

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

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THE REFORMS ISSUE.

Ministers Must Consult Council.

REQUEST TO WHITEHALL.

DEMAND FOR DETAILED PROPOSALS.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, member for Pt. Pedro, has given notice of five resolutions, bearing on the question of reform of the constitution, to be moved in the State Council.

The following are the resolutions:—
"This House, whilst placing on record its demand for the grant of Self-Government to Ceylon, strongly deprecates the procedure whereby the right of framing the future constitution of the country is being sought to be exercised by the Ministers who neither as a body nor as Chairmen of Executive Committees have any authority under the existing constitution to make independent representations on such a subject without the prior direction and approval of the representatives of the people in Council".

Request To Colonial Secretary

"On the subject of the future constitution for Ceylon affecting as it does the prosperity and well being of all sections of the people of the country, this House requests H. E. the Governor to communicate to the Secretary of State its desire that his despatches should reach the State Council not later than the Board of Ministers and that in coming to any decision on this question he should be in possession of the views not only of Ministers, who have not been charged with any specific functions on this subject, but also of the various sections of the people through their representatives in Council."

Consultation Demanded

"With a view to ensuring the fullest co-operation of all the communities in securing self-government for Ceylon this House calls upon the Ministers to desist from formulating any scheme of Constitutional Reforms for submission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies without consultation and agreement with this Council."

Balanced Representation

"This Council is strongly of opinion that in the absence of any party alignments in this country, the Constitution of self-governing Ceylon should incorporate the principle of balanced representation."

Representation Of Minorities

"This House calls upon the Ministers in drafting a scheme for the Reform of the Constitution to make detailed proposals regarding the composition of the future Legislative Assembly, having particular regard to (a) the representation of minorities and (b) the status of Indians resident in Ceylon."

Governor's Action Disapproved.

Non-Release of The Detenus.

State Council Votes Against Leader.

At the meeting of the State Council on Thursday last a motion was passed expressing "strong disapproval" of His Excellency the Governor's action in not releasing the detenus.

The debate was continued on the following motion of Mr. Susanta de Fonseka (Panadura):

That this House expresses its strong disapproval of the conduct of His Excellency the Governor in not releasing, on the unanimous request of the State Council and in accordance with the advice tendered to him by the Minister of Home Affairs and his Executive Committee and by the Chairman of and members of the Board of Ministers, the detenus at present under detention under Defence (Miscellaneous No. 3) Regulations and condemns his action as a violation of the spirit of the Constitution and of the Royal Instructions.

Mr. G. A. Wille (Nominated) said that looking at the matter purely as a lawyer he could not endorse what was said in the motion.

An Amendment

Mr. Dudley Senanayake (Dedigama) argued that even if the Governor possessed power as outlined by the Chief Secretary there was nothing to prevent the House protesting against the manner in which the Governor exercised his authority.

He moved as an amendment the deletion of the words at the end of the motion "and condemns his action as a violation of the spirit of the Constitution and of the Royal Instructions."

Mr. A. Ratnayake (Dumbara) said if there was a vote of censure on the State Council he would support it. They had all been a party to the proceedings which had led to a curtailment of the liberties. Most vital decisions affecting the lives of thousands of people were being taken today behind the back of the State Council.

Royal Instructions

Mr. J. R. Jayewardene (Kelaniya) said that the Governor could not be accused of having disobeyed his King. The whole purpose of the motion would be lost if the amendment was carried.

If the Governor had acted on evidence which he had not disclosed to the Board of Ministers, then he was acting contrary to the spirit of the constitution. He quoted Royal Instructions which he said made it quite clear that the Governor should act only on information placed before him by some member of the Board of Ministers. If the Governor received information from any other source he should acquaint his Ministers of it. The Governor had

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THE MENACE OF T. B.

COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON PROBLEMS.

A committee has been appointed to study the problem of tuberculosis in Ceylon.

The committee will study the problem in its medical, social and economic aspects and report upon measures necessary for its effective control.

The committee was appointed at a conference held on Thursday last at Colombo over which the Minister of Health presided.

The conference also decided that a Tuberculosis Association should be formed consisting of all persons who are interested in fighting the disease.

The Committee

The members of the committee are: Dr. S. F. Chellappah, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, (Chairman); Dr. C. I. de Silva, Superintendent, Anti-Tuberculosis Institute, Colombo, Dr. (Mrs.) Mary Rutnam, Dr. C. C. de Silva, Private Medical Practitioner, Dr. W. G. Wickremasinghe, Assistant Director of Sanitary Services, Dr. C. H. Gunasekara, Chief Medical Officer of Health, Colombo Municipality; and Dr. M. de Almeida, special officer for Chest Diseases, Colombo Municipality.

Others present at the conference were: Dr. Frank Gunsekera, Private Medical Practitioner; Dr. E. A. Blok, assistant Director of Medical Services, Dr. G. Ranawake, Medical officer, Ragama Tuberculosis Hospital and Dr. F. Gunaratne, Medical officer, Kandana Sanatorium.

PETROL ALLOWANCE OF HIRING CARS

STRICTER CHECK

It is understood that new petrol regulations will shortly be enforced to prevent the misuse of petrol coupons granted to motor cars run for hire, lorries and omnibuses.

It was stated that there was evidence that petrol coupons issued to these classes of vehicles were being misused and that the petrol intended for them was being diverted to other purposes.

In the circumstances, it is learned that the Executive Committee of Local Administration, recently decided to recommend the introduction of regulations which will require all three classes of vehicles to submit to the Petrol Controller detailed statements of how the petrol allowed them has been used from day to day.

PALALY GANG ARSON CASE.

All Accused Discharged.

LACK OF SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.

The case in which 104 labourers working at Palaly were originally charged with murder and arson, house-breaking, assault and other offences has ended in the acquittal of all the accused men.

Originally 104 men were charged with the alleged offences before the Mallakam Magistrate, Mr. W. G. Spencer, on Wednesday, 29th September last.

Mr P. de S. Seneviratne, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jaffna, assisted by Inspector Reuben, of the Chunnakam Police led evidence.

On the second day of inquiry, Wednesday 6th October last, 60 of the accused men were discharged.

Proceedings continued against the remaining 44 accused.

The Magistrate has now discharged these men too holding that the evidence against them was not sufficient to warrant a committal.

ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT COUNTERFEITERS

Mr. H. J. Huxham, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, states that the Currency Board will shortly issue a 50-cent coin. A 25 cent coin will follow in due course and the Board is also contemplating the issue of coins in the denominations of ten cents and two cents.

The new coins will have very little value as metal, and it is hoped that they will not be hoarded by the public. Moreover, hoarding will defeat the efforts of the Currency Board to replace subsidiary notes with coins, and will mean that the public will have to suffer indefinitely the inconvenience caused by the use of notes instead of coins for small amounts.

The new 50 cent and 25 cent coins will be of the same size and shape as the silver coins of corresponding value which were recently demonetized but they will have a security edge with recess design which will make them very difficult to counterfeit. The coins will bear the effigy of His Majesty the King on the obverse; the reverse will carry a decoration of two palm leaves arranged round the denomination, together with a crown, the year of issue, and the word Ceylon.

The Currency Board has no intention of demonetising the 50-cent, 25-cent and 10-cent notes now in circulation until after the war. Subsidiary notes must continue to be freely accepted by all concerned.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1943.

THE PRESENT SITUATION

THANKS to the attitude of Mr. D.S. Senanayake and some of his colleagues in regard to the question of reforms and the position of the minorities, a crisis is developing which may affect adversely the entire movement for constitutional reform. It is our duty to point out to the Singhalese leaders that, at almost every stage in the history of this movement, they have displayed a lack of statesmanship in their attitude towards the minorities, the consequences of which, both for the majority community and the minorities, have been deplorable. Let us remember in the first place that the reform movement in Ceylon was not a purely Singhalese movement. It was a movement strongly supported by the minorities. Among the minorities the Tamils gave it their ardent support. Indeed it is no exaggeration to say that the movement owed a good deal to Tamil leadership and inspiration. And yet, when the unspeakable Donoughmore Constitution was thrust on the country, it was the Singhalese leaders who recommended its acceptance on the sole ground that, under this Constitution, the Singhalese people would be able to rule Ceylon for the first time in the course of many centuries. The Northern leaders boycotted this Constitution and a desperate attempt was made to preserve national unity by persuading the Singhalese leaders to follow the example of the North. This attempt failed. What is worse, Sir Baron Jayatillake dropped a hint here and there to the effect that the Tamils would do well to carry on their boycott, while the Singhalese worked the precious Constitution for what it was worth. The Tamils reacted to the Machiavellian policy of Sir Baron Jayatillake by denouncing the boycott started by their leaders. With the utmost difficulty, the Government was persuaded, without any assistance whatever from Sir D. B. Jayatillake and his friends, to fix a day for the nomination of candidates to the vacant seats in the Northern constituencies. The election that followed was fought on the specific issue of safeguards for minorities. The representatives who took their seats in the State Council were

pledged to support this demand for safeguards.

Even then the Singhalese leaders failed to realise their mistake—they pandered to the spirit of narrow nationalism that had begun to assert itself in their camp by ignoring the demands of the minorities. They even formed what came to be known as a homogenous Ministry composed of Singhalese. In other words, they exploited the Donoughmore Constitution to the utmost on strictly communal lines. They were under the impression that, if only they had a homogenous Ministry, the Secretary of State and the British Parliament would forthwith grant all their demands for self-government. It was at this stage that Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam went to England and presented the case of the minorities to the Secretary of State and influential friends in Parliament. The demands of the homogenous Ministry were turned down. Half-heartedly the Singhalese leaders turned to the Tamils and other minorities for support. There was, and still is, among the minorities, more particularly the Tamils, a certain amount of sympathy with the demand for complete self-government. Many Singhalese leaders supported Mr. A. Mahadeva's candidature for the Ministry for Home Affairs vacated by Sir D. B. Jayatillake. Mr. Mahadeva became Home Minister. It looked as if the discord sown by the purblind statesmanship of Sir Baron would vanish for all time. We are afraid that this expectation is not likely to be fulfilled. Neither the presence of Mr. Mahadeva on the Board of Ministers nor any other consideration germane to the question of framing a Constitution under which the majority community and the minorities have to live side by side in peace and amity has sufficed to deter the Singhalese Ministers and their colleagues from placing their faith once more in underground diplomacy and in tactics the crudity of which cannot fail to provoke a smile even from their opponents. It is clear that Mr. D. S. Senanayake and his friends have, like the Bourbons of old, learned nothing and forgotten nothing. Their attitude on the question of consulting the country before a scheme of reforms is submitted to the Secretary of State makes it incumbent on the minorities to bestir themselves in time. In these columns we have urged the minorities to be reasonable in their demands, but unless the Singhalese leaders support this appeal by precept as well as example there is little hope for the political future of this island. Minorities are not likely to be calm and reasonable, while the leaders of the majority community are provokingly unreasonable and hostile.

Village Tribunals Tussle.

Council Debates Amending Bill.

"STEPPING STONE TO SWARAJ"

—Member.

The second reading of a Bill which the Legal Secretary said would "give Village Tribunals an all-embracing personal jurisdiction within their territorial limits" was passed by the State Council on Thursday last.

An interesting debate took place on Tuesday and Thursday last in the State Council on the Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to the establishment, jurisdiction and powers of Village Tribunals.

Village Tribunals Bill

Mr. J. H. B. Nibill (Legal Secretary) moved on Tuesday the 30th November last.

"That the Bill intitled an Ordinance to amend the Ordinance intitled 'An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to the establishment, jurisdiction and powers of Village Tribunals and to make provision for matters connected therewith be now read the first time."

Mr. Nibill after explaining the amendments proposed said that the Bill, if passed, would give Village Tribunals an all-embracing personal jurisdiction within their territorial limits. The changing of the designation of the Court from Village Tribunal to Rural Court would emphasise the changed character of the Court.

He prophesied a great future for these Rural Courts.

Mr. George E. de Silva (Minister of Health) seconded.

Mr. Nibill moved the second reading of the Bill after the House had agreed to the suspension of Standing Orders.

Mr. A. F. Melamure said that there were a large number of Presidents of Village Tribunals who knew nothing of the law and he wondered how they were going to function. If the idea was to do away with those Presidents and appoint Proctor Presidents it would be a different proposition.

Mr. H. W. Amarasinghe wished to know whether lawyers would be allowed to appear in those Rural Courts.

Europeans Excluded

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike (Minister of Local Administration) This question of lawyers appearing in these Courts was fully thrashed out in the second Bill.

Mr. B. H. Aluwihare (Matale) said that in that Bill the Legal Secretary sought to make an amendment which merely satisfied their sentiment. He ought to bring in non-resident domiciled Europeans under the jurisdiction of the Village Tribunal. One of the reasons why they were excluded from those Courts was not only because they were considered above those Courts, but also because sometimes they might be able to overawe the President by a show of authority.

When the debate was continued on Thursday Mr. B. H. Aluwihare (Matale), continuing his speech on the Bill, said that if Englishmen and Tamils were to be tried by

(Continued on page 3.)

Agriculture in Post War Europe.

Plans With a Lesson For Ceylon.

By SIR JOHN RUSSELL,
D.Sc., F.R.S.

One way and another we know something about conditions in Europe today: they are pretty bad. The Germans have cleaned out the occupied countries very thoroughly, and are very good hands at that game. The people of some of the occupied countries are getting only about two-thirds the proper food requirements of the human body, many of them are half starved and there is much disease due to under feeding. Acute forms of tuberculosis are spreading; malaria, typhus and other diseases are lurking in all sorts of places. But that is not the worst. The most serious is the danger that, if the war lasts much longer, the people of the occupied countries will be so crushed by hunger and oppression that they will be unable to help themselves to recovery. Their farms have been plundered of livestock; they haven't been able to get implements repaired or replaced, or to obtain proper fertilizers or feeding stuffs.

Recovery of Health

So for a long time the agriculture of post-war Europe will have to aim at recovery of the health of the people. They will be so hungry that at all costs they must be given enough bread and potatoes to fill their bellies, enough vegetables to keep them healthy and enough milk to save the children from disease and deformity and to help the expectant mothers. It's no good thinking that we can at once establish a beautifully complete scientific system of agriculture; in Europe the task will be much more prosaic and restricted.

Well, bread, potatoes and vegetables all require seed for their production, and our first task is to ensure sufficient seed to enable land to be sown as quickly as it is recovered from the Germans. That's going to be a big job: the lowest safe estimate totals up to well over a million tons of seed that must be brought in from outside the occupied countries even after allowing for all that they can be expected to provide for themselves; they will want about half a million tons of grain seed, and nearly half a million tons of seed potatoes, besides vegetable seed and seed of fodder crops.

Livestock

But before they can sow the seeds they have got to cultivate their land. Farms in Europe are nearly all small: a great lot of them are less than 100 acres: quite a number are below 50 acres in size. So they don't use tractors much for cultivation, but chiefly horses or oxen. But the Germans have taken most of the horses that are any good, and they will heavily comb out the rest: before the war is over there won't be much in the way of working animals left. The organisation of the cultivation for the crops is going to be pretty difficult.

Then there's the livestock. Before the war Europe was pretty well off in that way: most countries had one head of cattle for each three or four head of population, and about one pig to each five of population. Now the numbers are much less.

A Committee

Fortunately we have begun to think about these problems and already plans are well advanced for dealing with them. An Agricultural Committee has been set up by the Post Primary Requirements Bureau: it includes representatives of all the occupied countries and of the Dominions, Great Britain and the United

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Village Tribunals Tussle.

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these Courts; it would be argued that the language of these courts should also be English. For the last four or five years the Legal Secretary had repeatedly refused to allow the language of the courts to be the language of the area. The whole position as regards the Village Tribunals would be jeopardised by the Legal Secretary's proposal.

What the Legal Secretary should do was to extend the Magistrates' Courts all over the Island.

Mr. A. Ratnayake (Dumbara) wished to know on whose authority the Legal Secretary was proposing these alterations. These tribunals dealt with trivial disputes which were often amicably settled under a tree. The Legal Secretary was trying to convert them into Anglo-Vernacular Courts. What influence, he asked, would a President have to bring about an amicable settlement between a European planter and a villager. The whole trouble was that the Legal Secretary's Department was being administered by men who knew nothing about the villages.

Dr. A. P. de Zoysa (Colombo South) said that the country today was suffering from too much law. The only Courts where justice was obtained were the Village Tribunals.

Mr. G. R. Whitby (Nominated) in opposing the Bill said that a person was liable to be apprehended on the flimsiest evidence and produced before a man who knew no other language save his own and had little or no knowledge of the law. It was also likely that according to this Bill a person could be tried and sentenced without his understanding a word of the charge.

No Intention To Rush Through

Mr. R. H. Drayton (Chief Secretary) said that there was no intention on the part of the mover of the Bill to rush it through all its stages. It was open to the Council to decide what form or shape a Village Tribunal should assume.

Mr. Siripala Samarakkody (Naramala) said they could not tolerate Presidents who were ignorant of law acting under the enhanced jurisdiction.

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike (Minister of Local Administration) said that this amending Bill was merely to settle two points. One was the title of the courts. It was felt that the title Rural Court was more appropriate than Village Tribunal. The second point concerned a more important matter, namely, jurisdiction.

The Legal Secretary could give instructions to the Presidents that suitable arrangements should be made for interpretation. The entire scheme could not be put off on the ground merely that some of the present Presidents are not of the desired calibre.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam (Point Pedro) said that it was interesting to find a rather variegated opposition to the inclusion of Indians under this Bill. What was sought to be done was going to

Christianity In India

Mr. Savarkar On Vatican Paper's Observation

Bombay, Nov. 30.

The comments of the official Vatican organ *Osservatore Romano* in regard to the spread of Christianity in India are criticised by Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, in a statement to the press.

"If the tree is judged by its fruit", Mr. Savarkar says, "then Christianity must be effectively judged by its moral moulding of the European and American continents where that faith has already been 'blazing forth in full splendour' for centuries. But this fall blaze is smelling suffocatingly of nothing but gunpowder and *blitzkrieg*."

The Vatican paper had said: "Christian light shines already in the sub-continent of India. We hope one day it will blaze forth in full splendour." Criticising the paper for this statement Mr. Savarkar says, "Surely the Vatican could not have chosen a more absurdly ridiculous moment to wish India to blaze forth with Christianity than this one when Christians in London are reduced to ashes overnight and Christians in Berlin are exulting in a war dance in rivers of Christian blood over a hundred battlefields throughout Europe". Mr. Savarkar adds that the Vatican should see that the Communist's are respected by the flock in Europe itself.

PERSONAL

Dr. Byron Josef, M. R. C. P. (London), who was until recently in charge of the Kankasanturai Sanatorium left for India recently. He is to visit all the Tuberculosis Institutes in that country and is expected to be away for several months.

WANTED

An experienced compositor for English news work and Jobs. Applicants must state age and experience and enclose recent testimonials:

MANAGER,
Hindu Organ.

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work, hardship among a certain class of people.

Mr. David Wanigasekera (Weligama) said that the Bill was a stepping stone to Swaraj.

Major J. W. Oldfield (Nominated) asked if they would get back to the deadlock with the Indian Government that existed before, if the amending Bill was rejected.

Mr. J. H. B. N. Hill (Legal Secretary) in reply said that if the Bill was rejected they would be back to the position they were before.

The second reading of the Bill was then passed by 36 votes to 8.

Mr. D. S. Senanayaka (Leader of the House) moved that as there was much misunderstanding about the Bill it be referred to Standing Committee A.

JAPAN'S SLAVES SHALL BE FREE.

Big Three Resolve.

MEETING OF CHURCHILL ROOSEVELT & CHIANG

Cairo, December 1.

President Roosevelt, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Prime Minister Churchill have completed their plans for victory in the Pacific. After a historic five-day conference—surrounded by the greatest assembly of Allied military and political chiefs ever held—the Allied leaders have now left for unnamed destinations.

Stripped of Plunder

The three great Allies are pledged to bring unrelenting pressure against the Japanese and to strip them of all their territorial plunder since 1914.

"Unconditional surrender" is defined as the Allied objective. At the basis of the China talks was the knowledge that each of the three Allies had to consider the decisions relative to their Pacific victory plan in the light of their relations with Russia. Both Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt had to balance the need in the Pacific with the urgent requirements of Russia for supplies and material. It is believed in Cairo that all three Allies agreed in principle that the German war must be finished first before the Pacific plan can be put into effect.

The Communique

The following communique was issued here today: "President Roosevelt, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Prime Minister Churchill, together with their respective military and diplomatic advisers, have completed their conference in North Africa. The following general statement has been issued: 'Several military missions have agreed upon future military operations against Japan. The three great Allies expressed their resolve to bring unrelenting pressure against their brutal enemies by sea, land and air. This pressure is already rising. The three Great Allies are fighting this war to restrain and punish the aggression of Japan. They covet no gain for themselves and have no thought of territorial expansion.'

Unconditional Surrender

"It is their purpose that Japan shall be stripped of all the islands in the Pacific which she has seized or occupied since the beginning of the first world war in 1914, and that all territories that Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China. Japan shall also be expelled from all other territories which she has taken by violence and greed. The aforesaid three Great Powers, mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that, in due course, Korea shall become free and independent.

"With these objectives in view, the three Allies, in harmony with those of the United Nations at war with Japan, will continue to persevere in the serious and prolonged operations necessary to procure the unconditional surrender of Japan."

While the three leaders discussed the agreements in principle and mapped out their massive assault on land and sea and in the air, the Allied Chiefs of Staff were in conference day and night working out plans. There were five main problems on the British and American side:

(1) Carrying the sea-air offensive to the Gates of Japan.—A determination which was reflected in the strength of the naval staffs present, the British admiralty sending 58 delegates;

(2) Avoiding local operations which are regarded in the long run as a wasted effort—the controversial sub-

Conference Ends With Stalin.

Communique To Be Issued Shortly.

London, Dec. 4.

The Conference of Prime Minister Churchill, President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin at Teheran is over and a communique on its results is to be expected shortly wires Reuter's Diplomatic correspondent to the daily Press.

THE MINORITY TANGLE

Sir,—Judged in the light of replies given to the minority members by Mr. Senanayake, the Leader of the House, I am afraid neither democracy nor nationalism has found a friend, much less a patron in him. Much water has flown under the Kelaniya bridge since the Donoughmore Constitution was set to function. "The majority must rule and the minority must suffer" attitude has all but vanished from Europe. The war now encircling the globe is a direct result of the slogan put into execution. The rights of minorities are as sacred as those of the majorities. With this truth alone as corner stone could the superstructure of democracy and nationalism be built. I wish Mr. Senanayake does not court disaster. The minorities in Ceylon are not so helpless as not to be able to vindicate their rights. The best thing for the Board of Ministers to do, is to discuss their proposals in open council and adopt a scheme agreeable to all.

P. Q. CHRISTIAN.

Jaffna, 29-11-43.

FIVE-MILE RADIUS FOR TELEGRAMS.

Area of Delivery to be Extended.

It is learned that from the beginning of next year telegrams will be delivered within a radius of five miles of each Post Office.

The greatest distance from a Post Office, to which a telegram is now conveyed for delivery is three miles. In future it will be five miles.

The Executive Committee of Communications and Works has, it is learned, approved a recommendation to this effect made by the Minister.

No additional charge will be made for the despatch of internal telegrams.

OBITUARY

MR. S. W. RUSSELLS.

The death occurred on Friday the 3rd inst. of Mr. S. W. Russells, retired Government Printer of British North Borneo, at his residence "Borneo House", Chankangkai East.

The funeral was largely attended.

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ject of "Island hopping" was combed over,

(3) Co-relating the future strategy of the Allies on the basis of broader liaison between the staffs;

(4) Settling the huge problems of transport of supplies, troops and material; and

(5) Developing the weight of the Pacific air assault.—Reuter.

AGRICULTURE IN POST WAR EUROPE

(Continued from page 2)

States; I am proud to say that I am Chairman. The job of this Committee is to think out the best way of starting up and developing agriculture in each country, to see that things will be ready by the time they are wanted, and that the staffs will be there to organise the agriculture properly.

Wrong Idea To Be Abandoned

You must know that before the war most of the countries of Europe aimed at producing all the food they needed so as to be independent of outside countries, and they learned to go without what they couldn't grow themselves. So they did without a lot of the wheat and butter and meat, which they would like to have had, and which they could have bought and Canada and Australia could have sold to them—but instead they piled up munitions; they had to because Germany set the pace. Now many of the European leaders I've been meeting in Britain want all that silly nonsense to stop. They want to aim at the highest standard of nutrition for all their people that they can possibly attain. They realise that for many of them this will mean importation of grain and butter and meat from the great producing countries because with the best will in the world their own farmers can't produce enough.

A Market

It isn't a simple job, there are very delicate problems of transition for unspecialized peasant farming in changing to a different sort of farming, and there's the problem of having new exports to pay for the new imports.

Two questions of organisation have been much discussed. Much of the land in eastern Europe is farmed on a very ancient system in which each man's holding is divided into a number of strips scattered all over the arable area. Instead of a group of small farms or one big farm, there is simply a large ploughed area held by a group of peasants but each having a number of strips so allotted that the good and the bad land should be parcelled out equally. The system looks fair but it is hopelessly inefficient and where it still exists the leaders now recognise that it must go and be replaced by individual holdings.

The Small Farm

Then comes the question "Should these be large or small?" Economists point out the advantages of the big organisation, and they say that the little farmer cannot stand up to the big one. But there is one serious objection to the big farm. A large number of the inhabitants of Europe are peasants and they greatly prefer to have their own bit of land rather than working for somebody else. It's never any good trying to force peasants; you may persuade them if you can, but so far no one had persuaded them that the big farm is better than the little one. And there is one way in which many of the advantages of the big farm may be got by the little man: i. e. by co-operation, and so great efforts are now being made to foster the idea of co-operation, so that co-operative enterprise can begin to function directly agriculture is started up again.

Well, that's agriculture we hope to get in Europe. First, the ambulance period when the starved people have got to be fed with the quickest and easiest food that can be grown; then gradually working to a high nutrition agriculture that will necessitate importation of grain and other produce from primary producing countries; and a system in which small peasant farmers are working co-operatively, living at peace with themselves and their neighbours, each aiming at the fullest and richest life possible for all their people.—BBC Press Service.

Governor's Action Disapproved.

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no right, therefore, to act on advice he had received from some outside source.

Legal Secretary

Mr. J. H. B. Nihill (Legal Secretary) said the Member for Panadura had called attention to the very serious nature of his motion. It must be clear to a very large section of the House that it had not been proved in any sense that His Excellency in this matter had acted in an unconstitutional way. The amendment moved by the Member for Dedigama gave effect to that feeling.

If that charge in the motion was established, then it would be a matter which would require the recall of the Governor. Perhaps, the Member for Panadura had decided that in this instance he should be treated as a first offender. What members had to consider was whether the condemnatory part of the motion was or was not fair.

The Member for Dedigama tried to differentiate between the letter and the spirit of the law. When they spoke of the spirit they wandered into the realm of opinion and there could be two opinions.

The member for Kelaniya stressed the responsibility of the Board of Ministers to give advice to His Excellency in this connection. The Board of Ministers as a Board did not constitutionally come into this question at all. The question of detention being a question which affected Home Affairs as it affected Defence, the Governor had consulted the Home Minister as well as the Chief Secretary.

The Member for Kelaniya sought to make the point that it was unconstitutional for His Excellency to obtain information except from a certain specific source, which was the Board of Ministers. It was fantastic to suggest that as a constitutional Governor he should bury his head in the sand and refuse to pay heed to any information except information received from one particular channel.

Against Both Motion And Amendment

Mr. D. S. Senanayake (Leader of the House) said that he was not in a position to support either the motion or the amendment. He was anxious to preserve the liberty of the people but he was not able to go against a person who had acted in accordance with his own convictions. In this present instance he did not think that His Excellency was in a panic or was acting on the advice of people who were unduly scared. He was convinced that the Governor had acted purely because he desired to protect the country.

He was one who felt that those people should not be detained, but at the same time, he felt that when he had agreed that an Advisory Board should examine those cases, that Board would be in a better position to decide. The Advisory Board had not recommended the release of all the detenus.

Mr. Susanta de Fonseka in reply said he had raised a clear issue in moving that motion. It was not sufficient for the Chief Secretary merely to say it was a matter of defence and leave it at that. If it

was a matter of defence where did the Executive Committee come in?

The only issue in the present debate was whether it was a matter of defence or of internal security. The Chief Secretary had stated that law and order was not a subject entrusted to the Committee for Home Affairs. On a previous occasion when the Defence Regulations to prevent the holding of public meetings were under consideration, the Chief Secretary had stated that the responsible body for advising the Governor was the Minister of Home Affairs and that the Governor was acting on his advice. But, when it came to the question of the detenus the Chief Secretary said the Governor need not act on the advice of the Minister.

The Division

The Speaker then put the amendment to the House and it was carried by 20 votes against 15.

The motion as amended was next put to the House and was carried by 24 votes against 11, the voting being as follows:—

Ayes: Messrs. H. W. Amarasooriya, Thos. Amarasooriya, Banda, Susanta de Fonseka, Dharmaratnam, Rajah Hewavitane, A. P. Jayasooriya, Bernard Jayasooriya, J. R. Jayewardene, R. C. Kannangara, D. H. Kotawalala, Kularatne, Kuruppu, Molamure, Nalliah, Nugawela, Rajakulendran, Rajapakse, Ratwatte, Ratnayake, Siripala Samarakkody, Dudley Senanayake, Tennekoon and Wanigasekera—24.

Noes: Messrs. D. S. Senanayake, C. W. W. Kannangara, Corea, J. Kotawalala, Geo. E. de Silva, Mahadeva, Black, Gnanamuttu, Griffith, Major Oldfield and Wille.—11.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(Held at Ft. Pedro.)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 218/P. T. In the matter of the intestate Estate of the late Kandiah Chinnathamby alias Thambipillai of Karaveddy North. Deceased. Wallipillai widow of Chinnathamby of Alway South. Petitioner.

vs.

1. Pooranambal daughter of Chinnathamby of do.
2. Chinnathamby Ganesarajah of do.
3. Walliammai widow of Kandiah of Karaveddy North.

The 1st and 2nd respondents are minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 3rd respondent. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on the 11th day of November 1943 in the presence of Mr. T. Balakrishnan, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 4th day of November 1943 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed he and she is hereby declared entitled as the widow of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration to the above estate issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 9th day of December 1943 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva,
Addl. District Judge.

The 11th day November, 1943.
C 61.

CHANGE OF NAME

I, S. P. Sinnanna Chettyar alias Chelliah Chettyar, do hereby notify all concerned that I have changed my name and henceforward shall be known as S. P. Selliah and that I shall sign all documents by the changed name.

Jaffna, S. P. SELLIAH,
2nd Dec. 1943. Perumalkovilady.
(Mis. 177. 2 & 6)

STATE COUNCIL BY-ELECTION.

MR. WANNINAYAKE WINS AT PUTTALAM.

The by-election for the Puttalam seat in the State Council resulted as follows:

	Votes
Mr. U. B. Wanninayake	7,828
Mr. A. H. S. Ismail	7,283
Mr. H. M. Rasnayake	2,439
Mr. R. B. S. Mawathagama	2,080
Mr. S. A. Herath	1,237
Mr. C. E. Victor S. C. rea	1,037
Mr. A. E. Abeykoon	896

Mr. Wanninayake is a teacher. A feature of the polling was that a large number of Muslim women took part in the voting. Five candidates lose their deposits.

A. R. P. IN VALIGAMAM WEST.

Under the auspices of the A. R. P. Services, a public meeting was held on Wednesday, December 1st at the Victoria College, Chulipuram with the Rev. Father Chas. S. Mathews, O. M. I., A. R. P. Controller, in the chair.

Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Chief Air Raid Warden, appealed for more volunteers.

Rev. Father Mathews appealed for whole-hearted co-operation and stressed the importance of investing savings in Savings Certificates.

Dr. K. Cathiravelu stressed the importance of combatting shortage in food by intensive cultivation.

OBITUARY

MRS. MURUGESAPILLAI

The death occurred at Vetharania Valavu at Chunnakam, on Saturday the 20th November last of Ramasipillai, relict of the late Mr. V. Murugesapillai. She was 92 years of age at the time of her death. The deceased leaves three sons, Rai Sabib M. K. Tamby, Rai Sabib M. C. Tamby and Mr. M. Ragnathan and three daughters Mrs. Tamber, Mrs. Kandiah and Mrs. Sabaratnasinghe. The funeral took place on the same day and was very largely attended.—Cor.

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.)