

THE Hindu Organ.

[The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus]

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889.]

FOR YOUR FUTURE

*

Consult

SRIPATHY (JR.)

C/o Hindu Organ

[PHONE No. 56,

VOL. LXIII.

*

JAFFNA, TUESDAY DECEMBER 18, 1951

*

NO 70

FOR CLEANSING LIFE OF CORRUPTION

Spiritual Consciousness Not Political Ideologies

The rise of democracy everywhere has focussed attention on the importance of the individual to society and the State. Respect for the individual being its central theme, democracy is considered the safest and most progressive factor of civilization. In some quarters it is even looked upon as the last great hope of humanity. And there is every reason to believe that the practice of true democratic principles may usher in a new world order, bringing in its wake the much sought-after world peace and world understanding. But not a few men of light and leading have expressed serious doubts about the feasibility of a real democracy in actual practice. Such doubts are not baseless. For, though democracy is certainly preferable to autocracy, most of us are dissatisfied with its working today. It could not have been otherwise. In an age of machines, when man is at a discount, it is not surprising that democracy is often reduced to an insubstantial and mechanical semblance of popular representation, rarely permitting governance of the State by its ablest and best sort of men. The democratic ideal and method as mere political nostrums, bereft of spiritual consciousness and spiritual force, have obviously failed to quench the fire of hatred, frustration, and prejudice raging in the human breast and causing incalculable harm to man's progress.

The Human Level

It has been said that man is never satisfied. Animals do not 'sweat and whine' about their condition. The philosophers, to whom life is but a 'brief transit through a sorry world', say that man is a rational thinking being, distinguished from other creatures by his insatiable urge to perfection and progress through a self-conscious seeking after an ideal in life. Man alone, among the denizens of our planet, is capable of deliberately and consciously striving for emancipation from the thralldom of fleshly impulses and instincts. A heightened sense of the reverence for and sanctity of life is possible

only at the human level. Man works with various motives and submits to be guided voluntarily by principles, ideals, and rules of life and conduct. The main objective that he chooses as his life's goal colours the entire structure of his physical, mental, and moral existence. A good and noble life that appeals to and commands the admiration of everybody is always characterized by unselfishness, self-control, renunciation, and a search for Truth. Above all, it is the lofty spiritual ideal of man that renders life meaningful and purposeful and enables man to integrate his personality through a greater awareness and fuller expression of his soul.

Higher Type

Since Nietzsche the powerful idea of the 'superman' has caught the imagination of the so-called dynamic and materialistic nations. In his anxiety to solve the riddle of the world by substituting the prevailing merely academic theorizations in the fields of religion and ethics with an energetic philosophy of life, he formulated his conception of a higher type of humanity as the goal of evolution by saying,

'I teach you the superman. Man is something to be surpassed. What have you done to surpass man? All beings have created something beyond themselves; and yet want to be the ebb of that great tide, and would rather go back to the beast than surpass man?'

It was inevitable that such a philosophy of life—if it could be called a philosophy at all—gradually assumed the will to power, self-aggrandizement, and power itself as the all embracing principle in the development and perfection of the individual as well as the group. An ideal which dispenses with the highest values of life as effete and impractical and discards honesty, compassion, and fellowfeeling as weaknesses could only inspire men who are the embodiment of ruthless power and who do not hesitate to exploit, torture, or kill

Sri Sarada Devi Anniversary

The 99th Birthday anniversary of Sri Sarada Devi will be celebrated at the Ramakrishna Mission, Wellawatta on Thursday, the 20th inst. Bhajana and pooja will be had from 10 a. m. to 12-30 p. m. Pooja prayer and public lectures presided over by Srimathi Rasamutha Sathasivam will be had from 5-30 p. m. to 8-05 p. m.

countless innocent persons by force or guile.

Spiritual Verities

As a man sows so does he reap; as a man thinks so does he become. Though retribution may not follow immediately, unbridled egoism and the will to domination through wealth or power rob man in the long run not only of his vast possessions and privileges but also of his most desirable asset the peace and happiness of mind and heart. In order to help transform the world one has first to transform oneself. Behind this thirst for life on the surface there is inherent in man a stronger though less insistent thirst for a deeper and larger life of the Spirit which knows no fear, no limitation, and no death. Through struggle and experience man realizes the great truth of life that 'not by wealth, nor by progeny nor even by much learning but by renunciation alone can immortal bliss be attained.' Of the means to human progress, such as education, politics, economics, social reconstruction, and cultural regeneration, it can safely be asserted that each one of them is not independent of the others and also of the ultimate goal of life to which the individual owes allegiance. In the ideal goal of human effort, spiritual verities have an absolute value and none can really deny them. Specifically human progress', says aldous Huxley, 'in happiness, virtue, and creativeness is valuable, in the last analysis, as a condition of spiritual advance towards man's final end.'

Cry For God

Man, unlike the creature which lives according to instinct, is so constituted that he incessantly seeks to travel from existing chaos, disorder, and bondage to order, unity, and freedom. The creative

(Continued on page 4)

Home Minister At Kataragama

Hindu Deputation Presents Memorandum

DURING the Thiru-Karthikai festival, in addition to the large number of pilgrims (Hindus and Buddhists), the Home Minister the Honourable Sir. Oliver Goonetilleke was also present at Kataragama. He was accompanied by the Government Agent Uva Province Mr. B. F. Perera, The Director of Social welfare Mr. D. B. Ellapolla and a number of other Government officials. He was received and welcomed by the Basayanayake Nilame of the Maha Devale Mr. J. A. Rambukpota, M. P., the members of the Kiri Vihare Restoration Committee, Ramakrishna Mission Kataragama Committee, Kataragama Community welfare Centre and a number of pilgrims at the banks of the sacred Menika Ganga.

Historic Significance

At the Kiri Vihare he was welcomed by the Buddhist Priest in charge and the Secretary of the Vihare Restoration Committee both of whom spoke. Sir Oliver Goonetilleke replied and referred to the great and historic position occupied by Kataragama from ancient days in the religious and political history of Sri Lanka. He also visited other places including Theivanai Amman Temple where a special poojah was held. The Home Minister went round the place. He and the Basayanayake Nilame and party also inspected the site for a Madam which the Ramakrishna Mission proposes to construct for the use of pilgrims and was shown the Madam plan and other details by the members of the Committee. He stated that one of the objects of his visit was to find out ways and means of restoring Kataragama to its ancient greatness and assist the people of Ceylon to achieve this purpose.

Deputation

A deputation on behalf of

the Ramakrishna Mission Kataragama Committee consisting of Mrs. M. Sinnathamby, Mrs. K. Sathasivam, Mr. M. Thiagarajah, the Joint Secretaries of the Committee Messrs. K. Kanabaratnam and N. Navaratnam, Mr. M. Kumaraswamy, Mr. K. Veluppillai and Mr. S. Sivasubramaniam made representations to the Home Minister.

A memorandum referring to same needs of Kataragama was submitted to the Minister by the Secretaries of the Committee Messrs. K. Kanabaratnam Proctor, N. Navaratnam Deputy Registrar, Supreme Court and one of the members Mr. S. Sivasubramaniam, Proctor. He was also informed that further representations would be made later. The points on which the memorandum touch included the following:—

1. Water supply
2. Bridge over the river
3. Tighting
4. Sanitary arrangements
5. Grant of Crown land to devotees to erect residences at the sacred place
6. Medical facilities
7. Improvement of Roadways
8. The continuance of the existing Madams and other buildings as at present without being shifted
9. General improvement of the place in keeping with the religious and historic characteristic of the place
10. Suitable bund for the banks of the river and necessary facilities for bathing in the river

The Minister and party thereafter left.

Public Lecture

Mr. Eric Linklater, distinguished British Novelist, Playwright and Journalist will deliver a Public Lecture on 'The Korean Campaign' on Wednesday, 19th December, 1951, at 4-30 p. m. at the Town Hall, Jaffna, Mr. S. Natesan, B. A., B. L. will preside.



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, '51

Treasure These Thoughts

"Duty to be real duty, to be a method of release, of attaining liberty, must be prompted by an abiding sense of peace. It is not a submission, pure and simple, to the soulless dictates of the ever hungry and ever reckless goddess of desire."

—SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

RAILWAY DELAYS

Nowhere in the world can there be a system of transport that can claim hundred per cent perfection. Nowhere else in the world save in this Island delays in rail transport have become a regular feature so much so that the exception has become the rule. The Northern capital is only two hundred and forty miles from the metropolis and in the language of the average motorist ten hours distant. In this age of speed that it should take twelve hours for a railway passenger to reach Colombo from Jaffna is in itself ridiculously staggering. But that these twelve tedious hours should be extended to many more every other week surpasses the patience of the most determined slow-boggers.

It is not the railway passenger alone who is driven to a state of exasperation and indignant annoyance. There is the mail bag, that commodity which has a significant value all of its own and on the arrival of which the daily routine of joy and sorrow, relief and worry of many depend. The pangs of love, the anxiety of trade, the nerves of the candidates who have sat for examinations and above all the uncomfortable mental state of a large number of newsheet readers are all due to the giant of the iron road not keeping to time.

Unlike the omnibus which though required to exhibit a time-table yet complies with the rule at will, the railway has the chart and no one has any quarrel over that. The time chart very much like the charter of Human Rights is there for ostensible publicity and as proof

MALARIAL PARASITE

(By PERAMPALAM VITHIANANTHAN)

MANY microscopic organisms have often had great effects upon the affairs of man. The malarial parasite is invisible to the naked eye. It was a French army surgeon Laveran who in 1880 discovered this parasite in the red blood corpuscles of men who were suffering from malaria in Algeria. But our thanks are also due to Sir Ronald Ross (1857-1932) and Grassi (1824-1925) for the help they rendered in discovering its life cycle.

Where The Parasites Can Live

The malarial parasites live in blood corpuscles and in other cells such as those of liver etc. They are intracorporeal as opposed to parasites that are extracorporeal.

Types

All malarial parasites belong to the genus Plasmodium. There are different species of Plasmodium of which three are well known. Different species cause different types of fever.

Infection

Only a particular type of female mosquito alone can transmit malaria. Infected mosquitoes introduce infective bodies into the blood stream of the bitter man. Formerly it was thought that these bodies entered the red blood corpuscles directly. But recent research has shown that they are not powered to do so. They are carried to the liver along with the blood.

How They Grow

In the liver cells these minute bodies enter the feeding and growing stages. The organism reproduce and give rise to a number of another type of infective bodies. It is only these that can enter the red blood corpuscles. These bodies are liberated by the bursting of infected liver cells. These infect the red blood corpuscles of the

of the pious and earnest intentions of the Railway Authorities. But the delays are also there as if the human animal has to become used to frustration.

We wish to bring it to the notice of the Railway Department that the delays in the arrival of the Colombo — Kankasanturai mail train during this year have been numerous and point to some inherent defect in the time-table in operation and to request the authorities that they should at the earliest revise the existing time chart in order that delays may be altogether eliminated

blood. Here they grow and reproduce in the same manner as they did in the liver cells and the daughter bodies are liberated by the bursting of the corpuscles. In this act of bursting infective bodies as well as poisonous substances are released in the blood stream. These bodies can enter fresh blood corpuscles and repeat the cycle. There is also the second type of cycle that takes place in the stomach of the mosquito.

During the liver cycle there are no external manifestations in man. The interval between the bite of the mosquito and the appearance of the parasite in the blood cells is called as the incubation period. The liver cycle goes on during this period. The sudden rise of temperature in the malarial patient is due to the fact that thousands of corpuscles burst releasing a large amount of poison in the blood. It is this that brings about acute symptoms of malarial fever.

Cycle in Mosquito

Some of the infective bodies that enter the fresh red blood corpuscle liberated by the bursting just mentioned develop into male and female reproductive bodies. Once they are formed further development can take place in the mosquito only. When a mosquito seeks the blood of the patient for its food these are taken along with the blood to stomach of the mosquito. Here they undergo further development and give rise to a large number of infective bodies. The mosquito may then said to spit into the blood stream these bodies in the act of living the human beings when he seeks up her meal. The poor mosquitoes do not for a moment realise the danger that they are causing.

Malaria Control

To control malaria mosquito control is essential. Mosquitoes lay their eggs in water and the young ones live in water for a fairly long time before they become adult mosquitoes. A film of oil on the surface of stagnating waters can make the young ones to die of suffocation for want of air. Hence it would be of great help if the stagnant water is sprayed with some cheap oil. D.D.T. is a good insecticide.

Recent Drugs

Quinine has a definite toxic effect on the parasite. Recently other drugs such as Plasmoquine and Penicillin have been introduced some of which promise to be more effective than quinine. Quinine has the bad effect of causing deafness if taken in large amounts. Very recently a German Chemist discovered Attabrin for malaria. During the war Paludrin was discovered for malaria. The malaria latest cure for malaria is believed to be the best use of Lappinone. But if we avoid mosquitoes we need not go in for all these drugs

FAITH AS ANSWER TO PROBLEMS

Indian Governor on Human Rights

THE Human Rights Day was celebrated last week all the world over. Giving a broadcast talk on the occasion Dr. H. C. Mookerji Bengal Governor said,

"It would be idle to pretend that the United Nations has achieved much success in its primary objective, namely the establishment of peace in the war-torn world it was born in. In our very natural obsession with the thoughts of war and peace, we tend too often to forget that in the house of the United Nations, there are many mansions. In some of them very valuable work is being accomplished of which we take too little notice.

It is only recently that the activities of such U.N. bodies as the World Health Organization are becoming known among the people. As for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, U.N. E. S. C. O. for short, its benefits come, like the day of the Lord, as a thief in the night and generally in the minds and hearts of men, outside the glare of the arc-lamps of news-reel cameramen.

Cheer for Democracy

"I am not however, unduly dismayed at the lack of loud enthusiasm about the activities of the UNESCO. I neither expect nor wish a peace cry to be as shrill as a war cry. Thus, it is not to shout a third cheer for democracy that I have come to the microphone. I am speaking more to reiterate India's unshakable faith in the declaration of human rights. Not all those rights exist in all the countries in the world today. The declaration is largely a question of faith and, to me, faith is also the answer to many problems.

"To the extent that it is permissible to single out a problem for describing it as the most outstanding confronting an age, I think I am right in saying that the challenge of our own time is the one relating to man's inalienable rights in relation to authority, to his neighbours and to his environments, including the large organisations he has himself helped build and which now threatens him as an individual. The problem has many aspects; political as well as economic but,

as I see it, the problem is basically moral.

Moral Sphere

"Outwardly, it is not much that India can contribute to the rest of the world today. Indeed, in many respects she finds herself obliged to ask for help from outside. In the moral sphere, however, this country has a great contribution to make, for if there is anything this country has ever been taught by its greatest sons from the earliest sages to Mahatma Gandhi in our own time, it is the teaching of love, of amity, brotherhood, of the constant awareness that above all is man, the individual. It is not merely on the parified levels of metaphysical enunciation or spiritual realisation that we have sought to learn this message; it has worked its way down to the sub-conscious mind of the nation so that one of our folk poets said in one line what I think is a fair summary of the entire declaration of human rights.

"With the thirty articles of the declaration most of my listeners, I take it, are already familiar. As I have said before, this document is more a reaffirmation of faith in democratic freedom than a definite plan of action, although even here its value is very considerable. What, it may be said, is the use of adding one more declaration to the many pious ones already on paper like the Magna Carta in England, or the American declaration of independence, or the French declaration of the rights of man? My own answer is that these declarations live not only on paper, but also on the conscience of man. And that is the beginning of good and just action.

"So far as I am concerned, the universal declaration of human rights constitutes a worthy code of conduct for nations and individuals and, in the years to come, every State will be judged by the extent to which it achieves or moves in the direction of achieving the high ideals set forth in this declaration".

THE IDEAL OF A HARMONIOUS SOCIETY

Religious Background Essential

'In India we chose a different ideal,' said Swami Akhilananda 'For thousands of years our ideal has been what you may call the manifestation of divinity, or the realization of God, or the experience of the seers. This is the ideal of Indian culture and our activities were subordinated to this ideal.'

Drawing the attention of Indians to the fact that Marxism, however fascinating could not solve the problems of present-day India, the Swami urged that Indians should find their ideal in their own ancient cultural and spiritual values and that they need not look to London, Moscow, or New York for inspiration in this respect. Striking a note of caution, he said, not without due emphasis.

'If we imitate the Anglo-American ideal or the communistic ideal we are doomed. I use this expression deliberately. These ideals have not solved their problems; on the contrary, problems increase day by day. If we choose this materialistic ideal we shall go through the same psychological tension. Swami Vivekananda declared that the goal of human life is not the greatest enjoyment, but to experience God or the love of God. If you have that ideal you have sufficient justification for the establishment of a harmonious society'.

Acts of Desecrations

For many months past reports have been appearing in the Press of the wanton desecration and destruction by unknown miscreants of a number of sacred temples in certain parts of Malabar. No right-minded person can view with equanimity or unconcern these barbarous acts of temple desecrations which by now are reported to have reached an appalling number. A gang of thoughtless and communally-minded fanatics appear to be intent on surreptitiously breaking or removing idols and doing incalculable damage to important places of worship resorted to by the general public. Whatever the motive underlying these repeated acts of spoliation, disfigurement, and destruction of the sacred places and objects of deep veneration, profound cul-

Newsprint From New Sources

The U. N. Food and Agriculture Organisation has decided to start a world-wide search for a substitute for the pine tree as a major source of newsprint.

Mr. A. H. Boerma of Holland, an official of the Organisation, states in a report here that the world shortage of woodpulp is "increasingly serious", and has precipitated a crisis which threatens education, culture and freedom of information, and hampers U.N. efforts to enlighten the world." Mr Boerma recommends that the world's "high-consuming" nations should make an effort to use less newsprint for some time to present acute shortage.

Another recommendation is that the world's woodpulp producers should produce more—with financial and technical assistance, if necessary. These measures, he adds, cannot provide a satisfactory long-range solution, however.

The F. A. O. has received a suggestion that it should co-operate with Brazil in experiments to determine whether satisfactory woodpulp can be made from timber from its hardwood forests. Other experiments will also be undertaken by the Organisation.

Hindu Temporalities Draft Bill

Tamil Translation

The Government Printer has released a Tamil translation of the Hindu Temples and Religious Trusts Bill. Copies of this translation are available for sale at the Government Publications Bureau, Secretariat, Colombo. A copy costs 75 cts.

tural importance, and historic interest, there can be no hesitation in any quarter to condemn them and to take immediate steps to put an end to them. Such medieval barbarism can have no place in India of today and must be given short shrift.

—Prabuddha Bharata

Trilingual Advocacy

Tamil Advocate Cross Examines In Sinhalese

A Sinhalese Magistrate, Sinhalese accused, Sinhalese Defence Counsel Tamil Prosecuting Counsel and a Tamil Interpreter were the chief participants in the 1st case of its kind in the North where Sinhalese one of the National Languages was used as the medium of proceedings.

In the case in which one Edwin a Sinhalese chauffeur was charged before Mr. C. V. Udalagama, Kayts Magistrate, with having assaulted overseer Thuraisingham, Mr. A. Sambandan, Advocate conducting the prosecution with the Kayts Police cross examined the accused in Sinhalese for more than an hour. The Interpreter did not know Sinhalese.

The accused was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100/-

Mr. P. S. P. Jayatillake of the Negombo Bar defended the accused instructed by Mr. Alfred Thuraiappah.

Letter to the Editor

Documentary Film Of Gandhiji's Life

Sir,—The Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Delhi, is preparing a Documentary Film of Gandhiji's Life. They are anxious to include the historic visit of Gandhiji to Ceylon in 1917 along with the other important events of his life in the film. With this view, the Trust is collecting all available materials connected with the visit in the form of letters, photographs, copies of addresses presented to him, paper reports about his visit etc.

It is our earnest desire that persons who are in possession of documents and photos should make them available with details regarding each as to time and place to the Trust. Personal anecdotes and incidents connected with the visit also may be sent. We need hardly bring home to your readers the importance of this work and the need for the Ceylon visit to be given the proper place it deserves. We earnestly solicit the co-operation of all friends interested in the cause.

Particulars of available facts and documents may be communicated to the following: Gandhi Film Committee, Room 305, Top Floor, 20, Haines Road, Mahalaxmi, Bombay 11.

Thanking you for the space

Yours etc.,

S. K. VELAUTHAPILLAI,
General Secretary.

All Ceylon Gandhi Seva Sangham, Neervely, P. O. (Jaffna) 12-12-51.

SINO - AMERICAN UNDERSTANDING

INDIA AS MEDIATOR

Writing on India's relations with China, 'The London Times' says: "Most politically-minded people in India agree with Mr. Nehru in holding that the Chinese People's Government, for all its Communist complexion, is the only effective Government of China; that it commands the support of the majority of the Chinese people; and that it is essentially a Chinese creation, not a system imposed by Soviet Russia."

"Mr. Nehru is also influenced by the fact that China and India are neighbours; unless they remain on good terms the Indian Government may run into trouble over its own vital interests"—though "it would be unjust to Mr. Nehru to maintain that his policy is determined solely by these considerations."

Nehru's Hope

Indeed, says the newspaper, Mr. Nehru "believes that an understanding between China and the Western World is necessary both for any lasting settlement in the Far East and for the peaceful progress of South-East Asia, and his hope that India may be able to help in removing misunderstandings between China and the Western Powers is sincere."

"India belongs both to the East and to the West; she is a great Asian power, and is at the same time linked both to the Commonwealth and to the Western world by cultural

as well as political and economic ties. At present India has better opportunities than any other Commonwealth country for finding out what is happening inside China."

China's Red Complexion

Saying that "there are signs that China values India's friendship", 'The Times' adds that Mr. Nehru's efforts to foster understanding have however "exposed him to severe criticism in some Western countries. In the U. S. A. China is regarded with great anger both as a declared aggressor, whose intervention in Korea is costing the United Nations lives and treasure, and as a Communist satellite which has lent itself to the designs of the Kremlin without regard to the old ties of friendship between the American and Chinese people."

"Inevitably Britain, too, is stirred by like resentments and doubts. British troops are fighting the Chinese in Korea, and British policy marches closely there with American."

Concluding, 'The Times' says: "It is difficult not to sympathize with Mr. Nehru's hope that China and the Western Powers may reach an understanding that will set the peace of the Far East on a firm foundation. Yet, until a real armistice is arranged in Korea that hope can have no prospect of fulfilment."

NOTICE

The Committee appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands to investigate and report on the cultivation and marketing of Tobacco in Ceylon will be pleased to receive evidence and suggestions from those interested at places, dates and times indicated below:—

- 22-12-51 Sitting at Mannampitiya Co-operative Agricultural Production & Sales Society Hall, 10 a. m.
- 22-12-51 Sitting at Agricultural Station, Hingurakgoda, 2 p. m.
- 23-12-51 Sitting at Agricultural Station, Mahaluppalam, 10 a. m.
- 23-12-51 Sitting at Experimental Station, Anuradhapura, 2 p. m.
- 27-12-51 Sitting at Jaffna—Malayan Tobacco Office, Beach Road, 9 a. m.
- 27-12-51 Sitting at Mallakam English School, 2 p. m.
- 28-12-51 Sitting at Pt Pedro Co-operative Agricultural Production & Sales Society Hall, Nelliadi, 10 a. m.
- 28-12-51 Sitting at Malayalam Tobacco Office Beach Road, (regarding Cigar Industry) 2 p. m.
- 29-12-51 Sitting at Kayts Community Centre, 10 a. m.

A. B. Attygalle,
Secretary.

Department of Agriculture,
Peradeniya, 6th Dec. 1951.
(M 155 18)

Tobacco Committee.

For Cleansing Life of Corruption

(Continued from page 1)

Spirit of man does not brook delay or opposition in its forward moment towards expansion and manifestation. No demand of the human soul is more deep, more insistent, and more irrepresible than its cry for God. The longing for God is closely allied to the longing for liberation (*mukti*), for freedom—physical, mental, and spiritual—common to all mankind. Man cannot remain satisfied with—though he may be fascinated for a time by—Nature's bountiful gifts of food and drink, of beauty and enjoyment. The soul hungers for Reality and Truth—absolute, eternal, and blissful; it cannot rest contented with the falsehood and illusions of a trumpery existence. The Vedantic teaching is, therefore, to cut asunder the bonds that bind us to the wheels of inexorable Nature through strength, fearlessness, and discrimination born of spiritual awareness of the Self of man

Realm of Knowledge

The Spiritual ideal of man calls him away from the domain of Nature to that realm of Infinite Existence—Knowledge—Bliss (*saccidananda*) out of which all beings are born, in which they are sustained, and into which they merge back ultimately. Conquest of Nature is but the initial step in man's conscious pursuit of his ideal. For, as the poet has sung,

Know, man hath all which Nature hath, but more,
And in that *more* lie all his hope of good.
Man must begin, know this, where Nature ends;
Nature and man can never be fast friends.
Fool, if though canst not pass her, rest her salve!
'Fools dwelling in darkness', says Yama, the King of Death, to Nachiketa, 'but thinking themselves wise and cradite, go round and round by various tortuous paths, like the blind led by the blind. The Hereafter never reveals itself to a person devoid of discrimination, heedless, and perplexed by the delusion of wealth'. (*Katha Upanisad*).

The average man easily takes up the hedonistic attitude of life, seeking sensepleasures in every field of activity. Ignorance and weakness of body and mind are the strongest enemies of man. They hold man under the sway of the turbulent senses and gradually wean him from the path of perfection. As the pursuit of the spiritual ideal fundamentally requires self-control and self-discipline, it is easily seen why most people are unwilling to take to it. They are reluctant to undergo the necessary restraint, fearing they will lose the so-called pleasures of life. Until the senses are perfectly controlled and regulated, unless this corruptible life is changed for the better, there is no possibility of attaining immor-

tal and eternal peace and blessedness here or hereafter. This has been emphasized and demonstrated by all the great spiritual men of the world. And their voice is ringing in our ears day and night.

Men are slow or reluctant to change habits and ways of life. They desire an ideal that would not deprive them of an easy-going life in spite of its attendant evils. They want to lower the ideal of man to suit it to their own convenience, thereby wishing to find in high-sounding principles justification for their unholy actions. In short, they ask for something impossible when they tenaciously cling to the senses and yet long for happiness everlasting. In their futile search for that which is infinite and eternal in the finite transient world of matter they meet with frustration and disappointment at every turn. Life has to be cleansed of all dross of corruption with the help of a positive ideal of righteous action and inwardization. Aggressive evil has to be met with aggressive good

—Prabuddha Bharata.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1038

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Namasivayam Sabapathy of Uduvil
Deceased.

- 1 Ponnampalam Nagalingam and wife
2 Nagaledchumy both of Tellippalai East presently of Uduvil Petitioners.
1 Sabapathy Durairajah of Uduvil
2 Kathiravelu Selvadurai and wife
3 Annapuranam all of Uduvil Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before V. S. Jayawickrama Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 8th day of October 1951 in the presence of Mr. M. Sithamparamathan Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioners unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person interested shall appear before this court on or before the 16th day of November 1951 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 8th day of October 1951

V. S. Jayawickrama (Sgd)
District Judge,

M. Sithamparamathan
Proctor for Petitioners
16-11-51

Time for showing cause
extended to 21-12-51.

T. M. (Intd)
Actg. D. J.
O. 118 14 & 18)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1361

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Savuntharayanayagi wife of R. A. Vythilingam of Tellippalai west
Deceased.

Arulampalam Vaithalingam of Tellippalai west presently of 19 Barnes Place, Colombo
Petitioner.

Ramalingam Appachchy Vaithilingam of Tholpuram presently of Chundikuly, Jaffna
Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before V. S. Jayawickrama Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 18th day of September 1951 in the presence of Mr. M. Sithamparamathan Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as brother of the deceased unless the abovenamed respondent or any other person interest in this application shall appear before this court on or before the 19th day of November 1951 and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 18th day of September 1951.

V. S. Jayawickrama (Sgd)
District Judge

Drawn by
M. Sithamparamathan (Sgd)
Proctor for Petitioner

19-11-51.

Time for showing cause extended to 21-12-51.

V. S. Jayawickrama, (Sgd.)
D. J.
(O. 117, 14 & 18.)

OPTICAL NOTICE

It's safe to get your Prescription
for Spectacle dispensed by a

QUALIFIED OPTICIAN.....

A large stock of Frames and Lenses have arrived from England and America. Glasses can be supplied in a day or two (or even within a few hours)

Contact :-

V. T. FERNANDO

QUALIFIED OPTICIAN,

11, Main Street—Jaffna

M. 142 22-2-52

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.

MANOHARA THEATRE

(MODEL OF MODERN MAGNIFICENCE)

(Newly Built Theatre at K. K. S.—Navalar Roads Junction)

NOW SHOWING

VIDHIYA

STARRING

* SOORAIYA *

DAILY AT 6-15 & 9-30 p. m.

Matinees on Saturday at 2-30 p. m. & Sunday at 10 a. m. & 2-30 p. m.

(M. 276)

Printed and Published by S. P. KANDIAH, F. I. S. A. (Lond) residing at 245, Navalar Road, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna on Tuesday, December 18, 1951.