civilians and security forces are very high. The need to press forward with reforms that will enlist the co-operation of the population—particularly the 40 per cent of Chinese—in building up a nationally conscious community which will refuse to tolerate terrorism, is as great as ever."

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1501 T.

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Alvappillai Vallipuram of Thumpalai. Deceased. Vallipuram Rasanayagam of Thumpalai. Petitioner.

Vs. Thamu Velupillai Kandiah of Point Pedro. Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before W. G. Spencer Esquire, Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 15th day of August 1952 in the presence of Mr. S. Nagalingamudaly Proctor on the part of the Petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the said Petitioner dated the 8th day of July 1952 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as son of the deceased to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to him accordingly unless the respondent abovenamed or any person or persons interested shall on or before the 29th day of September 1952 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 15th day of August 1952.

(Sgd.) K. D. DE SILVA, District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd. S. Nagalingamudaly, Proctor for Petitioner. (O. 82 23 & 26.)

## Thirteen - Nation Memorandum

(Continued from page 1)

among liberal South African Europeans that the solution of South Africa's racial problems lies not in any domination of one race by another but in a partnership of races on a basis of equality and freedom.

"Thus the Apartheid policy of the Government of the Union of South Africa is contrary not only to the basic premises of the United Nations and to its specific and repeated recommendations, but also to the trend of opinion all over the world.

"Because they have been unable to secure redress by constitutional methods and because the Union Government have turned a deaf ear to the repeated appeals of the United Nations not to embark on a policy of racial discrimination, the non-Whites of the Union have been compelled to launch a completely non-violent resistance movement against the Government's unjust and inhuman racial policies

"In their efforts to destroy the movement, the Government have so far arrested over 4,000 persons. Despite the non-violent character of the campaign physical violence such as flogging is being used to suppress it.

"The Union Government's reaction to a movement of peaceful resistance against legislation which world opinion and the United Nations have repeatedly and emphatically condemned is having wide repercussions. We are convinced that the continuance of such repression will only aggravate racial conflict through

out Africa and arouse indignation elsewhere. A new tension is thus being created which is not less serious than others affecting world peace.

The memorandum concluded: "It is therefore imperative that the General Assembly give this question urgent consideration in order to prevent an already dangerous situation deteriorating further and to bring about a settlement in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter".

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### NOTICE

I, Ramasamy Chettiar son of Sangaralingam Chettiar of Vannarponnai East Jaffna do hereby inform the general public of Ceylon that I had not acted as attorney of A. Veerappan Chettiar of Vannarponnai East Jaffna for any purpose whatsoever, although I had been appointed as co-attorney with another by virtue of Power of Attorney dated 6th June 1952 and attested by U. C. Somasaram Notary Public of Jaffna under No. 4022.

Please note that I am not responsible for the acts of the said A. Veerappan Chettiar or his attorney.

S. RAMASAMY CHETTIAR 11/2 Stanley Road, Jaffna, 20th Sept. 1952. (M 122 23 & 26)

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# Harnessing The Powers Of Science

(Continued from page 1)

other vital sciences of life and ultimately with the core of the science of the Spirit of man. The myriad-faceted mysterious universe continues to present ever new phases of wondrous behaviour, not only in Nature, but also in the life of man, that one is led to exclaim with Sophocles: 'Wonders are many, but there is no wonder wilder than Man'.

## Man's Problems

In this context, it would be appropriate to know what J. W. N. Sullivan, who is a scientist of repute, observes; for, his knowledge of science, coupled with his understanding of philosophy, throws a flood of light on the deeper problems of man's existence. He writes:

'If man's independence of space and time be indeed a genuine discovery, then the question of a purpose in life, together with many other questions, acquires a profoundly different significance. Although subject to space and time, he is not wholly conditioned by them. Even if all his activities and aims have reference to his spatial and temporal existence, these things are not exhaustive of the nature of man. The humanitarian cosmogony may still be accepted, but it wears an entirely different aspect when it is no longer regarded as exhaustive. It may still be held, for instance, that man's function, within this space-time framework, is to manure the soil of the future harmony. The service of human progress may be the best purpose that he can propose to himself—within the given set of conditions. But this purpose does not account for what existence he may have independent of those conditions. The description of man as an instrument to serve the ideal of progress is not sufficient, even if it be a correct description of his purpose within the space-time framework. What we have called the theological outlook denies, as we know, that the true purpose of man, even within this space-time framework, is to serve merely humanitarian ideals. His purpose, on this outlook, should have reference to his eternal destiny. But although the speculations we have been discussing do something to make the idea of man's immortality more plausible, they reveal nothing of an immortal destiny. The intuitions on which the theological cosmogony is founded receive no support from these modern speculations. The importance of these speculations lies in the basic outlook they make possible. If they should be confirmed, the questions of man's place in the universe, of the purpose of life, of the status of our religious intuitions will all be fundamentally

affected'.

## Aid Of Religion

Religion, to say the least, has been much misunderstood. A century ago people who swore by the conclusions of science considered religion no more than a bundle of superstitions and meaningless rituals. Obviously these people were unable or were not serious-minded enough to break through and reach beyond the crust of superficialities with which religion was often found enveloped. Rather, they were incapable of resisting the intellectual enchantment that the physical sciences and their practical applications seemed to spread around them. Today the situation, though not so deplorable, needs a lot more reorientation by men of all persuasions of the important role of religion in promoting the welfare of man. Even if religion does not directly give man comforts and labour-saving gadgets, it is being more and more clearly understood that it does offer man something more important and necessary, viz, the Science to save him from the abuses of science. 'Granting the many comforts and even cures that science has given man,' observes Dagobert D. Runes, 'the question still remains unanswered whether all these conveniences atone for the enduring servility of science to war-bound tyrants and their cliques. It would be in order to reconsider the value of science in the light of the foregoing, as the sinister potentialities of science increase with its progress, unless they can be harnessed by a world government. Perhaps science has harnessed enough of the powers of Nature; let us now harness the powers of science'.

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 1417

In the matter of the intestate Estate of Thaman Anthrasu of Palaly. Deceased.

Mary Rosaline alias Sionammah of Palaly widow of T. Anthrasu. Petitioner.

vs.

1. Thaman Sionappu of Palaly
2. Mariammah wife of V. Gnanapiragasam of Palaly
3. V. Gnanapiragasam of Palaly
4. Annammah widow of Clement of Palaly.

Respondents.

This matter coming for disposal before W. Gunam Spencer Acting District Judge of Jaffna on the 12th day of February 1952 in the presence of Mr S. R. Ananayakam Proctor for the part of the petitioner

## ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No 1480.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late T. M. Kasippillai of Tellippalai East

Deceased

Kasippillai Ramanathan of Tellippalai east

Petitioner.

1. Kanmanyammal daughter of Kasippillai.
2. Manonmanyammal daughter of Kasippillai.
3. Kasippillai Elankanthan
4. Sivamanyammal daughter of Kasippillai all of Tellippalai East by their G-A-L
5. Vallippillai alias Theivanaippillai widow of Kasippillai of Tellippalai east

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 4th day of July 1952 in the presence of Mr. M. Sithambaranathan Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the said 5th respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents and that Letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to the Petitioner as son unless the said respondents or any other person interested shall appear before this court on or before the 29th day of August 1952 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said minors the 1st, 2nd 3rd and 4th respondents should be produced in court on the said date.

This 4th day of July 1952.

K. D. de Silva (Sgd)  
District Judge

Drawn by  
Sgd M. Sithambaranathan  
Proctor for Petitioner

29-8-52  
Time to show cause extended till 26-9-52.

K. D. de S. (Inld)  
D. J.  
(O. 79. 19 & 23)

er abovenamed and the petition and affidavit dated 10th February 1952 having been read: It is hereby ordered that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as widow of the deceased unless the Respondents abovenamed or any of them or any other person interested in the estate shall appear before this court on the 28th March 1952 at 10 a m and show cause to the contrary.

The 12th day of February 1952.

Sd. K. D. de Silva,  
District Judge.

Extended for 29-9-52.

K. D. de Silva,  
D. J.  
(O. 10. 23 & 26.)

## NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

No: 4311

- 1 Thamotheeram Subramaniam of Puloly West
- 2 wife Amirthammah of do

vs. Plaintiffs.

- 1 Subramaniam Kumarasamy of do, 2 wife Chellammah of do
- 3 Kandiah Sivapragasam of do, 4 wife Nagarathnam of do, 5 Arumugam Ponnampalam of Alvai North, 6 wife Mangalanayaky of do, 7 Kanagarathnam Kumaraswamy of Puloly West presently of No. 40/2 Joseph Lane Bambalapitiya
- 8 wife Sivapakkiam of Puloly West
- 9 Kanagarathnam Sandrasegeram of Puloly West presently of No. 40/2 Joseph Lane Bambalapitiya, 10 Kanagarathnam Kathirgamathamby of do, 11 Kanagarathnam Kandappah of do, 12 Ponnammah widow of Thambirajah of Puloly West, 13 M. Karthigesu Murugupillai of do, 14 wife Ponnammah of do, 15 Maheswary wife of Sithamparanathan Ramalingam of Puloly West
- 16 Muthammaipillai widow of Krishnapillai of Puloly West
- 17 Sinnatamby Sinniah of do, 18 Thangammah widow of Rajaratnam of do, 19 Subramaniam Balasubramaniam of do, 20 wife Bagawaty of do, 21 V Kandappah Velauther of do presently of 24-36 Lane Wellawatte, 22 Sithamparanathan Ramalingam of Puloly West

Defendants.

It is hereby notified that action No. 4311 has been instituted in the District Court of Point Pedro under the partition act No. 16 of 1931 for the partition/sale of the land called Varanathanakilakku in extent 18 Lms. V C. Toddam 2 and situated at Puloly West Mala, varayankurichy Point Pedro Parish, Vadamaradchy Division, Jaffna District in Northern Province.

The defendants in the afore said action are summoned to appear in Court on the 22nd day of October 1952 at 10 o'clock of the forenoon.

By order of Court  
Secretary

This 18th day of Sept. 1952.  
(M. 121. 23)

## Indian Information

### Dr. Raman Discovers

A new discovery concerning X-radiations which opens up fresh avenues of research has been made by the Nobel Prize winner, Dr C. V. Raman, and his collaborators in the newly-opened X-ray Laboratory attached to the Raman Research Institute at Bangalore.

When interviewed by a Press correspondent, Dr. Raman said that though 40 years had elapsed since reflection of X-rays by crystals was demonstrated in the celebrated experiments of Laue, Friederich and Knipping, no attempt has apparently been made to confirm by direct observation the theoretical result that a beam of X-rays including a continuous range of wavelengths is monochromatised by such reflection.

Using two perfect diamonds, one to give a 'Laue' reflection and the other as an analysing X ray spectrometer, Shri Raman and Shri A. Jayaraman have confirmed the predictions of the theory and obtained monochromatic X rays greatly transcending in their spectral sharpness characteristic X-radiations from metallic targets such as copper.

clock of the forenoon,

By order of Court  
Secretary

This 18th day of Sept. 1952.  
(M. 121. 23)

## THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00  
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.  
FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 12% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,  
Shroff.

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