

# THE Hindu Organ.

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## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS AS FRIENDS & NOT PROSECUTORS

A HEARTENING FEATURE,  
SAYS, D. M. & S. S.

### HOW THE HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE IS BEING LOOKED AFTER

THE Department (of the D. M. & S. S.) caters to the prime needs of the people, and as a result, members of the public come into direct contact with the Department in many ways. The paucity of complaints as well as the increasing demand from the public for additional medical and health facilities point to the appreciation of the Department's service. The large number availing themselves of treatment in Government institutions is a further indication of this appreciation. Advancement of public health is no doubt a co-operative venture and the active part to be played by the public is an important matter. It is also a heartening feature that the officers of the Public Health Service are being regarded more as friends than prosecutors, says the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in his Administration Report for 1940.

#### Principles of Recruitment

A welcome feature of the Department has been the drawing up of recruitment schemes in respect of all grades of officers in the Department. Except in the case of those grades where applications are conditional on the possession of professional qualifications, e.g., Medical Officers, Apothecaries, or where applications are confined to those already employed in the Department, in almost all grades a competitive examination with or without an interview by a Selection Board appointed by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services has been introduced. This new system by which selections have been made as impersonal as possible has been functioning efficiently and with satisfactory results.

The creation of an Establishment Branch dealing with these subjects ensures uniform-

ity in the methods of selection and conditions of service in respect of all grades. Increment certificates cum confidential reports have been introduced in respect of practically all officers of the Department. A knowledge of Sinhalese and Tamil (conversation and interpretation) and of Departmental instructions is made compulsory before new officers are confirmed in many of the grades.

#### Training of Nurses

With the appointment of a Sister Tutor and the opening of the Nurses' Training School, a systematic and up-to-date training of pupil nurses has been secured. Post-graduate training of Ceylonese Sisters has also been provided for in the Training Home, and it is hoped that it will be no longer necessary, when the present scheme is in full operation, to recruit nursing sisters from abroad or send Ceylonese nurses abroad for training. The appointment of an obstetric tutor and the increase in the staff of the Lying-in Home with a full time Medical Superintendent dissociated from professional duties have resulted in the satisfactory co-ordination of work at the Lying-in Home as well as in many improvements in the training of pupil midwives. Full advantage is now being taken of the extended period of 18 months' training including 6 months in a Health Unit. The training of pupil attendants is a recent introduction and the results so far have amply justified the new departure. There is no doubt a dearth in the country of trained nurses, midwives, and attendants. But with the present rate of recruitment, there should be a sufficient number of trained personnel in about 5 years. A scheme for the training of

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## HINDU CIVILISATION IN AMERICA

HOW IT BECAME EXTINCT

### BLUNDERS OF HINDUS IN INDIA AND AMERICA

By Chamanlal, (author of Hindu America)

I deem it my duty to warn my countrymen to learn a lesson from the blunders of the Hindus in India and America which led to their subjugation to foreign yoke. The entire history of the defeat of Indian races in America at the hands of the Christian invaders furnishes a sad parallel to the subjugation of the Hindus in India.

Thus, the factors that led to the defeat of the most civilised people in America and India were exactly the same; namely, (1) poor diplomacy, (2) inferior weapons, (3) lack of unity, the result of the caste system, mutual jealousies and treachery of several tribes, (4) lack of organisation, (5) and last, but not least, the failure to realise the full meaning of the fundamental difference between the Hindu culture (that prevailed in India and America) and the nomad and barbarian cult of the hungry invaders who were lured to India and America by the huge accumulation of wealth and riches in both these great centres of civilisation.

Such huge accumulations of wealth always result in the degeneration of nations, but the greatest drawback of the Hindus and the Indians in America is lack of diplomacy.

#### History Speaks

A handful of Englishmen came to India as traders and became rulers of the world's richest country. Similarly Cortes, a Spanish bandit, with barely four hundred companions, landed in Central America as self-styled ambassador of the King of Spain (who had never heard of Mexico or Cortes), and by deceit, treachery and misuse of hospitality became the master of Mexico and owner of gold worth billions.

The simple-hearted ruler of Mexico trusted a bandit as a real ambassador and sent instructions to various Governors to give Cortes every facility to reach the capital. Thus the way of the invader was strewn

with flowers, and Montezuma the ruler of Mexico, lost his life and country as a result of his poor diplomacy. A similar tragic drama was repeated in South America, where the Inca (Surya-Vanshi) ruler was observing fast and extending hospitalities to the Spanish bandits, who here also posed as ambassadors of the Spanish Emperor.

Our main defect has been that we have been too peace-loving. Peace is good, but peace at all costs is cowardice; it is the peace of the dead.

#### Christian Invaders

We have failed to realise the fundamentals of the cult of the Christian invaders (who relies mainly on force—what a sad reflection on the noble teachings of Jesus Christ!) Mere faith in 'Truth and Justice' will not save us from destruction. What we need is a sound national policy that will enable us to live like men among men.

'No Truth and No Justice'—We have become such extreme pacifists that, despite receiving kicks for a couple of centuries we continue to appeal to the invader in the name of "Truth and Justice". But where is truth and where is justice in this world? The world follows the law of the jungle—the survival of the fittest. Look around and see what has happened in the last ten years alone in Asia and Europe. How many nations have been strangled? Where is truth and justice?

Earth is sick and Heaven weary  
Of the hollow words  
Which States and Kingdoms utter  
When they talk of Truth and Justice.

#### A Theatre for Exploits

Some nations think that the world is a theatre for their exploits; and when they find any other State prosperous and enjoying a place in the sun, they design and they conspire to bring it under subjection. His-

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## MATRIMONIAL

The marriage will take place on Friday, 6th June 1941, at 9 p.m. of Miss Saraswathy (eldest daughter of Mr. N. Candaswamy) with Mr. K. Thiagarajah (of Mullaitive) at the bride's residence at Thalaiyali, Nachchimarkovil Road, Vannarponnai East.

Friends and relations are cordially invited.

(Mis. 44. 5-6-41.)

## DENTAL NOTICE

S. Imai, (Japanese Dentist)  
Colombo,

will be at Jaffna at Tiruchelvam Buildings, Main Street, Jaffna, from 7th to 16th June, 1941.

(Mis. 45. 5-6-41.)



**Hindu Organ.**

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1941

## THE LESSONS OF CRETE

THIS DAY LAST WEEK THE British forces evacuated Crete after heroically resisting a determined enemy for twelve days under the most trying conditions that ever faced an army in action. The battle will go down to history as one of the most glorious military failures. The little rocky island nearly as large as the Northern Province was one vast shambles. If the British public in general show no disposition to be critical of the conduct of the campaign, it is not because they are not alive to the severe blow which British prestige and strategy have sustained, but it is because they realise that in the circumstances in which the battle began the army and the High Command have done all that they could possibly have done to stave off defeat. From the moment the campaign started it was doomed to failure. As on previous occasions the Germans carried the day by sheer weight of men and material. Having to operate from a distant base in Egypt, the R. A. F. was placed at a distinct disadvantage as against the Germans who had nearer bases in the Dodecanese and the Aegean Sea. But even then if the ground defences in the aerodromes at Crete had not been deplorably lacking and if the High Command had placed a tank corps and sufficient forces before the invasion began, the German parachutists, supported as they were by a superior air force, could have been all mopped up and the British forces could have held out against any number. It is no consolation to speak of the far heavier losses inflicted

on the enemy or to look upon the campaign as only a delaying action with a view to putting the defences of Cyprus and Egypt on a sounder basis. Nothing can excuse the failure of the British High Command to provide for every probable contingency and to take long term views. Especially in dealing with a powerful and resourceful enemy it will not do to live from day to day or to be satisfied with half-measures. They had many long months in which they could have converted Crete into a second Gibraltar and occupied all the Aegean Islands. When the enemy was making a move against Greece by the occupation of Bulgaria they ought to have foreseen an assault on Crete and not have rested on their naval supremacy. As the Prime Minister stated in the Commons, the reverse in Crete is due not to the lack of men or even air-force but to the lack of aerodromes and ground defences. With a little more foresight the British Command could have put up any number of aerodromes and adequate ground defences and a strong tank corps. Then the campaign of Crete which has closed so disastrously could have had a different tale to tell. One good result of the campaign would be that it will shake the complacency of the War Cabinet and put a degree of dynamism into the War effort which, in the opinion of the *Times*, it at present lacks. The defences of Cyprus, Palestine and Gibraltar will be put in a sound condition in the breathing time which the campaign has given to the British Command. In spite of the great skill and might of the German War machine the obstacles which it has to encounter in the Battle of the Mediterranean may prove well-nigh insuperable. Parachute troops operating in an island provided with adequate defences cannot have the same success as they had in Crete. It cannot be true, as Goering has boasted, that no island is impregnable. The Battle of Crete, for all the success Germany has achieved, has not established the superiority of air power to naval power. If Britain takes the initiative betimes in Syria and Egypt it will be in a position to frustrate German plans.

## COURT DRESS

### Chief Justice's Ruling

The circular issued by the Governor with reference to the mode of dress in Government service was considered by the Chief Justice, who has issued the following ruling:—

The relaxation granted to clerks may be allowed so long as they do not appear in court. There must be no relaxation so far as dress in Court is concerned.

"The general public is not in any way affected by the circular and should dress as before its issue."

## "SEND INDIANS AWAY"

### Minister's Remedy for Unemployment

Let Indians employees be given gratuities and sent away and let the income tax increased, said Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Minister for Local Administration, at the inaugural meeting of the Ceylonese Unemployed Association, Moratuwa.

Mr. Bandaranaike said that the unemployment question was very serious and in Colombo alone there were about 40,000 registered unemployed. Statistics for towns like Moratuwa were not available but he thought that there were more than 5,000 unemployed outside Colombo. According to a Government report twenty persons had died of starvation last year.

Although new industries were being introduced by Government he did not think that more than a thousand or two thousand would find work. The Government schemes would be like a drop in the ocean. The colonization schemes had given employment to about five or six thousand in the last ten years. The situation was growing from bad to worse and in time to come they would have to consider the question of lakhs of unemployed. The sad plight of the educated unemployed could be realized from the fact that there were 6,000 applicants for the posts of ten overseers in the Angoda Mental Hospital, carrying a salary of Rs. 25 a month.

About one seventh of the population of Ceylon consisted of foreigners and last year about one-and-a-half million rupees had been sent to India in money orders of less than Rs 15 each. "Show me any other country in the world where, when its own people are starving, foreigners are given work," exclaimed Mr. Bandaranaike. If they could reduce the present foreign population by half they would be able to find avenues of employment.

Let Indians be given gratuities and sent away and let the income tax be increased. Unemployment was the most important question the country had to face and it was time to start active work.

## JAFFNA MUSLIM YOUTH LEAGUE

### National Unity Stressed

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Jaffna Muslim Youth League at about 8 p.m. on Friday. Hadji V. M. M. S. Abdul Cader presided. The meeting commenced with prayer. Bhikku Mahanama addressed on "Social Service through Islam". Mr. Darrel Pieris, President, Rural Reconstruction Society, stressed on national unity, female education and the importance of agriculture. The two speeches were interpreted into Tamil by Mr. K. K. Nata Rajan, Assistant Editor, *Inthusathanam*. This was followed by two addresses in Tamil by Messrs. W. Ponnudurai and A. S. Inayathulla. H. G. Somawathy spoke in Sinhalese on "National Unity through Social Service", and was interpreted into Tamil. A vote of thanks proposed by Mr. M. A. Rahim.

## Parachute Attack on Colombo

### King's Birthday Demonstration

A midnight raid on Colombo and a parachute attack on the city during the morning of June 12th will be the high spots of a tactical demonstration which has been arranged for King's Birthday and which will take the place of the military pageant on the Galle Face usual in pre-war days, writes the Military Correspondent of the *"Times of Ceylon"*. He adds: This is the first time that a demonstration of this kind has been arranged and from the military point of view it is bound to be very instructive.

It is likely that aircraft will take part in the exercise and the demonstration. Chinese crackers and flour bombs will give a realistic touch to the whole affair. There will be no human parachutists, but miniature parachutes with weights attached to them will be used instead.

### Midnight Start

Explaining the details of the demonstration Colonel White told me that first there would be an exercise beginning at midnight on June 11-12, in and around Colombo. It was hoped, he said, that aircraft would take part in this exercise which would be over some time between 5-30 a.m. and 7 a.m.

"We will then go along to the Galle Face", he added, "where the demonstration is due to begin about 8 a.m. It will last about half an hour or forty minutes. During the demonstration there will be certain amount of fire-works as crackers will be used and the aircraft will drop flour bombs. The military authorities will not be responsible if any spectator is hurt by any of these."

It is hoped to hold rehearsals on the Galle Face but these will be carried out with as little inconvenience to the public as possible.

Just a word of warning to the public. There is no cause for alarm if they hear the droning of planes during the small hours of June 12th. For obvious reasons the details of the exercise are secret.

## COLOMBO NORTH ELECTION PETITION

### Inquiry into Objections

A Statement of objections with regard to the sufficiency of the security tendered by Dr. R. Saravanamuttu along with his petition challenging the election of Mr. M. Joseph de Silva to the Colombo North seat in the State Council has been filed in the Supreme Court by Mr. Arthur S. Fernando, Proctor, on behalf of Mr. de Silva.

Mr. Fernando has also asked that the petition be dismissed on the ground that it was filed out of time.

Both these matters will come up for inquiry at an early date.

## Temporary Clerks in Govt. Service

The Chief Secretary is preparing a list of all temporary Clerks who have been employed in various Government departments for over a period of five years with a view, it is stated, to absorbing them into the permanent cadre.

# THE IRANAMADU TANK

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF ITS CONSTRUCTION

### ENLARGEMENT OF STORING CAPACITY URGED

BY C. ARULAMBALAM,

[An explanatory memorandum submitted at the meeting of the Central Board of Agriculture of 2-6-41, in support of his motion advocating the enlargement of the storing capacity of the Iranamadu Tank to enable it to supply sufficient water for both Sirupogam and Kalapogam cultivation.]

The following brief history of the construction of the Iranamadu Tank, one of the major tanks in the Northern Province, will be found to be of interest.

The Karachchi Scheme served by the Iranamadu Tank derives its name from the large area known as Karachchi, situated in the delta of the Kanakarayan Aru. Mr. Dyke, the then Government Agent of the Northern Province, originated the idea and the proposal to conserve water for the Karachchi area was mentioned in a Minute made in 1856 by Governor Sir Henry Ward. In 1836 Mr. Byrne, Asst. Colonial Engineer, and Mr. H. Parker, Irrigation Assistant of the P. W. D., decided to form a reservoir across the valley of the Kanakarayan Aru. In 1887 Mr. (afterwards Sir) William Twynam, Government Agent, Northern Province, recommended the Scheme. The Jaffna Railway Commission of 1898 in Sessional Paper No. 14 of 1898, were of opinion that the opening of the Paranthan Station would open the country and promote its colonisation from Jaffna. Mr. R. W. Ievers, Government Agent, Northern Province, recommended that the Government should take up this irrigation work after the opening of the Paranthan Station. Governor Sir West Ridgeway, in 1900, ordered that Mr. Parker, Irrigation Engineer, should prepare a Scheme of Irrigation. Mr. Henry Ward, Director of Irrigation, in 1900, in a report, recommended that the Karachchi Scheme should receive prior consideration as a considerable monsoonal cultivation existed in the area. Surveys were commenced by Messrs W. Brown and G. H. Fraser, Irrigation Engineers, and plans and estimates were completed in January 1902. The estimates for the work were sanctioned by the Colonial Secretary on 17-3-1903 and construction was commenced. In 1903 Mr. Ward, Director of Irrigation, did away with the right-bank spill owing to its unsatisfactory nature and increased the breadth of the left-bank spill. The river closure was decided upon on the instructions of the Governor after a visit made by him to the Iranamadu works in April 1920 and the river was closed the same year. Bund pitching was commenced in May 1932. Mr. Henry Ward, Director of Irrigation, in 1902, proposed that Dri Aru Tank through which the Dri Aru flowed should be restored and used as a subsidiary feeder tank to the Iranamadu Tank. The restoration of this tank was completed in 1905. The Paranthan Channel was completed in 1923. At a meeting

of proprietors held at Paranthan and Murasamoddai in 1929 it was decided that private lands should come under the scheme. The Iranamadu Tank began to effectively serve the Karachchi Scheme about 15 years back.

According to the original scheme the tank was to supply water for Kalapogam cultivation for 20,000 acres. At present, about 9,000 acres are under cultivation and are served by the tank. It is estimated that another 7,000 acres, suitable for cultivation, can be supplied with water from that tank if all cultivation under the scheme is restricted to Kalapogam cultivation only.

When cultivators were attracted to the Karachchi Scheme they had the idea that water would be supplied for both Kalapogam and Sirupogam cultivation. It has been found that the storing capacity of the tank was such that the tank could not supply water for both Kalapogam and Sirupogam cultivation in full even for the area under cultivation for the present. As only 9,000 acres out of the 16,000 acres now held available for cultivation under the tank are now cultivated, the tank was able to supply water for Sirupogam cultivation to a modified extent. Sometime back, half the cultivated area was supplied with water for Sirupogam cultivation. Recently one-third of the cultivated area was so supplied.

At a Conference held at the Jaffna Kachcheri, on Monday, January 13, 1941, of those interested in the Karachchi Scheme, called by the Government Agent, Northern Province, to meet the Land Commissioner to discuss, among other matters, the question of the further development of the Karachchi Scheme, the general consensus of opinion of those present was to the effect that further development of the Karachchi Scheme could not be expected unless water could be supplied for both Kalapogam and Sirupogam cultivation. The idea was expressed that in lieu of the Sirupogam cultivation of paddy, garden cultivation of products usually grown under seasonal market gardening which required less water than Sirupogam paddy could be resorted to during the Sirupogam season; but the general view was in favour of Sirupogam cultivation of paddy.

Sirupogam cultivation of paddy was desired for the following four reasons:—

(1) The return from cultivation will not be sufficiently profitable unless both Kalapogam and Sirupogam cultivation is carried on.

(2) The quality of paddy culti-

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## The Jaffna Friend-in-Need Society

### Centenary Report

THE following is the text of the Centenary Report of the Jaffna Friend-in-Need Society, presented at the centenary meeting held in the Jaffna Town Hall on Saturday with His Excellency Sir Andrew Caldecott in the chair:—

The Managing Committee of the Jaffna Friend-in-Need Society have pleasure in submitting this brief report of its activities during the last 100 years on this the occasion of its centenary celebration.

In the first place on behalf of the Jaffna Friend-in-Need Society the Managing Committee offer Your Excellency a most cordial welcome to our midst and express our deep gratitude to Your Excellency for gracing this occasion by your presence. Your presence here today in spite of the difficulties of the times and the duties of state which require your constant attendance at the seat of Government is a source of great encouragement to us and is a happy augury for the future of our Society.

The founding of the Jaffna Friend-in-Need Society on the 9th March 1841 is a unique event in the annals of Jaffna in as much as it was the first organised attempt at granting relief to the poor. Individual acts of charity there is and has always been as the religious tenets and traditions of the people enjoin relief of poverty and particularly feeding of the poor as among the highest of virtues and most meritorious of acts. Thus we find even the poor often give out of the little they have, to those poorer than themselves. But this form of individual charity though meritorious in itself tends to encourage indolence and sloth as it is generally indiscriminate and often has no chance of reaching the most deserving. It is to avoid evils of this form of individual charity that this Society was founded with Captain Cochrane the Commandant in charge of the garrison at Jaffna as President and had as its original members prominent representatives of the clergy, Officials and the general public.

The Ceylon Almanac of 1841 gives the aim of the Society as follows:—"The above Society was instituted in March 1841 and is supported by voluntary subscription. Its design is to suppress mendicancy as far as possible in Jaffna and its immediate suburbs by relieving either by donations or monthly pensions, cases of real distress, which cases are to be personally investigated and reported upon by visiting members of the Committee."

Thanks to the valuable services of Mr. P. Mortimer one of our most valued members in compiling the History of the Society from 1841 to 1938, it is not necessary to recapitulate here the events of the past in any detail.

In the first year of its existence itself the Society has been assisting about 60 to 70 persons annually and the yearly subscriptions were about £ 100.

#### Proudest Achievement

Within a few years of its existence the Society felt called upon to take steps to make good the

## A MAGNIFICENT BENEFACTION

### FOR RESEARCH AT UNIVERSITY

#### LADY DONOR PROMISES A LAKH

A sum of Rs. 100,000 has been promised by a lady, who wishes to remain anonymous for the present, towards establishing a fund for the development of research at the University of Ceylon.

Dr. Ivor Jennings, Principal of the University College, in announcing this magnificent benefaction said that it would be necessary in Ceylon not only to encourage research but also to train persons to do research. Moreover, the promise suggested to him that people in Ceylon not only were anxious for a University, but also were willing, within the limits of their purses, to provide the permanent endowment which was the only guarantee of independence.

#### Second Promise

"The benefactor has permitted me to announce the promise" added Dr. Jennings, "because she hopes that others will follow her example. I certainly hope they will, and if they would like to limit the object of their benevolence to special purposes, I can advise them as to the particular needs of the University. There is no memorial more permanent than University endowments."

"Constitutions come and go, but independent Universities go on for ever. The promise is to the University of Ceylon and not to the University College. I think the distinction is fair. It is the universal experience that the public will not endow Government-controlled establishments, educational or otherwise."

"This is the second promise within a few days, because I had already been promised Rs. 5,000 for the endowment of a memorial prize and I had not announced it only because the precise purpose is still under discussion."

need of a Hospital in Jaffna which the Government should have supplied. With the assumption of the Presidentship by Mr. P. A. Dyke the Government Agent in the year 1847 active steps were taken to establish a Hospital, and with public subscriptions and a grant from Government the site for the Hospital was acquired in 1849 and the Hospital was established in the year 1850. The establishment of a first rate Hospital and the running of it on up-to-date lines for a continuous period of fifty seven years though partly with Government subsidy but mainly with public donations is the proudest achievement of our Society and is without parallel anywhere in the Islands. During the long period of fifty seven years various improvements and additions were effected year by year. The number of persons treated in the very first year itself was over 6000 and in later years the number had gone up to about 15000. In addition to the treatment free diet was given to pauper patients. The number receiving free diet rose from 250 in the early years to about 1500 in the latter years. All this was

(Continued on page 4)

## The Jaffna Friend-in-Need Society

(Continued from page 3)

done in accordance with the conditions on which the public contributed to the establishment of the Hospital viz: "That there should be maintained.

1. Pauper Hospital.
2. A Hospital for patients who desire to support themselves.
3. Lodging houses at the Hospital for Patients who are able to pay rent and desire to have houses to themselves, while availing themselves of the services of the Society's Surgeon.
4. An Out-Door dispensary for paupers; and
5. A Dispensary for sale of Medicines."

Various Governors who visited Jaffna have spoken in terms of the highest praise of the work of our Society and the management of the Hospital. H. E. the Governor Sir Hercules Robinson who visited the Hospital in the year 1867 expressed his high appreciation of the buildings and arrangement and pronounced the Hospital the best in the Island.

His Excellency Sir A. E. Havelock who visited Jaffna in the year 1890 and inspected the Hospital referring to the work of our Society said "It is an Organisation that is unique of its kind in Ceylon and it does much in a remarkably suitable manner towards relieving suffering humanity. I would add that I was greatly struck by the large amount of work done, in proportion to the money expended. One other consideration which enlists my sympathies for this institution is that it is the only example in Jaffna of an organisation that I know of co-operative work for the public good."

### Rajahs of the North

Two names that stand out prominently amongst the many who contributed to the success of the Society in general and to the work of the Hospital in particular are those of the late Mr. P. A. Dyke and the late Sir William Twynam, both past Government Agents of Jaffna and popularly known as the Rajahs of the North. Mr. Dyke who guided the destinies of the Society from 1847 to 1867 was the moving spirit in the founding of the Hospital to which he donated lands worth at that time about Rs. 2500. He was also till his death the principal benefactor to the Funds of the Society and has been unremitting in his labour of love to make the Society a success. Sir William Twynam who was President of the Society from 1869 to 1895 when he retired from Government service contributed as much as his predecessor Mr. Dyke or even more to the success of the Society.

In the report of the year 1896 when he retired from being President of the Society a just tribute is paid to his work in these words. "It has been mainly owing to his unsparring labour that the institution has been so successful and the Committee is glad to find that, although he ceases to be Chairman, he continues to give his aid and experience as a member of the Committee". In the year 1895 a sum of Rs. 7000 collected by the public to commemorate the Official Jubilee of Sir William Twynam was devoted to the completion of the Lying-in-Hospital at his desire.

When the Hospital had been

fairly established the Civil Medical Department was anxious to have control of it and after years of controversy and negotiation in the course of which the Government at one stage offered to pay this Society Rs. 20,000 the Hospital was finally taken over by the Government on the following terms viz—

1. The Government appoint two Unofficial Visitors to the Hospital.
2. That they name two wards, one, after the late Mr. P. A. Dyke and the other after Sir William Twynam K. C. M. G.
3. That they complete the half-finished Victoria Lying-in-ward and call it the "Victoria Jubilee Ward".
4. That they would respect the caste and religious feelings of the patients in the Hospital by making provision for food being prepared and served by such cooks as would suit all castes.
5. That they contribute the sum of Rs. 1000/ to the Ridgeway Memorial Hall Committee on the condition of an Office being allowed to the Friend-in-Need Society in that Hall.
6. That they further contribute to the F. I. N. S. of Jaffna annually the same amount as is contributed by them to Galle F. I. N. S. to help the destitute and distressed.
7. That they take over the assets and liabilities of the Hospital as well as the medicines and instruments at a valuation to be made by the Medical Department. After paying the debts of the Hospital, the balance remaining to be handed over to the F. I. N. S. together with the medicines and instruments, if any, which may be rejected by the Provincial Civil Medical Officer.
8. The Society to forego the offer of the Rs. 20,000 made by Government, in consideration of some of the concessions graciously made by His Excellency the Governor to the Deputation especially in regard to Dieting of the patients.
9. The Staff of the Hospital to be left in the hands of Government in the confident hope that they will be treated fairly and justly as His Excellency was pleased to assure the Deputation.

With the transfer of the Hospital to the Government the Society continued its work of relief to the poor on a larger scale. Monthly allowances to the aged and infirm among the poor, repatriating stranded strangers to their homes and subsidising persons chiefly women with small sums of money to carry on some trade or other are the chief forms of relief granted by the Society.

These reliefs are given without distinction of caste, creed, or race. After the Hospital was taken over by the Government, though there was yearly increase in the number of those seeking relief from the Society a general apathy had set in among the subscribers and subscriptions began to dwindle. Though at times various steps were taken to increase the contributions to the Society they were going down till Mr. Brown became President of our Society in 1928. Owing to his drive and initiative the Society was thoroughly organised. Several Life-Members were enrolled, chief among whom was His Excellency Sir Herbert Stanley, and the subscriptions collected from such Life-Members were capitalized and the Society was registered in the year 1929 under the Societies

## JAFFNA - MALAYALAM TOBACCO CO-OPERATIVE SALE SOCIETY LTD.

Applications are invited for the post of Manager of the Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sale Society Ltd., Jaffna. Applicants should possess a sound knowledge of English and Tamil specially of Accounts.

**Salary:**—Rs. 100/- per mensem plus Rs. 25/- per mensem as house-rent allowance. Increase of salary possible in the future.

**Age:**—Applicants must be over 30 years and under 45 years of age.

**Security:**—Candidate selected must be able to furnish security in Rs. 2,000/- cash and Rs. 3,000/- in unencumbered immovable property.

Applications written in English stating date of birth, qualifications, any commercial experience and accompanied by copies of recent testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 15th June, 1941.

Any form of canvassing by candidates will be deemed a disqualification.

Hony. Secretary,  
Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco  
Co-operative Sale Society Ltd.,  
3rd Cross Street  
Jaffna.  
29-5-41.

(Mis. 40, 2 & 5-6-41.)

Ordinance as the Jaffna Friend-in-Need Society Limited. Thanks to the interest taken in the Society by each of the succeeding Presidents and the willing co-operation of the Members and the public its work on behalf of the poor is going on without interruption.

The Society has within the last 100 years expended on relief work alone over seven Lacs of Rupees. There are at present on the Society's list 170 pensioners and the Society has paid out last year Rs. 4610-50. With the Annual Grant of only Rs. 1600 from the Government the monthly subscriptions and the interest we get on the capitalised amount it is not possible to extend our activities though there is a lot more to be done.

We have at present 298 monthly subscribers and 71 Life-Members, but many more must join the Society as ordinary members or Life-Members to enable the Society to help the large number of persons who need relief, but whom the Society cannot help owing to its lack of funds. May we therefore take this opportunity to appeal to the general public to help us by increased donation and by such of those who are not members of the Society joining it in increasing numbers. We would also appeal to the Government to increase the Annual Grant given to us in as much as by voluntary work we are supplying a need which the Government should provide.

Our thanks are due to all who have helped the Society by their unselfish and voluntary work, by their subscriptions and their donations. We wish to make special mention of the Trustees of the Sri Chandrasekara Fund, Mr. George Philipiah, the late Mr. K. Subramaniam and the Ceylon Turf Club for their handsome donations. Those who help the poor and the needy shall have their reward.

In conclusion we express our thanks to the Press for their courteous notice and publicity of our work.

## THE IRANAMADU TANK

(Continued from page 3)

vated during the Sirupogam Season was distinctly better than that of the Kalapogam Season and therefore more desired.

(3) The amount of the paddy harvested for the year was naturally larger, when both Kalapogam and Sirupogam cultivation was carried on, thus serving the cause of increased food production and

(4) It was easier to keep a permanent labour force for the cultivators under the scheme, if both Kalapogam and Sirupogam cultivation is carried on, as the labour force would have work right throughout the year.

The fear was expressed at the Conference, that there was a possibility of the present cultivators under the Karachchi Scheme who had sustained heavy losses in the past in developing their lands abandoning cultivation unless they were enabled to carry on Sirupogam cultivation in addition to Kalapogam cultivation.

It was anticipated that a further development of the Karachchi Scheme for Kalapogam cultivation only was problematical as no one was likely to take up lands for Kalapogam cultivation only.

Under these circumstances, if the Karachchi Scheme is to be a success, the only alternative is to increase the storing capacity of the Iranamadu Tank so that it could supply water for both Kalapogam and Sirupogam cultivation in full. This could be achieved only by raising the bunds of, and pitching, the tank, which is a matter for execution by the Irrigation Experts of the Government.

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1020

In the matter of the estate of the late Kathiravelu Kasipillai of Nunavil Chavagachcheri

Deceased.  
Kasipillai Sathasivam of Nunavil Chavagachcheri

- Petitioner.
- Vs.
1. Vallinayagi daughter of K. Kasipillai
  2. Kasipillai Ruthiravel
  3. Kasipillai Yogaretnam
  4. Thiruthuvi daughter of K. Kasipillai all are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem their mother
  5. Parasaththipillai widow of K. Kasipillai all of Nunavil Chavagachcheri

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire District Judge Jaffna, on the 2nd day of May 1941 in the presence of Mr. K. Somasunderam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 2nd day of May 1941 having been read:

It is ordered that the 5th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st to 4th respondents and that the petitioner is entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to the petitioner unless the respondent or any other person shall on or before the 11th day of June 1941 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 2nd day of May 1941  
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy  
District Judge

(O. 13. 5 & 9-6-41)

## NAZIS STRENGTHENING GRIP ON SYRIA

### British Forces on the Frontier

Wednesday, 4.

Broadcasting from Ankara late last night the correspondent of the National Broadcasting Corporation of America, Mr. Martin Agronsky, said: "The British continue concentrating troops in Palestine, Iraq and on Syria's southern and eastern frontiers, while the Nazis are quietly and rapidly strengthening each day their grip on the political and military reins of French mandated territory."

"The actual Nazi troop strength in Syria is still too small for effective action, but it is hoped in this part of the world (Turkey) that the British will not make the fatal mistake of underestimating Nazi ability for speed and organisation as they have done in the past in the Middle East."

Reports emanating from Ankara and Madrid state that German troops have landed at Latakia, in Syria, about midway between Alexandria and Tripoli. There is no confirmation of this in either military or diplomatic quarters in London.

## Oriental Music Academy, Wellawatte

At the annual general meeting of the Oriental Music Academy, Wellawatte, which also marked the first Anniversary of this Institution the following were elected to form the Board of Directors of the Academy:

President: Mr. K. Kanagaratnam.  
Vice President: Mrs. N. P. Pillai.  
Secretary: Mr. M. Kanagasabapathy.

Treasurer: Mr. N. Navaratnam.  
Mrs. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam.  
Mrs. M. Thiagarajah.  
Mr. M. S. Thiruvengadam.  
Mr. A. W. Sundrananayagam.  
Mr. N. P. Pillai.  
Mr. S. Sivasubramaniam.  
Mr. S. R. K. Monon.  
Mr. K. Sabanathan.

Manager:—

Mrs. K. Kanagambihai Annual  
(Cor.)

## Personal

"Mr. R. S. Coomaraswamy, son Mr. R. N. Sinnayah, Maniagar, Valikamam West, has successfully completed a course in Physical Education at the Y. M. C. A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, Madras. He obtained a Second Class Certificate. He is an old boy of the Manipal Hindu and Parameshwara Colleges."

Professor E. W. Ariyanayagam (formerly Professor Ariam Williams), Secretary of the Wardha Educational Scheme, is on a brief visit to Ceylon. He is staying for a few days with his father, the Rev. J. E. T. Williams, of Vadukoddai, Jaffna.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—I wish to inform the public that I have resigned the Managership of the J/Thaddateru Tamil Mixed School owing to differences of opinion between me on one side and the proprietor and the head teacher on the other side.

K. SIVAPIRAGASAM

Van West 2nd  
June 1944.

## Public Health Officers as Friends & Not Prosecutors

(Continued from page 1)

Dispensary Orderlies is under consideration.

The training of Sanitary Assistants has also been greatly improved with the appointment of a full-time Medical Officer of Health in charge of the training class. The training of Field Medical Officers has been extended during 1940 from 10 weeks to 12 weeks, including special training in the Malaria Field Laboratory at Kurunegala. There is now a unified grade of Laboratory Assistants of the Department who, before they are given appointments, are required to possess an "all round training" of work in the Bacteriological Institute and the Torrington Square Laboratories as well as the Pathology Laboratory of the General Hospital.

In view of the recent expansion of the venereal diseases' control scheme, Medical Officers are given about 2 to 12 weeks' training at the Genito-Urinary Clinic, Colombo, before they are sent in charge of Venereal Diseases' Clinics at outstations.

With regard to tuberculosis and other specialities, advantage is taken of the posts of Assistant Medical Officers, &c. in the various specialist Divisions and Institutions of the Department as well as at the Medical College to give a training to as large a number of Medical Officers as possible. Much could be achieved in this direction by a satisfactory planning of transfers in the Department.

That all Medical Officers in charge of Cottage and small hospitals should be entrusted with the health work of surrounding areas has been accepted as the new policy of the Department; but this has not been implemented to the maximum possible extent owing to the present lack of a sufficient number of officers trained in public health work. Ex-Field Medical Officers who are members of the grade of Medical Officer Grade II, are generally entrusted

with this work.

## Cottage Hospitals & Rural Maternity Homes

With the growing appreciation by the public of medical and health services and their readiness to make satisfactory use of medical institutions, the Department has been in the recent past paying increasing attention to the needs of those areas comparatively thinly populated and remote. This new policy is reflected in the number of Cottage Hospitals and Rural Maternity Homes that are being established from year to year.

Many of the hospitals are overcrowded owing to people having become more hospital minded and owing to the admission of cases which should be, if facilities were available, sent to Convalescent Homes, &c. Many "Light Construction" Wards have been built to relieve congestion at these hospitals.

## Communicable Diseases

Special mention should be made of plague, of which there has been no case since August 23, 1938. This freedom is due to the disinfection of all grain and contact cargo arriving at Colombo from plague-infected ports. Colombo has been declared free from infection on February 24, 1939, in terms of article 6 of the International Sanitary Convention of Paris.

It is to be noted that new areas are being affected by malaria, e.g., outbreak in the southwest part of the Island during May-June, 1940 [vide 2 (a) of Section 2, Communicable Diseases, of this Report.]

## Maternity Services

Provision in a sum of Rs. 3,500 was for the first time made in the Estimates for 1939-40 under the item "Travelling expenses of Medical Officers summoned to attend urgent maternity cases." This enables, in addition to the other existing facilities, the grant to poor mothers of domiciliary medical aid by hospital medical officers in difficult and abnormal midwifery cases which do not permit of the safe transport of the case to the nearest hospital. Similar provision has been continued in the subsequent estimates. At present, subsidies are given by the Department to Village Committees for the employment of some of their midwives. But the Village Committees, particularly in remote areas, find it difficult to attract trained midwives to their service owing to the absence of opportunities available for transfer, high-

(Continued on Page 6)

## Hindu Civilisation In America

(Continued from page 1)

tory is full of such instances. Some nations live on 'robbery.' Such Nations are known in International Law as "Robber-States". There is not one nation on the face of this earth which had extended its dominions and colonies by lawful conquest. Gospel, trade, tariffs, concessions, balance of power, etc., have been some of the cloaks under which nations have robbed and conquered sister nations. By such false pretences, a considerable portion of the habitable globe has been enslaved. As long as some nations continue to exploit other nations there can be no peace in the world, because other nations feel the urge to copy the successful exploiters. Japan, Italy and Germany of to-day are simply following in the footsteps of those who are exploiting nearly one-third of the world's population.

## Need for Democracy

Will Britain and France put an end to this exploitation of Asiatic and African peoples and set examples in true democracy? Can any optimist reply in the affirmative? No, it is not possible, because imperialists—white, yellow, brown and black—all are keen on sticking to their ill-gotten possession.

Only those "whose brain has been reduced to pulp," as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has put it, "will doubt that India and, in fact, the entire East has suffered enough from pious idealism and pacifism." We must, therefore, say good-bye to it. Instead, we must follow the advice of the Chinese sage, Chang Chih Ming, who in 1898 laid down the following five imperatives for his countrymen:

- (1) Know the shame of not being free and strong like Japan, Turkey and Siam.
- (2) Know the fear that we will become as India, Anam, Burma, Korea, Egypt and Poland.
- (3) Know that if we do not change our customs, and reform our methods, we cannot utilise the modern implements of war.
- (4) Know what is important; the study of the old is not urgent. The call for men qualified in the knowledge of modern warfare is pressing.
- (5) Oriental learning is for the guidance of the soul; Western learning is for practical use.

(The Maharatta)

## Obituary

### MR. S. COOMARASWAMY

The death occurred on the 20th ultimo at Copay of Mr. S. Coomaraswamy, landed proprietor. He was 75 years old and remained a bachelor. He was a brother-in-law of Mr. M. Swaminathan, of Copay, and leaves behind a host of relatives and friends to bemoan his death.

### MR. S. CUMARASU

The death occurred at Vaddukkedai West on the 12th ultimo of Mr. S. Cumarasu, F. M. S. pensioner. His wife predeceased him and he leaves behind four children and a host of relatives and friends with whom much sympathy will be felt.

## NOTICE TO S. S. C. STUDENTS

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1-6-41.

(Mis. 41. 2 & 5-6-41.)

## Public Health Officers as Friends And Not Prosecutors

(Continued from page 5)

er salary, and pension. The absorption of these midwives into the Department has been approved by the Executive Committee of Health, and further details are now under consideration. A special Medical Officer of Health has been placed in charge of an investigation into infant and maternal mortality in Ceylon. His findings will be a satisfactory guide to future development of maternity services. It is encouraging to note that more and more local authorities are willing to have their areas proclaimed under section 55 of the Medical Ordinance.

### Health and Malaria Control Scheme

This scheme has been described in my previous Administration Reports. It ensures a sustained attack on malaria which can never be tackled in isolation of other health problems. Besides, control is not possible without continuous work. A few more Field Medical Officers and other personnel are necessary to cover the whole of Ceylon. It is relevant to point out that new areas are being affected by malaria with consequent complications of the problems of control. Colonization, agriculture and irrigation schemes, as well as the facilities for quick travel now available, have brought in their quota of new problems. It is therefore imperative that this health scheme should remain a permanent feature, administered centrally by the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services with all the field work adequately supervised. To what extent local authorities, including Village Committees should contribute towards the cost met by the Central Government in the provision of health services is a matter that should receive the careful consideration of the Financial Relations Commission to be appointed (*vide* page 87 of Sessional Paper XIV. of 1939.)

### Local Authorities and Health Personnel

The practice of loaning the services of the Department's Sanitary Assistants and Public Health

Nurses to Urban Councils at a consolidated rate fixed with the concurrence of the Treasury should be extended to include other types of Health personnel as well as other types of local authorities, e.g. Village Committees. This system will ensure uniform standards of recruitment, training, transfers, as well as of work on approved lines. The Departmental Medical Officers of Health serving in Urban Council areas have at present no statutory authority as such. It will be in the best interests of their work if they are given such powers without any derogation from the authority of the Chairmen. These are problems of the future. So far as the past and the present are concerned, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not refer to the good co-operation extended to the department by the various local authorities.

### Hospital Policy and a Dispensary Survey

It is the policy of the Department to improve the standard of the Provincial Hospitals so that the services rendered there may bear satisfactory comparison with the General Hospital, Colombo. For this purpose, some of the buildings have been extended and improved, and qualified Surgeons and Physicians appointed wherever possible. The services of qualified Obstetricians, Dental Surgeons, Ophthalmic Surgeons, and other specialists should be made available in all these institutions. The appointment of Assistant Surgeons and Physicians, &c., and the periodical transfers of some of the junior Visiting Staff of Colombo Institutions to outstations and vice versa may also be considered.

A Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee of Health is going into the question of hospital and dispensary facilities in Ceylon. It would be advisable that a priority list of hospitals and dispensaries to be established in the future be drawn up and no departure allowed without radical changes in the conditions of the areas concerned.

The overcrowding at the hospitals, and the possible methods of relieving congestion, have been dealt with in my previous reports.

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