

INTERNATIONALISTIC INFLUENCE ON STATESMEN

(BY NOMAD)

Naguib And Nehru

"Pandit Nehru has next to no equals in India, but in Dr. Radhakrishnan he has a superior both in stature and status," so wrote an admirer recently. Pandit Nehru, whose pre-eminence would never permit him to omit recognition of those to whom he owed a debt, reached this position primarily because the international accent he has increasingly given to Indian politics was the result of the internationalistic influence of Rabindranath Tagore. That Dr. Radhakrishnan is in a somewhat similar position to that of Tagore is Nehru's and India's and our fortune.

The stormy petrel of Egyptian resurgence, General Naguib, has been given a similar role among Arabs by a delegate to the Arab League meeting. He has been called the "Nehru of the Arabs." Naguib himself is giving indications of this trend by his recent declaration that the 40 million Arabs, together with the vast numbers of other Muslims (as in Indonesia etc.) should organise themselves and make their voice really heard in world councils.

That such an arc from Naguib to Dr. Soeharno Hatta should pass through New Delhi is in the fitness of things; for it was Nehru who exerted his decisive influence at a crucial moment to back up the cause of Indonesian freedom just as earlier he was instrumental in giving first organisational shape to the new pulsating spirit of resurgent Asia after Cairo, Teheran and Potsdam.

The time has gone when the Westerners baunted the Asian world as a spectre in angelic cover, as wolves in sheeps' clothing. Asia, which for long had been the darkened counter foil to the brittle brilliance of the dollar and the sterling, is increasingly becoming the hither side of the new medal of world

progress, which is being furnished in the new fires of Asian democratic vulcanisation. Naguib and Nehru are at the pinnacle of two towers of this new Asian edifice.

Sachcht, Bismarckism and Rajaji

In the context of the Egyptian drive against corruption and parasitic land-grabbing, the visit of Dr. Sachcht of Germany assumes a striking importance. After having prostituted his ability to the bestial demands of the Hitlerian economy, he has been regarded as sterling enough to advise the new Indonesia on financial matters. He was subsequently regarded as sufficiently objective and sane to advise Iran in connection with the anti-Western nationalised resources of the "liquid gold" mines (oil). And now he has been invited to set the Egyptian budget aright.

Sachcht's metamorphosis has been thus in the direction of accommodation to the new trends in Germany, the Middle East and in Indonesia. Bismarck's old formulation of the Berlin-Baghdad line may well develop in a new form adapted to, and determined by, the spirit selling millions' aglow along the south-western and south-eastern fringes of Asia. That Sachcht's aid should be sought by Naguib, Mossadeg and Indonesia is an epitomisation of the amalgamation (that is taking place) of what is durable in the past with what is vitalising and renovating for the future. To that extent Sachcht may be regarded as the continuator of the positive aspects of Bismarckism just as (as the American Ambassador in India, Bowles, has said) Patel's Bismarckism saved India from 50 Kashmirs.

From The Pyramids To The Panacea

Bismarck and Sachcht,

Circling The Earth

Dr. S. E. Singer, scientific liaison officer to the U. S. Embassy in London, has disclosed to the British Association meeting in London that American scientists intend to launch the first manmade satellite designed to circle the earth at a height of more than 300 miles.

The satellite will consist of a 20-foot shell, fired into the atmosphere by ordinary chemicals but carrying in its nose an atomic-powered radio transmitter, giving to scientists on the ground information about the mysteries of the upper atmosphere. The satellite would be held in position by gravitation Instruments would send out radio signals about temperatures ultra violet rays and atomic particles from the sun.

The cost of the experiment would be nearly equivalent to that of building 50 bombers.

Dr. Singer said that there was no suggestion that a man should be sent up with the rocket, "I would neither dream of travelling into these regions myself nor of sending any other man," he added. The "satellite" would circle the earth for several days, and then gradually it would lose energy by its friction with the atmosphere and would fall back to earth. It could not be recovered except as fragments.

Patel and Rajaji, Radhakrishnan, Tagore and Nehru, Naguib and Mossadeg—these are names that spell the new panacea for the dismantled ruins of Imperialist greed and the putrid cesspools of feudal-arrogant obscurantism.

And it is perhaps a further accentuation of their historic trend that Rajaji's Tanjore reforms should make the Indian Communists refer to him as "our friend" in spite of his publicly naming them as "Public Enemy No. 1" Cicero's "O tempora! O mores!" needs to be modified in the tone of

(Continued on page 4)

INDIAN INVENTION OF AEROPLANE

IDEA INSPIRED BY ANCIENT SHASTRAS

An 'aeroplane' based on the sutras of the Vyamnika Shastra of Maharshi Bharadwaj, the manuscript of which was recently discovered by the Director of International Academy of Sanskrit Research at Mysore, was actually flown in Bombay during 1890s, recent reports state.

This startling information is contained in an article in *Vividhorutta*, a Marathi weekly of Bombay. The article was written after a contribution by Lallubhai Kansara on the subject in *Vande Mataram* of Bombay which led to a search of old records.

According to the article in *Vividhorutta*, Shivkar Bapuji Talpade, a teacher in the Bombay School of Arts and a deep student of the Vedas, was the man who not only constructed but actually flew an 'airship' based on the principles laid down by Maharshi Bharadwaj's Vyamnika Shastra.

Model Exhibit

Talpade first constructed a model of the aircraft on the lines laid down in the Vyamnika Shastra. The model was exhibited in an exhibition arranged by Bombay Arts Society in 1890s.

Following his success in making the model, Talpade then constructed a bigger aeroplane with the help of his wife who was also a great Sanskrit scholar. He was also assisted by his friend, Mitkar, an architect of the Bombay P. W. D.

Talpade had based the construction of the plane on the descriptions of 'Marutsakha' and 'Pushpak' types described by Bharadwaj. The general idea of the planes is to be

found in 10th *Adhyaya* of Rig Veda.

The plane when complete was shown to the Late Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade. Ranade advised Talpade to seek help of European experts before proceeding further. This Talpade did not do as he felt that it would be a sign of inferiority and also because he was not sure that his invention would remain safe with them.

The Pilot-Less Plane

'Marutsakha', the pilot-less plane, made its first and probably its last flight in 1895 on Chaupathy. The first flight was witnessed by a throng of persons among which were Sayajirao Gaekwad, the then ruler of Baroda, and Lalji Narayan, a prominent citizen of Bombay. The plane ascended a height of 1500 feet before coming down. It is stated that it was equipped with automatic devices for lowering down when it reached a certain height.

With the death of his wife, Talpade lost all interest in aviation. He died on 17th Sept. 1917 at the age of 53. Later his relatives sold the models and other things connected with his experiments to the firm of Rally Bros.

So far as is known, the first successful balloon flight was made in Bombay in 1867 by one Prof. Wells on Chaupathy shores. vivid account of the flight is given in the first issue of *Mitrodaya* dated 13th Jan 1867. The Wright brothers, generally held to be the first to fly a heavier than air machine, made their first flight in 1903.

—Hindusthan Samachar



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, SEP. 30, 1952

Treasure These Thoughts

Like stars which shine forth when the mists pass away, so in the spiritual firmament that surrounds the world, innumerable guiding lights illumine the darkness and indicate the way.

PRAJA SOCIALISM

'A weakness of political life in the country today is the plethora of parties that fragments political consciousness and confuses and estranges people from parties and politics' observed Acharya Kripalani while consolidating the merger of the K. M. P. Party in the Socialist Party at Bombay last week. It is gratifying to note that the veteran leader who contributed greatly to the consolidation of the All India Congress during his term of office both as General Secretary and President has realised what disintegration of a party or the diffusion of political energy would mean to the people. We commend this instance of political wisdom to the several leaders of the various parties in Sri Lanka in the hope that they who have the common object of establishing through peaceful means a democratic socialist society free from social political and economic exploitation will emulate the worthy example of the K. M. P. and the Socialist Parties of India and gather together in the laudable task of forming a consolidated Opposition party in the best interest of the people.

Time and events have proved unmistakably that in political life parties that grow like mushrooms and *ad hoc* groupings and combinations of parties do more harm than good. The present economic crisis calls for concerted and determined efforts in the part of the people. And the leaders of the different political parties must shoulder the responsibility of guiding their followers correctly. This can be achieved not by a temporarily arranged political truce of warring ideologies in the form of a protest meeting but by getting to-

NEW PHASE IN FIGHT AGAINST T. B.

British Team Arriving

A British thoracic surgery team will begin six months' work in Ceylon on October 1st. The team, which hopes to deal with all forms of chest and heart disease during its stay, owes its existence to Mr. Donald Barlow, the Harley Street specialist, and is being provided under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan.

The ground work was prepared by Mr. Barlow and Dr. Mountrod, the anaesthetist, during their previous visit here, and Ceylon, again through the Colombo Plan, asked for the services of an expert team, which would not only manage the unit but also train and instruct Ceylonese personnel so that they themselves would be in a position to carry on the work. When the team returns to Britain after six months it is possible that its place will be taken by another British team. The service of the experts in the Island is limited to about six months, the maximum they can be spared from the profession in Britain.

Since his return to London from Colombo, Mr. Barlow has been making every effort to fulfill a promise he made to the

gether in all earnestness and sincerity to formulate a constructive plan to fight the onslaught of economic depression. The Government Party as well as the members of the Opposition represent the people and, therefore, in times of national crisis such as an economic depression a combined constructive effort is what the people would naturally expect of their elected representatives. But it is too much to suggest that the Marxist parties should be left severely alone and that the other groups should join hands with the Government. We only repeat what we have time again suggested in these columns and quote the good example of Acharya Kripalani and put it to the leaders of the several parties in the Opposition that a consolidation of energy not of the spasmodic type commonly in evidence now, but of a concrete nature, is essential for safeguarding the welfare of the electors.

Ceylon Government to do all in his power to control the menace of tuberculosis and chest diseases generally in Ceylon. With the assistance of the Commonwealth Relations Office he recruited his first team of British experts which he describes as "one of the highest order. They have equipment equal to the best in the world."

The team is led by Mr. R. Abbey Smith, F.R.C.S. Thoracic Surgeon to the Warwick Group of Hospitals. He has Doctor Lawrence Mountford as his anaesthetist; a physio-therapist, Miss E. W. Thacker who is chief physio-therapist at the Harefield Hospital, Middlesex; a ward sister, Miss Margaret A. Walter, senior ward sister at the London Chest Hospital's Tuberculosis Branch, and a registrar, Dr. W. A. Edsall, who has held a number of resident appointments in chest Hospitals, including the London Chest Hospital.

Mr. Abbey Smith, his wife and family, and Miss Walter, sailed for Ceylon in the liner "Strathnaver" on September 11th. Dr. Mountford and the rest of the team follow by air from London on September 28th. A Ceylonese surgeon will work with the British team in Colombo. He is Mr. A. Paul, who has been at the London Chest Hospital being trained for the type of work which will be performed by the unit. He is flying out with Dr. Mountford and will later return to continue his studies in London.

A good deal of the equipment that the team is taking with them is being supplied under the Technical Co-operation Scheme and includes a number of blood transfusion sets supplied by the National Blood Transfusion Service of North-West London.

The most important item to go to Ceylon, however, is a complete Blease Pulmoflater, the most modern and up-to-date piece of apparatus of its kind in the world today. Only two sets are as yet in existence. One is at the London Chest Hospital, the other is going to Ceylon. The Blease Pulmoflater, a product of

British ingenuity, is the latest type of anaesthetic apparatus available, incorporating everything that the modern anaesthetist is likely to require during any operation. Its main feature is an automatic breathing device which takes over the act of breathing from the patient when he has been anaesthetised with modern drugs and cannot breathe of his own free will. This technique enables the surgeon to operate under ideal conditions, and because the patient can be kept under a very light anaesthesia, the subsequent recovery is rapid. In fact, it has been found that a patient having undergone a long serious operation lasting between four to five hours, can hold a conversation with the doctor within a few minutes of the end of the operation.

Both Mr. Abbey Smith and Dr. Mountford are very enthusiastic about the Pulmoflater and Dr. Mountford expressed his admiration of it in this way: "It represents a very great advance in providing the best anaesthesia in chest surgery, and we at the London Chest Hospital would not be without it I think the new unit in Ceylon should start on the right foot with everything at its best, and although the cost is high I have no hesitation in saying it is very good value for the money. It not only provides a complete anaesthetic machine but also a new principle in mechanically-controlled respiration. In short, it is the very complete unit for the chest anaesthetist."

The Government of Ceylon readily agreed to meet the cost of this apparatus.

The supply of equipment from the Technical Co-operation Scheme funds is a recent innovation, as in the past the Scheme has concentrated solely on the provision of personnel.

The genius behind this aid to Ceylon is, of course, Mr. Donald Barlow, one of Britain's foremost Thoracic Surgeons. Discussing the work he is to do in Ceylon he said: "As I saw the problem during my previous visit to the Island, Ceylon's greatest need is highly trained doctors, surgeons and nurses. The building of hospitals, sanatoria, and clinics is essential, but secondary to the possession of first class staff. That is why the primary objects of the British team will be:

"First to give six months' intensive training to first-class men selected for the

work, and at the same time to train nurses;

"Secondly to help in the recruitment of further men and women for medical, surgical and nursing work in connection with chest diseases.

"Then will follow the demonstration of the scope and possibilities of thoracic surgery, especially in the treatment of tuberculosis, and the showing of how medical and surgical measures, controlled by team-work can produce the best results.

"Finally, my team will explore still further the possibilities of establishing surgical and medical units elsewhere in Ceylon, and generally to raise the standard of treatment. All their work, naturally, will be carried out in the closest collaboration with the medical profession in Ceylon."

Mr. Barlow's interest will not cease with the departure of the team from Britain. Mr. Abbey Smith has agreed to send him a fortnightly report upon the progress of the team, and will be in constant touch with him so that all facilities may be made available as the need arises.

The team is assured of the utmost help and co-operation in Ceylon. Stressing this point, Mr. Barlow said: "Lord Soulbury, the Governor General, Mr. Dudley Senanayake, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Nugawela, the Minister of Health, are determined that they shall not be disappointed."

These sentiments were endorsed by Dr. Mountford, who said that after having seen the problem in Ceylon he was very glad to be returning with the team to help the Government of Ceylon to tackle the greatest health problem since the abolition of malaria.

—U. K. I. S.

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The Mighty Mother Divine

Significance Of Sakthi Worship

AMONG the different devotional moods in which the Vedic seer adored divinity, we find also the approach as to one's mother: Indra is both father and mother (Rig-VIII 98. 11) and the Waters that one resorts to for purification and rejuvenation are invoked as loving mothers (X. 9. 2.) The conception of divinity as parents, father and mother, which is the most natural and primary mode of worship, is fully seen in the dual deity of Heaven and Earth, Dyava-Prithivi, who save from sin, remain by one's side, gratify and protect one and with wisdom give one moral guidance (I. 185, 10; 159; 160). The more complete Mother Divine of the *Rigveda* is Aditi, the mother of all gods; protection from distress, vouchsafing welfare, and above all, freeing from the bondage of sin (a-diti), a concept very near the later *moksha*, are prominently associated with her; her name is sufficiently abstract to admit of magnification as the universal mother; Gotama Rahugana sings:

'Aditi is heaven, Aditi is sky, Aditi is the mother, the father, the sons; Aditi is all

BY

DR. V. RAGHAVAN

the gods, all the human beings; all that has been and all that will be, all that is Aditi.' (I. 89. 10).

Which the *Atharvaveda* takes up and elaborates in an invocation for the gain of spiritual effulgence; the *Atharvan* (VII. 6) invokes Aditi further as the mother of vows, mistress of the moral order, the mighty, ageless, bounteous one who bestows welfare and affords excellent guidance; she is described as the divine boat of excellent oars, devoid of leakage, which one may mount to reach well-being. In much the same way does the well-known *Durga-sukta* in the *Taittiriya Aranyaka* (X. 1) pray to the Mother Durga, the resplendent Goddess, blazing in her power, whom men resort to for securing the fruits of their acts, and who is a barque that takes one across easily.

Another aspect, Riches, Plenty, Nourishment, Abundance, is seen in a series of feminine deities of the *Rigveda*, Purandhi, invoked with Bhaga (bounty, fortune), Dhishna, Ida. The fusion of all these into a full Goddess of Plenty and Beauty is seen in the Sri or Lakshmi to whom one of the well-known supplementary hymns of the *Rigveda* is devoted; the *Srisukta* invokes her as the pleasing golden-hued Goddess of brightness, fame and affluence,

who destroys poverty, hunger and dirt.

As poets who employed effectively the verbal medium for propitiating their gods, the Vedic seers had a full realisation of Speech (Vak) as a god-given gift; the intellectual bases of such creative activity, Sraddha (Faith-Rig), Medha (Intellect-Yajus) and Akuti (Intention-Atharvan) were also adored by him. The above, along with Sarasvati, originally a river-goddess invoked together with Bharati, ushered in the full Goddess of Speech who herself recounts her glory in a whole hymn (Rik. X. 125): She is the power by which all the gods are powerful in their respective ways; if she desires she would make one formidable, a man of intellect, a *Rishi*.

The Goddess as more specifically the consort of a God is seen in names like Indrani, Varunani, Rudrani etc. More important than these is the abstract conception of a Power residing in a Supreme Being; such a conception is met with in the well-known cosmogonic hymn (X. 129) which says: That One breathed without breath by its own power (svadha); by the power of its heat (Tapas), it became and desire (Kama) was its first seed. All this has its corresponding utterance in the *Upanishads* where this same Tapas and Kama of the Brahman are mentioned; there this innate creative power of the One is called *Ikshana*; The One Being 'saw' reflected or willed that it might become many (*Chandogya* II. 3); It desired that it might multiply, underwent Tapas and created (*Taittiriya* II. 6); the *Brihadaranyaka* more explicitly refers to this *Ikshana* or Kama in terms of woman and wife (Stri, Patni. I. iv. 3).

The conception of Vak (Speech) as the Mother of everything progressed further when the *Satapatha Brahmana* interpreted esoterically that Prajapati's first creation, namely Water that stood pervading everything, was really the all-pervasive Vak, who thus became his daughter as well as the spouse through whom further creation took place. In the *Upanishads*, Vak, was glorified as all-embracing and the essence of all sound, OM! the mystic syllable was taught as the nearest symbol of the Supreme Being. This trend is to be borne in mind to understand the later development by the grammarians of a philosophy of an ultimate imperishable sound-substratum called *Sphota* or *Sabda-Brahman*, of which the world of objects was an emanation, and certain schools of Saivas and Saktas who identified the subtle sound-principle with Sakti and explained evolution in terms of the unfoldment of

The Late Mr. N. Sivaguru

The *Anthiveddi* ceremony of the death of Mr. N. Sivaguru of H. M. Customs took place at the Holy Confluence at Mutuwal on Saturday last in the presence of friends and relations.

Mr. Sivaguru retired from service as Assistant Collector of Customs and was ailing for some time before his death. He has left behind his wife, daughter of the late R. Sivasubramaniam of Brown Road and niece of Mr. R. Sivagurunather M.B.E., three daughters and two sons, and Dr. V. Rasanayakam and Dr. T. Vamathevan (sons-in-law) and Mr. N. Subramaniam (brother), Mrs. R. R. Gunaratnam and Mrs. M. Kanagasabapathy (sisters) and Messrs. M. Kanagasabapathy, S. Rajavarothayar and S. Sivaramalingam (brothers-in-law).

May his soul rest in peace.

Careless Milling

At the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science held recently a physical chemistry professor, Dr. W. Wardlaw of London University, expressed alarm at the widespread adulteration of food.

In the last ten years more people had had an uneasy feeling that all was not well with their food, he said. "We are informed that flour from new crop wheat contains up to 18 mouse hairs per pound. Flour from good quality old crop wheat contains up to 180 per pound."

speech and the alphabet.

The creative potency of the Supreme Being emerges more concretely with the later famous names of Sakti and Maya in the *Sv. tasvatara Upanishad* where the theistic trend makes the Supreme Being, the Great Lord, Mahesvara, and the Samkhya trend makes the Lord's mystic potency, Maya, the Prakriti or Primordial Nature (IV. 10); this Sakti concealed within the Lord's own qualities (I. 3) is supreme, manifold, innate in the Lord and active through His knowledge and power (VI. 8).

The earlier *Kena Upanishad* is important, as it is here that we come across the Mother Supreme in personal form and name as Uma Haimavati; in a beautiful legend, the *Upanishad* tells us how the faculties and the powers of different gods go ultimately to the foundation of Brahman whose glory all others live by.

—Vedanta Kesari

Across the High Seas.

THE MARGOSA IN MALAYAN SOIL

Horticultural Hobby Of A Jaffna Man

A striking feature in Kuantan, a small town on the east coast of the Malaya Peninsula, is the flora in all stages of growth along the streets, and a tall tree with a heavy crown of leaves.

This tree is called the Nagalingam tree by the people of Kuantan. It is growing in abundance, providing shade along the roads, and ornamenting the frontage of government quarters and buildings.

There are avenues of this tree along Jail Road and drives leading to government clerks' houses; it is found in the grounds of Hindu temples, English schools, the Hospital compound and the Rest House; the tree is grown in front of the Town Board labourers' quarters, in front of the Post Office, and a solitary one in the market place.

The latter is almost stripped bare of leaves and branches. The clusters of tiny white flowers of the Nagalingam tree give off a faint scent which is detectable in the evening.

I had observed that except for a few trees of this species on the west coast, it is not seen elsewhere through the length and breadth of the peninsula.

One morning, walking into the post office, I met a Tamilian boy chewing the serrate-edged leaves of the Nagalingam tree in his mouth.

The branches of this tree are within the post office windows.

He gave me a long grin, revealing his flashing white teeth, and then fled to the rear of the building.

I asked him to come back, and why he was chewing the leaves.

I asked because, quite some time ago I had taken a bite of this leaf, and had expectorated in haste. I could not tolerate the bitter taste.

Up came Nadesan, who is in his thirtysecond year of service as postman. "It is bitter but it is good for the teeth," he said. "The twigs may be used as tooth brushes to strengthen the gum. One grows healthier by living close to this type of tree. That was why Nagalingam planted it all over the town. Kuantan residents called this tree Nagalingam tree in good nature. In Tamil language it is called 'vepan'. In English it is called margosa".

Nagalingam, was a Sanitary Inspector. He was a devout man and exceedingly strict in his duty. For this he was much feared and respected by the residents of Kuantan.

Every morning, he would inspect some shophouses from front to back door and walk along back lanes.

He would be regularly seen in afternoons, collecting flowers from his garden or from school compounds, taking them with a freshly split coconut to the Hindu

Temple as offerings.

Tall, deep set eyes, and a high nose, he was a keen horticulturist and his garden was always in bloom of some kind of flower or other. However, the residents would scoff at him whenever they saw him at a mature heap in one corner of his garden.

Nagalingam was born and educated in Ceylon, but was trained in his profession in Singapore.

His first job with government as a sanitary inspector was in Temerloh district. It is a fact that he did not plant any margosa seed in Temerloh.

The major part of his career life was spent in Kuantan. It is presumed that from Temerloh he went on

(BY K. YAP)

vacation leave to Ceylon. He returned with margosa seeds but was posted to Kuantan.

He retired from service in 1947, on medical grounds, when he reached 50 years of age. He is now living with his family in Ceylon. He is said to be still keen at his hobby, horticulture.

Nadesan the postman told me that it was about twenty five years ago that Nagalingam gave him some seedlings to plant in front of the post office. The seedlings were raised from seeds Nagalingam brought back from Ceylon.

At Tanah Puteh Ferry, G. Manikam, a ferryman said that the margosa trees at Ferry Hindu Temple were planted by him about fifteen years ago. He confided that he pulled up three seedlings from the District Office nursery when nobody was looking. Nagalingam, he said, was in charge of the nursery.

Two Malays came up to us while Manikam was expounding the medicinal uses of the margosa tree. One by the name of Wan Tabar, said he lived in Pekan, the town where the Sultan of Pahang has his palace, twenty eight miles south of Kuantan. There is no margosa tree in Pekan and he did not know the Malay name for margosa tree, he said. On the advice of a Chinese mandore, he had cured his son of ulcers. The Chinese instructed him to collect margosa leaves from Kuantan, boil them in water, and then bathe his son with the water.

At the close of our conversation, the other Malay climbed a margosa tree, came down with an armful of twigs and leaves, and explained, "I too shall cure my son. He is being afflicted with sores. These are for his cure."

It is a credit to Ceylon that in this small town, a tree has been called after one of her sons though unofficially, for the services he rendered.

THE SURVIVAL VALUE OF MANKIND

Vital Role Of Religion

It is agreed on all hands that the purpose of religion and science, as of social institutions and ethical practices, is to help and hasten the onward march of humanity to its destined goal. To this end nations, big and small have united and made collective security agreements and mutual or regional pacts. To this end have patriots, politicians, and leaders of the people exerted themselves. And to this end, verily, have philosophers, saints, and seers given their best energies. Humanity is on the march, though the progress is not as rapid as everyone would wish it to be. The values and forces that make for progress have to contend with the evils of periodic wars and other anti-social forces of disintegration. It is a fairly obvious truism that peace hath her victories no less than war. Unluckily, the great achievements of today's peace are brought to nought by tomorrow's war. When war gets started, the powers of scientific knowledge come in handy for quick and ready utilization in every possible manner. 'The actions of bad men', says Buckle, 'produce only temporary evil; the actions of good men only temporary good; and eventually the good and the evil altogether subside, are neutralized by subsequent generations, absorbed by the incessant movement of future ages'.

Choice Is Man's

Yet it is right when it is claimed that science itself is neutral and not to blame for the misuses it is put to. Science is neutral as a knife or a stick in the possession of a hiker who may possibly need it for the benefit of himself and his companions and which he may as well use in offence or defence against those he considers his enemies.

In other words, what the scientists mean to say is that science *per se* does not augment the brutality or destructiveness of war, much less does it engender war. It offers the most destructive weapon on the one hand and the most efficacious wonder drug on the other, and it is for the individual concerned to choose between the two. A wrong choice by unwise and shortsighted leaders, incapable of restraining their own passions and those of their frenzied followers, is bound to result in a catastrophe of universal magnitude. Ultimately it is the individual man who is solely responsible for whatever destruction is wrought in the world. And man, the greatest of all killers of his own kind as well as of other species, commits atrocious crimes in private and public life, in national and international spheres—because he has no control over himself and consequently over the powers he possesses.

It is here that religion plays its most vital role in safeguarding the survival value of mankind. Understood and practised in its widest and most essential significance, religion, shorn of its crudities and superficialities, has been the greatest stabilizing factor of civilization. While the scientific method is necessary and important, the higher and more comprehensive vision of man and Nature, born out of spiritual illumination, is indispensable for judicious and constructive utilization of that method in the interests of human welfare. 'Blessed is he', said Pasteur, 'who carries with him a God, an ideal, and obeys it; ideal of art, ideal of science, ideal of the gospel virtues; therein lie the springs of great thoughts and great actions; they all reflect light from the Infinite'.

(Prabuddha Bharata.)

Internationalistic Influence On Statesmen

(Continued from page 1)

its utterance. What Roosevelt telegraphed to Churchill seems to be even more appropriate in a circular epistle to Nehru and Naguib, to Radhakrishnan and Rajaji 'It is fun to be in the same decade with you.' One modification, however seems to be necessary; instead of the word 'fun', 'constructively hopeful' is more realistically descriptive of the present Arab-Asian context. The Soviet and Chinese aid to the famine-stricken areas of Madras on a State-to-State basis are a climaxing point in this new tabernacle. The Pyramids, the Pamirs and the Himalayas are the summits to which the past and the present point.

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

No. 4303

1 Alvar Mailvaganam
2 and wife Wallipillai both of Valvetty
Vs. Plaintiffs.

1 Vyramuttu Sivakkolunthu
2 wife Wallipillai, 3 Sinnadurai Kathirgamar 4 wife Thangammah, 5 S. Vallipuram Somasundaram 6 wife Ponnammah, 7 Vallipuram Sivaprakasam 8 wife Rasammah, 9 Kathirgamar Veluppillai 10 wife 'Ponnu, 11 E. Vythilingam Thuraiappah, 12 Chelliah Rasa, 13 wife Sinnathankam, 14 E. Vythilingam Rajalingam 15 Alagammah daughter of Vythilingam 16 E. Vythilingam Ehamparam, 17 Visuvalingam Vijayaratham 18 Kandiah Kanagarajah alias Thangarajah and 19 wife Rukamani 20 Parameswary wife of V. Rajalingam (14 def.) all of Upupiddy.
Defendants.

To The defendants above-named: It is hereby notified that action No. 4303 has been instituted in the abovenamed court under the partition act No. 16 of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land/ called 'Kiluvattanai' in extent 37½ lms. V. C. and situated at Uduppiddy.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 29th day of October 1952 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

By order of Court
S. Velauthar.
Clerk of Court.

The 19th day of September 1952

Drawn by
S. Appadurai
Proctor for Pliffs.
(O. 65. 30)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 476

In the matter of the Last Will of the late Murugappan Arumugam of Puloly West Deceased.

Arumugam Murugesu of Puloly West Vs. Petitioner.
1 Arumugam Nadarasa of do
2 Arumugam Subramaniam of do
3 Subramaniam Thiyagarasa and
4 wife Ponnamma both of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before A. W. Nadarajah Esquire District Judge, Point Pedro, on the 11th day of August 1952 in the presence of Mr. S. Sabapathipillai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the Last will dated 27th day of December 1948 and attested by V. K. Subramaniam Notary Public and the Petition and Affidavit of the petitioner both dated 11th August 1952 and the affidavits of the Notary who attested the said Last Will and of the witnesses both dated the 2nd day of July 1952 having been read:

It is ordered that the said Last will be declared proved, that the petitioner be declared entitled to obtain probate thereof as Executor appointed thereunder and that probate thereof be accordingly issued to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other persons appear before this Court on the 11th day of September 1952 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 11th day of August 1952
Sgd. A. W. NADARAJAH
Drawn by District Judge,
Sgd. Sabapathipillai and
Mailvaganam
12-9-52
O.N. extended and reissued for 9-10-52.
Sgd. A. W. Nadarajah
District Judge.
(O. 84, 26 & 30)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 475.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Neekilapillai Ezachial of Karaveddy West Deceased.

Piragasam widow of Neekilapillai Ezachial of Karaveddy West. Petitioner.
Vs.

1 Ezachial Wilfred Thevarajah of Karaveddy West
2 Seemampillai Bastiampillai of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for final disposal before A. W. Nadarajah, Esq., Point Pedro on the 24th day of July 1952 in the presence of Mr. K. Vallipuram Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor 1st respondent to represent him and to protect his interests in these testamentary proceedings and that letters of administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner as his widow unless the said respondents shall or any others interested shall appear before this court on the 28th day of August 1952 and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 2nd respondent do produce the said minor in court on the said date.

24th day of July 1952.

Sgd. A. W. NADARAJAH,
District Judge.

Time extended to 19-9-52, intld A. W. N.

Time extended to 9-10-52, intld A. W. N.

(O. 83, 26 & 30.)

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