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NO. 12

MONARCHY OR REPUBLIC

Sri Lanka Can Well Emulate The Example Of India

A resolution recently sent by the M. P. for Nawalapitiya to the U. N. P. Parliamentary Party meeting was ruled out as inconsistent with the party policy. Why the above resolution should conflict with the party policy, and what that policy is and whether that policy is to enjoy the good-will of the British Cabinet by toeing the line of its foreign policy no one can say with any degree of certainty. Ireland or Eire became a republic as soon as it regained its independence. The same is the case with India. Pakistan proposes to proclaim itself a republic on July 14. Thus we find that among the countries of the Commonwealth wherever the population is entirely or predominantly of British descent Her Majesty enjoys the allegiance of her subjects, but in countries with a different stock the constitution is republican. There was a strong movement for a republic in

By

N. SANGARAPILLAI,

B. A. (Lond.)

South Africa which did not materialise owing to the opposition of the British residents there. Everywhere the sentiment of loyalty is wearing thin. If economic stress should instal a stable socialist government in Britain, the abolition of the monarchy is not altogether an impossibility.

India proclaimed itself a sovereign independent republic on Jan. 26, 1949. In doing so she was not influenced by any feeling of hostility to the British people or resentment at the wrongs endured. She elected for a republican constitution as the only one consistent with her national self respect and with modern political trends. To find a place for India in the Commonwealth the British Parliament had to amend the Statute of Westminster making the crown only the symbol of Commonwealth unity and its head. So legally a member of the Commonwealth is not bound by any allegiance to the

Crown, but only recognises the sovereign as the head.

The British monarchy has a long and almost unbroken tradition extending over a thousand years. It is no wonder then that it enjoys the unstinted reverence and devotion of the English nations. Limited monarchy has some obvious advantages over a republic. It is removed from the envy and rivalry of political life. Its long tradition and pomp and pageantry impose on the imagination of the masses, and secure for the Government the allegiance and devotion of the nation and lend it a measure of stability and continuity.

But what applies to Britain need not and cannot apply to Ceylon or India. Like the quality of mercy the sentiment of loyalty also is not strained. It must be spontaneous and cannot be created by political exigencies. Sir Oliver of course once said with genuine emotion "your King is our King." But other Ceylonese cannot be so un-

sophisticated. It is impossible for a Ceylonese, or for an Indian for the matter of that to feel a genuine sentiment of loyalty to an English Queen living in far away London. The conventional fiction of Her Majesty's Government and Her Majesty's Ministers and Judges is for us nothing but an unmeaning fiction. The Royal visit was no doubt imposing by reason of its pomp and pageantry and must have raised the stature of our Ministers and a few public men in the eyes of the masses, but hardly evoked any genuine emotion. The visible head of the state is the Governor-General and not Her Majesty and his stature has diminished considerably with his power. If monarchy is indispensable to us for its power to impose on the masses, let us logically double or treble the salary and pomp of the Governor-General and appeal to Her Majesty to send a Duke or other member of the Royal family and not have a shrunken and shrivelled Governor-General in the person of a Ceylonese.

There is another and a more serious objection to monarchy besides its alien associations—the snobbery which it creates and the corrupting influence which the

(Continued on page 6)

Do-It-Yourself Movement To Build Democracy

Nearly four years of this work the writer work in the U. S. Government's "Point Four" programme of technical assistance to less industrialized countries convinced the writer that democracy—as freedom, peace and human dignity—will not and cannot be built from the top down through governmental welfare and development schemes. It can only be built from the ground up through unpolitical non-governmental action of ordinary people practising—even while still illiterate—self-help and mutual help in their own homes, neighbourhoods, communities and regions.

Getting into villages of the Caribbean and of India in the course of

came to believe ever more strongly that the most urgent need of all is a simple and practical scheme of the neighbourhood organization

By

ELLERY FOSTER

for mutual help. As India's newest saint Vinoba Bhave, emphasizes as he walks the dust and mud of his land from village to village, neighbouring families must learn to care for each other in the same manner as the individual members of a family care for one another.

Today, the only institu-

(Continued on page 5)

POLICY DECISION ON ISSUE OF T. R. P.

Explained In Administration Report

[Extracts from the Administration Report of the
Controller of Immigration and Emigration for 1954]

The most important and significant event during the year was the new understanding arrived at between the Governments of India and Ceylon consequent on the discussions which were held in New Delhi between the two Prime Ministers in January and October. This inter-governmental understanding marked a positive approach to a solution of the very big problem of Indians resident in Ceylon. The agreement brought about a radical change in the policy of control administered by the Department since 1949.

An important policy decision made during the year was in respect of the basis on which Temporary Residence Permits are issued by the Department. It was decided that renewals of permits should be granted on discretionary grounds, and a scheme for the progressive repatriation of Temporary Residence Permit holders who had no claim for a renewal of their permits was introduced in the last quarter of the year.

These fundamental changes of policy were accompanied by a large increase in the volume of work to be transacted by the Department.

A Cabinet Sub-Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of Justice was set up early in the year to consider proposals for the implementation of the Indo-Ceylon agreement. This Sub-Committee recommended, inter alia, certain amendments to the Immigrants and Emigrants Act. A draft Amending Bill was prepared to give effect to the recommendations of the Sub-Committee. The amendments include the abolition of the system of residence permits and the substitution of visas for

long periods, legal sanction for the more effective prosecution of illicit immigrants and provision to implement a national scheme of progressive Ceylonization.

A stricter control has been exercised during the year over the issue of Permanent Residence Permits. In the case of applications where the issue of a Permanent Residence Permit is discretionary, a large number of applicants declared that they desired a Permanent Residence Permit in order to enable them to reside in the Island for periods varying from ten to twenty years. It was obvious, therefore, that their applications for these permits were either not genuine or were based on a misunderstanding of the provision for the issue of Permanent Residence Permits. Such applicants have been advised to obtain Temporary Residence Permits.

Section 14 of the Immigrants and Emigrants Act confers an entitlement to a Temporary Residence Permit on any British subject who had been ordinarily resident in Ceylon during the years 1944 to 1949. Till March this year permits issued on the ground of residence were renewed automatically. In March, however, it was decided to discontinue automatic renewal of such permits and to consider all applications on discretionary grounds. The former policy would have been tantamount to the conversion of a temporary permit into a permanent one. Under the new system, it was possible to plan for the progressive Ceylonization of trade and employment, by permitting the residence of persons whose investments or services were beneficial

(Continued on page 2)



திருவிழா நாளாக.

சமஸ்திவாயவே ஞானமுத் தீவியும்
சமஸ்திவாயவே காணநிவிச்சையும்
சமஸ்திவாயவே காணநிவிச்சையும்
சமஸ்திவாயவே காணநிவிச்சையும்

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1955

Treasure These Thoughts

"The easiest path is to take the Name of God. Love Him and sing His sweet Name. You need not know anything more. You need not know any philosophy. Ever remembering Him in your mind and with His sweet Name on your tongue you can walk on the path blissfully"

HOPING AGAINST HOPE!

'We with the rest of the world, know that a nation's vision of peace cannot be attained through any race in armaments. The munitions of peace are justice, honesty, mutual understanding, respect for others'—these are a few of the chosen words that were uttered at the tenth anniversary meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations at San Francisco. And the distinguished speaker who gave expression to these great thoughts happens to be the leader of a nation that has taken a leading part in this race for supremacy in the production of nuclear weapons. If the representative of an Asiatic country had given utterance to such noble ideas the speech could not have been dismissed with a cynical laugh. The phraseology of President Eisenhower's appeal for 'dismantling the terrible apparatus of fear' is picturesque and the sentiment is stimulating. But what effect could a mere expression of idealistic theories produce if there did not appear even the semblance of the remotest chance of any of the Big Powers agreeing to ban the production of atomic weapons.

It cannot be denied that the U. N. O. has increased its membership from fifty to sixty while not a single member had withdrawn from it in disgust or frustration. Nor can it be gainsaid that the specialised agencies of this great organisation have contributed to the general wel-

fare of the world in the field of health, education and culture. The fact that this establishment has survived ten years of existence in an atmosphere of sharp tension and annoying uneasiness suggests that the U. N. O. can still gather sufficient strength of collective authority to make the world safe for mankind without the fear of war, declared or otherwise. The reported possibility of a Russian gesture to dissolve the Cominform on the eve of the departure of Premier Nehru to India after his 'peace pilgrimage' to the Communist Head Quarters emits a ray of hope. The forthcoming four power talks at Geneva may pave the way for a better understanding on the need for restriction of the production of armaments. However the Big Powers will have many mental reservations. The only statesman of international fame in whom the East and the West have deep faith is Premier Nehru. Cannot the Geneva Conference solicit the participation of Premier Nehru in an advisory capacity and help the U. N. evolve a fool-proof formula for dispelling fear and ensuring lasting peace among nations? But the U. N. O. should become a forum for all the world before it can endeavour to make its decisions effective. The admission of members to this organisation must not be made a question of political chess-play. Every nation must have a place in a supreme body that claims to speak on behalf of the people of the world. Let the eleventh year of the U. N. O. bring in all countries that have been hitherto refused admission and make the establishment an emblem of world solidarity in order to achieve its laudable purposes

NEW J. P. FETED

Mr. C. Arulambalam Proctor, Chairman of Kokkuvil Village Committee, on whom was conferred the title of J. P. recently was accorded a public reception at Kokkuvil on Sunday.

Mr. T. Muthusampillai, Crown Advocate and Manager of the Jaffna Hindu College and its affiliated schools presided.

Mr. M. Sri Kantha, G. A. Jaffna, Kathi M. M. Sultan, Senator S. R. Kanaganayakam, Mr. V. Kumarasamy M. P., Mr. C. Ponnambalam, former Mayor of Jaffna and Mr. S. H. Perinpanayakam Principal, Kokkuvil Hindu College were among those who paid tributes to

Reviewed News

THE BUBBLE BURSTS

Mr. I. M. R. A. Iriyagolle, M. P. for Dandegamuwa was expelled from the Government Party. Mr. R. G. Senanayake, immediately thereafter, quit the Government Party. The events are sensational in as much as this is the first time that the Governing group had taken serious notice of lapses of discipline of party members. The Premier takes affair, now a forgotten tit bit, was referred to in the course of the defence of Mr. Iriyagolle's activities only to be dismissed as if it had not happened at all.

R. G. RIDDLE IS SOLVED?

The expulsion of Mr. Iriyagolle and the consequent resignation of Mr. R. G. Senanayake from Government Party necessarily suggest that the R. G. riddle has now been solved and that no longer can R. G. appear on the U. N. P. platform and conduct the Opposition propaganda. Mr. Dudley Senanayake along with Mr. J. E. Amarantunga played a role that was suggestive of a disapproval of drastic action against the M. P. for Dandegamuwa.

ACCEPTANCE OF SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

The Opposition's objection to the acceptance of the speech from the Throne was in effect a concerted attack on the Premier. But the latter who braved Premiers at Bandung was not to be unnerved. Mr. B. H. Aluvihare M. P. for Matale contended that Sir John Kotelawala's foreign policy was such that it would bring this country into contempt. Mr. P. G. B. Keuneman charged the Premier with having attempted to sabotage the Bandung Conference by referring to Communist Colonialism. Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike put forward the view that Sir John was utterly unequal to the responsibility of rising to the occasion in international conferences. It was all along an attack on a personal note which was maintained by the Government spokesmen when meeting the criticism.

Mr. Arulambalam.

Mr. Arulambalam thanked the speakers for the felicitations offered to him.

Mr. E. Nadesan proposed a vote of thanks.

POLICY DECISION ON ISSUE OF T. R. P.

(Continued from page 1)

to the country and by denying residence to those whose activities were either prejudicial or not in the interests of Ceylonization. A draft scheme for the issue and renewal of Temporary Residence Permits has been prepared in consultation with the Ministries and departments chiefly concerned with the problems of trade, industry and employment. Pending the formulation and approval of such a scheme, the issue of Temporary Residence Permits was suspended. Issues at present are only made in the case of persons who apply for the first time for a residence permit by reason of their possessing the residential qualification prescribed in section 14 (3) (b), and in the case of persons who have large investments of capital in the country or whose services are considered essential by reason of their possessing highly specialized or technical qualifications.

In view of the former policy of renewing automatically permits issued on residential grounds, it had not been necessary to maintain a record of persons who had been issued permits on such grounds. Inasmuch as such persons were granted extensions automatically, no action was taken to require and ensure their departure from the Island if they overstayed the periods authorized by their respective permits. The expiry of permits has, however, now become relevant with the decision to grant extension only where a case exists on discretionary grounds. Particulars of permits issued and the respective dates of expiry of such permits are now being extracted by the Department from the application forms and permit registers. A card index of Temporary Residence Permit holders will be prepared thereafter and will supply the information that is necessary to ensure the regulation of temporary residence in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

In order to obviate all hardship which may be caused to applicants for permits by the delay in the disposal of their applications pending the formulation of the new

policy for the issue of such permits, arrangements have been made administratively to ensure for such persons the same travel and remittance facilities as they would enjoy if they held valid permits.

The number of Temporary Residence Permits issued in 1954 was 9,665 as compared with 19,921 in the previous year. This figure includes fresh issues as well as renewals of old issues. As was to be expected, the largest number was issued to Indians and Pakistanis, amounting to nearly 90 per cent.

Jaffna Mango Growers Association

District Mango Show

This show is now being organized and will be held on the 8th 9th and 10th of July at the Manipay Hindu College Carnival and Exhibition Grounds Jaffna. The Exhibits will consist of different varieties of mango grown within the district, ten in each variety, mango preserves, best graft grafted (a) by amateurs (b) professional men in trade. The president of the association is Gate Mudaliyar Poonambalam Secretary Treasurer: Mr. J. S. P. Ariaratnam of Co-operative Bank and Mr. M. R. P. Jebaratnam Asst. Agricultural Propaganda Organizer.

The Exhibits will be judged by experts from Peradeniya, the Revenue, Agricultural, Corporation, and Rural Officers and Organizations of Schools that are supporting this undertaking.

GOVT. TENDERS

DEPUTY FOOD CONTROLLER, JAFFNA.

Tenders for the transport, re-bagging etc. of foodstuffs at the Supply Station, Delft from October 1, 1955 to September 30, 1956 close with the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna on Tuesday, July 19, 1955.

2. Full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Deputy Food Controller, Kachcheri Jaffna, G. 9, 24-6.

ECLIPSE VIEW NOT SUCCESSFUL AS EXPECTED

Scientists Disappointed Everywhere Except At Sigiriya

The three Harvard University Scientists were the only research observers who were able to say 'satisfactory'. This was over the historic rock at Sigiriya.

At Hingurukgoda the story was different—sharp disappointment! Dr. A. W. Mailvaganam, Co-leader of the Ceylon—St. Andrew's—Potsdam team of scientists could not help expressing that the entire affair was an absolute washout.

But however, Mr. A. T. G. Birto, an amateur astronomer attached to no scientists' team, was able to have a good view of the eclipse from Kalkudah Bay.

At Polonnaruwa Professor C. J. Eliezer was also satisfied with the observation. At totality he was able to observe the miracle of Venus and the blue moon.

At Trincomalee and Colombo, clouds conspired to spoil the view.

[In the following article that is reproduced from the Madras Hindu, Mr. B. G. Narayan explains why scientists spend their time and energy on viewing eclipses from vantage points.]

It is a pertinent question for anyone to ask why scientists should take so much pains to organise eclipse expeditions, what information they are likely to get from the eclipse observations and of what practical use the information will be to humanity. At the outset it may be stated clearly that the information obtained is of great scientific importance and value just as every fundamental scientific discovery. It is left to the applied scientists of the future to put the information gathered to whatever practical use they can. Fundamental research and discovery always precede the application of discoveries for practical use.

1. Total eclipses contribute much knowledge concerning the nature of the external layers of the sun. The sun has an atmosphere just as the earth has, but it is not possible to know anything about this atmosphere outside eclipse conditions due to the brilliant sky-glare from its shining surface. The shining surface of the sun is known as the photosphere and above it is a layer stretching about 1,200 miles and is known as the reversing layer. This layer is cooler than the photosphere and therefore absorbs the radiation given out by the photosphere as evidenced by the dark-line spectrum showing Fraunhofer lines.

This is the spectrum usually obtained by passing sunlight through a spectroscope.

During a total solar eclipse as the moon covers the surface layers at the edge of the sun, the background of the brighter spectral lines is removed and for an instant the dark lines appear brilliant as they are by themselves also a mass of incandescent gas at a much higher temperature than what can be conceived of an earth. This split-second reversal of the dark line spectrum becoming a bright line spectrum gives the reversing layer its name. As the bright line spectrum flashes suddenly, it gets the name of "Flash spectrum".

There will be two flash spectra at the second and the third contacts of the total solar eclipse. Above the reversing layer up to a height of 5,000,10,000 miles extends the chromosphere where the density decreases with height. It is from the chromosphere that the prominences rise. One can actually describe chromosphere as a mass of little prominences. The spectrum of the chromosphere gives us information about the height and distribution of incandescent elements like hydrogen, calcium, helium, etc. We measure from their spectra the prominence gases rising as high as a

Astrological WEEKLY FORECASTS

'SRI PATHY'

FROM 26-6-55 TO 2-7-55

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

New ventures will bring in good results this week. Go ahead with your plans. Gains through lands and landed properties also shown. The last two days should be spent with care.

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

Do not rely on your friends very much this week. You will find it difficult to honour promises. Expenditure will be on the rise. Quarrels with relatives also shown.

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

Health will not be very satisfactory this week. Likelihood of fever or some other diseases. Eye troubles possible. You will be quick to lose your temper also.

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

Expenditure will be on the rise. Troubles in office shown. Ill health in the family circle will upset you much. Do not begin anything new.

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

Your friends will betray you this week. Do not rely much on their promises. Indications of minor accidents shown. You may fall out with some of your relatives.

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

You will be able to triumph over your enemies this week. You will regain what you have lost earlier. Financial luck and favours from friends and elder brothers promised.

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

Your father's relatives likely to cause you much anxieties this week. Financial conditions will not be satisfactory. Some new expenditure possible in the family circle. Avoid arguments with senior officers week end.

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

Health will continue to be a problem. Financial aspect will be satisfactory. Friends will be helpful. Some new ventures may tax you a lot.

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

Domestic harmony will be far away from you this week. Some bereavements in the family circle also shown. Financially a good week. You will be able to recover something that you have given up for lost.

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

Domestic upsets possible his week. Better to avoid arguments with married partners first two days of the week. Financially a good week. Social success also promised.

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

The first half of the week will not be very favourable for new undertakings. You may have to face some criticism. But you will come out triumphant in your deals. Week end promises some financial gains.

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

The first 3 days will be favourable for business deals. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday morning likely to land you in some difficulties. Week end turns favourable again.

million miles above the solar surface and also travelling at amazing speeds. Chromosphere is of peculiar interest because it forms a region midway between the ordinary solar atmosphere and the outer envelope of the corona.

2. The nature of the corona has been a mystery. It extends all around the sun and is so tenuous that comets have been through them and seen not to suffer any distortion. The form of the corona varies with the sunspot cycle of 11 years; when the spots are minimum equatorial streamers extend to several diameters of the sun to several million miles, whereas the maximum, the corona is essentially spherical.

The problems connected with the corona are (1) its structure as exhibited by streamers and arches, (2) the variation of its brightness with distance from the sun's limbs and

its dependence on the wave-length, (3) and the variation and polarization of light throughout the corona.

Such investigations will provide a clearer distinction between the two constituents of the corona, a highly rarified and electrified gas and a dust cloud. Most of the coronal light is nothing but scattered sunlight. The inner corona emits also an emission spectrum whose bright lines are produced by iron and nickel atoms which have lost most of their outer electrons. The spectroscope reveals numerous lines which could not be matched with those from any known terrestrial elements.

For years astronomers theorised about "coronium" a supposedly new element existing on the sun. There was a precedent for such a hypothesis. During the eclipse of 1868, helium had been discovered in such a manner by Jauseen

Palani Andava's Abesheka Panchamirtham

Cost of Prasadam including postage per box 4-12-0.

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Palani, South India.
(M. 62, 17 & 24)

and Lockyen and it was discovered 27 years later by Ramsay from gases extracted from radio-active ore. But as chemists filled in gap after gap in the periodic table of elements, the hope of finding coronium as a new substance faded. The correct interpretation of the bright spectral lines was given in 1942 by two Swedish physicists Edlen and Aliven. According to them, the coronal lines are produced as the result of forbidden atomic transitions. They arise from changes within the atom that are

(Continued on page 4)

A STUDY OF THE SVETASYATARA UPANISHAD

(By A Science Graduate)

(Continued from our issue of 17-6-55)

Sixth Adhyayam (Contd.)

The bondage mentioned in these Sruties does not refer to the pristine bondage of Anava Malam, but to the artificial bondage of Maya Malam, to the creation of bodies, organs, worlds and objects of enjoyment out of Maya their basic seed, the Eka Peejam of a previous Sruti, and to the bringing of the soul (which is already subject to the bondage of Anava Malam) under the influence of these products of Maya. This might look like adding dirt to dirt, but it is really an act of Grace of an All-benign Providence intended for the purification of the soul. Arulnandi Devar explains this most beautifully with an analogy in the following Siddhiyar verse:

எழும் உடல் கண்ணம் ஆதி இவை மலம், மலம் மலத்தால்
சுழுவுவன் என்ற சொன்ன காரணம் என்னை எனலில்,
செழு கவை அழுவை சாணி உவர் தெறிவித்து சுழுக்கை
முழுவுதும் சுழிப்பன். மனைய கொடு மலம் ஒழிப்பன் முன்னோன்

The created bodies, organs, &c, are material dirt (produced from Maya). If it be asked how it can be said that (one form of dirt is washed away by (the addition of another form of) dirt, (we reply: just as) one (a dhoby) washes away all the dirt adhering to soiled clothes by the addition of dung and an alkali (like soap or washing soda), so does the Ancient Lord remove (the bondage of) Anava Malam by the use of (the products of) Maya Malam.

The bondage (பந்தம்) mentioned in our Sruti then refers to creation. Existence (இயல்) includes both preservation (சாத்தல்) and immersion (மறைத்தல்), this latter being the work of Tirohana Sakti who acts as a sort of veil and makes the soul to enjoy and relish the fruits of its Karmam. Similarly liberation (மோக்ஷம்) includes Samharam or dissolution (அழித்தல்), the third of the Pancha Krityas and Anugraham (அனுஹிதம்) or the bestowal of Divine Grace, the fifth function of the Lord. All the five functions however are in reality acts of Grace as already explained.

The concluding words of our Sruti which read "Sam sara Moksha Stiti Bandha H-tu" may in the light of the forgoing explanation be freely rendered as meaning that God is the Author of the Pancha Krityas, creation, preservation, dissolution, immersion and salvation.

17. He is *Tanmaya* (தன்மயன், like Himself), deathless, the Lord of all, alwise, all-pervading, the Protector of the world, who rules this Universe eternally. There is no other author known capable of ruling over it.

God is like Himself, i. e., there is no other being in the world to which He can be compared, தன்சூருவமை இவ்வாதான், He is a unique Being, full of Himself or complete by Himself. Some scholars interpret the word *Tanmaya* as 'like the soul' and there are others who would render it as 'like the world'. But we consider our interpretation the best. An alternative explanation will be to say that the word *Tanmaya* (தன்மயன்) is a changed form of *Tanvaya* (தன்வயன் தன் வயத்தன்), the letter 'm' being substituted for the almost similarly sounding letter 'v', what we call *போலிவழுத்து* in Tamil. If so, the meaning will be that God is self-existent or independent, possessed of Swatantriam, சுவதந்திரத்தவம், the first of the eight Divine qualities referred to in our explanation of a previous Sruti.

18. He who created Brahma at first, He who gave him the Vedas, that God who shines as the enlightener of the soul, -to Him do I go for refuge, longing for emancipation,

19. He who is bodiless, actionless, tranquil, sinless, taintless, the highest bridge to the attainment of Siva-hood (Amritatvam deathlessness), shining like the flame in burning fuel. - (to Him do I go for refuge, longing for emancipation).

These two verses conclude with the same predicate. The distressed soul seeks refuge in the Lord. In Thiruvach kam we read:

போழிசின்ற துன்பப் புயல் வெள்ளத்தில் சிங்கழற் புணைகொண்டு
இழிசின்ற அன்பர் வறினார்வான், யான்
அழிசின்றான், உடையாய், அடியேன் உன் அடைதலமே

Thy devotees sinking in the stormy waters of boundless suffering have ascended to heaven

MAHA KUMBABISHEKAM AT CHIDAMBARAM

After 63 years, the Nadesar Temple at Chidambaram is being renovated. This will be followed on 7th July by Maha Kumbabishekam, a religious ceremony of great significance. Large numbers of Hindu devotees from all over India and Malaya are expected to visit Chidambaram on this occasion.

2 Devotees from Jaffna and other parts of Ceylon who wish to visit Chidambaram about this time are reminded of the various requirements in connection with their travelling and are advised to make immediate arrangements for obtaining the necessary documents.

- Steps may be taken to obtain an Emergency Pass-port, if one has not been obtained already
- This Pass-port must be forwarded to the Indian High Commissioner in Colombo with an application for a Visa, Postal Orders to the value of Rs. 2/50 have to be attached to it.
- For Vaccination and inoculation the M. O. H. of the area should be contacted and a certificate to that effect obtained on payment of a fee of Rs. 3/-
- One could normally take currency to the value of Rs. 50/- only; but, for any reasons if one wishes to take more, application should be made in time to obtain the necessary permits from the Exchange Controller
- those who intend to travel by plane are advised to reserve their seats early at the Air Ceylon Office.

4. The Madam of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabai at Ma'aikattitheru can accommodate about 2 families or 8 persons, the most. As a big rush of devotees is likely, accommodation at Madams and Hostels must be arranged for in time.

Mr. S. Ponnusamy is in charge of the Naval School at Chidambaram. The use of the school premises for the Jaffna Pilgrims may be arranged with him through the Sabai.

He may therefore be contacted direct or through this Sabai.

6. The Manager "Hindu Organ" is taking steps to stock

- Application forms for Visa
- " " Exchange Control permits for supply to those who apply for same.

7. Any further information may be obtained from this Sabai.

A. Thanabalasingam

Hony. Secretary
Saiva Paripalana Sabai

holding on to the raft of Thy Feet. I too Thy slave am drowning, my Lord, Wilt Thou give me shelter?

God created Brahma at the commencement of creation and revealed the Vedas to him. This is one of the oft-quoted Sruti authorities relied on for the popular belief that the Vedas form true Revelation, the Word of God, a belief given expression to by practically every one of our great saints. The idea permeates each and every one of the twelve volumes of Saiva sacred books (பன்னிருதிரமுறைகள்) and the Siddhanta Shastras in Tamil.

We have already learnt that God is the Lord of all qualities (Gunesan), that He is possessed of (Divine) qualities and at the same time that He is Nirgunan, devoid of (material) qualities. A number of other qualities, some positive and others negative, are enumerated here. God is Nishkala, devoid of (material bodies), Nishkriya, actionless or rather not performing actions with the aid of material organs like the soul or, it may be, His actions bear no fruit for Him to eat. He is tranquil unlike the soul which is perplexed. He is sinless. He is Niranjana, pure. Anjanam, as we said when studying another Sruti, is another name for Anava Malam, so that Niranjana indicates that God is not subject to his pristine impurity as the soul is.

(To be continued)

Eclipse View.....

(Continued from page 3)

contrary to rules for the production of normal lines. Under laboratory conditions these forbidden lines are seen as extremely faint but by special experimental techniques the normal lines may be suppressed and the forbidden lines stand out.

The atoms responsible for coronal radiation have had many outer electrons torn away. The substance identified is iron with 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 electrons torn away. Similar emissions from calcium and nickel also appear. This discovery has led to an unbelievable conclusion thus. The temperature of the photosphere is said to be at 6000 K (Kelvin's scale). The spectrum of the prominences indicates a temperature of 25,000 K. The stripping of atoms in the coronal region indicates a minimum temperature of 500,000 K and some estimates are higher of the order of 10,000,000 K or even higher. How these high temperatures are attained in the corona is a subject of speculation.

There is a further implication from the new knowledge of solar atmosphere. It can no longer be assumed as it was hitherto that solar radiation has a quality similar to that of a black body heated to 6,000 K. In addition, we must have quantities of radiation in the far ultra-violet and even in the region of soft X-rays. These short wave radiations must enter the atmosphere where they cause the Aurora Borealis and produce the ionosphere, a high electrified layer which is responsible for long-distance radio transmissions. The atmosphere of the earth so completely absorbs these wave lengths that none of the energy reaches the surface. We can learn of the existence of radiation only from a study of the flash and coronal spectra and from evaluation of the effects in the earth's atmosphere. Variability of the earth's magnetic field is an associated phenomenon. When, during eclipses, different parts of the corona are successively covered up by the moon noticeable changes must be expected in the constitution of the ionosphere affecting indirectly propagation. For this reason radio scientists collaborate to observe the changes in the behaviour of the ionosphere with proper astronomers at the time of the solar eclipse.

Do-It-Yourself Movement To Build Democracy

(Continued from page 1)

tion most of the world's people can count on at all for their security is the family. The indifference of families to the plight of their neighbours is appalling. In these circumstances are parents bound to have a felt need, as the Chinese proverb says, for many sons, because then there is a chance that one at least will be good enough to care for his parents in their old age? Is it any wonder, then, that population statistics reveal an "explosion" of human reproduction. How can we expect parents to develop a felt need for moderation in the size of their families until and unless institutions like the neighbourhood are strengthened to provide security for the individual?

In India they have a good slogan: The Right to Live the Right to Work; and the Right to Receive the value of One's Work. They have been seeking practical ways to make real these Rights, even for the lowliest of their landless unemployed.

In India they also have some people who refuse to take it for granted that money is necessarily the ultimate, perfect invention for organizing the practical work of producing goods and services to meet human needs. They figure that people are a more potent resource than money. So perhaps the kind of neighbourhood trading club and will find a more understanding and interested audience there than in the writer's homeland. Yet even here the experience with neighbourhood baby-tending clubs and with the do-it-yourself movement (in which people are both making their money go further and also finding quiet but deep satisfactions) suggests the time may be arriving when West as well as East may be interested in paying increased attention to ideas like this.

--Harijan

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ORDER NISI DECLARING WILL PROVED &c

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 47

Sethupillai widow of Kanapathy Murugesu of Karainagar West

Vs Petitioner

1. Leelavathy daughter of Nallathamby
2. Nallathamby Sathasivam
3. Somanathar Thambiah
4. Ampalavanar Thambipillai and wife
5. Ponau and
6. Valliammai widow of Somanathar all of do

Respondents

In the matter of the Estate of the late Meenachy wife of Somanathar Nallathamby of Karainagar West

Deceased

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 26th day of May 1955 in the presence of Mr. K. Arumugam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 26th May, 1955, having been read.

It is further declared that the said 3rd respondent, be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minors 1st and 2nd respondents and that the said Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and the same issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 1st day of July 1955 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the 3rd 4th & 5th Respondents do produce the minors in Court on or before that date.

This 26th May 1955

Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge, Jaffna (O 25, 24 & 1)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 48

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Ponnammal wife of K. Shanmuganathan of Inuvil.

Deceased

Kathirgamar Shanmuganathan of Inuvil

Petitioner

Vs

1. Sri Rangnan

2. Sri Ranjithan
3. Sri Raveenthiran all sons of K. Shanmuganathan, minors appearing by their proposed Guardian ad-litem
4. Subramaniam Kulasingham all of Inuvil

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 30th day of May 1955 in the presence of Mr. V. Venasithamby, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered and declared that the said 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the 1st to 3rd Respondents who are minors and that the said Kathirgamar Shanmuganathan the Petitioner is entitled to have Letters of Administration and that the same be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or others interested shall on or before the 8th day of July 1955 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Jaffna this 30th day of May 1955.

Sgd P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd. V Venasithamby Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 29, 25 & 1)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 45

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Ledchumippillai wife of Muttu Chinniah of Kerudavil.

Deceased

Muttu Chinniah of Kerudavil.

Vs, Petitioner

- | | | |
|--------|---|--|
| Minors | { | 1. Sivapackiam daughter of Muttu Chinniah, |
| | | 2. Chinniah Thavarajah |
| | | 3. Gannamalar daughter of Chinniah |
| | | 4. Chinniah Nesarajah |
| | | 5. Nitchinger Kandasamy all of Kerudavil |

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esq. District Judge, Jaffna, on the 6th day of June 1955 in the presence of Mr. S. Ponnudurai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the 5th respondent be and is hereby appointed guardian ad-litem over the minors the 1st 2nd 3rd and 4th respondents also named for the purpose of watching their interest in this testamentary proceedings unless the respondents appear and shew cause to the contrary.

on or before the 11th day of July 1955.

It is hereby ordered that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to take out letters of administration to the estate of his late wife Ledchumippillai and that letters of administration be issued to him accordingly as husband of the said deceased unless the respondents appear and shew cause to the contrary on or before the 11th day of July 1955.

And it is hereby further ordered that the 5th respondent do produce the 1st to 4th respondents in this court on the said date.

This 6th day of June, 1955

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge

Drawn by S. Ponnudurai Proctor for Petitioner (O 23 17 & 24)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 52

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Meenachy wife of S. Nallathamby of Karainagar West.

Deceased

Ampalavanar Thambipillai of Karainagar West.

Petitioner.

Vs

- | | | |
|-------|---|--|
| Minor | { | 1. Leelavathy daughter of Nallathamby |
| | | 2. Nallathamby Sathasivam both of Karainagar West appearing by their guardian ad-litem the 3rd respondent. |
| | | 3. Sethupillai widow of Murugar of Karainagar West. |

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 6th day of June 1955 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Rudrasingham, Proctor for the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 6th day of June 1955 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd respondents for the purpose of this case and that the petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to have letters of administration and the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 11th day of July 1955 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

And it is further ordered

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MANNAR

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 825

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of Lydia widow of Darius late of Pettah Mannar.

Deceased

Stanley Darius of Pettah, Mannar, presenty of Ceylon Theatres Colombe

Petitioner

Vs

1. Evelyn Beatrice wife of Sunderam of Kankesanthurai,
2. Mabel Magdaline wife of B. E. J. Ondatjie of the Town Council office Vavuniya,
3. Nancy wife of Rasayanayagam of 30, Nimal Road, Bambalapitiya,
4. Danzil Darius of the Dental Institute, Ward Place, Colombe,
5. Anne Pricilla wife of B. J. Meler of Maharagama,
6. Judith Darius of 30, Nimal Road, Bambalapitiya,
7. Sarojini Darius of 30, Nimal Road, Bambalapitiya.

Respondents

This matter of the petition of Stanley Darius praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Lydia widow of Darius coming on for disposal before K. Jayakody, Esquire, Addl District Judge of Mannar, on the 2nd day of March 1955 in the presence of Mr. V. Albert Alegaon, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 2nd day of March 1955 having been read. It is declared that the petitioner is one of the heirs of the said Intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 5th day of May 1955 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 5th day of March 1955

K. Jayakody

Addl District Judge

Time to show cause extended to 28th of June 1955,

K. J. A. D. J.

(O. 27, 24 & 1)

That the petitioner do produce the said minors in Court on the said date.

This 6th day of June, 1955

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah.

District Judge.

Drawn by

Sgd. V. K. Rudrasingham, Proctor for Petitioner.

O. 29, 24, 1-7

THE PARAMOUNT PEACE MAKING BODY

Review of UN Achievements

The Charter of the United Nations, signed in San Francisco on June 26, 1945, expresses these major purposes in its preamble: "To save succeeding generations from the scourge of war," and "to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom."

In the decade that has just gone by, the United Nations has had an impact on millions of lives. It has arrested four wars—on the borders of Greece, in Kashmir, in Palestine and in Indonesia. It has taken heroic action in Korea—an unprecedented move in the history of nations to unite to halt aggression. It has removed foreign troops from Syria, Lebanon, Burma and Iran, and it helped break the deadlock of the Berlin blockade.

It is within the UN that the first steps were taken to convert atomic energy for war to atomic energy for peace.

In these ten years, 600 million people have gained political independence.

The UN, which counted 50 members at its inception, has expanded to include a total of 60 members.

The dignity of the human person and the equality of rights among men are paramount tenets of the UN. It is in this spirit that, in 1948, the organization adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and extended its application to "all peoples and all nations". Under this authority the UN has exposed Communist atrocities in Korea and the appalling facts on slave labor in the Soviet orbit.

The organization has suffered setbacks as well as successes. Korea is not

yet unified and tensions still surround the Kashmir and Arab Israeli problems. But while the United Nations has imperfections, most observers agree with President Eisenhower's assertion that it represents "man's best hope of substituting the conference table for the battlefield."

To meet new, unforeseen developments, the UN, itself has evolved and has created significant changes within its own structure.

Stymied in the Security Council by the ever-recurring Soviet veto, which has now been cast some 60 times, the United Nations has converted the General Assembly into its paramount peace-making body.

Had the Soviet Union been present to cast a veto in the Security Council when the Republic of Korea was invaded, action against aggression would have been paralysed. With this realization, UN members adopted a "Uniting for peace" resolution introduced by the United States. This provides that the General Assembly can be called into special session in 24 hours. The emergency meeting can be called by any seven members of the security Council or by a majority of member nations when they decide that the Security Council has failed to exercise its peace-keeping responsibilities.

The provision eliminates the prior rule for a fifteen day waiting period. It also sets up a Peace Observation Commission which can be sent on call to any troubled spot of the world. And a Collective Measures Committee to plan measures of readiness against aggression.

Monarchy Or Republic

(Continued from page 1)

Ministry is able to exercise under its name through honours and titles. Even in England honours have often been conferred on the undeserving. In the days of Lloyd George honours were freely sold for contributions to party funds. The thing became such a scandal that a Royal Commission was appointed to report on the matter. In bureaucratic India honours were conferred on sycophants for betrayal of the country's cause. Mr. Nehru became so convinced of the corrupting influence of honours that during the interim Government and the days before the republic was proclaimed he decided not to recommend any person for Royal honours. Republican India awards honours not for distinguished public servants or ministers or even business and industrial magnates, but for distinction in letters, science and heroic sacrifice. U. N. P. will have no objection to a republican constitution provided it can have imperial honours. For these honours form such an important part of ministerial patronage that some persons get knighted more than once and others receive honours several times passing through all the gradations from Mubandiam to O. B. E. Apart from the sycophancy and corruption honours encourage, their demoralising effect on the public taste and sense of values is even more glaring. There is no reason why Ceylon should not follow the example of India and Pakistan and adopt a republican constitution.

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testamentary Jurisdiction No 51

Ponniab Velupillai of Karainagar East Petitioner Vs

1. Ponniab Mailvaganam and 2. Ponniab Arumugam of Karainagar East Respondents

In the matter of the Estate of the late Karand Velupillai deceased of Karainagar East

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of June 1955 in the presence of Mr. K. Arumugam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 5th May 1955 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as one of his sons and one of his heirs and the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 11th day of July 1955 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 6th day of June 1955 Sgd. A. E. R. Corea District Judge 16 6 55

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Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 536 T

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Arunachalam Vadivelu of Point Pedro. Deceased.

Thaiyaimuttu widow of Arunachalam Vadivelu of Point Pedro Petitioner.

- 1. Thavamani daughter of Vadivelu
- 2. Nageswari daughter of Vadivelu
- 3. Indira daughter of Vadivelu
- 4. Vadivelu Ganesalingam
- 5. Sinnatamby Mailvaganam all of Point Pedro Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Thambudurai, Esquire Acting District Judge, Point Pedro on the 9th

day of June 1955 in the presence of Mr. S. Nagalingamudaly, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 18th day of November 1954 and 7th day of October 1954 having been read.

It is ordered that the 5th respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1-4 respondents, that the Petitioner as widow of the deceased be declared entitled to obtain Letters of Administration and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly, unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 14th day of July 1955 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 9th day of June 1955. Sgd. S. Thambudurai Actg. District Judge.

Drawn by Sgd. S. Nagalingamudaly Proctor for Petitioner. (O. 24, 24 & 1.)

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