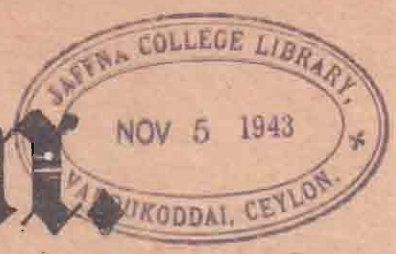


THE Hindu Organ



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

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A. V. Kulasingham, *Advocate.*

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NO. 58.

NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Mortgage Commission

A commission to investigate the whole question of mortgages has been appointed. It consists of Mr. L. M. D. de Silva, K. C. (chairman), Mr. G. Crossette Thambyah and Mr. J. L. M. Fernando, Secretary.

Move To Shut Out Ex-Convicts

It is understood that among the many points on which the Ministers are agreed in regard to the draft constitution they are preparing is that a person convicted of a criminal offence should not be eligible for election to the State Council.

The State Council

The State Council met on Tuesday last. The Order Paper for the week's session is a lengthy one, there being no fewer than twenty-eight Supplementary Estimates alone. Council met on Tuesday after a recess of nearly six weeks, having adjourned on September 23. Three new Members, victorious at recent by-elections, took their seats. Mr. A. F. Molamure (Balangoda), Mr. J. G. Rajakulendran (Bandarawela) and Mr. M. D. Banda (Nuwara Eliya).

Nearly 37 Millions Saved

"War Savings Week is over and has resulted in investments of nearly Rs. 37,000,000 in Ceylon Government Loans and Savings Certificates", said Mr. R. Y. Daniel, War Savings Commissioner, in a broadcast, "It has been a glorious week of seven days, exclusive of Sunday, and each day has reaped its golden harvest." The details are:—

	Rs
National Loan	22,867,300
War Loan	11,089,000
Savings Certificates	2,893,711
Total	36,850,011

Tree-Tax System For Mannar

Mr. J. I. Gnanamuttu the member for Mannar has given notice of the following motion to be moved in the State Council, "That seeing that the excessive price of fermented toddy, coupled with the growth of gregarious drinking, impoverishes and demoralises the working man, this Council is of opinion that fresh toddy, as being a valuable food asset, should be made available to the consumer at its source; and that in order to ensure this end, the tree tax system, after the good model of the Jaffna district, should be extended to the Mannar and the Vavuniya-Mullaitivu districts.

RECONSTRUCTION AFTER THE WAR.

Changes in Britain will be Revolutionary But Peaceful.

BY SIR NORMAN ANGELL

(Broadcast in the BBC's short wave overseas service.)

DURING my long absence in America I used to make a point of questioning those who had been to Britain. Quite frequently they would say that you did not notice the results of the blitz very much. My two weeks in London and neighbourhood, after an absence of some three years, have made me wonder what these witnesses did with their eyes. Some of this city is so much gashed and wounded, dismembered and disembowelled, that in streets where for thirty years I had walked daily and could have found my way blindfold, I now lose my way; this turning has gone, that has been blocked, this street is no more. The ancient buildings among which I used to live, bits of history that were within sight of my windows, buildings which began with the Romans and from which a thousand years after the Romans, Englishmen set out to rescue the Holy Sepulchre and turn back the pagan tide from Europe, as Allies and Englishmen some eight hundred years later are turning back another pagan tide, these monuments too have nearly all gone. They are just sordid rubble.

Fresh Start

I mention all this because it has a very direct bearing on the country's attitude to post-war reconstruction. Much of this country has got to be reconstructed in a quite literal physical sense; and that physical reconstruction will inevitably involve social and moral questions that go far beyond merely technical matters, questions related to the land-holding system, the disposal of values like unearned increment, questions which will arise from the shifting of whole populations, men, women and children from one area to another. You have only to look around you in cities like London, Portsmouth, Coventry, Liverpool to realise that the very physical aspect of things must create a strong and deep, if not universal impression among this people that they face a fresh start.

The British attitude to reconstruction is likely thus to differ somewhat from the American in this respect. With many Americans—particularly among those in the overseas Forces, plans for the future seem to take more the form of wanting to get back to the old home as they knew it,

not the form of plans for an entirely new one because the old has gone. Since the corner drug store has not been blitzed they want to find it as they knew it, not to find it reconstructed out of all knowledge and recognition.

Unchanging Britain

In any case, the view, once pretty common, that Britain was an unchanging sort of country and America a country in which changes were vast and rapid, overlooked far too many things, and very important things. In the field of industry and commerce America adopted new methods far more rapidly than did Britain. But in the social and political field Britain has shown a readiness for change and development greater than that shown by any other country whatsoever. The extent of these changes has been disguised by the British habit of leaving the old names, the old form, the old skin, while profoundly changing the substance underneath. In the case of so many countries of Europe, and of Asia, the reverse is true. Great pains are taken first of all to change the name and form and get acceptance of a new doctrine. The Monarchy say, becomes the Republic. But after the first burst of change things drift back pretty much to what they were. Britain cares little for changes of external forms, prefers indeed to keep the old forms and names. But most assuredly it does not remain the same thing under the unchanging forms, nor are the changes usually made as the result of new social or economic doctrines.

The True Picture

We cannot truly estimate the probable course of British policy nor the nature of British influence after the war if we judge by the externals, or allow the feudal facade to hide what is going on inside. Because Britain is a Monarchy with a House of Lords and a titular aristocracy, we are often presented with a picture of the country as one dominated by its aristocracy, governed by a small capitalist oligarchy its democracy strangled in an old school tie.

To judge how far that is a true picture consider three simple facts—first this Britain is the

Continued on page 4

INFANT & MATERNAL MORTALITY

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR HIGH RATES

The subject of infant and maternal mortality in Ceylon has been dealt with in a report by Dr. M. W. M. de Silva, which has been issued as a Sessional Paper. Dr. De Silva's investigations were initiated to ascertain the factors responsible for the high infant and maternal mortality rates prevailing in the Island in spite of the increasing attention paid to public health in recent years. The question has been explored from every angle and a number of graphs and figures take up a large portion of the report.

The chief conclusions reached in the report are that Burghers and Eurasians have lower birth rates than the other communities. Death rates have shown no reduction up to 1940. But the rate for 1941 has come down to 18.8.

Infant mortality rates for Ceylon are high. They showed little reduction in 1940 when the rate was 149. In 1941 it showed a further decline, the rate being 129. The infant mortality rates are highest among the Moors, while they are the lowest among the Europeans. The rates also vary according to districts, being highest in the sparsely populated endemic malarial areas. The infant death rates have come down fairly evenly in all age-periods during the last two years. This is due to general measures affecting child health, rather than to a specified condition affecting any particular age period, states the report.

The incidence of maternal mortality in Ceylon is very high being 16.2 for 1940 and 15.3 for 1941. It is about four times the rate for England and Wales. The maternal mortality rate for Ceylon includes a number of deaths due to associated diseases while the published rate of maternal mortality for England does not include deaths due to associated diseases. The corrected rates for urban and rural areas are similar. The causes of maternal deaths as given by the Registrar-General are liable to error, especially in rural areas, as the registration depends on the information given by villagers. The registration in urban areas is more accurate.

Among the recommendations in the report are proposals that every maternal death should be investigated on a special form by the Health Officer of the area, that the Health Unit System should be extended to cover the entire country, and that there should be 150 Health Officers, 600 Public Health Nurses and 1,200 Midwives in the service. The establishment of infant welfare centres with pre-natal clinics is also advocated.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1943.

GALLE SPEAKS

RECENTLY THE GALLE MUNICIPAL Council indulged in a good deal of plain speaking about District Revenue Officers. Some of the members complained that the particular Revenue Officer they had in mind was as inaccessible as, say, the old type of Civil Servant. We do not know the merits of the matter and we are, therefore, unable to say whether in this case the charge was well-founded. The discussion in the Municipal Council, however, shows that the public of Galle has not relaxed its watchfulness over public affairs, and more particularly, the conduct of public servants. The Proctors of Galle seem to be as outspoken as the rest of their countrymen. At the general meeting of the Galle Proctors' Association a resolution was passed requesting the Legal Secretary to take immediate steps to discourage District Judges and Commissioners of Requests from "compelling settlements of cases with a view to their expeditious disposal". The resolution implies that, in order to achieve quick results in the disposal of cases, some Judges have got into the habit of bringing undue pressure to bear on lawyers to settle their cases. It must be confessed that this failing, reprehensible though it is, is by no means general. The judiciary, as a body, has given ample evidence of its sense of duty and responsibility. The fact must not be forgotten that in some cases it is the duty of a Judge to suggest the desirability of a settlement in the interests of all parties. It is not always possible to say how a case is likely to end. Besides, a case may not be intrinsically worth the energy, time and money spent on a contest. In such cases any suggestion for a settlement from the Bench is always welcomed as it opens the way for negotiations. Suggestions for a settlement are sometimes put forward, as stated in the resolution, merely to enable the Judge to get through his work more expeditiously. The practice is objectionable and the Galle Proctors' Association has done well to draw the attention of the Legal Secretary to the matter. The first duty of the Judges is undoubtedly to hear the cases before them. Settlements patched up on the spur of the moment as a result of judicial importunity can never be a substitute for a full and

fair hearing. In this respect some of our lawyer judges will do well to follow the example of a few of their distinguished predecessors drawn from the Civil Service. We remember one Civil Service Judge who heard a Court of Requests case for three days, not because the amount claimed in the case justified it, but because the other issues involved in the case were unusual and far-reaching.

One of the speakers at the Galle meeting stated that the attitude of some Judges in regard to settlements almost amounted to intimidation, and that he had received complaints from Proctors that judgments were sometimes delayed for several months. We trust that the Legal Secretary will give the matter his early attention and see that all grounds for such complaints are removed. The attitude referred to by the speaker can have only one result: it will bring the judiciary into disrepute.

Delay in delivering judgments is an old failing happily confined to a few members of the judiciary. Years ago there was a Judge—so the story goes—who habitually delayed delivering his judgments. After waiting for many months, the proctor for the plaintiff submitted a motion requesting the Judge to deliver judgment. The only response evoked by the motion was the order "Allowed" by the Judge. We believe that such instances must be very rare nowadays.

CATHOLICS AND CENTRAL SCHOOLS PLAN

At a meeting of the Vigilance and Civic Defence Committee of the Catholic Union of Ceylon held on October 29 the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"The Vigilance and Civic Defence Committee of the Catholic Union of Ceylon, having considered the proposals to establish Government Central Schools and to provide scholarships for pupils attending such schools, as reported in the Press, demands (a) that Central Schools should not be established in areas where there is already sufficient provision made for post-primary education and (b) that the assignment of scholarships to Denominational Central Schools, wherever they may be established, be on the same lines as that for Government Central Schools."

VIVEKANANDA VIDYALAYAM,

The foundation stones for the proposed building of the Vivekananda Vidyalayam, Vannarpouai, a Hindu Tamil School run by the Ramakrishna Mission (Ceylon Branch), were laid on Monday last by Swami Ritajandana, General Manager of the Ramakrishna Mission Schools in Ceylon and Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor S. O., President of the Vidyalayam Parents and Teachers Association. The Swami and Mr. Karalasingham appealed for support. —(Cor.)

WHAT OTHERS SAY

By T. Kathiravelu

Indian Rationing

Rationing will be introduced in all towns of India from the first of December and every adult will get one pound of food-grain thereafter, says a Delhi report. These two decisions have been agreed upon by the committee for long-range foodgrains policy.

Gandhi and Food

Muslim League mouth-piece, the Delhi daily *Dawn*, editorially urges Mahatma Gandhi to be a good Samaritan and assist in solving the Indian food situation! Gandhiji is urged to scrap the August resolution.

Hat-Trick

A North Indian woman thrice presented her husband with twins once in three years. By this hat-trick she gave him a round half-a-dozen children. The population of India, by the way, is, according to the last census figures, 338,997,955.

Argentine Tango

There is so much speculation over Argentina's neutrality that Raymon Lavolle (former Argentine attache in Tokyo) has resigned from his country's diplomatic service as a protest at her continued aid to the Axis. Argentina is the ears and eyes of the Japanese Government in the West supplying more than sixty informative cables daily.

Women Priests?

Addressing the 25th anniversary meeting of the Women Citizens' Association at Newport, England, Lady Raglan queried why women cannot be ordained as priests when the Church of England had accepted both Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria as heads of the Church.

"The Ten Commandments"

Inspired by Hitler's declaration that the Ten Commandments must be destroyed, an unusual literary project is being undertaken by the well-known New York booksellers, Simon and Schuster. Ten world renowned authors—including Thomas Mann, Sigrid Undset, Franz Werfel and Louis Bromfield—will write each a story based on one Commandment.

New Radio Stations!

Onions are broadcasting stations, asserts Dyson Carter in *Saturday Night*. So are cabbages, so is your little finger, the blood inside your veins, your liver, even the wart on your thumb. And the broadest band, in which these weird programmes go "on the air" and are found, is known as the M-ray band.

Cosmic Rays

Soviet scientist Lakhovsky speculates fascinatingly on M-rays. He believes that cosmic rays may influence living cells. If our bodies are affected by M-rays produced near at hand, why shouldn't similar rays from the stars also affect us? That's what the astrologers have been telling us for thousands of years!

Saving Seamen

The lives of many torpedoed seamen may be saved by a new invention. It is an automatic wireless transmitter. Inventor is Captain Espeseth, a Norwegian sailor.

BENGAL RELIEF FUND

COLLECTION COMMITTEE IN JAFFNA

At a public meeting held at the Jaffna Central College Hall to organise collections throughout the Jaffna District, Dr. S. Subramaniam J. P. who presided appealed for generous support to the cause. Mr. A. R. Subramaniam Advocate and Dr. Miss E. M. Thillayampalam Principal of C. M. S. Girls College Chundiculi addressed the meeting. On the proposal of Ven. J. A. R. Navaratnam, Arch-Deacon of Jaffna, the following resolution was unanimously passed "This public meeting of the citizens of Jaffna resolves to organise a Bengal Relief Fund, and send the proceeds to the Central Bengal Relief Fund. Any money earmarked by any Society or individual for a particular Bengal Fund should be so forwarded. Further the committee should keep a record of any contributions sent directly from Jaffna and intimated to the Committee." A representative committee was elected with Dr. Subramaniam as Chairman, Messrs Kathi S. M. Aboobucker J. P., A. R. Subramaniam and E. M. Thiruchelvam Merchant, as Vice-Chairmen and Messrs K. Nesiiah and L. R. Alagaratnam as joint Secretaries. J. Subramaniam Lewis Manager, Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank was elected Treasurer to whom all cheques, money orders and cash are payable. Wednesday October 27th was approved as Bengal Flag day in Jaffna Schools. It was mentioned that St. Joseph's Catholic Press had very kindly donated the flags free of all costs.

Joint Appeal by the Ramakrishna Mission and the Vivekananda Society

In pursuance to the sentiments expressed and the appeals made for contributions at the recent public meeting held at the Colombo Town Hall under the joint auspices of the Ramakrishna Mission and the Vivekananda Society, a relief fund named "*Bengal Distress Relief Fund*" has been started by the two societies. Collections are being made and the fund will be continued till such time as the situation in Bengal eases. The collections will be sent to the Ramakrishna Mission Headquarters, Belur Math, Calcutta. A sum of Rs. 3000/ has been already telegraphed. *The Mission has started nearly fifty relief centres in different parts of Bengal. The members of the Mission are themselves engaged personally in giving relief among all classes and sections of the people.*

The Ramakrishna Mission and the Vivekananda Society appeal earnestly to the benevolent public to contribute liberally and promptly to this fund for the saving of thousands of our helpless sisters and brothers.

As the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Soeretsz mentioned at the public meeting "*the very thing is fraught with tears and cannot but evoke the sympathy of men.*"

Contributions to the fund could be sent to the following addresses:—

- (1) Dr. G. Wignaraja, 3, 60th Lane, Wellawatte
- (2) Mr. S. Sivasubramaniam Proctor 155 Hultsdorf Street Colombo

REVELATIONS OF ST. MEIKANDAR—A REVIEW

By K. Ramachandra
(Special to the "Hindu Organ")

This is the title of a recent English publication from the facile pen of the renowned writer and linguist, Yogi Sri Shuddhananda Baharatiar of Sri Aurbindo Ashram, Pondicherry. The publishers, Anbu Nilayam, Ramachandrapuram, have placed the whole Saivite world under a deep debt of gratitude by bringing out in excellent get-up, particularly at this time of extreme paper scarcity, this rare gem of Saiva Siddhanta, as a companion volume to their Tamil publication,—Siva Jnana Theepam—by the same author. The price of Rs. 1-8 charged is exceptionally cheap under the present condition for such a cloth-bound volume.

The book under review gives in a most fluent, admirable, easily understandable and concise manner a clear insight into the Twelve Aphorisms revealed to Sri Meikanda Devar about 750 years ago, which form the quintessence of Saiva Siddhanta Philosophy. It is entirely free from any pedantic verbosity invariably associated with books of the kind by some other writers, both in English and Tamil. The interpreter himself being a perfect Yogi and Sathya-Dharshani like the revered author of the original work—Meikandar (Truth-Seer), every word in this new book appears to have come direct from the highest and purest Truth within. The reader is forcibly struck with this fact before he steps beyond the introductory part of the book. It is recorded of Parimelalakkar that before he started his commentary on Thirukural, he mastered all the earlier commentaries including Nachchinarkiyar's, and observing numerous misinterpretations and contradictions, he repeatedly went into Yoga-samadhi to get at the true meaning of every word in Kural. The same thing may be said here of Swami Shuddhananda.

As a master of both Sanskrit and Tamil, the Swamiji occupies a unique position in Tamilnad today, and as such his statement that the Tamil sutras of Meikandar are deeper and wider in significance than the Sanskrit sutras and that they are undoubtedly Meikandar's own words has more than ordinary value. He has accordingly followed the Tamil version for his work.

The book is divided into 16 Chapters. The first four form a sort of introduction to the subject. Starting with man's eternal search after lasting happiness and Saint Thayumanavar's classic call to humanity 'To come collectively to realise the Supreme', these four Chapters deal with Sri Meikandar's biography, his disciples and the 'Siddhanta Sastras' inspired by his Siva Jnana Bhodam, the noble services rendered to Saivism by Thiruvavadatturai and Dharmapurem Mutts, particularly by Sri Sivajana Muni of the former Mutt, who lived in the 18th century and whose work 'Dravida Bhasyam' is the magnum opus of Siddhanta, and end with a beautiful exposition of Siddhanta as the most synthetic philosophy, which includes all other religions from atheism

JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL

QUORUM NOT TO BE REDUCED

The Executive Committee of local administration yesterday decided not to accede to the request of the Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council to reduce its quorum for the rest of the year.

OVER 15,000 ON STRIKE

CIGAR WORKERS DEMAND INCREASED WAGE

Over 15,000 men working in the cigar factories all over the district are on strike. They have submitted a demand that their wage rate should be increased to Rs. 3/- per thousand cigars.

The present wage is Rs. 2-50 which figure was arrived at by negotiation some months ago when too they struck work.

DENTAL SURGERY, JAFFNA

Mr. S. Chas. Pathirana, Licensed Dentist and Optician will be at the Dental Surgery, 43, Main Street, Jaffna, from the 3rd to the 15th of every month.

KURUNEGALA BRANCH

From the 20th to the 30th he will be at his branch Dental Surgery, opposite Courts, Kurunegala.

His Jaffna Patients are advised to make prior appointments, if possible, by writing to his Kurunegala address.
(Mis. 98, 5-8—31-12-43.)

WANTED.

Wanted a Manager for the Batticaloa Co-operative Central Bank Ltd. with a knowledge of Accounts, Book-keeping and type-writing. The salary attached to the post is Rs 100/- per mensem and the selected candidate should give security in cash of Rs. 2000/- Application should be addressed to Mr. R. C. F. Cook, Co-operative Office, Jaffna, and must reach him before the 10th instant,

to theism, from the most rank materialism to an absolute monism, which considers all religions as so many steps necessary for the evolution of the Soul, and which equally adores Nanda the harijar, Kannappa the hunter, Nilakanta the potter, Karakkal Ammai the vaisya saint, Mangayarkkasi the Pandya queen, Appar the Vellala, Sundarar the Adisatva, Sambandar the young parashramin, and Manickavachakar the brahmin minister.

The remaining 12 Chapters deal with the 12 sutras of Siva Jnana Bhodam in their original order, and they are interpreted as 12 Revelations: The Supreme Hara, The Shakthi and Sivadvaitem, The Soul, The Inner Instruments, The double contact of the Soul, Siva Sat, The Soul is Sat Asat, The Mantra, The At-One-Ment, The feet of Hara, and Hara in the Holy.

NOTICE UNDER EXCISE ORDINANCE NO. 8 OF 1912- LOCAL OPTION POLL

VAVUNIYA DISTRICT.

It is hereby notified that the Assistant Government Agent, Vavuniya, in exercise of the powers vested in him by rule No. 6 of the rules specified in Excise Notification No. 146 published in Government Gazette No. 7478 of August 14, 1925, as amended by Excise Notifications Nos. 180, 187, 194, 202, 221, 223, 225 and 231, has appointed with regard to the tavern mentioned in the Schedule appended below the date and place specified therein for recording votes for the purpose of ascertaining whether 60 per cent of the persons on the register of voters are in favour of granting of the licence in respect of the said tavern.

The Kachcheri,
Vavuniya, 29-10-43.

SCHEDULE

Time of Polling: 8 a. m. to 12 noon and 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.			
Name of Tavern:	Date of Polling:	Voting-Area:	Polling Stn:
Mulliyavalai	Dec. 4, 1943	Mulliyavai Thaniyuttu Kanukkerni & Mamalai.	Hindu Board School Mulliyavalai.

(G. 30. 4-11-43)

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S. M. DUFF,
A. G. A. Vavuniya

SCHEDULE

Time of Polling: 8 a. m. to 12 noon and 1 p. m. to 6 p. m.			
No. & Name of tavern:	Date of Polling:	Voting area	Polling Stn.
10. Kanagarayankulam	Dec. 18—1943	Kanagarayan kulam & Puthukulam.	Govt. Tamil Mixed School, Kanagarayan- kulam.

G. 29. 4-11-43

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold
LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,
(Y. 164. A. 21-11-41—20-11-43) (T's) Shroff.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 180
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kathiravelu Velupillai of Rambukkana Deceased.
Sinnathambiy Kathiravelu of Alaveddi North Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Velupillai Karthigesu
2. Velupillai Vaarvelu both of Alaveddi North minors by their Guardian-ad-litem
3. Angammah widow of Kathiravelu Velupillai of Rambukkana Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esq.

District Judge, Jaffna on the 12th day of October 1943 in the presence of Mr. S. Canagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petitioner and affidavit of the petitioner having been read: it is ordered that the petitioner be appointed administrator over the estate of the said deceased and that letters of administration be granted to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 12th day of November 1943 appear before this court and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. James Joseph,
District Judge.

This 12th day of October 1943,
(O. 54. 1 & 4-11-43)

RECONSTRUCTION AFTER THE WAR

Continued from Page 1.

only country in the world (with the single exception of another British Dominion) which has twice within the last quarter of a century handed its government over to organised Labour, or to organised Labour's political instrument. If in the United States there were opened up the prospect that a combination of the C. I. and A. F. of L. and Mr. John L. Lewis would take over the administration in Washington, the prospect would seem quite revolutionary. Yet something like the English equivalent took place and no one was greatly disturbed.

Two Facts

The second fact to note is this—about the biggest big business in the country is not a capitalist business at all but a socialist business. It is the great cooperatives, wholesale and retail, the result of working class organisation. It certainly upsets applecarts for a great many capitalists. Yet for eighty years or more this organisation, an organisation of the proletariat, has steadily grown in the scope of its operations and in commercial and financial power. If capitalism in England has not been able in eighty years to strangle this example of working socialism, it does not look as though the financiers and capitalists had it all their own way.

The third fact is this: Last year and the year before there were in the whole of Great Britain only about eighty people with incomes of more than twenty thousand dollars when the tax collector had got through with them.

Now in the light of these facts, what becomes of this picture of the British people helpless in the grip of a little oligarchy of aristocrat financiers and capitalists?

Quiet Revolution

But the point about the Labour Government, the great growth of the cooperatives, a ruthless taxation of the rich and many similar phenomena is this: it has been accomplished without revolution in the sense of street barricades at all. Yet there are very learned folk who have proved with great erudition that never would the rich submit to taxation on this scale, never accept the formation of a Labour Government, never consent to socialising measures and a system of social security, without fighting tooth and nail. Yet these changes have come peacefully.

I suggest therefore, that though this country is getting ready for the introduction of great changes in the post-war world, they will follow the pattern of past changes; very considerable changes in substance, revolutionary in fact, but not revolutionary in the sense of attempting utterly to destroy old institutions. In other words, the changes will be peaceful; and therefore permanent. It is, I think, the characteristic contribution to the science of government made by Britain to demonstrate that great social changes can be made peacefully, without exciting bitter conflict, bloodshed, hate, resentment. She has realised, perhaps better than most, that the revolutions which really matter are those which go on from day to day; the revolution which is never ended. Since any society which is a living and growing and vital thing must be subject to constant change, the capacity to make such change

peacefully is one of the tests of civilisation.

Britain and America

Two questions have been very much in my mind since landing. How does this country conceive the future of Anglo-American relations; and what is its feeling and planning in respect of the future of the Empire?

Without any sort of doubt the whole country has a deep sense of indebtedness to America for the help which it has received therefrom. Everyone recognises that but for Lend-Lease and a lively expectation of further help to come, this country could hardly have hoped to hold out while it was bearing almost single-handed the brunt of the enemy's attack. There is practically universal agreement that the keystone of any successful foreign policy must be cordial understanding with America. In certain political circles they tell a story of the young candidate under oral examination for admission to the diplomatic service. The examiner, wanting to get a notion of the youngster's general scale of values asked the candidate what he regarded as the two most important things in life. On reflection the candidate answered that he supposed the two most important things in life were love—a properly adjusted love-life and, of course, Anglo-American relations.

Future of Empire

As to the future of the Empire, that word including the Dominions, there has been perhaps more discussion of the subject this last two years than in the preceding twenty. A veritable epidemic of books on Empire problems has broken out. Britishers commonly have taken the Empire so much for granted as to reveal sometimes a complete ignorance of what has been taking place, particularly ignorance of the process of de-imperialisation which has been going on steadily for considerably over half a century, so that in the immense areas covered by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, the Empire has ceased to be an Empire and has resolved itself into a group of independent states, authority over which has been completely surrendered by Britain. The independence for which the thirteen colonies had to fight has been granted to the Dominions without fighting at all. These states have, it is true, managed somehow to maintain a general understanding that they will aid each other in the event of attack on any one of them, that they will hang together in order that the aggressor shall not be able to hang each separately as he has been able to do so disastrously in the case of a round dozen of states in Europe.

Hanging Together

This sense of the need for hanging together has become much more vivid this last year or two for, again it is realised that if the nations of the Empire had not acted in common in 1939, if each had waited to be attacked before becoming beligerent, then all would have been destroyed. When it is now suggested that Britain must get rid of her Empire, simply dissolve it into its component parts, the Britisher is apt to ask what the military situation would be today—what would have happened in 1940-1941, if Britain had not held Gibraltar and Malta, had not had troops in Egypt, or had handed India over to pacifist leadership or to bitterly quarelling

factions so that it had been as much exposed to invasion as in fact China has been. He has seen the world put in mortal peril by a quite small minority—the Germans and Japanese together do not present more than about ten per cent of those whom they threaten—because that majority has been unable to act as a unity, been so divided that the aggressor could destroy it in detail. Hitler has been able to overcome continental Europe because he could apply to it what Churchill has called the simple and deadly plan of one by one. It would be an ill service to the world and to human civilisation to exchange the British Empire for an anarchy which would leave it open to the tragic process to which continental Europe has been subject.

These truths, the recognition for the need of collective defence, are more vitally realised today perhaps in Britain than they have ever been before. It is also realised that what Britain will be able to do at the end of the war about the Empire will depend almost entirely on the chances of an alternative system of international security. A Britain which has welcomed the establishment of American bases on British territory, would probably be ready to hand over other bases to an international authority if that authority could assure to the British communities scattered over the world the same securities which the Empire and the Commonwealth have so far assured for themselves.

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF COLOMBO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 10587

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of Annammah Nagalingam of Mallakam, Chunnakam

Deceased.

Nagalingam Ranganathan of Mallakam Chunnakam, presently of Colombo

Petitioner.

1. Kandiah Sivasithambaram and wife
2. Thailcswari Ammal both of Mallakam, Chunnakam.

Respondents.

This matter coming for disposal before S. J. C. Schokman Esquire, Additional District Judge of Colombo, on the 29th day of September 1943 in the presence of Mr. T. Nadarajah, Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 2nd day of August 1943 having been read.

It is ordered that petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as the son of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration to the above estate issued to him accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 11th day of November 1943, shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. S. J. C. Schokman,
Addl. District Judge.

The 4th day of October 1943.

(O. 53, 1 & 4-11-43)

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

WANTED men for training as CLERKS, STORE-KEEPERS and DRIVERS in the R. A. S. C. Good pay and prospects and OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FOR PROMOTION TO COMMISSIONED RANK IN THE R. A. S. C. Candidates should be between 19 and 40 years of age, physically fit and willing to serve overseas. Those to be trained as Clerks and Storekeepers should be educated up to the 6th Standard in English while those wishing to become Drivers are only required to speak, read and write English.

Proof of age may be required by the Recruiting Officer. Family allowances will be issued only after marriage and birth certificates of children are produced.

RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Daily rate of pay on enlistment is Rs. 2.00 per day.

Accommodation, food and uniform will be provided and in addition the following allowances will be paid.

	Rs.	cts.
Wife only	36.90	per month of 31 days
Wife & 1 child	50.89	
Wife & 2 children	63.45	
Wife & 3 children	74.56	
Wife & 4 children	85.56	

Maternity Benefit will be paid in all cases of the birth of children to the wives of R. A. S. C. personnel who are enlisted for General Service.

Applicants should apply personally at the Central Recruiting Office, 399, Galle Road, Colpetty, between 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. prepared for immediate enlistment on any week day.

CHIEF RECRUITING OFFICER, CEYLON

(Mis. 92, 29-7-43—)