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BEACON LIGHTS IN THE MARCH OF TIME

'Expansion Of The Heart Is Life'

LONG long ago, when there were no historians to prepare a regular history of India, it was a country studded with a number of small kingdoms. One of such kingdoms had a king, who was blessed with four sons in his old age. When the eldest reached the proper age, the king arranged for his coronation. The whole country was well decorated with festoons and flowers. All were eagerly waiting for the crowning of their beloved prince. When the arrangements were nearly complete, suddenly the prince was called by the king and informed that the coronation would not take place. He was asked to go to live in the forest for fourteen years, while his younger brother occupied the throne. What a shocking news! To be banished from the royal city full of friends and admirers and sent to the terrible jungle infested with wild beasts! To exchange the delicious dishes of the royal household for roots and other forest-fare! But the prince received the orders of his father calmly. No disappointment crossed his face. No sign of anger or hate marred his charming features. Absolutely unaffected by the way in which fortune played with him, the young prince went to the forest along with his beloved wife and a brother, spent there fourteen long years and returned to his country. He ruled the country in such a way that the people had no wants, and no fears. The peace and prosperity that was seen during that period, became the ideal condition of a state. This noble prince Rama showed in himself the qualities of an ideal son, the ideal brother, the ideal husband and the ideal king. People began to think of him with admiration and found divinity in him.

Some centuries later, when India was still divided into petty states ruled by jealous kings, who waged wars against their own kinsmen, we read about another prince. His strange life-history full of interesting anecdotes becomes a marvellous book. Extremely handsome, highly intelligent, wonderfully courageous that he was a large number of admirers and followers from all sections of society gathered round him. He also had all powers to establish a great empire. But instead of becoming a king himself, he made kings of others. He felt a life spent for the happiness of others, was better than the one with a selfish motive. He loved the simple folk rather than the proud kings. He showed how a happy life can be lived by a detached view of things. The philosophy of life which he followed, he put it in the 'Song Celestial' the grand Bhagavat Gita. This beautiful poem is read in many languages throughout the world and its author Krishna

is worshipped as an incarnation of God.

Conduct in Life

These two personalities may appear as legendary, since they take us back to thousands of years and so we shall take up a person of much later date. This one also was a prince, but completely different one. Born as the one son of his affectionate father, he had all the blessings the world can give. But they all failed to solve the problem of relieving the misery of people in the world and this noble prince thought he must find a way out of this. So, on a blessed day he slipped away from his royal home, renouncing all pleasures. He struggled hard and at last got the key to his problem and became the Enlightened One—The Buddha. He began to preach his ideas, which were well received like the showers in a country suffering from drought. The

Srimath Swami
Ritajananda

In The Vaidyeshwaran

ideas of love and sympathy were not new, but when they came from this inspired person, who separated the essentials from non-essentials and emphasised proper conduct in general life they went directly to the hearts of people. He became the beloved master to thousands of his followers and many more got their lives completely transformed by his association. What a towering personality! This prince could have lived and died like a ruler of a small state or perhaps as an emperor, he could have conquered vast territories with much bloodshed, to die like so many monarchs, who left no grand marks in the sands of time. But he chose a different road. He has established a kingdom with out political borders. It has its territories scattered in the hearts of millions of people throughout the world.

All-Embracing Love

But great men need not have always a royal birth. Even humbler surroundings can have the good fortune of associating with such people. A diamond is the same, even if it is found in a dirty place. It is recorded in history, nearly two thousand years ago, a carpenter had a son. But what a soft heart the child had, although it was surrounded by hard wood! When the child grew up into a man, his heart would bleed for the suffering humanity. He would rush to nurse the sick and heal the ailing. His righteous indignation would make him face all

World-Wide Homage To Patel

Prasad: No fire on earth can consume his fame.

Nehru: Builder of New India

C. R.: What inspiration, courage, confidence incarnate, Vallabhai was.

Pethic-Lawrence: Very high opinion of his integrity and force of character.

Attlee: His name will be a permanent place in the annals of India.

Trygve Lie: The U. N. has lost a powerful friend.

M. R. Jayakar: A reticent iron-minded nation-builder, the poise of Delhi Cabinet.

K. M. Munshi: The greatest pillar of our strength and stability.

Acharya Kripalani: A great and indomitable fighter and consummate organiser.

Liaquat Ali Khan: A great organiser and administrator.

Maulana Azad: His magnetism drew all freedom lovers towards him.

Asaf Ali: His sense of duty was matched only by his adamant faith in the ultimate triumph of the right cause.

J. Daulatram: A masterful mind.

J. P. Narain: His mellowed wisdom, great courage, and firmness were direly needed.

Sir C. P. R.: Rugged individualism and grim tenacity of will and strength of purpose were his main characteristics.

Tandon: Heaviest blow since the departure of Mahatmaji.

loped right at the spot in a few hours. To popularise the Mass Chest Radiographic Unit in the preliminary stages, a free service to any industry has been proposed.

Orient Illustrated Weekly

Homage To Sri Aurobindo

The "Mother" gave her blessings on Dec 12 for the first time after the passing away of Sri Aurobindo a week ago—to 800 ashram members and nearly 200 visitors from outside.

The function took place in the room in which Sri Aurobindo was residing for the last 24 years. All things used by the saint were kept spread against the background of a full size picture of Sri Aurobindo lying-in-state kept behind his bed.

The blessing of the Mother was in the form of a picture of the master and a leaflet containing the following prayer to Sri Aurobindo:

"To thee who has been the material envelop of our master,

"To thee our infinite gratitude.

"Before thee who hast done so much for us,

"Who hast so much worked; struggled, suffered, endured,

Before thee who hast willed all, prepared, achieved all forms for us,

"Before thee we bow down and implore that we shall never forget, even for a moment,

"All we owe to thee".

Mobile X-Ray Unit For T. B. Detection

The problem of chest diseases among the three million and odd industrial workers in India engaged the serious attention of the Indian Council of Medicine Research as early as 1946, and the Council approached the Government of India to finance the scheme of Mobile Chest Radiographic units which would go a long way to help detecting chest diseases. The first modern unit ordered from America and assembled at Delhi, has since been purchased and made over to the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta. This air-conditioned Radiographic unit mounted in a van with a self-contained petrol generator can be moved from place to place in that X-Ray pictures can taken even in far off places which have no electricity.

Two to three hundred pictures can be taken and deve-

KALA-TIME

STUDY OF A PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEM

TO the question What is the Time? there is always an answer but to the question What is time? no answer is available, although everything in the world functions in Time and Space. To understand what time is we have to find out how man began to appreciate time from the early stages of his evolution. Man in common with the other animals and birds etc. appreciated light and darkness caused by day and night. During day time he saw a blazing Ball of Fire in the Heavens, the Sun, which gave him heat and light and travelled from one direction in the morning through the midheaven to the opposite side to disappear later. The night succeeded the day and the day succeeded the night. This periodicity made him anticipate day and night alternately and made him conscious of a sense of time. Similarly he saw a luminous object in the heavens at night which, beginning as a slender streak after sunset, grew daily in size till it became a big full circular object shedding a cool and pleasant light and rising in the same place where the sun used to rise and setting on the opposite direction. The moon also began to rise later daily but grew smaller in size to fade away altogether.

Sense of Time

The periodic appearances of these phenomena gave man the sense of time and made him curious to observe the different objects in the Heavens and see the wonderful order in which every object moved so that he could anticipate their movements beforehand and thus learn about time though in a rough way. The more man studied about the objects in the heavens the more he advanced in his knowledge of his surroundings. Thus did man learn to appreciate time and got initiated into the mysteries of the universe, but it was not till he had cultivated his spirit of inquiry and observation that he made any visible progress. Thus he learnt that the sun rises regularly in the east and sets in the west and so does the moon with variations. Later he observed the rising and setting in east and west does not take place at the exact spot on each day and this too varies. So also the shadow of himself and of objects were longer at different times and

different days and shorter at others. Also that the air was cool or even cold, when the nights are longer, and warmer when the days are longer, that trees shed their leaves and later new shoots sprout, followed by flowers and fruits. Thus did he learn the four seasons Winter, Spring, Summer and Autumn one following the other in long but regular intervals and became conscious of a year. The periodicity of the seasons made the ancient Indians to appreciate the rhythm of the occurrence of the seasons, Rithu, of which there were six, each of two months, durations, for the whole year. Thus gradually man's knowledge of time and space grew till now he has a more elaborate idea of these.

The present knowledge embraces a vast field of learning and may be stated shortly thus—The sun came into existence in space at a definite period of time. From the sun came the planets of which our earth is one. The moon came out of the earth and goes round the earth, which in turn goes round the sun, just as the other planets are doing each in its own orbit. The earth rotates on its own axis in one day, the moon goes round the earth in one month and the earth goes round the sun in one year and the other planets take their own time. In the north pole there is only one night and one day each equal to each of our six months and one full day equal to our one year.

The Heavenly Cross

Thus it is said that one day of the Gods is equal to one year of the humans, so that the day of the Gods begins on 22nd March when the sun enters the northern hemisphere, the midday is reached on 22nd June when the sun is in the northernmost point in the heavens and the night of the Gods begin on 22nd September when the sun crosses the equator to enter the southern hemisphere, the midday is reached on 22nd December when the sun is in the southernmost point in the heavens and the night of the Gods begin on 22nd March when the sun enters the northern hemisphere, the midday is reached on 22nd June when the sun is in the northernmost point in the heavens and the night of the Gods begin on 22nd September when the sun crosses the equator to enter the southern hemisphere, the midday is reached on 22nd December when the sun is in the southernmost point in the heavens and the night of the Gods begin on 22nd March when the sun enters the northern hemisphere. (Bright Half) and the other half Krishna Paksha (Dark Half) when the sun was in the Southern hemisphere.

(Continued on page 2)

(Continued on page 3)



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1950

Treasure These Thoughts

'To realise oneself as the Self of the Universe is the means of getting rid of bondage. There is nothing higher than the identity of oneself with the whole universe. One realises this State by excluding the objective world through steadfastness in the eternal Atman.'

—SRI SHANKARACHARYA

DISCHARGED PRISONERS

THE AIM AND OBJECT OF the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Association is the rehabilitation of prisoners after their release. Both State and Society have certain obligations to fulfil in reference to them (the discharged prisoners). Mr. Justice E. F. N. Gratien, while speaking at the annual general meeting of the Association, said that "the grave danger to society from the problem of the unemployed discharged prisoner is not sufficiently realised in this country. One cannot dam the stream of recidivism; the time will come when it would overflow its banks and submerge us all. There is only one sensible solution and that is to watch for the potential stream as it trickles through the prison gates and from there divert its course to more profitable fields—the fields of healthy employment and of self-respect. The alternative is to permit the Island to develop gradually and almost imperceptibly into a nation of criminals. It is to avoid this hideous tragedy that the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Association has been established."

When one examines the work done by the Association during the course of last year one would find that the work has not been quite satisfactory. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was contributed by Government while private donations amounted to Rs. 514; and the number of prisoners discharged during the year was 15,567. It is needless to state that with the amount of money which was available no tangible help could have been rendered. The different sub-committees at the different centres have been greatly handicapped for want of funds. At Jaffna, the relief granted almost amounted to a farce; the sub-committee was compelled to award in many instances amounts varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 to each discharged prisoner. It will be impossible to do justice to the object of the Association with Rs. 10,000 in hand and over 15,000 prisoners calling for assistance. Government has increased the grant to Rs. 30,000 for 1951 and the vote will work roughly at Rs. 2 per head. The Association cannot do any useful

work without a minimum of about Rs. 100,000, although the chief speaker at the annual general meeting was modest enough to fix the limit at Rs. 50,000.

Voluntary workers, more than funds, are required to make the work of the Association a success. Where the Association gives aid to an ex-convict in a sum of about Rs. 300 or 500 to enable him to purchase a cart and bulls or other equipment necessary for his vocation it is essential that some one should see that the money so given is not mis-used. Helpers can be of great assistance. Members of sub-committees must be able to enlist an army of voluntary workers.

Government still refuses to employ discharged prisoners. The policy can be defended to some extent, but ways and means can be devised by the State to overcome the difficulty. Australia started as a settlement of British convicts, most of whom have helped in the building up of that country into a self-governing Government Dominion can open a colony for ex-convicts; land can be allotted to them under agricultural schemes and the experiment may prove successful. It is to be hoped that both State and Society will not fail in their duty to the discharged prisoner.

THE POWER THAT WAS PATEL

The fervent call of India in thralldom was that she expected every man to do his duty. The entire country rose to a man in the discharge of a sacred obligation. The demand was thus met, but in varying degrees of fullness. It was, however, left only to a chosen coterie of the finest flower of Indian man-power to undertake and discharge the onerous responsibility lock, stock and barrel. To this glorious group belonged Sardar Vallabhai Patel. True it was that the Father of the Nation discovered the modern builder of mighty Bharat at Bardoli. Then only a brilliant lawyer, Patel was tested in the crucible of conscientious service by his master and proclaimed a Sardar. This enabled the Hero of Bardoli to be enlisted in the highest ranks of the non-violent militia that fought the glorious battle of Indian Independence and won a phenomenal and decisive victory for the land of Satyagraha.

The real worth of this indomitable fighter was known only when the fruits of peace were consolidated and piecemeal India came to be knit into a powerful whole. Appearing in the arduous role of an architect of a resurrected nation, Patel showed masterly resourcefulness with a grit and determination that earned him lasting fame. The noble work of national reconstruction begun by the Master had been almost completed by the silent strong man and well might he be called the Bismarck of Bharat. We join with the rest of the world in paying our homage to a great statesman and an eminent nation builder.

PATEL THE NATION-BUILDER

The Peasant - Patriot Who Unified India

(By K. R.)

The Nehru Government will find it a tough problem to fill in the void created by the demise of Sardar Vallabhai Patel India's Deputy Premier.

Sardar Patel was not such an all-too-popular nation's idol as some other Congress leaders—he had neither the universal appeal of Mahatma Gandhi, nor the box-office attraction of Pandit Nehru. But it should be noted that he never courted nor cared for any cheap popularity. He scrupulously shunned the spotlight and in fact he even resented it. He always believed in acting according to the dictates of his conscience. He was a man of few words. The world knew him as one of the organisers and leaders of the freedom struggle and the ablest and most trusted lieutenant of Gandhi.

The Iron Man

The Sardar was a man of iron will and determination. He had immense courage in him. He was the master of a method all his own. He had principles and the integrity to do a thing fairly and squarely. The Sardar always took great pride in describing himself as a simple peasant. India will forever remember what the Sardar has done for her. Sacrificing a lucrative practice at the Bar, he joined the Gandhian army. Like his brother Vitthalbhai, he too was built for politics. His leadership of the Bardoli Satyagraha, his organisation of Congress work in Gujarat his explicit obedience (in the name of discipline) to Gandhiji even where his own opinions varied from the Mahatmas were all admirable qualities in this great son of India.

The Great Organiser

He had an inborn genius for organisation and leadership. He skilfully organised the relief measures during the Gujarat floods in the early 30s. He personally supervised the task of clearing the debris and making the place habitable. Though the then Government of Bombay offered free gifts, the destitutes relying on the Sardar and themselves refused to accept such offers of charity from an alien government. He made the people feel cheerful in no time and infused in them the spirit of self-respect and self-reliance.

As a member of the Central Government, his greatest achievement was the integration of the Indian States. It was entirely due to him that the States did not become so many Ulsters in the Indian body-politic. He knew that the States were political anachronisms and therefore must be liquidated. Hence he moved down with a relentless thoroughness all those who stood in his path—he did not mind whether it was the

mighty Nizam or the Nawab of Junagadh—for his dictum was that the end justifies the means. In this policy of integration, the Sardar has been compared with Bismarck.

The Unique Unifier

"Bismarck's supreme work was the unification of the petty principalities of Germany into one strong modern State.....so long as the third party, Austria was the leader of the German principalities this was impossible, but on the defeat and removal of Austria from the picture, the process of unification of the small German principalities was hastened and achieved by the astute diplomacy of Bismarck. Similarly the removal of the British suzerainty had left the way clear for the unification or absorption of the smaller States into the Indian Union. Patel's greatest achievement lies not merely in that he has succeeded where all others had previously failed but that he had effected the unification of the States with such little use of force and far more quickly and unostentatiously than Bismarck in Germany" (Swatantra 6th March 1948).

The Realist

A sense of acute realism and a vision of the future helped the Sardar all throughout his life. If he had his way he would have solved the Pakistan riddle in the same way as he cut through the Gordian knot of Hyderabad. He was the most hated man in Pakistan. He was often blamed for the anti-Muslim attitude of some people. There had been several occasions when the Sardar opposed Mr. Jinnah and on every occasion he came out with flying colours.

Critics of the Sardar, usually harp on the Nehru-Patel differences. But the following words of a journalist, sums up for us the whole thing. "Two men of the highest calibre and yet of the most contrary temperament and outlook—one fond of social graces, fascinated with different values, the other old, mysteriously silent, his feet firmly planted on earth—both are gathered in an unbreakable bond of mutual understanding."

Pandit Nehru has himself testified to these words "We have co-operated together for a quarter of a century or more in great undertakings. We have been sharers in joy and sorrow alike. May I pay my tribute of respect and admiration to Sardar Patel not only for his life-long long service to the nation but also for the great work he has done since he and I have functioned together in the Government of India."

Duty Was His Watch-Word

Sardar Patel had supreme control over his emotions. It is said of him that once

ATOMIC POWER AS CREATIVE FORCE

Research To Aid Progress Of Humanity

"India is going to play an important role in the history of the world. She has already become a great power in the councils of the world. She is guided by one of the great men of our times and has become a great power in her own right", observed Professor P. M. S. Blackett, the noted foreign scientist and Nobel Prize winner, speaking at a reception given by the Indian Council of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research at the old Yacht Club in Bombay.

The reception was in honour of the visiting scientists attending the International Conference on Elementary Particles. Mr. Blackett said that he had been eager to visit this fertile land and added that a conference on elementary particles would appear to non-scientists as a useless one, but "pure science is so closely linked up with applied science, which with its various discoveries helps the progress and happiness of humanity."

Mr. B. G. Kher Chief Minister of Bombay welcoming the guests said "To-day there are dark clouds on the horizon. It is, I believe the prayer of every peace-loving person that these clouds should be dissipated and that science and particularly atomic power should triumph as a creative force and not as a destructive one."

To Unravel Mysteries of Nature

Mr. Kher said that he had no doubt that the delibera-

while arguing a case, a telegram was handed over to him. He read it, laid it by, and continued with the conduct of the case. It was later learnt that the telegram had conveyed the sad news of the passing of his beloved wife. Sardar Patel knew that duty must not stand in the path of domestic grief.

Patel was a master of 'mass-psychology'.

"Shrewd quiet in planning, Vallabhai Patel worked on the masses with amazing success. He could quicken the pulse of the nation. He could act as a stimulant to arouse the people from their apathy. He knew where his strength lay and knew also how to manoeuvre a situation to his point of view." (D. F. Karaka in 'I've Shed My Tears').

The septuagenarian's death is an irreparable loss to the Indian nation. His place is difficult to fill.

"He seldom smiles and he is always cool like a prison executioner. Withal that, at heart he is very sound. He is loyal to his friends and he never forgets a good turn done him by anybody. When we think of all these admirable qualities in him we do consider him the right type of statesman we need in the Indian Cabinet today"

tions of the Conference would help to advance the cause of atomic physics and to unravel the mysteries of nature which might help humanity to build up a new society based on understanding faith fellowship and sacrifice."

He observed, "Our guests have distinguished themselves by their researches and discoveries in different branches of atomic physics and they all have connection with elementary particles. The stupendous energy that these tiny particles possess has already been amply demonstrated to the scientific world. But the researches that are now going on are expected to unfold further hidden forces of nature which create as well as destroy matter."

"Speaking broadly the theory of atom is not quite new to the metaphysical mind of India. The creative as well as the destructive power which lies behind the atom seems to have been faintly visualised by our sages in ancient times but their conception of "atom" was abstract in character and not based on any results of scientific investigation.

"I have no doubt that these discussions will help to advance the cause of atomic physics and to unravel the mysteries of nature' which might help humanity to build up a new society based on understanding, faith, goodwill, fellowship and sacrifice. In any event, your visit to this city will serve as a great inspiration to our scientific workers, young as well as old", added Mr. Kher.

**Swami
Suddhananda
Bharati**

Visit Postponed



PHILOSOPHER - POET

It is learnt that owing to the passing away of Sri Aurobindo Rishi, Swami Suddhananda Bharati has postponed his visit to Ceylon.

Beacon Lights in the March of Time

(Continued from page 1)

opposition bravely. He saw far ahead of his times and tried his best to make a heaven of earth. But people understood him not and crucified him. Mark his golden words even while he was tortured, "Father! Forgive them; they know not what they do." This all-embracing love, which made no distinction between a friend and an enemy has made him immortal.

Messenger Of Peace

Now, coming to our own times, many of us had the good fortune of hearing and reading about the great man, Mahatma Gandhi. His life and works are widely familiar to people throughout the world. His lovers can be found in the nooks and corners of this vast earth. People, who have suffered and still suffer by wars and misery think of him as a messenger of peace. His dedicated life for removing the hardships of his countrymen makes him remembered with ever-lasting gratitude.

Ideal Way Of Life

These are some of the beacon lights in the march of time. But they are not all. Like brilliant stars in the firmament, there were men and women, whose wonderful life-sketches attract our attention. We read these sketches again and again and feel highly inspired. It is not the religious association of these persons nor their grand philosophies, but their marvellous lives that go direct to our hearts. We see through them what is the ideal way of life, which is always welcomed by humanity. These noble luminaries have shown us the way and it is our duty to accept them. Our education besides making us know a number of facts and figures and train our intellectual powers, has to make us appreciate the contribution of these noble minds. To have a wide outlook, to feel love and sympathy for the suffering are indeed the lessons we have to learn. It may be interesting to note here, that the illustrious son of India, Swami Vivekananda after studying a lot of books and going through the length and breadth of India, found this great lesson, expansion of the heart is life and contraction is death and that there can be no higher life than to dedicate one's life for an ideal.

When we read the biographies of these great people we feel thrilled like the poet who said,

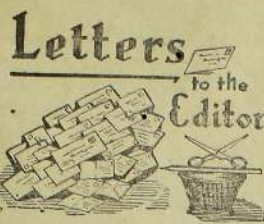
"Where'er a noble deed is wrought
Where'er is spoken a noble thought

Our hearts in glad surprise
To higher levels rise."

Value Of A Good Deed

It is quite possible that all cannot do grand deeds and come into lime light. But when the heart is expanded every one can contribute his humble mite, like the squirrel, which desirous of helping Rama, dipped its tail in the sea, took some sand particles in the west tail and dropped them on the bridge Rama was building. Even a small contribution for the welfare of humanity has a far-reaching value. They may only be like the flickering flames of a distant candle. But even they can be a source of inspiration to many others, showing its light amidst the darkness.

"How far that little candle throws its beams, So shines a good deed in a naughty world."



Letters to the Editor

Agamic Authority

Sir,—Mr. S. Coomaraswami, in his letter appearing on 11-12-50 through your valuable paper, supports the position taken by the Special Committee on Hindu Temporalities etc. in two salient points in their recommendation, perhaps with further insight.

They are 1. Agamas are made by man (from India)
2. Following India in Hindu religious matters is a very wise step.

I shall deal with only the first point in this letter, and with the 2nd in a subsequent one, but I would request your correspondent kindly to release his letters both in English and Tamil so that the Siva public might know all the points in the controversy:

Re the 1st point, it is at best an opinion. The correspondent himself would readily admit that in Siva-religious matters, the opinions of the Samayakuravars and those of Santhanakuravars are held to be final and crucial by all Saivaites, except of course, with a nice distinction of preference to the Divine revelations by the orthodox group. In fact, the special committee with whom the correspondent is in agreement, seems to have given, the opinions of those Kuravars a place unique in the Siva religion.

I cite herein one from the Samayakuravars and another from the Santhana Kuravars as against the opinion of the correspondent. (a) St. Manicavasakar one of the four Samayakuravars says in his Thiruvasakam (Siva Puranam 4th line "குமரன் திருவடிகளில் பாதம் தாழ்த்தாது." Translated into English will mean (Agamas are but His Grace objectified in form). May His (this) Grace flourish. Its purpose lies in helping souls reach him.

(b) St. Arulnanthi Sivachari, one of the four Santhana kuravars says in his Sivagnanasanthar "வேதமேடாமை மெய்யாகி நெருங்கு வேதம் and Agamas are true and real; they are revealed by God; These questions can be easily supplemented with numerous questions from even other Kuravars, but their authority is so unquestionable and unquestable and unequivocal that the correspondent himself would admit, that no useful purpose would be served by quoting them at length. I am releasing the contents of this letter in Tamil also so that the Siva public might know about them.

Yours etc.

S. Thilliamparam

Hindu Temporalities

Sir,—In your editorial on the 1st of this month, you had clearly traced the agitation for the control of temple funds by our Hindu leaders from Sri La Sri Arumuga Navalar downwards and the promulgation of the present Trust Ordinance in 1917 and had urged for a Hindu Temporalities Ordinance which should be enacted without further delay. In your varied experiences as a Hindu Lawyer's proprietor of a temple and as member of several leading Hindu institutions you are fully justified in pressing for such a legislation as early possible. The Hindus of Ceylon are thankful to your valuable comments and hope that you will press the need for such legislation hereafter also. The Special Committee had also made its report after a patient hearing of

HINDU CODE BILL IN - INDIAN PARLIAMENT

Clause-by-Clause Consideration Postponed

A bitter and acrimonious discussion was threatening the consideration of the Hindu Code Bill in the Indian Parliament on December 17 when the Law Minister moved further consideration of the Bill.

The Premier Mr. Nehru, deprecated the tendency of Members bringing forward dilatory motions and stated that all such motions should be disposed of before 'further consideration' was moved.

When Dr. Ambedkar said "Even time this Bill comes in, some member takes it into his head to move a dilatory motion", Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya protested rigorously against the Law members professional pedagogic and pontifical attitude and insisted on the right of every member to resort to all legitimate methods of opposition.

The Speaker then adjourned consideration of the Bill saying "I do not think I need express any opinion just at present as to whether in future any motion for adjournment can or cannot be allowed. That will depend on the circumstances existing at the time the motion is brought. The Law Minister's point seems to be that the House may be, not constitutionally or legally but at least morally,

committed to the position that no dilatory motion with a view to obtaining postponement of the measure may be brought forward. I do not think he ever meant to invade the constitutional rights of members. I, therefore, suggest that instead of putting Clause 2 and then postponing, with a declaration about the moral commitment, that such a motion will not be brought just for the purpose of securing a postponement and for no other object, let us adjourn straightway without putting clause 2 of the Bill.

Proceeding, Mr. Mavlankar said, "I am not expressing a final opinion, but I am inclined to think that it will not be possible to bar each and every member of this House from bringing an adjournment motion, if one is inclined to do so. The Chair may refuse to put it on the ground of its being a dilatory motion, but that will depend on the circumstances then existing. So from my point of view, it really makes no difference, if Clause 2 is put and the discussion is then adjourned or we adjourn just now. Therefore I referred to this declaration about this moral binding on the part of members of this House not to have any dilatory motion."

Cinema Scandal

Sir,—It was yesterday that I witnessed the picture called "Vijayakumari" which was screened in the cinema theatres in Colombo for sometime. I have no doubt that it would have been seen by a large number of Hindus also. There I saw scenes where Hindu priests were depicted as making love and indecent proposals of marriage to damsels, dancing like clowns and behaving in most disgraceful and immoral manner. It provoked me very much, as such a picture is bound to offend the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus. I wonder whether it produced such an impression in the minds of the many Hindus who saw the picture, and if so, what action they have taken to express their protest in defence of their religion? If such a reference was made to the priesthood of any other religion, at the first sight it would have created such a stir and resentment that it would have been condemned both in the press and platform, and steps taken to have the picture banned. But it is a matter of great regret that nothing has been done in this case.

2. Cinema pictures are intended to afford innocent recreation and pastime and at the same time impart a certain amount of education without offending the national or religious feelings of any class or community. That is why every picture has to be passed by a board before it is shown to the public.

3. Therefore, I hope that the Hindus and our religious association will move in the matter, and see that this picture and similar ones which are liable to offend the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus, are banned.

Yours truly,

M. Sathiasivam

Moolai
13. 12. 1950.

KALA—TIME

(Continued from page 1)

The two (Bhadra) points when the sun is over the equator are called the equinoxes and the northernmost and the southernmost points the sun reached are called Solstices as the sun appears to stay there, and these four points are the four cardinal points of the Heavenly Cross, Swastika.

Signs of the Zodiac

The Heavens are better studied in the night when the stars are visible and the moon acts as a pointer. By such study the ancients found out that there is a string of shiny objects 27 in number called Nakshetras which form a boundary to our universe and the moon is closely in conjunction with one of these every day. The ecliptic formed by the Nakshetras is divided into 12 compartments each resembling an animal etc. called Aries, Taurus etc., so that 27 Nakshetras form one sign of this celestial zodiac. The Chitra Nakshetra lying between Virgo and Libra is the fixed point from which the ancients measured the heavens. Exactly 180 opposite this point if the beginning of Aries (Meshaarama) and the new year was fixed on the day the sun rises first in the east at this point. A year was the duration of time till the sun came back this same point again. A month was the duration of time during which the sun rose in each of the 12 signs and the moon completed its waxing and waning so that each was named after the Nakshetras in which the moon became full when near it. A

week was seven days, a day was composed of 60 hours and each hour has 60 minutes and each minute 60 seconds of the Indian Standard. A Muhurtha was 3 1/2 hours or our 1 1/2 hours and was named after the sign which was appearing at the eastern horizon at the particular time. So that when the sign of Virgo was in the eastern horizon it was called the Kanni Muhurtha. It is worth noting that the midday on 22nd June when the sun is in the midday of the Gods and is turning southwards the sign of Virgo is in the eastern horizon. Similarly when the sun is moving northwards on the midnight of 22nd December the sign of Virgo is in the eastern horizon. Hence this turning of the sun is said to occur in the Kanni Muhurtha and in the poetic fancy of the ancient sun worshippers a Son of the Sun was born out of the Virgin. It became more personal when the dark winter was called Mari and a Virgin Son was said to have been born out of Mari. The four points in the earth's circumference the eastern horizon, the point beneath our feet, the western horizon and the point overhead (Zenith) were regarded as the four cardinal points of the Kendra, Quadrants, of the astrologers who thus cast a horoscope for any event, placing the sign on the eastern horizon as the Lagna, and counted the point under the feet as the 4th the western

Navalar Day And Ramanathan Day In Kuala Lumpur

The combined celebrations of "Navalar Gurupoojah" and "Ramanathan Day" were held on 10-12-50 at the Ceylon Tamils Kalavirthy Sangam. In the noon poojah was performed for the full sized picture of the late Arumuga Navalar hung in the hall and school children chanted some hymns from the Siva Puranam before the feeding in which over 200 children and adults took part.

In the evening after welcome songs and songs specially composed in honour of the two departed leaders, Mr. K. Ratnam spoke on the life and works of the late Sir P. Ramanathan giving a brief sketch of his career and extolling the devoted and selfless services of the revered leader in the Legislative Council for over fifty years stressing the unique services during the Martial Law of 1915. This was followed by an inspiring speech on the life and teachings of Arumuga Navalar by Mrs. Agalamah Sundarampillay acclaiming the departed leader as the greatest Tamil scholar and Hindu reformer of Ceylon. The children of the Music Class entertained the audience with vocal music.

In the end Mr. N. S. Kandiah the Senior Vice-President, extended his sincere thanks to the two speakers of the evening, to those who contributed funds for the feeding and to the audience for their kind presence.

To Whom It May Concern And For The Information Of The Public

I, Vannithamby Nallathambi Thambiyah of Irupalai (presently of the Town Board, Seremban, Malaya) hereby revoke my Power of Attorney No. 478 of 14th December, 1949, granted by me to Mr. K. Sangarapillai Alagaratnam of Irupalai.

Sgd V. N. THAMBIYAH

Irupalai

(presently in Seremban Malaya)

(M. 180 19)

horizon as the 7th and the zenith as the 10th with other appropriate numbers to the intervening houses. The Vinayaga Sasti is when the sun is in the southern most part and the Kumara Sasti is when the sun is in the northernmost part,

In Teams of Relativity

The group of 60 human years became a cycle and thousands of years form a Yuga of which there are said to be four Yugas. Kala is personified into God and Goddess eg. Kali who is said to be the Mother of Trimurti Brahma, Vishnu and Rudra as creation, preservation and destruction are said to take place in terms of Time and Space. Time personified as Kali, the Divine Mother from whose womb everything is born has been worshipped from very ancient times as the Virgin Mother "Mother of millions of world clusters yet Virgin by the Vedas called". Indeed the study of time as a philosophical problem has led people to have a system of Kalavada or Time as the ultimate reality which ends in Sunya. Thus we have said so much about time yet we cannot describe time other than in terms of relativity.

Yours truly,
S. Ponnappe

Tiruketheeshvaram Temple Restoration Society

A meeting of the General Committee of the Tiruketheeshvaram Temple Restoration Society was held recently at the Old Kathiresan Temple, Bambalapitiya with Sir Kandiah Vaithianathan, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society in the chair. It was reported that arrangements have been made for the celebration of the annual Tiruvambavai festival at Tiruketheeshvaram commencing from 15th December for the period of 10 days. Mr. M. Kanagasabay, General Manager of Railways was unanimously elected one of the Joint-Treasurers and Trustees of the Society. Mr. V. Mahesan, Chairman, Manipay Town Council who has contributed a sum of Rupees one thousand and one (Rs. 1001/-) towards the Society's Funds, was elected a life-member of the Society. 30 additional members were co-opted to the General Committee. A Vote of Condolence on the death of Mr. P. S. Thuraiappah, J. P., one of the Joint-Treasurers and Trustees of the Society who had rendered valuable services to the Society was passed. The meeting commenced and terminated with the singing of Tiruketheeshvara Thevarams.

NOTICE

Tenders are invited for transport, rebagging etc. of foodstuffs at Point Pedro Supply Station for 1950-51. Full particulars will appear in Government Gazette of 15-12-50 or can be obtained at the Jaffna Kachcheri.

Sgd. C. Nitkunanathan,
for D. F. C., Jaffna,

(M 65 15 & 19)

GOVERNMENT VACANCIES

Dept. of Industries

Applications are invited for the post of Head Cook & Asst. Cooks for the Canteen of the Govt. Cement Factory, Kankasanturai. Salary (a) Head Cook Rs. 2-00-12-3-44 p. d. Rs. 3 56-16-5-00. (b) Asst. Cooks Rs. 1-44-04-2-20 & Rs. 1-60-04-2-40 p. d. Preference will be given to those with experience in Western and Eastern dishes. Applications which should be addressed to the Works Manager, close on 23-12-50, (G. 68, 19)

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ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 435T

In the matter of the Last Will of the late Janakiammal wife of Thuraiarajah of Valvettiturai

Deceased.
Sabalapillai Thuraiarajah of Valvettiturai Petitioner

Vs.
1. Visagaperumal Kadiravelar
2. and wife Srimathy Kamaladchy both of Valvettiturai Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before P. Sri Skanda Rajah Esquire, District Judge, Point Pedro on the 2nd day of October 1950 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Last Will dated the 18th day of September 1926 and attested by Channugam Subramaniam Notary public and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 2nd day of October 1950 and 24th day of August 1950 respectively and the affidavit of the notary who attested to the Last Will dated 24th day of August 1950 having been read:

It is ordered that the said Last Will be declared proved, that the petitioner be declared entitled to obtain Probate thereof as an Executor appointed thereunder and that Probate thereof be accordingly issued to the petitioner, unless the respondents or any other persons appear before this Court on the 25th day of October 1950 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of October 1950

Sgd. P. Sri Skanda Rajah
District Judge

Drawn by

Sgd. M. Esurapadham
Proctor for Petitioner.

Time to shew cause extended to 20-12-1950

Intld. R. S.
D. J.

(O. 92, 15 & 19)

NEWS

We want NEWS of popular interest from every quarter. Something happens, everyday, everywhere; if you can jot it down clearly, briefly in readable, interesting language, readers of the Hindu Organ will appreciate it. Let the News be authentic. When you have it please send it quick to The Editor, Hindu Organ, Jaffna.

Regular correspondents in important places are also welcome.

Public Sale By Tender

No. TR82.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Whereas by an order of Court dated 6th November 1950 made in Case No. T. R. 82 the Court had directed me to call for tenders for sale of the land called Tharavai situated at Thampalai and more fully described in the schedule herein any intending purchaser is hereby notified to tender in writing the price he is willing to offer for the entirety of the land or a portion thereof either to me or to the Secretary D.C. Jaffna within 21 days of the publication of this notice.

The schedule of land.

All that piece of land called Tharavai in extent 8 Acres 2 roads and 38 perches i.e. situated at Thampalai in the parish of Atchuvally Valigamam East division Jaffna district, N. P. and bounded on the east north and west by Crown land and on the south by road reservation.

S. T. Nadarajah
Proctor for S. C.

Sandilipay.
15-12-50.

(O. 94, 15 & 19)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1734

In the matter of the estate of the late Mailvaganam Ratnasingham of Karainagar North Deceased
Kandappur Veluppillai of Karainagar North Petitioner

Parasathy wife of Kandappur Veluppillai Respondent
This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Gunasekera Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 12th day of October 1950 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabay Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated 22nd September 1950 having been read:

It is ordered that the said petitioner is declared entitled to have letters of administration over the estate of the deceased and the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondent or others interested shall on or before the 10th day of January 1951 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary

This 12th day of October 1950
Sgd. S. S. J. Gunasekera
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. A. Kanagasabay
Proctor for Petitioner

(O 93 15 & 19)

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(S. 33, 28, 1)

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