

# THE Hindu Organ.

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FOR YOUR FUTURE

Consult

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| NO 16

## PROBLEM OF GOOD DRINKING WATER

### Prevention of Pollution

PURE water is still too much of a rarity, but greater progress in its purification has been made in the past fifty years than in all of the rest of the long history of man on this globe.

Everyone knows that without water no life is possible. Every living cell contains a percentage of water. Yet this gentle helper, or monstrous agent of destruction, depending on whether it is used for making tea or inundate the countryside in a flood—is almost never pure and far too often is not safe to drink.

Water-borne germs probably destroyed other forms of life long before human life existed—and awaited in invisible ambush for the arrival of man. It became the unpleasant experience of explorers to find new diseases as they found new lands. Communications between peoples increased—and the communicability of disease increased also. Water-borne diseases linked communities in ways that are clear today when the role of water in the life of society is at last receiving long-delayed scientific attention.

#### The Germ Theory

Man's dwelling sites have always been chosen with reference to a supply of fresh water, but Rome was perhaps the first great city to show how the scarcity of water supplies could be overcome. Fourteen aqueducts were built in Rome between the years of 312 and 305 B. C. Some are still in use today. But a knowledge of the menace of polluted water and its threat to human life was unknown during Rome's period of greatness. Not until the middle of the 19th century after the "germ theory of disease" had gained general acceptance was investigation made into the means of transmission of disease-bearing microbes. As a result, waters used for drinking purposes were found to be carriers of

of disease germs as well as a medium for their propagation. Bacteria giving rise to anthrax or splenic fever, typhus, diphtheria, influenza, bubonic plague, cholera diarrhoea and dysentery, are only a few of those found in water.

Slow sand filters were the first means used generally for large-scale water purification. They were established in 1829 by the Chelsea Water Company of London, England, to clarify the water. But it was only in 1852 that the British Parliament, suspecting that water was the source of epidemics such as those which had devastated Europe in 1849 and 1850, passed the first governmental act requiring the filtration of water. Even so it was not enough to prevent the cholera epidemic which swept London in 1854.

Man's knowledge of the cause of diseases increased but attempts to purify water supplies made slow progress. It was not until the late of the 19th century that Dr. A. C. Houston, of London, showed that chlorine could be used to destroy bacteria in water. Chlorine discovered by a Swedish chemist in 1774 had been in use as disinfectant in France and as a means of deodorizing sewage in England. Had its usefulness as a water purifier been widely known even within a half century after its discovery, the London epidemic might have been avoided as well as the cholera epidemic which swept Germany in 1892 and 1893.

Long before the development of wide-scale public water purification projects, home-made methods of clarifying water were widely used. Most of these methods were utterly useless, and in fact positively dangerous, if the water was germ polluted to begin with, for they made it look clear and deceptively "safe" in appearance. One method still to be found in some areas is that of swishing a bag filled with alum through a tub of water. The alum causes sediment to

## Colombo Tamil Sangam

### Annual General Meeting

The ninth Annual General Meeting of the Colombo Tamil Sangam was held at Saiva Mangayar Vidyalayam Hall at 5 p. m. on Saturday the 26th instant with Mr. M. Vairavappillai in the chair.

The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year.

Patron: Sir Kandiah Vaidyanathan.

Vice-Patrons: Messrs. K. Kanagaratnam, A. Sabaratnam, A. Sellamuttu, J. Tyagarajah, P. C. Kathiravel, S. Ratnanathar, Dr. T. Nallainathan and Mrs. N. Nadarajah.

President: Mr. K. S. Arulnandy.

Vice-Presidents: Miss. K. Mathiparanam, Messrs. M. Vairavappillai, K. Alvapillai, V. A. Kandiah, K. Nesiiah, P. Navaratnarajah, V. Chelvanayagam, S. U. Somasegaram, R. Namasivayam and K. P. Ratnam.

General Secretary: Vidvan V. M. Kanagasundaram.

Asst. General Secretary: S. Velanthapillai.

Treasurer: Mr. V. Murgesu.

Asst. Treasurer: Mr. S. Nagaratnam.

Membership Secretary: Mr. T. Ponnathurai.

Librarian: Mr. V. Chelliah.

Fifteen others were elected members of the committee.

### PERSONAL

Mr. S. Sivagurunathan who joined the Annamalai University in 1949 for Higher Studies in Tamil language and literature on a Research Scholarship awarded by the Government of Ceylon has passed with First Class Honours the M. A. Examination of the University held this year. He is already a graduate of the Ceylon University.

Mr. Sivagurunathan is the second son of Mr. S. T. M. P. Sathamparanatha Chettiar of Vannarponnai, Jaffna, a member of the Board of Directors of the Jaffna Hindu College and affiliated schools.

settle but unfortunately it does not disturb the bacteria in the water. The best thing to do in the home, if the safety of the water supply is at all doubtful, is to boil it for at least three minutes.

### Chemical Aid

At the Chemical Society's national meeting in 1950 in the U. S. A. new and promising approach to the ques-

(Continued on page 2)

## THE SCIENCE OF ERGONOMICS

### No Trial and Error Methods

Although machinery has for many years past occupied a dominant role in daily life—having become, indeed, the main prop of our present standard of living—the nature of the relationship between man and machine is only just beginning to receive serious attention.

Hitherto, much machinery has been designed without any detailed investigation of the needs of those who will have to work it: the human operator must get along as best he can. It is now recognised that especially as machinery becomes more and more complicated, the human element deserves much more serious attention.

The problem of relating man to machine is, however, not an easy one, for although we know a great deal about how machines work—for they are, after all no more than the creations of the human mind—we are still very ignorant about the working of the human minds which must control them.

In Britain, the great importance of this relationship has been widely recognised and an Ergonomics Research Society has been founded so

[Dr. T. I. Williams,  
Deputy Editor of Endeavour]

that all those interested can pool their knowledge and discuss the problems jointly. Bodies especially interested in the formation of this society included the Medical Research Council, the National Institute of Medical Research, the Admiralty, the Army and the Royal Air Force.

The primary object of the new science of ergonomics is to collect the fundamental facts relating to the human element in the operation of machinery of all kinds so that improvement in operation and design need not be made by trial and error methods as at present but can be logically arrived at.

A recent meeting of the Society in Birmingham was an international event, delegates attending from as far afield as Denmark, Sweden and the United States. In their varied interest they represented anatomists, psychologists, engineers, physi-

cists, architects, and industrial management.

The opening address was given by Sir Ben Lockspeiser, of Britain's Department of Scientific and Industrial Research who pointed out that interest in the human side of the operation of machinery received a great and lasting stimulus during World War II. There are, for example, obvious features in common between the task of the operator watching a wartime trader display for "breaks" in the trace and the task of the cotton-spinning operative watching for breaks in the the thread.

### Improving Working Conditions

Ergonomics clearly has a great part to play in improving the comfort and well-being of people engaged in their daily work; at the same time, it will enable machinery to be even more productive.

In this field comparatively simple investigations may be well rewarded. For example, a machine operator may have various kinds of tasks to perform. He may need to watch more or less simultaneously a number of different points on the machine; on the other hand he may need to concentrate his attention on one point and avoid being distracted by anything else.

Differences of this kind call for special designs and techniques. Thus, if several different instruments have to be watched more or less simultaneously, it is important that their scales are very clearly marked and stand out from their background; it will be easier for the operator, too, if he is taught to run his eye over different instruments according to a definite sequence.

At many machines, the the operators sit down to their work and the comfort of their seating plays an important part in their efficiency. Although many different designs have appeared in recent years to replace the conventional stools or straightbacked wooden chairs of our ancestors, there is still need for more research to devise chairs which really meet the anatomical and physiological needs of the human body in the varying circumstances encountered in industry.

### Physiological Needs

In certain industries attention to the physiological needs

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## Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1951

Treasure These Thoughts

"Satyagraha or non-violence is not for Gandhi a quiescent or negative attitude. It is positive and dynamic. It is not non-resistance or submission to evil. It is resistance through love."

—RADHAKRISHNAN

### TEACHERS

THE poor plight of uncertificated teachers was referred to and commented upon by Mr. A. E. Tamber, the president of the All Ceylon Union of Teachers, at the annual general meeting of the Valikamam East Teachers' Association. Mr. Tamber stated that there was a large number of uncertificated teachers who after having been in service for decades were denied pension rights while even labourers who had been in Government Service for ten years were granted pension rights; the Minister of Education should follow the worthy example of the Finance Minister and ameliorate the conditions of service of the uncertificated teachers by giving them pension rights and absorbing them into the permanent service; there were many probationary teachers whose future was uncertain; it was the duty of the State to give training to probationary teachers who were found fit and where it was not possible to give training to absorb them into the permanent service; and it was cruel to allow teachers who had been in service for over three years to be in a state of impermanence while the Government had absorbed into the permanent service clerks of two years' service. We endorse the sentiments expressed by Mr. Tamber. It is unfair by uncertificated teachers who have loyally and faithfully served for over ten years to deny them pension rights. Nothing can be done which is not examined by the Treasury and approved by the Finance Minister. There is little for the Minister of Education to do in the matter of following the example of the Finance Minister who has approved the plan of absorbing into the permanent service tem-

porary clerks who had completed two years' service. The Minister of Education should not fail in his duty to impress upon the Prime Minister and the Cabinet the injustice that is being perpetrated in reference to uncertificated and probationary teachers and the Treasury and the Minister of Finance should after examining the financial implications pass the plan for the Cabinet's approval. The matter ought not to be delayed any further.

The teaching profession is considered the noblest of all professions. Still it fails to attract the best qualified. Those who take to it have to be prepared to make great sacrifices. Persons with perhaps less academic qualifications in Government Service are infinitely better off financially than teachers. At present there is no difference whatsoever regarding salaries paid to Bachelors of Arts and Masters of Arts. There is only one Scale fixed for graduates. There is no incentive for one who has passed the B. A. to pass the M. A. or specialise. It is only a few who can hope to win the favour of the Manager and the Director to be appointed to some special post, but if there be some difference between the salary paid to an ordinary graduate and that paid to an Honours Graduate or Master of Arts the necessary incentive to seek higher qualifications will be encouraged.

### Ramakrishna Math President Passes Away

Swami Virajananda Maharaj, President of the Ramakrishna Mission and Math went into Samadhi at Belur Math on May 30.

The Swami formerly known as Kalikrishnan had been religious minded from his childhood. At 18 he joined the Baranagore Math and later took 'sanyas' from Swami Vivekananda whom he contacted on his return from America.

For eight years Swami Virajananda was Editor of the *Prabuddha Bhurata*. He published a biography of Swami Vivekananda.

In 1936 he was elected President of the Ramakrishna Mission of which he was Secretary earlier.

The Swami did famine relief work in Deoghar. He also toured the world as a religious teacher.

## I. L. O. EXPERT IN JAFFNA

### Cottage Industry Conference

Cottage and Small-scale industries play a very important part in the national economy of this country. There are various villages in Ceylon where traditional craftsmen live in abject poverty for want of proper technical advice, financial help, marketing facilities for disposing their products etc. The Department has come across several such craftsmen possessing very high technical skill, wasting their talent, because their work has not been recognised by anyone. These craftsmen are between the age group of 40 and 70.

The younger generation of these craftsmen families have neglected their traditional arts and crafts, with the result that in a few years' time Ceylon will be without any such skilled craftsmen. The reason why these craftsmen's abilities were not recognised is due to the fact that during the last 150 years of foreign rule, arts and crafts of the Island have been neglected.

Now that Ceylon has become an independent country like India, Pakistan and other South East Asian countries, a consciousness has been created that every country should develop their industries utilising the available raw material, talent etc. to the maximum possible so as to raise the national economy of the country and maintain a satisfactory standard of living.

#### Minister's Efforts

Hon'ble Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Minister for Industries, examined these problems very closely and took the initiative and appealed to the United Nations to send an expert to investigate into the various problems relating to the development of cottage and small-scale industries and formulate suitable schemes and plans for their maximum development. He pursued this matter, and the United Nations have very kindly lent the Ceylon Government the services of Mr. Chitra, I. L. O. Technical Assistance Expert on Cottage and Small-scale industries, from the beginning of this month. He has completed his preliminary investigations in Colombo by going through the various reports. He has now started on a tour to the various provinces

of the Island. His first visit has been to the Northern Province, and he will be in Jaffna till about the 4th of June. He is assisted in this by Mr. C. Alagaratnam, Assistant Director of Industries who has been appointed Liaison Officer by Government to assist him in carrying out this survey.

It will be remembered that in October last year the ECAFE invited the South East Asian countries to nominate staff officers, so that they may be entrusted with the duty of studying cottage industry problems in their respective countries and to preparing full reports on the actual position and what their requirements are.

#### 'Ceylon Report' Practical

In Ceylon, Mr. C. Alagaratnam was nominated for this purpose by the Government and he submitted his report to the ECAFE on cottage industries last year. All the above reports were examined by the Working party of experts in April this year, and it was found that the report sent from Ceylon was a most practical document to be adopted in other countries with suitable modifications. Mr. Chitra, who was sent from the U. N. O. to examine these reports, arrived in Ceylon with a view to carrying out a comprehensive survey of all the cottage industries in Ceylon before proceeding to other South East Asian countries.

#### Mr. Chitra's Suggestions

In connection with this Survey, Mr. Chitra has come to Jaffna. On Tuesday last a meeting was held at the Divisional Office of Industries, Jaffna at which the following were present: Department Demonstrators and Supervisors, Rural Development Officers, representatives of various industrial societies and others interested in the development of industries. Mr. Chitra explained briefly the purpose for which he has come to Ceylon and asked for the support and co-operation of all present for carrying out this Survey. He also asked them to send him, in the form of brief reports, whatever suggestions they have on various cottage industries. He also mentioned to them that unless the people develop a spirit of nationalism and patronise loyally and faithfully all locally manufactured goods, it would never be possible to industrialise the country. At

## Problem of Good Drinking Water

(Continued from page 1)

tion of water purification was reported. "With this discovery, which may well revolutionize the chemistry of water purification, there is offered a new application for the release of atomic oxygen from silica, which originally was discovered by Professor W. A. Weyl of the Pennsylvania State College", reported Dr. Hauser, Professor of Colloid Chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Up to the present time, it was reported, the possibility of killing germs and preventing their growth in water by the use of sand or clay, as a source for the release of atomic oxygen has been overlooked. But this result can be obtained by introducing into water and sewage purification plants freshly crushed silica or rock formations mainly composed of silica.

"The atomic oxygen released from their surface will act like a strong poison on germs", reported Dr. Hauser. Besides this, it has the property of preventing putrefaction of organic matter. It also destabilizes finely dispersed matter resulting in the formation of large clusters, which settle out. Since the atomic oxygen is either chemically combined with the sediment, or evaporates absolutely pure water is obtained."

Such applications of man's increasing fund of knowledge about his physical world and how to control it for his own ends appear to be bringing nearer the end of one of man's age-old quests. Prevention of pollution, by public education, and by legislation which controls or prohibits discharges both of organic and industrial waste into rivers and other bodies of water, is still more important than measures used to treat water after it has been corrupted. In public health, as in private health, prevention is better than cure. Such preventive means are being adopted on an ever-increasing scale. Pure drinking water, from germs and all unpleasant chemical tastes, begins to look like a reasonable and attainable goal.

UNESCO.

this meeting Mr. Chitra gave the opportunity for discussing various problems.

Mr. Alagaratnam presided.

#### Chank made Buttons

Yesterday 31-5-51, Mr. Chitra visited the Nainathivu island in order to examine closely the Chank fishing industry. He is of the opinion that this industry has a bright future in Ceylon and that instead of exporting the raw material they should be converted into buttons and other articles. He has already addressed certain places outside Ceylon for suitable machinery for making buttons etc.

# The Science of Ergonomics

(Continued from page 1)

of the human body need special attention. Research has been carried out in Britain to determine the maximum range of temperature and humidity in which efficient work can be done. In some countries with hot, damp climates, the results are of general significance; in Britain, however, they apply primarily in some industries where abnormal conditions exist.

Conditions within an iron foundry, for example, approximate to those of a hot, dry desert. Cold storage workers on the other hand, experience almost arctic conditions. In deep coal mines temperatures may be of tropical height.

No less important than increased efficiency of working machines is increased safety to the operator and this factor has received much attention. Flying, for example, poses many special problems. Rapid accelerations or decelerations have serious effects, first in massive movements of the blood and other body fluids,

## British Press Comments

### Asian Dominions And Empire Day

The week just ended has seen another "Empire Day" and the *London Sunday Times*, writing on Britain and the Commonwealth, says: "We are still in the inevitable reaction from the exhausting effort of the Second World War, and also so far as the New Asian Dominions are concerned, in the reaction from former external control. But we are all being confronted inescapably with a new and far greater danger. German danger directly threatened only the heart of the Empire. For the rest its menace was consequential. The new danger directly

leading sometimes to a "black-out", and, in severe cases, to fractures of the bone.

Although much empirical work has been done in an attempt to protect fliers, both during normal flight of fast aircraft and in the event of accidents, much fundamental research is still needed before this problems can be tackled on a logical basis. This is now being carried out by medical units of the Royal Air Force,

threatens every partner in its own region and even within its own territory."

"As our peoples are forced to realise the nature and extent of that danger, their Governments will, we believe increasingly tend to come together to consider how to meet it. Even in the Asian Dominions we may reasonably expect that practical considerations of their security, as well as the traditions of ordered freedom which we have implanted, to count for more in the long run than the fictional unity of Asia.

In the immediate sphere of defence and external policy, the coming-together of the Commonwealth may well follow regional lines and include close association with others such as the United States in the Pacific region and a united Europe nearer home. In the economic sphere too, there may be room for co-operation regionally, as well as over the whole field of mutual development. Above all," says the *Times*, "and here we come back to a message of Empire Day—the and effectiveness of of the Commonwealth will depend on the strength of its members' belief in the ideals of ordered freedom by which it has grown, and on the sense of their comradeship in defence of that freedom in a troubled world."

### Kalatty Pillayar Temple Case Decided

The judgment of Mr S.S.J. Goonesekera, District Judge in the case in which Dr. K. Rajah, E. P. Rasiah, K. S. Veeravagu, K. V. Navaratnam and 6 others brought an action against Sandrasegara Kurukkal Nadarajah Iyer for a declaration

(a) that the Katpaga-Pillayar Temple of Kalatty constitutes a Charitable Trust (b) to have the defendant and his agents ejected from the said temple

(c) to have a suitable scheme of management formulated etc.

was delivered on 28th instant by Mr. S. Jayawickrema, the present District Judge of Jaffna:

In the course of a lengthy judgement, the learned Judge states

".....The plaintiffs further aver that the Deft.....has been guilty of several acts of mismanagement, most notable of which has been his putting up of a latrine quite close to the "Holy of Holies" and his attempt to build a house for himself or some members of his family on a land which belongs to and is vested in the temple.....A large volume of very respectable evidence has been led on behalf of the Plaintiffs and I have no doubt that up to the time of Maniagar Rajagopal there was no trouble at all as regards the management of this temple and that both the deft. and his father Sandrasekara Kurukkal came in as Kurukkal's or officiating priests of this temple and in no other capacity..... According to their evidence which I accept, the Deft. was appointed only to officiate at this temple. A few years later, the deft. who was appointed by the members of the congregation claimed to be not the Kurukkal but the Manager and Trustee and and tried to arrogate to himself the duties of officiating priest and all the trouble arose thereby. ....The attitude of the deft. was such that all the respectable people who used to go and worship at the Temple ceased to do so and the deft. also used to keep the temple more closed than open in order to defy the members of the congregation..... In January 1949, the leading members of the congregation held a meeting,.....and this action appears to be the result. Prior to bringing this action, the deft. (D2), appears to have been executed appointing Trustees for this temple. ....

The defendant, in his evidence took up a position different from that taken up by him in his answer...He also claimed prescriptive title to the temple...He also under cross-examination stated that he was the proprietor of the temple and owner of the land on which the temple is situ-

### Sale Of Holy Ash At Kataragama

Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Minister for Home Affairs assured a deputation consisting of Messers K. Alva-pillai K. Kanagaratnam, Dr. T. Nallainathan and P. Muthulingasamy that met him regarding certain matters relating to Kataragama Temple that the sale of "Vipoothy" in the Kataragama Temple Premises would not be stopped and said that the question of talking Elephants in the Muthulingasamy procession would have to be first discussed with the Basnayake Nilame with a view to arriving at an amicable settlement.

### Offensive Becomes A Rout

The London "Daily Express" says that the choice now lies with the Chinese Communists.

"The Chinese offensive becomes a Chinese rout", it writes, "Battered and beaten those still alive rush for safety. But many are not alive. On the battlefield the dead lie thick—simple Chinese peasants who did not know why or for what they fought. Must the massacre continue, must there be yet another Chinese offensive with the same inevitable result? It is not for America and Britain to decide. It is for Mao Tse-tung. It is he who with his lust for power has become the maimer of his own men. It is he who must choose whether China will now surrender to reason or march headlong to chaos".

### Queen Mary's 84th Birthday

Paying tribute to H. M. Queen Mary on her 84th birthday, the London Daily Graphic writes: "A happy birthday and many happy returns. That is the nation's wish to Queen Mary.

"It is difficult to believe she is 84, many women 20 years younger are less active. Yet she has never spared herself. Perhaps that is her secret. She has been too busy in the service of her family and of the country to grow old. The tributes that will come to her today are from the heart.

"We are very proud of her. And we are proud to believe that part of her birthday happiness will spring from the knowledge of the deep affection in which she is held throughout Britain and the Commonwealth". —L. P. S.

## Our Astrological Feature

# WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRI PATY"

FROM 3-6-51 TO 9-6-51

### ARIES Aswini, Barani, Kartikai 1st part [Medha Rasi]

You may find life a bit dull this week. Your attempt to sidetrack responsibilities is not going to help you much. Some immediate problems may be solved week-end.

### TAURUS Kartikai 2, 3, 4, Rohini, Mirugasirisha 1, 2 [Idapa Rasi]

Health requires particular care this week. Don't expect much gains in your undertakings. Avoid travelling and risky deals.

### GEMINI Mirugasirisha 3, 4, Thiruvathirai, Punarpusam 1, 2, 3 [Mithuna Rasi]

Comparatively a better week than the earlier one. You will be able to solve some outstanding problems. Financial success also promised.

### CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Pooasa, Ajilya [Kataka Rasi]

You may negotiate any important changes this week. Ready cash and social success promised. Favours from friends and superiors also indicated.

### LEO Maha, Poora, Uttira 1, [Singha Rasi]

You will find it difficult to cope with your work this week. You will feel restless and discontented. Petty official trouble also not ruled out.

### VIRGO Uttira 2, 3, 4, Atta, Chittirai 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]

Except for the first day this week looks promising. All should be well with you. But you may have to shoulder some heavy but pleasant responsibility week-end.

### LIBRA Chittirai 3, 4, Swati, Visaka 1, 2, 3, [Thula Rasi]

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday forenoon must be spent with care. Don't make any important changes in your affairs. Personal problems will remain unsolved.

### SCORPIO Visaka 4, Anursha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Any important matters must be negotiated before Tuesday noon, Wednesday and Thursday must be spent with care. The rest of the week looks promising again.

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

You will be able to negotiate some important matter before Tuesday. Financial gains also shown. Friday and Saturday must be spent with care. Minor accidents and quarrels indicated.

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

You may make some new enemies among your fellow-workers or relatives this week. Health must be given particular care. Some worry about longstanding debts shown week end.

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

Make capital use of opportunities to develop your business this week. Strangers and foreigners likely to be of immense help to you. Vehicles may cause you some troubles week-end.

### PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revati. [Meena Rasi]

Gossip mongers may upset you a bit this week, but you are likely to get over your difficulties before week-end. Your friends will do you more than one good turn before end of week.

### Animal Sacrifice Act In Madras

June 1, 1951 has been fixed by the Madras Government as the appointed day on which the provisions of the Madras Animal and Birds Sacrifice Prohibition Act will come into force.

The Act prohibits sacrifice (killing or maiming) of animal or bird for the purpose or with the intention of propitiating any deity within a temple or its precincts. The Act also prohibits persons from officiating or participating at such sacrifices.

A penal provision of simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or fine which may extend to Rs. 300 has been included in the Act. The Act further lays down that no offence punishable under the Act shall be enquired into or tried by any Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the Second Class.

#### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1292

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Karthigesu Veluppillai of Erlalai Jaffna who died at Singapore Deceased

Manickam widow of Karthigesu Veluppillai of Erlalai Jaffna Vs. Petitioner

- 1. Veluppillai Vairanantham and
- 2. Veluppillai Perinpanathan both of Erlalai, They both being minors by their proposed guardian-ad-litem
- 3. Karthigesu Nallathamby of Erlalai Jaffna Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before Wm. Gunam Spencer Esquire Additional District Judge of Jaffna on the 27th day of March 1951 in the presence of Mr. C. Ramalingam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled as widow of the deceased abovenamed, to have letters of administration to the estate of the deceased issued to her and that the 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem of the 1st and 2nd respondents who are minors unless the respondents or any person or persons interested shall on or before the 5th day of June 1951 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 27th day of March 1951 Sgd V. S. Jayawickrema District Judge

Drawn by C. Ramalingam Proctor for Petitioner (O 37 29 & 1)

## THE GENESIS OF THE SIVA GNANA BODHAM

(BY A SCIENCE GRADUATE)

### PART II

(Continued from our issue of 29-5-51)

The Tamils and the Aryans have been living together in India as brothers from pre-historic times. There have been occasional quarrels no doubt from time to time as indeed there are quarrels in every family. The Tamils have assimilated much from the Aryans and others with whom they came into contact, and so have the Aryans. It is idle to speak of purity of race or language or manners or customs at this late stage after so much contact for ages and ages together. (—In this connection, we may mention here for the information of our readers that some highly connected Kandyan Sinhalese aristocrats used to tell us some time back that there was more of Dravidian blood running in their veins than Sinhalese, their ancestors having come from the Chola country and the connection with their land of origin having been kept up for a long time. A Low-Country Sinhalese officer from the Negombo district once volunteered the information that even their home language was Tamil though they passed as Sinhalese for social and political reasons).

These conflicting theories lead us nowhere. Having read in our text books when we were at school that our ancestors migrated to India from elsewhere, and later reading of English and other literature having fostered the same ideas in our minds, we have got so used to them that some of us treat the same as gospel truth. That is the nature of the soul (அது அது ஆதல்) as we have often said, we assimilate whatever is instilled constantly into our minds, and when such instillation commences to come into play from our very infancy the result cannot certainly be expected to be anything different. இஃகையிற் கல்வி சிலையில் எழுத்து, so says the Tamil proverb. What is taught to one in his infancy becomes so ingrained in his brain that it can be compared to an inscription on a rock. Well may we exclaim with the late Swami Vivekananda of revered memory:

"What your European Pundits say about the Aryans swooping down from some foreign land snatching away the lands of the aborigines and settling in India by exterminating them is all pure nonsense, foolish talk! Strange that our Indian scholars too say amen to them! and all these monstrous lies are being taught to our boys!"

And so these boys thus educated, what do they say when they grow up and become leaders of society? They quote such "nonsense" and "monstrous lies" as axiomatic absolute truth and consciously or unconsciously help ill-disposed propagandists in their tirade against our sacred Shastras and veneration of holy Saints highly revered by the faithful. Little wonder that they do so!

#### 7. ORTHODOX AND HETERODOX CREEDS

Some of our friends who call themselves Saiva Siddhanties and at the same time reject the Vedas and Agamas speak glibly of orthodox and heterodox creeds (அகச்சமயம், அகப் புறச்சமயம், புறச்சமயம் and புறப்புறச்சமயம்) as classified by Siva Gnana Munivar, little realizing that the classification is based primarily on the degree of recognition and sanctity accorded to the Vedas and Agamas by the respective groups, the outermost systems, புறப்புறம் or extreme heterodox, being those that reject the authority of the Vedas and Agamas in toto. We doubt if our friends really desire to be bracketed with these heretical creeds, Lokayatam, Bouddham and Jainam. Students of mediaeval and modern Tamil Literature are aware of the appellation of Prachhanna Bouddham (பிரச்சன்ன பௌத்தம் or Buddhism in disguise) sometimes applied to a certain subject which claims to be within the Vedic fold. One wonders if some at least of the originators of the new religio-political-literary movement are descendants of Prachhanna Jainas (or Jains in disguise), bearing in mind the fact that Vedaneeyam வேத சியம் or belief in the Vedas is one of the eight cardinal sins to be avoided according to the Jains. But a passing bird whispers that this is only a case of some people cutting off their own noses to spite the brahmin enemy.

#### 8. THE REJECTION AND ITS SEQUEL

We are loath to believe however that, whatever the motives of some of the leaders and originators of the movement may be, the rejection is anything but a result of sincere conviction in the case of the rank and file of their followers. We should not forget the assimilatory character of the soul, its quality of acquiring the attributes of whatever it is attached to, what our Lord Meykandan aptly calls the characteristic of *atu atu-atal* (அது அது ஆதல்), which we have dealt with at some length elsewhere. (Vide "Elements" pp 31 to 40). We in Jaffna are not fully aware of the great handicaps that non-brahmins are subject to in South India and the consequent hatred exhibited there to-

### Comparative Studies In Philosophy

#### Birthday Tribute To Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

The editorial board established at the end of the second world war to prepare a Commemorative Volume as a tribute to Dr. Radhakrishnan the great Indian thinker of world wide fame on his 60th birthday (Sept. 5, 1948) has just released the publication.

The editorial board consists of the Very Rev. W. R. Inge, Prof. L. P. Jacks, Prof. M. Hiyakka, Prof. E. A. Burtt, and Prof. P. T. Raju.

We extend our congratulations to one who is beloved and respected all over the world, express gratitude for his leadership in the past and wish him many years of rewarding

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achievement in the broader fields of philosophical reflection and human service' is the tribute paid by the Editors in their forward to the publication.

wards the brahmins and what is mistakenly believed to be their literature. This hatred, primarily due to social and political causes no doubt, took tangible shape some 50 years or so ago; and it now forms the very marrow of their bones with some non brahmins, forming part and parcel as it were of the very mother's milk that they suck in their infancy and the atmosphere that they breathe. Their conviction is as honest and sincere we should say as that of the highly religious, sincere and philanthropic old ladies of America and Europe who contribute liberally towards the conversion of the (in their opinion) misguided Indian "heathens". But people who call themselves Saivas and at the same time sacrifice the Vedas and Agamas at the altar of brahminical hatred little realize the logical outcome of their theories.

Meykandan as we have seen discusses highly abstruse Vedantic questions and repeatedly appeals to the authority of the Vedas to support the position that he takes up in his Siva Gnana Bodham. As such, this most sacred authority of the Saivas (the Bodham) should be taboo to our friends. The Siva Gnana Siddhi, the second in authority among the Tamil Shastras, makes even more emphatic references to these Books of Revelation in such words as: அருமை ஆதல் முதல் தல், வேத தல் ஈச தல் என்ற இரண்டே தல்... அரதி அமலம் தரும் தல் இரண்டும்... வேதத்திற் பாரும் சொல்லு உணர்தல் தல் ஈச தல்... சிவாயுடன் சித்தந்தமாகும்... ஆரியமாய்... அத்தல்... போதிவகடபோன் செய்ய வேண்டும்... சிவன் உபதேசனது அபியே, பண்டை மறைகளும் அது காளுமேன் என்ற பாவிகள் சொல்லுதல், &c, and it should therefore be summarily rejected. Sivappirakasam and other Tamil Shastras fare no better. The author of Sivappirakasam, for instance, the great Umampathiyar whose spiritual greatness is recognised even by our friends owing to the exhibition of his miraculous powers by the hoisting of the recalcitrant Temple flag at Chidambaram and the bestowal of Divine Grace on Petran Saupani on the instructions of the Lord Sittampalayan in pure Tamil, (—or is it in impure Tamil perhaps as the very name Sittampalayan smacks Sanscritic, not to speak of other words like Dikshai and Mukti in the epistle?—) uses such words as: வேதத்திற் தெரியார் ஈச சித்தந்தம், பவையு ஆதல் வேதம் யாவையிலும் அருத்தப் பதி பர பாதம் தெரிந்தல், &c. The Thuvachakam has to be rejected even before one commences to read it, as it starts with the fateful words; சமச்சியை காட்ட... ஆமாயி சிவது அண்ணிப் பான தல் காட்ட... வேதகல் இராமன் துதி ஆற்ற அன்ற தன்னியவே... and goes on to speak of வேதமும் வேதவியும் ஆயினர், வேதமும் திருமாயன் மறைபோதும், வேத மெய்தல் சொன்னவர், வேதமொழியர், &c. The Devarams simply teem with references to the Vedas and Agamas and to the thousand and one episodes related in the Puranas, &c, and they cannot therefore be accepted. Similarly the Tirumantiram goes, Tiru Isappa goes, Periya Puranam goes, Nakkirar goes, Ammayar goes, Pattinattar goes, Thayumanavar goes, and the works of other highly revered Saints all go. What then is left to solace and comfort our friends in the evening of their lives when they are face to face with decrepitude, disease and death after all their intellectual revelry in the prime of life when they are in robust health? Echo answers, What?

( To be Continued )

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