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NO. 1

Scientific Knowledge Shall Not Be Used For Destruction SOCIALISTIC PATTERN IS THE SARVODAYA MODEL

Way Must Be Found To Save World For Peace

PROF. M. L. E. Oliphant, the distinguished Australian Nuclear Physicist, who was delivering the Rutherford Memorial lecture on "Science and Mankind" at the Senate House Madras, declared that "only by finding some way in which men can live in peace will it be possible to carry forward the search for knowledge with the certainty that it will not be used for destruction."

The lecture was organised under the auspices of the Royal Society of London.

Dealing with that aspect of the subject pertaining to the responsibilities of scientists Prof. Oliphant said:—

The part played by science and applied science in the modern community is so great that the control of activities in these fields can no longer be left to the scientist alone. This statement will sound like heresy to many men of science who believe sincerely in the established conception to complete freedom in the search for truth. In the realm of basic science investigations must continue in an atmosphere of complete freedom, for no one can know from one day to the next, where, how or when the next major discovery will be made, or in what direction the seekers for knowledge will turn tomorrow. Complete freedom does not imply freedom to injure other human beings to commit acts of cruelty or to neglect the interest of others. The pursuit of knowledge must be governed by the ordinary rules of social conduct.

However, in the applied sciences—and we have seen how difficult it is to draw a line between basic and applied science—the social consequences of development are all important. Ruthless exploitation of men and of raw materials has followed many developments in applied science. Grave dangers can arise to life and to health through the adoption of new equipment or processes which have not been tested thoroughly or which produce unexpected side effects. The deliberate design and development of weapons of destruction is an activity unworthy of science, essential though it may be until a stable state of the world has been established. Activities in these fields must

be subjected to social controls.

Technological development proceeds so rapidly that dangers and difficulties arise before external social controls can be established or made effective. Proper supervision can then come only from within the ranks of scientists and technologists. Men of science can no longer deny all responsibility for the uses which may be made of their discoveries or developments. The ethic of social responsibility must be made an integral part of the spirit of the search for knowledge and its applications. Such a feeling is growing rapidly, but it needs to be established on a stronger and more formal basis so that some restraints are imposed upon the ruthless, the cruel or the foolish scientist comparable with those exercised, in theory at least in the practice of law and medicine.

The primary aims of education are twofold; firstly to give a citizen that essential knowledge which enables him to live usefully, and secondly to develop his mind that he can appreciate the arts and learning and contribute something to them.

In the past the basic disciplines of educational curricula has been the humanities and especially the classics. Because we live in a technological age these disciplines are being replaced by science and by technical subjects, emphasis being given to studies which will be of direct use in earning a living. As a result, a large proportion of the population of a modern nation cannot think, write,

spell or even read with facility and discrimination.

I do not think that the inevitable change of emphasis from the humanities to science and technology need have produced this form of illiteracy. Scientific studies properly developed and presented, can contain almost all that the humanities offered in human interest social understanding and mental discipline. The history of the growth of science and the study of its social impact can be woven into courses in science and technology. The proper expression of thoughts and ideas in science demands the deepest familiarity with language, and practice in its use. The difficulties have arisen from emphasis upon factual knowledge of a purely utilitarian kind. Overhaul of methods of teaching science in schools and universities could restore literacy, awaken an appreciation of human problems, of art and of literature, and make of education something finer and more satisfying intellectually than anything which has gone before.

Sad though the tale be of the man put through the utilitarian mill of modern education on the science side, the state of the man who does no science is far worse. This poor unfortunate often pretends to be proud of his lack of knowledge of science, he is cut off from the real world in which he lives among people whose technology he despises: if he attains a position of authority he is

Continued on page 5

Litigation Not A Healthy Sign

It was not a healthy atmosphere that people should get themselves involved in litigation' said Premier Nehru when he declared open the new building of the Punjab High Court on March 19. Continuing, the Indian Premier deplored delays in the administration of justice and said: "If justice is to be given there should be no delay. It is even better to give a wrong judgment than to delay justice. You should give up complicated procedure—may give a fuller appreciation of a complicated point but the first essential is that justice should be speedy, cheap and simple. It is an important matter that we

Explaining the exact implication of a Socialistic pattern of society as contemplated by the Indian National Congress Sri S. N. Agarwal states that this Socialism will not be based on the Western model and says:

I would summarise the contents of a socialistic pattern in the following terms:

(a) The basic objective of a Socialistic Pattern of Society would be the reestablishment of social and economic order based on equality of opportunity and on social, economic and political justice:

(b) Such a society would do away with all distinctions of caste, creed, sex or social and economic status and would ensure the right to work and a living wage to all able-bodied citizens. In other words, a Socialistic Pattern of Society would create conditions for full employment.

(c) The State shall own or effectively control the principal means of production and material resources of the community in the best interests of the nation:

(d) The society shall organise economic system in such a manner that it does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment

(e) Systematic attempts are made to increase and speed up the total production of wealth in the country;

(f) It is also necessary that there should be equitable distribution of the national wealth and the existing eco-

nomie disparities are reduced to the minimum;

(g) Such a transformation of the social and economic order must be brought about through peaceful and democratic methods:

(h) A socialistic pattern of society would necessitate a bold decentralisation of economic and political power in the form of Village Panchayats and the organization of small scale and cottage industries on a very wide scale.

It will not, however, be right to interpret Congress policy in a very rigid and dogmatic fashion. Our approach is basically a pragmatic and not a doctrinaire one. The broad objective of our policy is, indeed quite clear and unmistakable. But it is dynamic and not a fixed and a static policy. The basic objectives of full employment, maximum production and social and economic justice can be achieved in our country in a certain manner under the existing circumstances. A change in the economic conditions would necessarily mean certain changes in our methods and programmes. This policy, is more or less, based on the principles enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi. The socialistic pattern of society is broadly based on Sarvodaya. The Congress has, however, not used the word 'Sarvodaya' because it has no desire to exploit this noble word for political purposes. But it is quite clear that the Congress sincerely desires to pursue the ideal of Sarvodaya as best as it can under the existing circumstances. "The Socialistic Pattern" does not in any way imply the establishment of a highly decentralised and regimented society. Socialism, as it is generally understood in the West, is therefore, not our cherished goal. A centralised economic order based on large scale production necessarily generates forces of violence and class conflict. The Congress is wedded to the methods of peace, democracy and non-violence and would firmly resist all attempts to create a totalitarian or authoritarian society in this country.

should simplify justice. This will make a great difference.

He could say that if litigation went on increasing, 'this evil has to be met not by increasing judges but by finding out why this disease is increasing. Today the tendency was to give up curative medicine and take more and more preventive one. To prevent a man from falling ill was the right approach and not encouraging illness. "If you want to judge the health of a community, you should not judge by the number of patients in a hospital. For legal and social health, the test should be fewer number of litigations.

The offices of the Hindu Organ and Inthusathanam and the Saiva Prakasa Press will be closed on Monday the 4th inst. on account of Vannai Vaideshvaran Temple Car Festival.

Manager.



சென்னை.

சமச்சிவாயவே ஞானமுத்துவியும்
சமச்சிவாயவே நானநிவிச்சையும்
சமச்சிவாயவே நானநிவிச்சையும்
சமச்சிவாயவே சந்திரசூரியமே

சென்னை.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1955

Treasure These Thoughts

'You must not hate a bad man. You must try to enlighten him. You must treat him as one who has taken poison ignorantly. What will you do if you find such a one? You will run and fetch a carriage and immediately take him to the Hospital for treatment.'

MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS!

It cannot be denied that in examinations the successful candidates are well out-numbered by the rest. The disappointment of the larger number has been, therefore, a usual feature. But in the matter of the General Certificate of Education Examination that was held in December, 1954, the achievement of the candidates has caused not merely bitter disappointment but dissatisfaction as well. The low level of efficiency that has been revealed by the results of this particular examination has created a stir in both educational circles and parental homes. The situation calls for immediate attention of the public.

The G. C. E. examination requires that a candidate should reach a minimum standard of efficiency in six subjects inclusive of all the compulsory subjects. There can not be therefore, a limiting of the 'successes' to a defined number. The

boy or girl who has satisfied the requirements of the Department of Examinations should be deemed to have passed the examination.

Though the absence of a tabulated list of passes and failures makes it difficult for a detailed analysis of the results to be attempted yet the figures that have been made available to individual educational institutions give us an idea of the nature of the 'massacre'. It is said that the failures in 'Tamil' have been unprecedented, and that the successes in 'Tamil' literature a more difficult subject, have been of a higher percentage. Confining our attention to only one subject for the present, we wonder whether there has been a sudden deterioration in the standard of the student of the G. C. E. class of 1954 in his knowledge of Tamil owing to any unusual phenomenon. Or are we to understand that the Tamil Pundit had fallen into inactivity during this period and had unwittingly left the candidate to his vengeful fate? Can it be then that the examiners who marked the answers had suddenly thought that the advocates of a swift switch over to Swabasha should be reminded that the Secondary School standard of Tamil was so alarmingly low that the change over had to wait?

It is true that the entries for the G. C. E. Examination have reached an unwieldy level and that the marking of answers has become a problem. But it cannot be imagined that in attempting to circumvent these difficulties the normal care that should be ensured in assessing the achievements of candidates should be sacrificed. The Government cannot dismiss the feeling of dissatisfaction among parents and teachers as negligible. The authorities must set up a machinery that can analyse the situation in the present context and find out the defects in the existing system of marking answer papers. In our opinion investigation of this matter should be conducted by a committee consisting of retired Principals and distinguished educationists with a view to ascertaining the actual standard that had been reached by the candidates, and the method that was adopted in marking the answer papers in relation to the requirements of the syllabus of this examination.

PRACTICAL IDEAL IN SARYODAYA SET-UP

Addressing the All India Sarvodaya Sammelan at Puri President Prasad said:

During the long struggle for freedom, the Congress was able to rally an overwhelmingly large number of people round it but the one and the only objective which bound them all together was freeing India from foreign domination as early as possible. Mahatma Gandhi, who however, had a far broader vision envisaged reconstruction of Indian society by following the principles embodied in the Sarvodaya movement.

Although Gandhiji wielded great influence over his followers, yet, it must be admitted, in such matters as the application of the Sarvodaya ideal to the Indian society, a large number of the Mahatma's associates did not see eye to eye with him.

At that time, our struggle against the British Power served as an effective cementing force which held people, holding different views, together. As soon as we became free this uniting factor ceased to exist. Differences of opinion began to manifest themselves.

"Although in principle, we pay homage to the ideal of ahimsa and peace and have been honestly and earnestly doing our very best to uphold these ideals, not only in Indian but in international affairs, yet the Government of free India had not been able to do without an army maintained at huge expense. Many of those, who had a hand in formulating official policies, realised the incongruity of standing for ahimsa and maintaining an armed

force, but it was not an easy choice between the ideals of ahimsa and a modern army to meet the exigency of the present situation.

"Nevertheless how long we could continue to remain in indecision and let this dilemma have the better of us? There was certainly a case for deeper probing and seeing things clearly whatever difficulties might be.

"It was considered impossible to live up to such an ideal as that of ahimsa. It was also realised by many how utterly futile a country's army could be against heavy odds and the modern inventions of destruction".

Should every thinking person pause and think and try to understand the ideals of Sarvodaya. These ideals mainly consisted of giving for the benefit of others whatever one could spare, to experience happiness in other people's happiness and to cultivate internal discipline which showed the way to contentment and real happiness. Sarvodaya was not a negative force which had the potentiality to change the whole face of society for the betterment of mankind. It could also give the necessary strength and power of belief to tide over mental crises and dilemmas of every-day life. In fact, Sarvodaya was a highly constructive way of thinking, lofty in connection revolutionary in implication, but strictly practical in its application to human affairs at all levels.

"Our ideal is to build up a society which does not need a coercive authority. The

Communists also believe that the State will ultimately wither away. But in the immediate present they are out to build a strong totalitarian State. There are others who feel it is a Utopian idea, which can never be brought to real life,

"Man, as he is made, will always need some kind of a state. In a non-violent society there is a minor place for the State. It may not disappear completely, but the chief thing is that in such a society organisation based on service will have the most prominent place. I often wonder if an organisation like the Indian National Congress is really capable of ushering in a non-violent society.

"Elections have great prominence in Congress organisation and the body that is concerned with electioneering most of the time can hardly be the instrument of creating a new non-violent society. Not only this; it may prove a danger to the growth of non-violence. That is why the Father of the Nation has advised us to turn it into a Lok Sevak Sangh immediately after attaining freedom.

"We realized the wisdom and foresight of his suggestion to-day. We are trying to fill up the vacuum by starting organisations like the Bharat Sevak Samaj."

Reviewed News

ELECTRIFICATION ENTERPRISE!

The Minister of Transport and Works is said to have prepared an electricity scheme for the entire Jaffna Peninsula. There is certainly no electric current beneath this proposal!

IMMIGRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL PASSED

By 29 votes to 10 the House of Representatives passed the Second Reading of the Immigrants and Emigrants (amendment) Bill. The Communist Leader characterised the action of the Government as a complete "going back on the agreement" and declared that such steps would spoil international relations.

GOVT. VACANCIES JAFFNA KACHCHERI

N736-Applications for the post of Overseer of allotments under the Land Development Ordinance will be received upto 12 noon on 25-4-55. For particulars see Part I Section II, Govt. Gazette, 25-3-55. (G. 53. 1)

GLORIES OF SHAIIVISM

THE LAST BOOK WRITTEN BY

S. SIVAPADASUNDRAM, B. A.

Can be obtained from:

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BOOK - EXHIBIT AT JAFFNA TOWN HALL

N. P. T. A. MOVE

As a means of demonstrating that American publishers of paper-bound books are now making available some of the world's finest writing, in addition to their traditional quota of "mystery" and "escape" fiction, the United States Information Service in Ceylon will stage a special paper-bound book exhibit at the Jaffna Town Hall under the auspices of the Northern Province Teachers' Association, on Friday, April 1, 1955, from 5 p. m. to 6 p. m. and on the following day, Saturday from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

The exhibit will be declared open on Friday at 5 p. m. by the American Ambassador in Ceylon, Hon. Philip K. Crowe. This special showing of American paper-bound books is third in a series of successful exhibitions first held in Colombo and later at Kandy.

This special USIS exhibit includes a selection of the newest paper-bound books released by various American publishers, with distinguished literary works featured from all parts of the world, including translations of the *Bhagavad-Gita* and the *Koran*.

In cooperation with K. V. J. de Silva, the local distributors of several important line of American paper-bound books the exhibit will feature more than 375 titles, including the latest releases of such major publishers as Mentor, Signet, Key, Perma, Avon, Pyramid, Popular, Vintage, Image, Pocket and Anchor.

Typical of the worthwhile books to be displayed are a new translation of the *Koran* by Mohamed M. Pickthall and Louis Fischer's outstanding study of the great Indian leader, *Gandhi His Life and Message for the World*.

In the field of Science Lincoln Barnett's important study *The Universe and Dr. Einstein* as well as George Gamow's *The Birth and Death of the Sun*.

In the historical field, Alexis de Tocqueville's *Democracy in America*, an early nineteenth century view of America which re-

mains one of the finest reports ever published on the United States.

Other important works made available to the average reader for the first time in these low-cost paper-bound editions include:

Franklin Escher—*Brief History of the United States*.

David Cushman Coyle—*The United States Political System and How It Works*

Julian Huxley—*Man in the Modern World*.

Arnold J. Toynbee—*Greek Civilization and Character*

Erskine Caldwell—*A Lamb for Nightfall*

A. E. Van Vogt—*Destination Universe*

Special attention will be devoted in the exhibit to New World Writing anthologies, as issued by Mentor Books. Now available in four editions, these books present the latest and best short articles and stories by some of the finest writers in England and the United States including Christopher Isherwood, Tennessee Williams, Dylan Thomas, William Sansom and James T. Farrell. The world literary scene is also represented by such names as Tatsuzo Ishikawa, Alberto Moravia, Jean-Baptiste Ross, Eric Berzovici, Camila Jose Cela, Hamdi Bey and ten Irish poets including Denis Devlin and Padraic Fallon.

These and other titles to be seen at the exhibit demonstrate that at a time when rising book cost is taking normal publications out of the hands of the low-income reader, paper-bound books can provide a means of bringing the finest of the world's literature within range of the average man's pocket-book.

To test the reality of this statement and to demonstrate that American publishers are prepared to make such literary masterpieces available in low-cost editions, the United States Information Service will open its exhibit of paper-bound American books to the public on April 1 and 2 at the Jaffna Town Hall.

HUMAN VALUES IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

People, more than machines or technology, are the key to successful industrial operations, according to D. J. Haughton, vice president of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. Haughton stressed the importance of promoting effective team work by fostering a spirit of warmth and friendship between the workers and their managers. Putting human values first, he asserted, begins with the president of the company and "is the responsibility of the entire management organization and of all employees." He said both must have "a genuine desire to work together as a team for the success of all who are participating—company stockholders, employees, the public and management."

Discussing ways of creating and maintaining this team spirit, Haughton

related how the company's publications, its financial statements sent to all employees, its weekly staff meetings and occasional mass assemblies had provided helpful channels of communication to the workers and promoted cooperation with management programs. Haughton said cleanliness, good housekeeping and safe working conditions in a factory are important in keeping employees happy, but above all it was vital to:

1. Respect the integrity and dignity of the worker;
2. Create in the plant an atmosphere as free from worry as possible;
3. Foster feelings of friendship, common purposes, good will and pride in work.

Good working conditions, good equipment, good wage structure, good benefits are impor-

tant, but are not enough. All these go for naught without a warm, friendly relationship with our employees." To accomplish this, Hartford says, supervisors must keep the workers informed on all matters affecting their welfare, take an interest in their problems, offer to help wherever possible. Based on his years of experience Hartford lists these additional points as key factors in building high employee morale.

1. Equitable treatment;
2. Assignment to the right job;
3. Provision for employees' comforts and conveniences;
4. Efforts to make job performance more efficient;
5. Mutual respect between employees and supervisors;
6. Free, easy communication at all levels;
7. Opportunity for advancement;
8. A responsible supervision

(Continued on page 4)

Astrological WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 3-4-55 TO 9-4-55

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

An unsettled week. You will have to work hard for your success. Health will not be very satisfactory. Be careful in your dealings with your fathers relatives.

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

There will be no mental peace throughout this week. Professionally a good time. Work will be less. But money will flow in. Health upsets likely week end.

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

Your friends will continue to be helpful this week. Expenditure will be on the rise but you will get enough to meet them. Avoid arguments with relatives week end.

CANCER *Punarpoosa 4, Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]*

You will get much help from your relatives this week. Domestic conditions should improve. But do not begin anything new. Week end will bring in some financial gains.

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

Domestic conditions will remain unsettled. Quarrels with relatives also shown. Some troubles in office possible. Do not be quick to pick up quarrels. Week end promises to be favourable for agricultural deals.

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

Be careful in all your dealings this week. People whom you trust might betray you. Domestic upsets also possible. Expenditure will be on the rise. You may have to fall back on your savings.

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

You will have to face with some opposition in your undertakings. But you are sure to tide over them. New ventures must be handled with care. Ruin to enemies shown week end.

SCORPION *Visaka 4, Anvisha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]*

Work will be very heavy this week. You will not find time to relax or indulge in pleasures. Health must be given particular care. Domestic upsets also possible.

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

You will have to quarrel with some of your relatives or friends first two days of the week. Avoid arguments if you want to be free from troubles. Financially a good week. But You may have to make some investments.

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

An unsettled week. There will be some scandals which will upset you a little. Sunday afternoon Monday and Tuesday must be spent with care. Rest of the week will be comparatively favourable.

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

A good week for new undertakings. Friends will be very helpful. Tuesday afternoon Wednesday and Thursday may upset you a little. But week end turns favourable again.

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

An unsettled week. Health will continue to be a problem. Brothers and sisters will help you out of difficulties. The last two days likely to upset you much.

A STUDY OF THE SVETASVATARA UPANISHAD

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 25-3-55)

Fifth Adhyayam (Contd.)

The next statement that the soul performs actions, eats their fruits and undergoes births and deaths in accordance with its actions has already been explained when studying a previous Sruti. It is the lord of life. There are various factors constituting a living being. There is the body. There are the senses and sense organs, There are the vital airs. There are the mind and other internal organs, &c. But none of these is the principal factor. The soul is the lord of all these. It assumes various kinds of bodies such as those of men, animals, birds, insects &c. The three qualities, we have already mentioned and dealt with earlier. The three paths are those of personal service (Sarya), ceremonial worship (Kriya) and meditation (Dhyana), which lead to Gnanam and final emancipation as we explained in our study of the fourth verse of the first Adhyayam. Some commentators identify these paths with the Devayanam or Uttarayanam (the Devas' or northern way), the Pitryanam or Dakshinayanam (the Manes' or southern way) and a third path which is smoky and darksome which is trod by those who do not go by either of the previous paths and who are born as small creatures of repeated birth. There are yet others who describe the three paths as those of virtue, vice and knowledge. But the explanation that we have given appears to be the most appropriate.

8. Of thumb-like and sunlike lustre, partaking of mental and bodily qualities in conjunction with the thinking and I-making faculties, he (the soul) appears small like the point of a pin.

9. Know that the living soul is of (the size of) a hundredth part of a hair-top divided into a hundred parts. They are considered to be infinite (in number).

10. He is not female, he is not male, neither is he neuter. Whatever body he takes, with that does he join (identify himself)

There are five statements made here in these three Mantras regarding souls, to wit: that they are immaterial, lustrous, of assimilative nature, numberless and sexless. We say immaterial as the sizes mentioned, of the size of the thumb, of the size of the point of a pin, of the size of the top of a hair divided into ten thousand parts, are none of them to be taken literally. These analogies are all intended to impress in the mind of the reader the extreme minuteness of its size, its superb fineness. This indescribable fineness is even more eloquently put in our Tirumantiram:

மேலிய சிவன் வடிவு அது சொல்லிடும்க்
கோலின் மயிர் ஒன்ற தூறடல் கூறிட்டு
மேலிய கூறது ஆயிரம் ஆயிரம்
ஆயிரம் கூற தூறியாத் தொன்றே.

If we are to describe the size of the soul, it is something like this. Take a hair from the body of a cow, divide it into a hundred parts, divide one of the parts thus obtained into a thousand parts. The soul's dimensions may be said to be that of one of these parts divided again by a hundred thousand.

This is as much as to say that the soul has no size at all, it has neither length nor breadth, nor thickness, in other words, it is immaterial. These measurements of length, breadth, &c, apply to material substances only, the products of Maya. The soul being a Chit (or knowledge) principle and not a product of Maya, it is not capable of measurement with material measures. The word Atma literally means pervader (வியாபகன்) and as such if it were bulky matter possessed of length, breadth &c, it cannot be pervasive, hence all this figurative language to show that it is immaterial.

The soul is not dark or impure by nature. It is a Chit (or knowledge) principle like the sun, Ravi Tulya Ruban (இரவி தூவிய ருபன்), possessed of light like the sun. God is also generally described as a knowledge principle possessed of immense splendour like the sun, but it is the Supreme Light, the Supreme Pervader, Paramatma, the Omnipresent Light, the Light of lights, சோதியாய் சிவநந்தான் கடர்ச்சோதியுட் சோதியான் in the words of the Devaram, the (Supreme) Light within the sunlike light pervaded everything in the form of Light. Here the sunlike light is the soul and the Supreme Light pervading it is God. Siddhyar enables us to

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

No. 11470

The Jaffna Municipal Council,
Jaffna Plaintiff

Vs

1. Dr K. Rajah President
Jaffna United Club, Jaffna
3. J. E. Rajakariar Hony
Secretary Jaffna United
Club for and on behalf of
the members of the United
Club, Jaffna Defendants

To the members of the
United Club Jaffna

Take notice that this action has been instituted by the abovenamed plaintiff against the abovenamed defendants for and on behalf of the members of the United Club Jaffna that the members of the United Club be adjudged and decreed to pay the plaintiff council the sum of Rs 700/- being damages from 1st March 1954 to the end of September 1954 and continuing damages of Rs 100/- per mensem from 1st October 1954 till the plaintiff council is quieted in possession and that the members of the said United Club be ejected and the plaintiff be quieted in possession of that portion of the esplanade now in occupation by the Jaffna United Club in extent about one acre and bounded on the East, North and West by Road, and South by the property of the plaintiff council and for costs.

This Court has on the 8th day of December 1954 given permission to the plaintiff council to sue the defendants abovenamed for and on behalf of the members of the Jaffna United Club.

This 18th day of March 1955
By order of Court
A. Sivasithamparam
Secretary
(O 210, 25 & 1)

distinguish the one from the other by the use of such words as சிவன் அருட்சித்த, God is the Gracious Chit, and தூவன் அருட்சித்தேனும் சித்த, this one (soul) is the Chit that receives the Grace, கடன்...சத்திசத்த, God is the pure Chit, குறிப்பற்ற சித்த...வயிர், the soul is the coarse Chit. The fact is that God is unsoiled, but the soul is subject to a cloud, its vision is veiled with dirt. Other analogies often cited to explain the soul's nature in this respect are glass or crystals which are bright in their nature but are covered by dust, the eye which is bright by itself and sees in conjunction with lamplight (கண் ஒளி விளக்கின சோதி கல்கிறும் அதுவேபோல) but cannot see when it is in darkness, &c. The distinction between the soul and darkness or Malam is beautifully brought out in the following Siddhyar verse:

புருடன் தன் குணம் அவித்தை எனில் சடம் புருடன் ஆகும்,
குருடன் தன் குணத்தில் குற்றம் கண்ணின் தன் குணமே கூறும்
மருள் தன் தன் குணமது ஆகி மலம் அசிறந்த ஆகி சிற்றும்
தெருள் தன் தன் குணமது ஆகிச் சித்த என சிற்றும் சிவன்,

If it be said that the soul's nature is ignorance, then the soul can be (no other than insentient) matter. Tell me if the defect in the blind man's eye is the intrinsic quality of the eye. (The obvious answer being in the negative, please note that) Malam is Achit (a non-intelligent principle) and its nature is to cloud (the soul's intelligence). The soul is Chit (an intelligent principle) and its nature is enlightenment (light).

That the soul is of assimilative nature (அது அது ஆகும்), that it partakes of mental and bodily qualities in conjunction with the thinking and I-making faculties of the body, that it identifies itself with the body which it takes, is so outstanding a characteristic of the soul that the Sruti reverts to it again and again to impress on the reader the importance of not losing sight of it.

(To be continued)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
CHAVAKACHCHERI

Testamentary Jurisdiction

No. 46

In the matter of the intestate
Estate of the late Kana-
pathy Sinnaththamby of
Sarasalai.

Deceased.

Kanapathy Sellan of Sarasalai
Petitioner

Vs.

1. Sellachchy daughter of
Kanapathy of do
2. Kathiran Kanapathy and
3. Wife Sinnachchy
4. Muttupillai widow of
Kathiran of do
5. Kathiran Saravanai and
6 Kathiran Marimuttu
of do

Respondents

This matter coming on for
determination before S.
Thambydurai Esqr District
Judge Chavakachcheri on the
20th day of December 1954
in the presence of Mr. V. S.
Karthigesu 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 issued to the Petitioner as
brother and an heir of the
deceased unless the Res-
pondents or any other person
or persons shall appear before
this Court on the 22nd day
of February 1955 and show
cause to the satisfaction of
this Court to the contrary.

The 20th day of Dec. 1954

Sgd. S. TambyDurai,
District Judge.

22-2-55

Time to show cause extended
to 26-4-55.

Intd. S. T.

D. J.

(O. 212, 25 & 1)

Human Values In Industrial Relations

(Continued from page 3)

which meets all issues
squarely.

In addition to these
individual morale factors,
there are other conditions
which affect the family
and are equally important
to worker morale—such
as the availability of good
housing and shopping
centers, as well as nearby
schools and play facilities
for the children. Protec-
tion against loss of income
through illness or old age
is also vital to family
morale.

ORDER NISI GRANTING LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction

No. 20

In the matter of the Intestate
estate of the late Saras-
wathy widow of Vythilim-
gam Muthiah of Mathagal
Deceased

Muthiah Sivapatham of
Mathagal Petitioner

Vs

Minor 1. Muthiah Pararaja-
siogam

2. Karthigesu Kandiah
both of Mathagal
Respondents

This matter coming on for
disposal before P. Sri Skanda
Rajah Esq, District Judge
Jaffna on the 12th day of
March 1955 in the presence
of Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam
Proctor on the part of the
petitioner and the affidavit
and petition of the above-
mentioned Petitioner dated
12th March 1955 having been
read.

It is declared that the said
2nd respondent be appointed
guardian ad litem over the
1st respondent and that the
said petitioner as son of the
deceased intestate is entitled
to have Letters of adminis-
tration and the same be issued
to him accordingly unless
the respondents or others
shall on or before the 25th
day of April 1955 show suffi-
cient cause to the satisfac-
tion of this Court to the
contrary.

This 12th day of March 1955

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by

Sgd. V. Sivasubramaniam
Proctor for Petitioner

(O 211 25 & 1)

Scientific Knowledge Shall Not Be Used For Destruction

(Continued from page 1)

apt to make decisions unrelated to reality with appalling results for others; his knowledge of the past often obscures his vision of a different future. Of course, wisdom, is not confined to men of science and the wise administrator, whatever his background, always seeks information from those with real knowledge; but such wisdom is rare and authority breeds intolerance rather than understanding.

Finally it must be recognised that, except in his pursuit of knowledge, the man of science differs in no way from other reasonably intelligent men and women. He is as full of prejudices and fallings. He is as much a creator of contradictions, for while he hates the misuse and misrepresentation of science and is irritated and alarmed by secrecy, he is in general passionately loyal. When his country is in danger he is as ready to sacrifice his work and many of his cherished ideals in order to defend her with his knowledge. He is often quite naive and sometimes irresponsible in matters of politics and business. He recognises the greatness and the integrity of men like Rutherford, but does not often reach those heights.

Nevertheless the real man of science, the seeker after truth, is aware of the paucity of his real knowledge, but he is impressed deeply by the capacity of the human mind. He knows that he is part of nature, but feels that because man can comprehend it, even partially, he must be superior, in some subtle way, to this environment. For his nature has a beauty a dignity and a reality which transcends even that sensed by the artist, for he apprehends not only with his mind. He knows that knowledge is never certain but that it grows with the efforts of men and so, ultimately, some men may find the truth.

These same advances in knowledge, which set so fair a prospect before the eyes of men, bring with them also the possibility of destruction of man and of his civilisation. Science, used for individual gain without thought for the consequences, can bring disaster. For instance, Sir Edward Mellanby has reminded us forcibly that the rapid development of the preservation of food and is "improvement" by chemical methods, may be decreasing seriously the balanced nutrition of civilised peoples or may

even be introducing into food substances which are positively harmful. The use of new materials in industry and applied science, such as additives to motor fuels or new drugs in medicine, may produce dangers of poisoning or of reduced health unless the most stringent precautions are observed. For instance it was discovered only after the death or incapacity of workers that beryllium used in fluorescent electric lamps and in certain alloys, is a deadly and insidious poison for certain individuals.

The rapid development of technology in the western countries, and its introduction into Asia and other under-developed of the world, makes great demands upon the resources of raw materials available chemistry, geology and so on, or in its animate forms as in biology and medicine.

The study of inanimate matter, in the physical sciences, is in many ways simpler and more direct than is the investigation of living matter in the biological sciences. Experiments and observations in the physical sciences are more completely under the control of the scientist and essentially simple systems, e. g., a collection of atoms or molecules all of exactly the same kind, can be investigated. The very precise results that can be obtained under well defined conditions render it easy to use mathematics to co-ordinate phenomena. As a result, the physical sciences are very highly developed and it has been possible to extend abstract reasoning to its limit in these fields. Indeed many of the highest flights of human imagination, together with the greatest achievements in reasoning, are to be found in modern physics, which is having a profound influence on philosophy. Speculation about the origin of matter and the evolution of the universe has always fascinated mankind and recent developments in experimental and theoretical physics have shed much light upon these problems.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 24/T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of Muttiah Parthmanathan of Suthumalai
Kulanthaithamby Muttiah of Suthumalai Petitioner

Vs

1. Rokmany wife of Saravapavan of Suthumalai and her husband
2. Ambalavanar Saravapavan of Suthumalai presently of 42 Galle Road, Dehiwela
3. Muttiah Kulendran of Suthumalai
4. Sarvaloganayagi wife of Kanapathipillai of Suthumalai and her husband
5. Sinnathamby Kanapathipillai of Suthumalai presently of Kathiresan College, Nawalapitiya Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 18th day of March 1955 in the presence of Mr. S. Tirunavukkarasu Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner dated 18th March 1955.

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovesaid be and he is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration over the estate of the abovesaid deceased issued to him as father and heir of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovesaid or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 29th day of April 1955 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 15

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sinnathamby Arulampalam of Mallakam Deceased
Valippillai widow of Sinnathamby Arulampalam of Mallakam Petitioner

Vs

1. S. Arulampalam Kailiathan and
2. Puvaneswary daughter of S. Arulampalam both of Mallakam Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr. District Judge Jaffna on the 8th day of March 1955 in the presence of Mr. R. N. Sivapirakasam Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the said Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as his lawful widow and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly, unless the Respondents or others interested shall on or before the 25th day of April 1955 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 8th day of March 1955
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

Drawn by
R. N. Sivapirakasam
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 215, 1 & 8)

the contrary.

This 18th day of March 1955
(Sgd) S. Tirunavukkarasu
District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by
Sgd. S. Tirunavukkarasu
Proctor for Petitioner
(O 217 1 & 8)

ALL CEYLON SAIVA CONFERENCE

It has been arranged to hold an All Ceylon Saiva Conference, under the auspices of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha, on April 21, 22, 23 & 24, 1955 at the Sabha Navalar Ashrama Hall.

Scholars from South India and Ceylon are expected to deliver lectures.

The organisers solicit the co-operation and assistance of all saivaites to make the conference a success.

A. Thanabalasingam,

Pandit V. T. Sambandhan

Hony. Joint Secretaries.

Vannarponnai,
25-3-55.

Jaffna College

There are a few vacancies in our first year H. S. C. Arts and Science classes. Those who wish to join them are requested to apply to our Senior Vice-Principal before the 10th of April, giving the detailed results of the G. C. E. Ordinary Level Examination which they have passed or got referred in.

PRINCIPAL.
(M. 20. 1.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction

No. 13

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Theokupillai Soosapillai alias Theo Soosai of Oorany, Kankasanturai. Deceased.

Victoria widow of Theo Soosai alias Theopillai Soosapillai of Oorany, Kankasanturai. Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor 1 Edward Savundarayanayakam son of Theo Soosai alias Theopillai Soosapillai of do.

2 Johnpillai Leenapu of do. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the 5th day of March 1955 in the presence of Mr. A. V. Sathasivam Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the petition and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 2nd respondent abovesaid be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st respondent minor for the purpose of representing him and guarding his interest in these proceedings unless the respondents abovesaid or any other persons or person shall on or before the 25th day of April 1955 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration of the estate of the abovesaid deceased unless the respondent or any other person or persons shall on or before the 25th day of April 1955 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 2nd respondent do produce the 1st respondent minor before this Court on the 25th day of April 1955 at 10 a. m.

This 18th day of March 1955
Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge.

Drawn by
(Sgd) A. V. Sathasivam,
Proctor for Petitioner.
O 216 1 & 8)

ORDER ABSOLUTE IN THE FIRST INSTANCE DECLARING WILL PROVED

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CHAVAKACHCHERI
 Testamentary Jurisdiction
 No. 47

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Murugesu Sinnathamby of Kaithady.

Deceased;
 Sinnathamby Suntharam of Kaithady: Petitioner

This matter coming on for determination before S. ThambyDurai, Esquire District Judge, Chavakachcheri on the 8th day of January 1955 in the presence of Mr. S. K. Thiraviamayagam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 25th day of September 1954 and that of the Notary and witnesses dated 25th day of September 1954 and the Petition of the Petitioner dated the 8th day of January 1955 having been read:

It is ordered that the last will and Testament dated 20th day of November 1949 attested by K. Thuraisingham Notary Public the original of which marked P1 is now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and probate there of be issued to the petitioner as sole heir and executor marked in the said last will.

The 8th day of Feb. 1955:

Sgd. S. ThambyDurai
 District Judge.

Drawn by

Sgd. S. K. Thiraviamayagam
 Proctor for petitioner.

Extended and reissued for 29-3-55.

Sgd. S. TambyDurai
 District Judge.

(O. 207. 25 & 1)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
 Testamentary Jurisdiction
 No. 16

In the matter of the intestate estate of Kanapathippillai Markandoo of Vaddukodai East.

Deceased
 Manickappillai widow of Kanapathippillai Markandoo of Vaddukodai East
 Petitioner

Vs
 1. Markandoo Saraswathi Thevi
 2. Markandoo Mahendiras
 3. Markandoo Kunarathi
 4. Markandoo Yogaradi and
 5. Kanapathippillai Sittampalam all of Vaddukodai East
 Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esqr District Judge Jaffna on the 8th day of March 1955 in the presence of Mr. M. Kathiravelu Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors 1 to 4 Respondents to protect their interests in the administration proceedings and that the Petitioner abovenamed as widow of the abovenamed deceased be and she is hereby declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the above named deceased issued to her accordingly, unless any person or persons interested shall on or before the 25th day of April 1955 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner do produce the said minors in court on the said date.

This 8day of March 1955

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
 District Judge

(O. 213. 1 & 8)

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
 No. 11935

J. Chelliah Arulampalam of Karaitivu North

Vs. Plaintiff

1 Muttammah widow of Dr. S. W. Ponnappah presently at No. 20, Sivanage Road, Singapore, 2 Samuel Nalliah Jacob presently at Anglo Chinese School, Penang 3 Dr. M. Thuraisingam and 4 wife Gnacamah Harriet both presently at Health Department, Singapore; 5 Rasiyah Jayaretnam and 6 wife Elsie both of P. W. D. Store, Kuala Lumpur; 7 Samuel Nesadurai and 8 wife Esme both of Police Inspector's Office, Tampin, Malaya; Minor 9 Joyce alias Mary daughter of Dr. J. R. Jacob; Minor 10 Ruth alias Mary daughter of Dr. J. R. Jacob; 11 Minnie daughter of Vaitilingam; 12 Molly daughter of Vanlingam; 13 Ernest Vaitilingam; 14 Daisy daughter of Vaitilingam all C/o Dr. M. Thuraisingham Health Department, Singapore; 15 Samuel K. Devadasan of No. 4, Lynwood Grove, Braddie Heights Singapore; 16 Rasiyah and; 17 wife Rose presently at No. 15, Yio Chu Kang Road, Singapore; 18 Dr. A. Duraisamy and wife; 19 Lilly presently at Mo. 30, Seavoy Road, Kuala Lumpur; 20 Dr. Joseph Thevathasan of 30, Seavoy Road, Kuala Lumpur; 21 Achchimuttu widow of K. Kandiah of Karaitivu North; 22 Ada daughter of Dr. S. W. Ponnappah of Singapore; 23 Annappooranam Kandiah of Karaitivu North; 24 Rasamani widow of Alagiah presently at Rattale Anuradhapura

The 9th & 10th Defendants are minors by their guardian the 21st Defendant.

Defendants.

It is hereby notified that action No. 11935 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the partition/sale of the land/land called "Theethakudipulam and Athiadi" in extent 13 Lms. V. C. and 14 K's and situated at Thangogolai in the parish of Karaitivu, Islands Division, in the District of Jaffna, Northern Province

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 10th day of May 1955 at 10 O'clock of the forenoon.

By order of Court,

R. Jegasothy

Chief Clerk

This 8th day of March 1955

Drawn by

S. Candiah

Proctor for Plaintiff

(O. 209 25 & 1).

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
 No. P/10.

1. Wairamuttu Arumugam Rassah and wife
 2. Balambikai both of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna
 Plaintiffs.

Vs.

1 Kanesapillai Somasundaram of No. 3 Stanley Road Vannarponnai East, Jaffna and
 2. Sivagamasaunderiy widow of Kanesapillai of Vannarponnai East Jaffna.
 Defendants.

It is hereby notified that Action No. P/10 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the Partition Act No. 16. of 1951 for the partition/sale of the land called "Aninchiladi" in extent 5 Lms. V. C. and 3 1/2 K's and situated at Vannarponnai East in the parish of Vannarponnai, Division and District of Jaffna, Northern Province.

The Defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 25th day of April 1955 at 10 O' Clock of the forenoon.

S. Visuvanigam
 Proctor for Plaintiffs

The 17th day of March 1955
 (O. 208. 25 & 1).

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO
 Testamentary Jurisdiction
 No. 535

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Kanapathypillai Sittambalam of Karaveddy west
 Deceased

Eledchumeypillai widow of Kanapathypillai Sittambalam of Karaveddy West
 Petitioner

1. Thambipillai Velupillai
 2. wife Maheswary of Karaveddy West
 Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thamby Durai Esquire Acting District Judge Point Pedro on the 7th day of March 1955 in the presence of Messrs Kandaiya and Mailvaganam Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 2nd day of December 1954 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared administratrix of the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondent or any other person shall on or before 21st day of April 1955 show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 7th day of March 1955

Sgd S. ThambyDurai
 District Judge.

(O. 214 1 & 8)

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 கோலத்தையாக தெரியும் குறைவிடா துல்கன் வாழ்க
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