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MORE ABOUT THE
MIGHTY MOUNT

The Original Name of Mt. Everest?

MOUNT EVEREST, the highest peak of the world, having so far defied all attempts to reach its summit, was at last laid low when, on May 29, 1953, Sherpa Tensing and Edmund Hillary, members of the British Expedition led by Col. John Hunt, reached the top. But not without continuous effort has this goal been reached. Between 1922 and 1938 no less than five fruitless attempts were made.

Being the highest point on the earth's surface, there has grown a vast literature around this peak. It has commanded a good deal of attention and continues to be the centre of controversy, even becoming the subject of questions in the Indian Parliament not very long ago. Questions were asked as to whether the Government had any information that its original name was *Gauri Shankar*; when was its height calculated and whether the name should be retained, particularly, in view of the fact that Sir George Everest was not associated with its discovery.

The Discovery Of
The Mount.

The Survey of India publication "Mount Everest; Its name and Height" examines some of these problems and indicates their complexity. Mount Everest was first observed by surveyors in 1849 and 1850 but it was not until about two years later that computations were sufficiently advanced to show that it was the highest peak in the world.

Refraction with which observed vertical angles are burdened presents the main difficulty in obtaining precision in trigonometrical heights. The question of atmosphere refraction, however, was still being investigated

at that time. It was only in 1865 that the determination of the figure of 29,002 ft. for the height was considered sufficiently reliable to be accepted.

The Himalayan peaks in Nepal were observed by surveyors in 1849-50 from low-lying stations in the plains of India about a hundred miles away. It was then generally believed that Kanchanjunga was the highest of an impressive array of peaks.

The Name Everest

The normal method of naming peaks, not already named by local people, was designating them by Roman numbers. When Mount Everest was first observed it was entered in technical publications as Peak XV. Between 1852 and 1865 much thought was given to the question of a name for it. As none of the suggested local names was found acceptable, Sir Andrew Waugh with the concurrence of Col. Henry Thulier, Deputy Surveyor-General, and Shri Radhanath Sikhdar, the Chief Computer, and in consultation with the Royal Geographical Society, finally decided to name it after Sir George Everest, who had retired in 1843, to commemorate his contribution to the Geodetic Survey of India.

Even as late as 1903, the name *Gauri Sankar* was adopted in European maps in the place of "Mount Everest". In 1904 Captain Wood, who was especially deputed by Lord Curzon to sketch and identify peaks in Nepal, established that *Gauri Shankar*, a name which has often been suggested for Mt. Everest was a peak 36 miles from Mount Everest and about a mile less in height.

The policy of the Survey of India has always been

Pakistan Peace
Mission To India

The Pakistan Peace Committee has decided to send a 15-member Goodwill Mission to India, which will consist of members drawn from both wings of Pakistan.

The delegates from East and West Pakistan will meet at Patna on July 17 and after attending the All-India Peace Council session there, will proceed on a goodwill mission tour of different places in India.

According to a spokesman of the East Bengal Peace Committee, the delegation from Pakistan will also confer with the leaders of Peace Committees in India to find out "peaceful solutions of the Kashmir problem and other disputed issues in the light of the joint declaration made by the Indian and Pakistan delegates in the Asian and Pacific Regions Peace Conference held in Peking in October last:

to adopt local names for all geographical features rather than give them any personal names. Mount Everest was an exception as it had no local name at the time of its discovery, and none has been since put forward that stands out as uncontested.

Recently, however, several Tibetan names are claimed to have been found for the peak, names such as Chomo Kankar, Chomo Lungma and Mi-ti Gu-ti Cha-pu Long-nga. The last one is intriguing; freely translated it means: "You cannot see the summit from near it, but you can see it from nine directions and a bird that flies as high as the summit goes blind". It is also interesting that the second highest peak of the world which is in the Karakoram Range though named Mount Godwin Austen still retains its symbolic title K2.

Who discovered Mount

(Continued on page 5)

THE TRUE SERVANTS OF
HUMANITY

They Are Spiritual Heroes

God is eternal Truth whose nature is absolute existence, consciousness and bliss. He dwells in the heart of every one. If we attain to this knowledge, all our activities become divine. It is when we live in the forgetfulness of this truth that our life gets into a state of confusion. Then we experience nothing but misery. We feel pain and sorrow, doubt and fear. If we want to free ourselves from the clutches of misery, we must get rid of our ignorance. We must realise God and lead our lives in the light of His knowledge. Then only do we make our lives blessed.

All of us are striving for eternal happiness; but we do not follow the right course to achieve it. If we really aspire to be happy for ever, we must tune our life with the divine Reality whose nature is eternal happiness. But we pursue wealth, position and prosperity in order to attain this happiness. And, from our own experience, we come to realise that, whatever may be our worldly achievements and possessions, we are still far away from happiness.

[SWAMI RAMDAS]

That is because real happiness is not to be found outside. It is to be gained by controlling the mind from its outgoing tendencies and directing it within ourselves where the source of all happiness lies. That source is God. He is absolute happiness—happiness in which there is no touch of misery, pain or sorrow.

In order to realise this truth, it is absolutely necessary that we should live with the consciousness that we are always guided and moved to think and act by the divine power that pervades the entire universe. In fact, we are always subject to that

divine power and whatever we do is really inspired and prompted by him. We are not separate from others. It is ignorance that makes us feel so. The truth is that we are ever one with the universal consciousness. Only when we know this can we live in perfect harmony and peace with our fellow-beings. By this knowledge alone can we subdue the ego-sense and the evil passions rising in our hearts.

What is responsible for the frequent records and strifes in the world? The answer is ignorance. Ignorance makes us think that we are merely physical bodies and individual entities separate from other beings. This ignorance is at the root of the present state of world affairs. If we realise the indwelling Reality that pervades everywhere and unites everything, we shall live in perfect accord and friendliness with everyone. Then there will be no place for disharmony, hatred or wars in the world. We shall then transform the earth into a veritable heaven.

So we should from time to time direct our minds towards that great Reality.

We should live not only with the aim of securing our personal happiness, but also for securing universal happiness. We are all spiritual dynamo. Great spiritual energy is locked up within every one of us. We have to realise it so that we can lift ourselves and others also. This is the mission of human life. We are not merely to toil for earning our daily bread and seek the satisfaction of sense-desires. We must realise our spiritual nature and remember that we are always in union with the Universal Spirit & Power. If we recognize this truth, we shall all become spiritual heroes in the world. Let us realise this and be true servants of humanity!

—The Vision



சென்னை நகரம்.

சமச்சிவராமவே ஞானமூலக் கல்வியும்
சமச்சிவராமவே ஞானவிஞ்ஞையும்
சமச்சிவராமவே ஞானவிஞ்ஞேந்தமே
சமச்சிவராமவே ஞானவிஞ்ஞேந்தமே

சென்னை நகரம்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1953

Treasure These Thoughts

One should not think of having more than what one actually needs. We should never be greedy, but find joy in giving what we have to others.

HAS THE GOVT CAUGHT AT A STRAW?

PERHAPS with a view to obliging the permanent and persistent critic who derives pleasure in opposing all Government proposals, the Cabinet has made it known to the public that the subsidy on rice would be removed from a future (appointed) date. But the Government has made another decision which in its opinion would make up for the heart-burning that would be caused in the minds of the people and take away from the tub-thumping mass orator ground for a total attack on the administration. It is, however, regrettable to note that the Cabinet has not reckoned with the 'fifth column' enemy, the black-marketeer, for whom the period between now and the commencement of the new system of rations would be quite enough to fatten his purse and emaciate the already anaemic common man.

It is true that in a state of economic distress, any Government would not be in a position to provide for all contingencies. But it cannot be denied that the Government of this Island has knowledge of the capacity of the black-marketeer to make a fortune at a time of national distress. Hence the Cabinet should have either not made the decision to remove the subsidy of rice known to the public earlier than the appointed date or should have made counter-arrangements to have the black-marketeer in check.

Apart from the above-mentioned aspect of this question the removal of the subsidy on rice cannot be regarded as a statesman-like expedient to tide over the present financial crisis. Though we are not in a position to know the

mind of the Government about its proposals for increased taxation yet we can safely assume that the remedy for the financial ills of this country is bound to leave behind more sting than what the disease would cause in all its vicious incidence. If as the Governor General in his Speech from the Throne at the ceremonial opening of the Second Sessions of the Second Parliament, stated, the gain from the removal of subsidy on rice is to be utilised for increasing the national revenue it surpasses our understanding how the people after being reduced to a state of economic imbecility would be able to tap new sources of national income. The common man who has been called upon to pay almost thrice as much for his daily rations of his staple food is in danger of being battered to a state of economic exhaustion and physical extinction. The ordinary citizen wants first to sustain his body and soul together and then to look for comfort and facilities.

Does not the Government know that there exists a class of people who cannot find the wherewithal to ward off starvation? Where has this forgotten child of the State to go for the additional amount that is required to purchase his ration of rice? To be precise, the Government has only cleverly shifted its burden of economic insufficiency elsewhere and certainly to quarters that can least withstand the consequences. Let the Government withhold the issue of rations to the capitalist and well-to-do classes and supply the rest with rice at the subsidized rate and save the poor classes from certain danger of starvation if it should expect the people to believe that it is socialist and democratic in its outlook.

The Colombo North Hindu Paripalana Sangham

The inaugural meeting of the Colombo North Hindu Paripalana Sangham was held on Sunday the 5th instant at the Sithi Venayagar temple, Mutwal, with Mr. A. Kanagasabai, B.A., in the chair. The meeting commenced with pooja and prayers. The Chairman in explaining the purpose for which they had met stated that the aims and objects of the Sangham were to work for the cultural and religious upliftment of the Hindus of Colombo North and the opening of a School for Hindu children of that area. A committee was elected to draft a constitution and take necessary steps to have the Sangham registered.

The Secrecy And The Sacredness Of The World

"The sense sublime
Of something far more deeply
interfused,
Whose dwelling is the light
of setting suns,
And the round ocean, and the
living air,
And the blue sky, and in the
mind of man;
A motion and a spirit, that
impels
All thinking things, all ob-
jects of all thoughts,
And rolls through all things"

—Wordsworth

"Not yet on thee
Shall burst the future, as suc-
cessive zones
Of several wonder open on
some spirit
Flying secure and glad from
heaven to heaven;
But thou shalt painfully at-
tain to joy,
While hope and fear and
love shall keep thee
man."

—Browning

"The One remains, the many
change and pass
Heaven's light forever
shines, earth's shad-
ow fly;
Life, like a dame of many-
coloured glass,
Stains the white radiance
of Eternity" Shelly
Know, then, that all nature
will be confused with the
Father—that nothing will
perish or be destroyed, but
all will return, be sanctified,
united and confused. Thus
God will be all in all."

—Origen

The still voice in the still-
ness of the heart speaks and
yet speaks. He wishes to see
all, know all and feel all, and
in harmony with his heart.

(SIVATHONDAN)

beats, he calls out for the
spirit that indwells in nature
and life to reveal His Glories
to him that yet gropes in
darkness. In this, his great
endeavour to conquer self,
nature or life i.e. to unravel
the hidden secrets of this
beautiful world, the hand-
work of God, he has aspira-
tion, hope and love.

The aspiration that he has
leads him on to knock at the
portals of Truth, however
feeble his first knocks may be,
for is it not said, "Knock
and it shall be opened unto
you," and "Seek and you
shall find." While on this
sacred quest, he tries hard
and yet harder to "rise above
all earthly passions and de-
sires, filled with a calm dis-
interested love of God." And
he learns that "he who would
enter the sacred shrine must
be pure, and purity is to
think holy things, for 'if thou
wished to search out the
deep things of God, search
out the depths of thine own
spirit'."

He finds that "What you
think, you become" and that
ignorance and weakness of
will are the causes of all

moral evil. And as long as
ignorance and weakness of
will dim his vision, the world
of light life and love would
be far, far away from him—
screened off as it were by the
iron curtain of blinding
desires for position, power
and fame. But the voice
within tells him that know-
ledge and discipline are the
cure for ignorance and weak-
ness of will respectively.

The Lord leads him further
to discover "the more a man
loves the more deeply does he
penetrate into God." Parity
and love and the diligent
study of the Scriptures are
all that is necessary to the
highest life, though mental
cultivation may be and ought
to be a great help. The
study of the Scriptures includ-
ing the Vedas and the
Upanishads may lead him up
on the Right Road to
knowledge and make him
know

அரியும் அல்ல, அயனும் அல்ல
அனும் அல்ல; அபுறும்,
கருமை வெண்மை செகையும்கூட
கடந்து நின்ற காலம்,
பெரியதல்ல, சிறியதல்ல,
பெண்ணும் ஆணும் அல்லவே;
தரியும்கடந்து நின்ற
தூர தூர தூரமே.

but Love and Love alone, his
Love for the neighbour as his
own Self, for "Vides fratrem
tuum vides Dominum tuum"
leads him to "the land which
is far, far off from where
scanning "the glories of nature
as a revelation of God he
sees the vision of God ap-
pearing as the Triple star of
Truth, Beauty and Good-
ness for "the wider our
contemplation of creation,
the grander will be our con-
ception of God," and realises
that it is

"That God which ever lives
and loves
One God, one law, one
element,
And one far-off divine event
To which the whole creation
moves."

And may the Guiding
Voice still the yet throbbing
heart in Divine Communion
is the Prayer that rises up to
Him from Servus Servorum.

Junior School Certificate Examination Nov. 1953

(Conducted by the Examina-
tion Council of the North
ern Province Teachers'
Association)

Closing date for entries of
School Candidates: 25th
Sept. '53. Closing date for
entries of Private Candidates:
1st. August '53. Apply for
entry forms to: T. Seenivasagam, Secretary, N. P. T. A. Examination Council, 23, Kannathiddy Road, Jaffna.

The Executive Council of
the N. P. T. A. has decided

India's Position In S. E. Asia

The London Times takes the occasion to sketch the cultural, legal, religious and artistic ties existing from early days between India and a number of other nations of S. E. Asia. In the introduction it observes: "Mr. Nehru has sometimes been accused of aiming at the leadership of S. E. Asia. He has always disclaimed any such ambition. Yet simple observation shows that this leadership, however unsought it may be by the Indians themselves, is now a factor to be reckoned with in international affairs. In the United Nations the representatives of Ceylon, Burma, Indonesia, and sometimes of Siam, keep in close touch with their Indian colleagues and are reluctant to oppose their views. The growing tendency for India to speak, not for herself alone, but as the representative of the Asian group, has lately been illustrated by the part she has played in the formation of the Arab-Asian bloc. In part, no doubt, India's prominence as a spokesman of the Asian point of view is due to the vigour with which she has taken up the claims of the New Asian national movements in their dealings with the Western world. But it is significant that the Asian countries which are now most closely associated with her are precisely those which owe the foundation of their civilization to the culture which they learned from her. The beginnings of the great process of overseas cultural and commercial expansion which carried Indian graphic arts, Indian epic poetry, Indian customary law and Indian scripts to the regions now known as Burma, Siam, Indo China, Indonesia and Ceylon, are lost in the mists of antiquity."

Change of Name

I, Thiopillai Johnpillai now residing at No. 50, Vembadi Road, Jaffna, do hereby inform the public that I shall hereafter be known as Thiopillai Anthonypillai and that I shall sign my name as T. Anthonypillai.

(M. 66, 10)

to conduct the J. S. C. Examination in and after 1954. The Examination Council for 1953-1954 was elected with the following office-bearers: President: Mr. A. W. Rajasekaram, Principal, Christian College, Kopay. Secretary: Mr. T. Seenivasagam, R. K. M. Vaidyeshwara Vidyalaya, Jaffna. Asst. Secretary: Mr. A. R. Rajanayagam, Hindu College, Kokuvil.

Principals and others interested are requested to forward suggestions re syllabus and text books for 1954 before 20-7-54.

(M. 61, 10)

THE OVERSEER SYSTEM IN SRI LANKA

Economic Method Of Executing Public Works

THE overseer system as existing in the P. W. D. today is a unique one. There is no parallel to it anywhere in other Departments in the Island or in any part of the world. Originally the entire labour force in the department was considered the direct employees of the Government, and the overseer's work was to supervise as is still done in other departments. However, even at that stage, the Overseer's responsibility did not end in supervision only. To qualify for appointment as an overseer, a person had to be in a position to recruit sufficient labour and provide the necessary transport which of course, consisted in those days of carts and bullocks. This system was found unsatisfactory, and hence a variation known as "Agreement work" system was started. Under this system all the works, except purely road and building maintenance, were done by persons who entered into an agreement with the

the P. W. D. carry out various sorts of works.

At the same time we are aware that surprise is expressed in certain quarters that there should exist a system under which a paid officer of Government should function as a 'Contractor' of sorts as well. This view does not of course take into account the true nature of the Departmental rates fixed ex parte by Government, but nevertheless the idea has gained ground that the overseer is a Government servant cum contractor. Nothing can be further from the truth, and if the position is analysed in an impartial unbiased manner, the handicaps under which overseers have to labour and economise in order to keep within the limits imposed by Government will become quite apparent. Indeed while there may be a desire on the departmental side for changing the system in some form, there is also a similar desire on the side of the overseers for a change but for entirely different reasons.

(ROAD JOURNAL)

District Engineers for the execution of each job. This system did not find favour with the authorities, as the persons who entered into agreement with Engineers on behalf of the Government happened to be normally the overseer's nominees, and therefore sometime in the late twenties the Departmental Schedule of Rates (known as the D. S. R.) was introduced. This D. S. R. laid down certain rates based on an analysis of the actual cost of an item of work, and embraced many different types of road work. The overseer is called upon to carry out works in his section of road according to a programme passed at the beginning of each month, and to submit a bill in accordance with the D. S. R. These departmental rates do not however provide for any item of profit.

The Pioneers

It is needless to state that the services rendered by overseers to the country are immense. They were pioneers in opening up roads in every nook and corner of the Island and the network of good roads all over the Island, which has been very favourably commended upon by visitors from abroad has been due mainly to the industry of the overseers. One of our past Directors, the late Mr. S. Mahadewa has stated that overseers were the backbone of the Public Works Department. Even engineers of other Departments who have an intimate knowledge of the system are full of praise for the sheer economy and speed with which the overseers in

items of the D. S. R. that have been revised in recent times, the analysis is not closely related to the specification of the particular work to which it relates as it ought to be. This is a great disappointment and does not augur well for the future. The necessity to revise the D. S. R. on a workable basis has been stressed by this Union since its inception, and the Head of the Department himself has admitted that this is an urgent necessity. Albeit overseers are still being called upon to do works worth thousands of rupees per year at these obsolete D. S. R. rates. When compelled to work under such circumstances either the quality of the work suffers or other abuses occur, and the blame for this state of affairs could hardly be placed on the poor overseer who is being made a scape goat in this matter. The real remedy lies in revising the D. S. R. to make it realistic and workable. We presume that this question has not received the attention it merits from the Department for the simple reason that the work of the Department goes on uninterruptedly in spite of this and the shortcomings. To expect this state of affairs to continue indefinitely is to live in false optimism.

The Overseer's Lot At Present

Let me briefly examine why the overseer is not satisfied at present. The reasons are:—

(a) He is not paid an adequate salary for the responsibilities he is called upon to shoulder,

(b) The travelling allowances he is paid is, to put it mildly, meagre when compared with the actual mileage he is called upon to do,

(c) He is not entitled to public holidays whereas even minor employees working under him are granted this concession,

(d) He is called upon to carry out various works at rates which had become unworkable long ago,

(e) Prompt redress is not granted to his grievances on representations made by him.

It is needless to expand on all the above mentioned reasons but the question of equitable rates for works is an important one. The D. S. R. was compiled on certain statistics collected sometime in the early twenties. The main thing in the D. S. R. analysis is the assumed output of all grades of manual labour. The President of the Engineering Association himself has stated publicly that the output of labour has fallen considerably not only in Ceylon but all over the World. In view of this assertion and also in view of the fact that D. S. R. was originally meant to be revised annually, the present D. S. R. ought to have been revised at least several times by now. This has not only been done even once, but even in the cases of the few

The Alternative

In the interests of the national development of the country and in the interest of the taxpayer, it is very essential that deep and careful consideration should be given to this matter at this juncture. The only alternative to the present system that can be contemplated is the "tender system." For this system to function satisfactorily, the existence of a sufficient number of contractors with the necessary capital and technical knowledge is important. This is far from satisfactory for there is not even a sufficient nucleus of contractors to handle the works normally earmarked for them, let alone taking up of the additional work now carried out by Overseers. Even providing that a large number of contractors will be available, it is necessary to give serious thought to certain other difficulties that may arise. For instance, when the tender system operates, it will be necessary to maintain a certain number of sufficiently mobile direct departmental staff for each District to deal with certain emergencies which the contractors cannot be expected to tackle for various reasons, like the departmental overseers. Again it will be essential for estimates to be approved before hand not only for putting work in hand but even to call for tenders. It is a well known fact that in case of an emergency the present departmental overseers are called upon to carry out certain works very often sums exceeding Rs. 10,000/- for which estimates are passed only after the work is completed. In cases like this even the stand-by direct

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1625

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Poothathamby Sinnathamby of Navatkiri Atchuvally late of Kuala Lumpur in Malay Union. Deceased

Chellammah widow of Poothathamby Sinnathamby of Navatkiri Atchuvally

Vs Petitioner.

1. Kanagasa bapathy

Suntharamoorthy &

2. Wife Mahaledchumy

3. Sinnathamby Bala-

subramaniam

4. Mathanarajiny

daughter of Sina-

thamby

5. Maruthapuraveek a-

vally daughter of

Sinnathamby

6. Niththiyaledchumy

daughter of Sina-

thamby all of Navat-

kiri Atchuvally

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 13th day of June 1953 in the presence of Mr. T. Gunaretnam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 11th June 1953 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 3rd to 6th respondents and the petitioner as the legal widow of the deceased be declared entitled to have letters of administration over the estate of the abovenamed deceased and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 20th day of July 1953 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the said minors in court on the said day.

This 13th day of June 1953
Sgd. S. Rajaretnam,
District Judge.
O. 59. 10 & 17.)

hour of the District cannot be employed.

It is possible that certain people may start off as contractors in a spirit of adventure and speculation. The day that they fail to make good, which is bound to follow sooner or later unless the cost of the various work shoots up to phenomenal figures, the department will be reluctantly forced to set up a vast organization to get the work done by direct labour. This will only result in reverting to the present organisation, and meanwhile the clock may have been put back by several years. The departure of long standing P. W. D. Contractors, to seek pastures new in profitable military works, thereby leaving the P. W. D. high and dry at a critical juncture, must be fresh in the minds of those who are interested

I Continued on page 6)

FOR SALE

PROPERTY IN VAN-EAST

An extent of 6 lachchams bare land facing two lanes situated in the 3rd Lane Brown Road. Offers of Rs. 3000/- per lachcham or nearest.

Apply to owner:

S. SUBRAMANIAM

Mathanai, Kokuvil East

Kokuvil.

(M 41, 12-6—10-7)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1570/T.

Annammah widow of Sabapathy Subramaniam of Kondavil Petitioner.

Vs.

1 Sabapathy Yogarajah of Kondavil presently in Malaya
2 Sabapathy Yogeswaran of Kondavil
3 Sabapathy Yogabalakrishnan of Kondavil
4 Sabapathy Yogasrojinini of Kondavil by their g-a-l 5 Sabapathy Kanapathipillai of Kokuvil
Respondents.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Sabapathy Subramaniam deceased of Kondavil.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of January 1953, in the presence of Mr. V. Navaretnarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 22nd November 1952, having been read:

It is further declared that the said fifth respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 3rd and 4th respondents and that the said petitioner as lawful widow of the said deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration of the estate of the deceased abovenamed and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 16th day of March 1953 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered that the minors be produced on the same date in Court.

This 20th day of January 1953
Sgd. S. Rajaretnam,
District Judge.

16 3 53.

Extended Returnable 1-5-53.

Intd. S. R.

D. J.

1-5-53.

Extended Returnable 12-6-53

Intd. S. R.

D. J.

12-6-53.

Extended Returnable 13-7-53.

Intd. S. R.

D. J.

(O. 50. 5 & 10)

Ceylon Government Railway

Level Crossing Repairs

The Level Crossing at Dickson Road, Anuradhapura, will be under repairs from 12 noon on 12-7-53 to 6 00 a.m. on 13-7-53. It will be totally closed for road traffic between 12.01 a.m. and 6.00 a.m. on 13-7-53, and during this period traffic from Anuradhapura old Town to Nuwarawewa can proceed on Trincomalee Road and enter through the Railway Station Approach Road. (G 23, 10)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1617In the matter of the intestate
estate of the late Vetha
nayagi widow of Sangarap-
pillai of Tellippalai South
West DeceasedSangareppillai Subramaniasamy
of Tellippalai South West

Vs

Petitioner

1. Sangarappillai Pathuma-
samy2. Sangarappillai Sellathurai
both of do Respondents

This matter coming on for
disposal before S. Rasaratnam
Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on
the 22nd day of May 1953 in
the presence of Mr. S. Sinna-
thurai Proctor for petitioner
and the affidavit and petition of
the Petitioner having been read
It is ordered that Letters of
Administration in respect of
the estate of the said deceased
be issued to the petitioner, un-
less the said Respondents or
any other person interested
shall appear before this Court
on the 13th day of July 1953
and show sufficient cause to the
satisfaction of this court to the
contrary.

The 22nd day of May 1953
Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge

Drawn by 11 6 53
S. Sinnathurai
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 58, 3 & 10)

THE JAFFNA COLLEGE

ALUMNI DAY

Saturday 18th July 1953

Programme

6-30 a. m. Tennis.
8-00 a. m. Cricket.
12-30 p. m. Fellowship Lunch
2-30 p. m. Annual General
Meeting of the Alumni
Association.
4-30 p. m. Bicknell Memorial
Pavilion Foundation
Stone laying ceremony

5-00 p. m. President's Tea,
6-00 p. m. Farewell to S. S.
Sanders Esqr. Retired
Bursar.

8-00 p. m. Annual Reunion
Dinner. Chief Guest:
Sir Nicholas Attygalle.

Annual Membership Sub-
scription Rs. 2-00.

Dinner Fee: Rs 6 00 per
head, Member or Guest.

Rs. 10-00 married couple

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garding Miscellany subscrip-
tion

Special Contributions are
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H. S. C. CLASS

IN

SCIENCE & ARTS

Will commence
from 15th July

AT

Urumpirai
Hindu College

(M 60, 3 & 10)

to Mr. S. S. Sanders.

Please Send:

(a) Your Subscriptions and
Contributions to Mr. R.
K. Arulampalam, Hony
Treasurer, J. C. A. A. Co
op. Hospital, Moolai,
Chulipuram.

(b) Dinner Fee to Mr. P. W.
Ariaratnam, Dinner Secre-
tary, Jaffna College before
15-7-53.

R. C. S. COOKE,
Hony. Gen. Secretary,
J. C. A. A

(M. 57, 3, 10, 17)

MAN MANIFESTS
HIS SPIRITUAL VITALITY

By Means Of Religion

The new world of twentieth century science holds forth immense prospect of success in achieving progress of humanity and reaching greater unity and stability at which it is aiming. What lovers of science are worried over is the growing apprehension regarding the wrong motives that inspire the use of scientific knowledge for destructive purposes. In other words, they are not sure whether man is wantonly and deliberately pursuing a course of conduct which he has reasons to think may prove disastrous to him as well as to others. In the atomic age men appear to have specialized in the art of killing one another. Owing to the purely non-spiritual approach to all matters of human concern man's mind is not integrated and serious mental conflict has become inevitable. He finds it difficult to control and regulate his emotional and other mental urges. When the unscientific temper puts on a scientific mask and corrupts individuals and through them communities, it is no small wonder that

delicious intoxication induced by the early success of science, but in a rather grisly morning-after, when it has become apparent that what triumphant science has done hitherto is to improve the means for achieving unimproved and actually deteriorated ends. In this condition of apprehensive sobriety we are able to see that the contents of literature, art, music,—even in some measure of divinity add school metaphysics—are not sophistry and illusion, but simply those elements of experience which scientists chose to leave out of account for the good reason that they had no intellectual methods for dealing with them' (*Ends and Means*). The idealistic trend in education and enlightenment is as important as the technical 'know-how', if not more so, for without doubt a broader understanding of the inner spirit of science will help achieve spiritual harmony between the apparently opposing forces of external Nature and man's internal nature. Cold-blooded factual analyses cannot make men more sober and more altruistically selfless, though they do reinforce a habit of mind which goes by the name of scientific and secular realism. The fact that the atomic weapon can destroy a large number of human beings at one stroke does not make it more valuable than human life. A Frankenstein's monster may become formidable to the person who has created it; yet it could never satisfactorily prove that man, the creator of science, is in any way inferior to his own creation. However, science after science oblivious of the eminence of man as a spiritual being, declares him to be a product of blind forces, powerless and helpless in the face of his connate instinctual appetites. Even the minimum restraint, much less true renunciation, is looked upon as an inhibition of an undesirable kind. One immediate and far reaching consequence of this repeated repudiation of personal integrity and spiritual interrelation is world chaos. It is more than evident today that discontent breeds hatred and hatred leads to violence, revolution, and war.

(Prabuddha Bharata)

whole population are brutalized and perverted in the arts of bestiality. The proponents of unscrupulous power politics, who place the scientist on a higher pedestal than the poet or the philosopher or the mystic so long as it serves their purpose, would wish to see society educated in the ethics of sensual indulgence and militarism which go hand in hand. Young people who wish to think out scientific problems find it well-nigh impossible to shake off the subtly compelling demands of crudely perverted group antagonism and national vanities which hinder the pursuit of pure science. Every fresh and sincere seeker after truth is unwittingly led to cultivate a technical-military training and type of thinking, and ultimately persuaded to sacrifice every human value for the sake of irrational lust for power and and for fanatical group interest.

The powers gained by man through control over and independence of natural environment can be best utilized for the good of the larger and ethical whole when he is capable of rising from the sub-personal and personal levels to the super-personal. The majority of people even in this atomic age are on the sub-personal level, though they do possess a vast amount of theoretical knowledge and a multitude of comforts and conveniences. 'We are living now' writes Aldous Huxley, 'not in the

If values are illusory, ideals superstitious, and animal pleasures alone worth striving for, there is no reason why one should care to cherish and reciprocally respond to such universally valid virtues as non-injury (*ahimsa*), truth (*satya*), non-stealing (*asteya*), chastity and continence (*brahmacharya*), and non-coveting (*aparigraha*). These basic foundations of social life and private morality would be

(Continued on page 6)

Astrological

WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 12-7-53 TO 18-7-53

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

You will be able to clear much of your personal difficulties this week. New friends will prove very helpful. Financial gains and mental harmony promised.

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

You will not be able to plan anything with certainty this week. Things will remain unsettled for some time. Improvements in your financial position promised after Wednesday.

GEMINI Mirugasirisha 3, 4, Thiruvashirai, Punarpoosa 1, 2, 3 [Mithuna Rasi]

First half of the week will not be favourable. Mental worries shown. Improvements in your health and finances promised after Wednesday. You may have to do a small trip at short notice before week-end.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Azhaya [Kataka Rasi]

A good week for finances. But there will be no mental peace. Relatives likely to be in your way when you are planning something important. Health should be given care after Wednesday.

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

Some of your schedule plans will be upset this week. Health will not be satisfactory. Eye troubles likely. Scandal mongers will upset domestic peace week end.

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

A favourable week for finances. Mental harmony and triumph over competitors also promised. If unmarried some changes for matrimonial initiatives shown.

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

Financially this is a good week. But there will be no domestic peace. Official troubles likely. Beware of secret enemies week end.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anusha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Much improvements promised in your personal as well as official affairs after week end. Health also should improve. Financial luck promised week end.

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

Tension in financial affairs will ease this week. But health troubles likely. New ventures will not bring in the desired results. Quarrels with friends shown first two days of the week.

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

Sunday and Monday promises to be favourable. But Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday morning will create troubles. You will find it difficult to negotiate things without opposition. Week-end turns favourable again.

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

A good week for business deals. Financial gains also promised. Strangers will prove very helpful. Thursday afternoon Friday and Saturday must be spent with care.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Uttiraddati, Revathi, [Meena Rasi]

Health upsets likely this week. Mental worries also shown. Ill health to the mother or troubles through maternal relatives also likely. Beware of scandals week end.

More About The Mighty Mount

(Continued from page 1)

Everest? As observations play a more important part than computations, a story which has gained considerable currency that it was the Chief Computer has to be discounted. The credit for the discovery of Mount Everest must, therefore, go jointly to the Survey of India, its observers and computers.

Computation of Height

Quotation of 29,002 ft. as the height of Mount Everest is not precise enough by modern standards. Observations of Mount Everest were made from six stations in the plains at an average height of about 230 ft. above mean sea level and about 110 miles away from the mountain. The heights of Mount Everest as computed from these stations were 28,991.5, 29,005.3, 29,001.8, 28,995.6, 29,046.1 and 28,904.4 feet respectively. The mean of these heights is 29,002 ft and this is the figure adopted up to the present time. Regarded in the light of modern knowledge this estimate of the height suffers from several sources of error. While it is a sound principle to determine the height of a peak from observations at several stations, it is well to remember that at such long distances all measurements blur in a common uncertainty due to refraction. In the circumstances, 29,002 feet must be regarded as the height of Mount Everest until more accurate data is available.

Although Mount Everest has been conquered, yet the lure of adventure that unfolds itself to the mountaineer is not dispelled. The assaults on the unscaled heights of the Himalayas show the determination of the human race to challenge, to defy and to conquer the combined forces of nature operating against them in their determined effort to reach their goal. Not a few will regret that the 'roof of the world' has at last been conquered, thereby leaving no further challenge to the ambition of a mountaineer. But the effort, the thrill and the excitement of scaling the peak—even if it has been scaled—which the true mountaineer seeks for its own sake, is itself eternal. —New India.

The Anuradhapura Vivekananda Society

Under the auspices of the Anuradhapura Vivekananda Society, Mr. V. Siddharthachary First Secretary (Diplomatic) of the Indian High Commission in Ceylon, delivered a Public Lecture in English on the definition of the term "Indian" at the Society's Hall on Sunday the 28th inst. at 6-30 p. m. Mr. S. W. Goonawardene Special Commissioner Anuradhapura presided.

The lecturer referred to the connotation of the word "Indian" through the ages and stated that it meant something more than an adjective related to political, geographical, racial, religious or linguistic unit. Parts of India might not remain Indian politically, for instance, but the people would, nevertheless, remain Indian. It was a unity of civilization that was connoted by the term "Indian". Essentially, to be Indian was to be intensely tolerant and sceptical of one's own infallibility. Being intolerant was to be un-Indian. All the races and religions which came into geographical India became, in varying extents, tolerant sceptical. This 'Indianism' was not confined to India or even her neighbours, but great thinkers all the world over, became Indian in their ways of thinking and reacting.

Mr. V. Ramaswamy J. P. U. M. Proctor welcomed the speaker, and Mr. S. Elangayagam C. C. S. of the Kachcheri proposed a vote of thanks.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1562

In the matter of the estate of the late Thambiah Kandam of Kanthermadam, Jaffna Deceased.

Velupillai Thambiah of Kanthermadam, Petitioner.

Vs

Chellachy wife of V. Thambiah of do. Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 9th January 1953 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as one of the heirs of the abovenamed deceased unless the above named respondent or any others interested shall appear before this court on the 16th day of February 1953 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 9th day of January 1953.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam, District Judge

18-5-53. Order Nisi extended for 20th July 1953.

Intd. S. Rajaratnam District Judge.

(O. 64. 10 & 17).

Kataragama Ramakrishna Madam

The Chairman and Secretary of the Ramakrishna Mission Kataragama Committee inform that the above Madam is to be opened for public use by the Hon. Mr. Dudley Senanayake, Prime Minister on Sunday the 12th inst. at 9-15 a. m.

Sir John Kotalawela will open the Thanneerpandal.

ORDER NISI DECLARING WILL PROVED.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1550

1. Manickam Mylvaganam of Kandarmadam Vannarponnai East Jaffna Petitioner

Vs

1. Nagar Velautham and wife
2. Sinnathangachy both of Kantharmadam presently Na-atkuly Respondents

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Kanthar Manickam of Kantharmadam Vannarponnai East Jaffna Deceased

This matter coming on for disposal before William Gunam Spencer Esq., District Judge Jaffna on the 25th day of November 1952 in the presence of Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovementioned petitioner dated 6th November 1952 having been read.

It is ordered that the Will of Kanthar Manickam of Kantharmadam Vannarponnai East Jaffna, deceased dated 15th May 1952 and numbered 1939 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents shall, on or before the 31st day of January 1953 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said petitioner is the executor named in the said will and that he is entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 30th day of January 1953 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 25th day of Nov. 1952

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by Sgd. V. Sivasubramaniam Proctor for Petitioner

30-1-53 Extended & reissued for 9-3-53

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam D. J.

9-3-53 Extended & reissued for 20-4-53

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam D. J.

20-4-53. Extended & reissued for 18-5-53

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam D. J.

18-5-53. Extended and reissued for 19-6-53

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam D. J.

19-6-53. Extended and reissued for 13-7-53

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam D. J.

(O. 63. 10 & 17)

Order Absolute in the First Instance

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1623 T.

In the matter of the Last Will and testament of Sittampalam Thillaiampalam of Vadaliadaipu Chankana West Deceased.

Chellammah widow of Sittampalam Thillaiampalam of Vadaliadaipu, Chankana West, Petitioner.

This matter coming on for Final Disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 5th day of June 1953 in the presence of Messrs Subramaniam Somasundram Proctors on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 23rd day of May 1953 and the affidavit of the attesting Notary and one of the witnesses dated 23rd day of May 1953 having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the said Sittampalam Thillaiampalam bearing No. 724 dated 8th June 1947 and attested by A. Cumarasamy Notary Public the original of which has been produced and deposited in this court be and the same is hereby declared proved and it is further declared that the said Sellammah widow of Sittampalam Thillaiampalam is the sole executrix named in the said Last Will and she is entitled to have probate thereof issued to her accordingly.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam District Judge.

This 5th day of June 1953. (O. 60. 10 & 17)

Order Nisi Declaring Will Proved

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1580.

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Namasivayam Sanmugam of Varuththalaivilan Jaffna. Deceased

Sinnachchipillai widow of Namasivayam Sanmugam of Varuththalaivilan Jaffna. Vs. Petitioner

1. Kumarasamy Thambirajah of Mathagal
2. Sabaretnam and wife
3. Kanmany of Varuththalaivilan
4. P. Rajanayagam and wife
5. Thanganesam of Varuththalaivilan. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 19th day of February 1953 in the presence of Mr. P. Nagalingam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 21st August 1952 having been read:

It is ordered that the will of Namasivayam Sanmugam deceased dated 26th June 1952 and numbered 2401 be and the same is hereby declared proved unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 8th day of June 1953 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Sinnachchipillai the

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S. H. PERINBANAYAGAM, Principal.

M 65. 10)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1621

In the matter of the estate of the late Ampalavanar Sithamparappillai of Vadukoddai West, Jaffna Deceased

Sithamparappillai Nadarajah of Vadukoddai West

Vs Petitioner

1. Sithamparappillai Thiragarajah of do, minor 2. Sithamparappillai Kamalambikai of do, minor 3. Sithamparappillai Ganambikai of do, 4. Ponnammah widow of Ampalavanar Sithamparappillai of do Respondents

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam, Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 4th day of June 1953 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read: it is ordered that the abov-named 4th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 2nd and 3rd respondents and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased issued to him unless the said respondents or any others shall appear before this court on the 6th day of July 1953 and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 4th day of June 1953

Sgd. Spencer Rajaratnam District Judge.

Extended to 20-7-53

(O. 62. 10 & 17)

petitioner is the executor named in the said will and that she is entitled to have probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 8th day of June 1953 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 19 day of February 1953.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam, District Judge.

Time to show cause is extended and reissued for 6-7-53.

Sgd. S. Rajaratnam, District Judge.

(O. 54. 3 & 10.)

The Overseer System In Sri Lanka

(Continued from page 3)

in effecting changes. Even in normal times instances are numerous when contractors have defaulted or when satisfactory tenders within the maximum limits have not been received. Overseers have come to the rescue of the Department.

Vast Organisation

The Overseer at the moment relieves the Department of maintaining a vast organisation of several thousands of employees to carry out the various works. If the entire labour force or even a fraction of it required for purely maintenance work were treated as direct employees of Government vast sums of money would have to be spent annually in increment, leave, holiday warrants, transport from place to place and other facilities for which they would become automatically entitled to. It may not be out of place to mention here that the various works done by the Bridge Construction Department of the P. W. D. with direct labour cost very much more than similar works done by overseers. Further, it is a well known fact that an overseer provides certain facilities to his labour force, but the Department not only refuses to make some sort of provision in the D. S. R. for such overhead charges, but expects the overseer's labour to draw only the minimum wage from the time he starts, say at the age of 25, till his death or till he is no longer fit to work due to age and infirmity. Even the welfare schemes are not applicable to overseers' labour.

It very often happens that overseers have to recruit labour from long distances when they are suddenly called upon to handle quite a big work either by way of improvements or when a contractor defaults. Even in such circumstances the Department does not provide railway warrants for the travelling of the newly recruited labour. This concession is given only when an overseer is appointed for the first time or when he is on transfer.

With all these shortcomings, when representations are made with regard to salaries and travelling allowances, we are told that overseers function as "subsidised contractors" and that it is not necessary to review their salaries as for other Government servants. On the other hand when representations are made regarding uneconomic rates they do not receive adequate attention. We really do not understand whether our salaries are intended as compensation for the inadequate rates for works or whether we are expected to supplement our salaries and travelling allowance by the supposed "profits" from the works. We understand that the argument in several quarters against workable rates and better salaries is that, at the moment, even under existing conditions most

overseers appear to all intents and purposes to be doing well and even owning cars. This is an entirely erroneous assumption. Whether an overseer actually makes good or not can be ascertained only when he retires or dies in service. When in service, his financial transactions are such that in most cases the conclusions arrived at by others in regard to his actual worth are entirely wrong. If the history of the careers of all overseers is carefully examined, it may be surprising to find that hardly 10% would come in the category of those who "made good". In the case of other grades of Public Officers who are not called upon to borrow money, pay interest, or risk loss in discharge of their duties, the percentage who at the end of their careers have not "made good" would be found to be definitely less than the percentage of the overseers who "made good".

The so-called "profits", if any, derived by overseers most certainly do not come to them from the rates paid by the Department but from the efficient organisation set up by them and the economical methods followed in carrying out works. No reward can come without effort and sustained industry, and it is these qualities in ample measure which have pushed up a few of the successful overseers. If they are envied, then indeed all persons who succeed through their own efforts of ceaseless industry and efficiency must be envied. Undoubtedly, an overseer commits himself to risks of speculation had venture by undertaking to carry out works at rates fixed and determined by Government, but it cannot be gainsaid at the same time that the safest and most economical method of carrying out departmental works at present is through the overseer.

Tiger In Devotional Mood

A batch of devotees who visited a temple situated at Chandradrona hills, 20 miles from Chikmagalur are reported to have witnessed a strange sight a few days ago of a big old tiger which entered the temple and prostrated before the God, according to A. B. Patrika.

It is said that it remained in that prostrated position for over half an hour and quietly walked off.

It is said in this area that this tiger is an occasional visitor to this temple and that it cleans the ground with its tail and then prostrates before the God in all devotion.

Man Manifests His Spiritual Vitality

(Continued from page 4)

without meaning to the utilitarian who discards the relevancy of the ideals, values, and goals of spirituality. For, cannot robbery and murder be considered legitimate biological activities in so far as they conform to the very natural laws of evolutionary struggle?

Why has man pursued scientific adventure? How far has he got and how far yet is he likely to get? The scientists themselves are either not unanimous or are unable to offer satisfactory answers. Meanwhile scientific research proceeds apace, as it rightly should, and the other question that arises simultaneously is: How can mankind be saved and its priceless spiritual acquisitions preserved from impending disaster or gradual decay? To this, the spiritual leaders of mankind give effective answers and point out the surest way to achieve the great task that lies outside the scope of physical science. 'The self-existent supreme Lord inflicted an injury upon the sense-organs in creating them with cunning tendencies; therefore a man perceives only outer objects with them, and not the inner Self. But a man of balanced wisdom, wishing for Immortality, beholds the inner Self with his eyes closed' *Katha Upanisad*. The profound religious experience, gained by turning away the senses from external physical objects and experiences through the discipline of renunciation and self-control, is indispensable to a fuller and better life. While science gives us the tools and the technique to conquer external Nature religion teaches us the method of mastering the more subtle motive powers that control the passions, feelings, and will of mankind. Without the conquest of the inner man, none could be sure of making full and proper use of the vast potentialities of Nature. Both religion and science are devoted to depth of insight and grasp of truth; but the former goes deeper and touches the inner being of man, enabling him to manifest his spiritual vitality in and through love, service and brotherhood.

The human situation in the atomic age is not without perils. But it is a happy sign that it is not without hopes. Modern India, like ancient India, is once more revealing to the world the fact that material achievements and spiritual culture can go hand in hand and that the integration of the values of religion and the achievements of science can act not merely as a bulwark of peace but as a positive focus of limitless creative activity in the interests of world understanding. Failing such integration creative science could at best remain feeble and before long be outstripped by destructive science, with obvious consequence for mankind.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction.
No. 1615.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Mariambai Tayoob Thedhi of Karachi, Pakistan

Deceased

Abdul Karim Tayoob Thedhi of No. 65, Kankasanturai Road, Jaffna

Petitioner

Vs.

1 Teenabai wife of Ismail Alimohamed Dagi, 2. Jebon Nissa wife of Ahamed Usman Lakha, Minor 3 Abdul Sattar Minor 4 Abdul Gaffoor all of Karachi, the 3rd and 4th Respondents are minors appearing by their proposed Guardian-ad-litem the 5th Respondent, 5 Yousuf Abdul Latif of Kankasanturai Road, Jaffna

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of June 1953 in the presence of Mr. S. Rajendran Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and of the witnesses to the last Will having been read:

It is ordered that the abovesaid 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 3rd and 4th Respondents and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to issue of the Probate as the Executor named in the will unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 13th day of July 1953 and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

Jaffna this 21st day of May 1953

Sgd. Wm. G. Spencer
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd M R Karalasingham
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 563 & 10)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
N. 1624 T

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Elsie Nallammah wife of T. Kanagaratnam of Manipay

Deceased.

Thambu Kanagaratnam of Manipay

Vs.

1 Kanagaratnam Thuraiyarnam 2 Pushparanee daughter of Kanagaratnam 3 Thevaranjitham daughters of Kanagaratnam 4 Kanagaratnam Ariyaratnam and 5 Kanagaratnam Jeyaratnam and 6 S. P. Wijayaratanam all of Manipay

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Spencer Rajaratnam Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of June 1953 in the presence of Mr. S. Rajendran Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and of the witnesses to the last Will having been read:

It is ordered that the 6th respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minors 3rd to 5th respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in this case that the Last Will and Testament of the abovesaid deceased be declared proved and that probate thereof be issued to the petitioner as the Executor named therein unless the respondents or any other persons appear before this Court on the 17th day of July 1953 and state objection to the contrary.

The 10th day of June 1953
Sgd. S. Rajaratnam
District Judge

Drawn by
S. Rajendran
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 57, 3 & 10)

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND Ltd.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 184,367.00

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.

வாணிகர்த்தியம் வறுத்து பெய்க மலிவன்கு சரக்க மன்னன்
கோன்முறை யாக செய்க குறைவினா துயர்க்க வாழ்க
நன்முறை யறங்க னோங்க கற்றவம் வேண்டி மக்க
மேன்மைகோன் சைவ சீதி விளக்குக லுலக மேல்வரம்.

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