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## U. N. O. Celebrations

at Chankanai on 5 - 11 - 74

(By E. P. Rasiyah, J. P.)

After the conclusion of World War II, the victorious nations met on October 30th, 1943 and arrived at the decision that a permanent World Organisation was needed for the preservation of Peace among all nations. It was expected to be a vast improvement on "the League of Nations" in its composition, scope of activities, etc. The United Nations Organisation thus born had an ambitious programme. It hoped to find means and methods to eliminate mankind's chief enemies—hunger, disease, ignorance and above all, injustice. As a preliminary to the achievement of these objectives, an atmosphere of peace and good-will was found essential, to bring together all nations as good neighbours. Therefore, the Charter of the United Nations came to the lips of most leaders:—

"We, the people of the U. N. are determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war... to reaffirm our faith in fundamental human rights, ... in the equal rights of men and women and of nations, large and small, to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,.... to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, etc."

In the first of the 111 Articles, the Charter states that the primary purpose of the U. N. was "to develop friendly relations among nations... and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen Universal Peace" In order to achieve this desirable goal of permanent peace, the U. N. hoped, inter alia, to divert man's efforts from the manufacture of destructive weapons of war to the constructive implements of peace."

The inscription cut on the stone-wall across the

U. N.'s main building contains words affirming that determination:—

"they shall beat their swords into plow-shares and their spears into pruning hooks. Nations shall not lift up sword against nations, neither shall they learn war any more."

Leaders of the U. N. hoped that peace on earth and good-will towards men must be made living realities, through the U. N. When the foundation stone for the permanent Head Quarters of the U. N. was laid, President Truman stated "These are the most important buildings in the world, for they are the centre of man's hope for peace and a better life ... and the living sign of all people's hope for peace." John F. Kennedy in his inaugural address stated "To that world Assembly of Sovereign States, the U. N., our last best hope in an age where the instruments of war have far out-paced the instruments of peace, we renew our pledge and support".

Has the U. N. lived up to the high hopes of its founders. Is it indeed proving itself to be a source of well-founded hope for mankind? Isn't the stock-piling of weapons of war an unmistakable evidence that member-nations lack confidence in the U. N. O's ability to guarantee world-peace. "With all its Organisations and its new Home, the U. N. lacks a Soul—and this is what religion must give it" says Methodist Minister, Ralph Schockman of New York City World leaders must infuse a Soul into this Organisation. Two world-wars were fought to make this world safe for democracy. The war that has to be fought hereafter will have only one goal — peaceful co-existence. None will deny the need for the continued existence of the

(Over to page 6)

## Promotion of Saiva Siddhantha Philosophy

(Continued from last issue)  
Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji Saiva Siddhanta Lectureship Endowment

This endowment is founded by His Holiness Sri Sri Kasivasi Arulnandi Tambiran Swamigal avl. of Tirupanandal, Tanjore District in memory of late Mahamana Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviyaji a great Scholar, Philosopher, Orator, Patron of Oriental Learning and a devotee of Sri Mahadev and the founder of the Kasi Hindu University, for the promotion, cultivation, diffusion and advancement of the knowledge of Saiva Siddhanta Philosophy.

The lectures shall be the result of a deep study of the sutras of (a) Sivagana Siddhiyar, both Parapaksha and Svapaksha and 6 old commentaries on the Siddhiyar and Sivaprakasam of Sri Umapathi Sivachariar.

His Holiness the Nahe, raja of Travancore Thevaram Prixe Endowment

The Prize is founded by His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasi Arulnandi Tambiran Swamigal Avergal of Tirupanandal in the name of His Highness Sir Bala Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., D. LITT. Maharajah of Travancore, benevolent, large-hearted, pious and illustrious ruler of a Premier State, Chancellor of the Travancore University, a great Reformer and a lover of Tamil and Music. The prize is intended for the encouragement, study and spread of Thevaram in the Travancore State and it shall be styled as His Highness of Travancore Thevaram Prize.

The University shall, once in four years, arrange to make a selection of 75 Thevarams of Saints Sambandar, Appar and Sundarar illustrative of all the pans (பண்) and

## Sabhai's Annual Report Reveals Increasing Progress

Saiva Service Means Sincere Devotion Says Outgoing President

Shri T. Somasundaram Elected President

With more than the usual enthusiasm that is evinced at Annual Meetings, there was evident at the 86th Assembly of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, an urge on the part of the younger generation for more participation in religious affairs

The Annual Report was adopted after useful suggestions by way of com-

ment were made by Shri Arul Thiagarajah, Shri M. Amirthalingam and a few others. The accounts statement was adopted without dissent

Shri T. Somasundaram Attorney at Law and a former President, was elected President.

Shri S. Selvarajhh Attorney at Law and Shri S. Rajendra Attorney at Law were reelected Vice-Presidents.

Shri V. Rangunatha. Mudaliyar M. So was reelected Secretary and so was Shri T. Shanmugalingam as Treasurer,

Shri RajaRejeswaran Thangarajah Attorney at Law and Saiva Pulavar K. Sittampalam were re-elected Assistant Secretaries.

The following were elected unopposed as Examinations Secretary and Religious Propaganda Secretary respectively.

Shri S. Seevaratnam & Shri M. Mylvagam.

The 'C' group of the Board of Management was reformed with the following members. Saiva Pulavar K. Sittampalam, Shri V. Karthigesu, Shri T. Shanmugalingam, Shri N. Chellappah, Shri S. Ammaippar, Shri M. Amirthalingam, Shri P. Somasundaram and Shri S. U. Somasegaram M. A.

The new President Shri Somasundaram thanked the outgoing President and office-bearers for their good work and called for continued support from the members.

(Resolutions adopted at the meeting will appear in our next issue)

have them issued in a book-let with extant notes for difficult words (அரும்பதவுரை).

The candidates intending to compete for the prize shall memorise and sing in fine music according to proper pans (பண்) the 75 selected Thevarams.

This prize is founded by His Holiness Srilasri Kasivasi Arulnandi Tambiran Swamigal Avergal of Tirupanandal in green memory of Cheraman Perumal Nayanar who was an illustrious Saint Ruler of the Cochin State, a great Tamil Scholar and an ardent Bhakta of Sundaramurthi Nayanar with whose loving help and along with whom from Thiruvanchakalam on Adi-Swathi Day (சுதசுவாதி) he reached Tirukailayam where he sang in Lord Shiva's praise and in His presence the light-giving "Tirukailaya Gnanavula," (திருக்கைலாய ஞானவிலா) in Tamil. This prize is intended to encourage and spread in the Cochin state the study of the inspired Thevaram (தேவாரம்) of Sundaramurthi Nayanar. It shall be styled as the Cheraman Perumal Thevaram Prize.

(To be continued)

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(To be continued)



THOUGHTS TO BE TREASURED

உரையற்ற தொன்றை உரை செய்யும் மூடர்கள் கரையற்ற தொன்றைக் கரைகாண லாகமோ, திரையற்ற நீர்போல் சிந்தை தெளிவார்க்குப், புரையற் திருந்தனள் புரிசடை யோனே.

Oh! ye fools that attempt to describe the indescribable (peerless Lord), is it possible to find out the limits of something that is limitless? To clear minded devotees resembling pure waveless (motionless) water in a tank does the Lord possessed of plaited locks manifest Himself (in all His immense Glory that admits of) no comparison.



திருச்சிற்றம்பலம் நமச்சிவாயவே ஞானமும் கலியுகம் நமச்சிவாயவே தானநி விக்கையும் நமச்சிவாயவே நமநயின் நேத்துமே நமச்சிவாயவே தன்னெறி காட்டுமே. திருச்சிற்றம்பலம்

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 1, 1974

Prayers For Protection

Today it is November and the monsoon rains have not appeared. Even the harbinger showers did not oblige the cultivators in October. The prospects of immediate pourings are not bright. Thus the country, particularly the North, is in a state of despair unable to proceed with the cultivation of paddy in the Maha Season. To add to this distressing circumstances, there stares the people in the face the probability of the price of petroleum products being increased. What would be the situation if the Elements are not moved to show mercy on humanity!

The thought of impending famine is haunting the minds of our countrymen, including cultivators. We who have a culture of religious practice must know how to remain steady even at the extreme end of distress. The people want protection; this assistance cannot come from outside; it must generate from within. The great sage in his Good Thoughts gives us the answer.

"Why not take the path of devotion Why not take the path of meditation And why not take the path of truth and non-violence To realize Him in this life alone for our salvation".

The people are in need of protection in this most precarious situation. Providence is there Ever-merciful for us, Ever present within us. Why should then we be faltering and trembling. Let us all pray for protection.

Commenting on the efficacy of PRAYER, the Delhi "Yagna Prasad" suggests its significance in simple words. "In fact, a spiritual seeker in his prayer room, sitting motionless with closed eyes in deep meditation, is as much contributing to life as the politician on the platform or the scientist in their laboratories. The more we understand the technique of meditation and its scientific implications, the more shall we discover that through meditation lies an ampler and vaster achievement in the presence of which all the wondrous glories of science must pale into insignificance."

Before famine stiles us and makes us sit motionless let us hark back to the teachings of our Sacred Scriptures, to the interpretations of our Saiva Saints and strive to get the shelter of God's Blessings.

Chairman of E. P. M. C. Congratulated

On Outstanding Output of Work And Profit

Mr. K. C. Thangarajah, Chairman of the Eastern Paper Mills Corporation came in for a beautiful bouquet of praise when in the National State Assembly. Dr. N. M. Perera, the Minister of Finance commented on the work of the Corporation. It was revealed that Mr. Thangarajah's efforts had contributed to a threefold increase of production and proportionate profit. This Corporation was avoided by many Administrators as the working of it at a

profit was thought to be beyond their capacity. But it was left to Mr. Thangarajah to prove to the people and the Government that a proper administration could effect corresponding results. In this great achievement of the Corporation, the part played by Mr. Pathmaperuma, General Manager also requires special mention. The combined resources of these two first rate administrators brought to bear on the Establishment a great impetus to increased production and greater profit.

Campus in the North: Some Comments

S. MURUGAVEL

(Continued from last issue) Jaffna College, as the first seat of colonial education in the North, had served as the nerve centre of a vast net work that went about systematically destroying the very spirit of the people of Jaffna. By luring the intelligentsia with the crumbs of colonial power, and the trappings of middle class life, it succeeded to a considerable extent in effecting spiritual alienation. (It was left to the Schools pioneered by Arumuga Navalar and Ramanathan to save and salvage the social and cultural fabric from total wreckage). The problem then is not to question the take-over. Our concern is why should Jaffna College be treated even as a centre of University life in the North. We state, quite categorically, that it would merely extend a new lease of life to an otherwise dying phenomenon.

It is approximately more than ten miles from Parameshwara. This would make administration clumsy, apart from being costly. Further, it is in a low-lying wasteland region with very limited water resources and scope for expansion.

Our major regret therefore is that the Government has negotiated the take-over at considerable expense both to the national coffers and the cultural aspirations of the people of the North. Compensation of a fabulous kind has been promised. Further, the staff are to be absorbed into the new Campus. Thus what has been presented to the people as an unfair measure has been skillfully transformed into a boon. The people remain the losers.

Universities are not built overnight nor can they be imported ready-made. They must grow off the soil in answering to the needs and aspira-

Jaffna College, besides, is far removed from the main centre of adminis-

வாழ்வுகிடை வழாது பெய்க க வளஞ் கரகிக மன்னன் கோகிமுறை அரக செய்க குறைவினா துயிர்கள் வாழ்க நான்மறை யறங்க லோகிக நற்றவம் வேள்வி மல்க மேன்மைகொள் அகவநிதி விளங்குக உலக மெகனாம்

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF R. N. SIVAPIRAKASAN

U. N. O. Celebrations

(From page 5)

U. N. O. even in its present weak state. And no individual is too insignificant and no country too small to contribute its support towards the strengthening of this only Organisation, which champions world-peace and the economic development of all countries. Let us all in Jaffna re-dedicate ourselves and renew our pledge of support for the strengthening of the U. N. O. as the best instrument for the maintenance of Peace, fair-play and justice in this world.

May the public meeting that will be convened at the Cultural Centre on 5-11-74 at Chankanai by that popular A. G. A. Mr. S Arunachalam, be well attended and supported by the Intelligentsia of Vali-West, if not the whole of Jaffna.

tions of the people. The rush to found a dismembered Campus with all the embellishments of buildings and laboratories may be an attempt to appease decadent middle-class opinion. Even if one accepts this policy of appeasement, why do so on rotten foundations. And this inspite of remarkable buildings and equipment available not so far away from Parameshwara. We here refer to the Kokuvil Technical Institute. If equipment and books be lacking in this centre, they could course be supplemented by what is available at Jaffna College. Instead of adopting such a measure whereby a Campus can grow as a closely integrated unit, we ask, why surrender to reaction. A University, we suggest, should not emerge frantically as a hotch-potch arrangement. Instead, it should be the practical application of a noble idea.

We do not want imposing buildings and prestigious disciplines. Every other Campus has them. Let us begin modestly even with thatched huts but with men seeking truth. Such an institution will produce enough men and women with the right kind of knowledge and more important with the right spirit to meet the needs of our agriculture and industry. Above all it will help Jaffna to realize its gem like soul lying deep buried in the debris of hundred and fifty years of missionary education.