

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus'

Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LIII.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1941.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 40.

THE CRAZE FOR CHEAP JUSTICE

Too Rapid and Drastic

THE Modern world faces new economic problems of peculiar difficulty and great urgency. Suggestions are ever frequently made—and the whole trend of modern legislative enactments is to give effect to those suggestions—so that the free play of economic forces must be controlled and directed by positive law.

There has been a growing tendency in recent years in our country, and much legislation has been passed, to promote the welfare of the poor villager. This is indeed a praiseworthy fact. It is perhaps in the light of this tendency that the recent Draft of an Ordinance to extend the jurisdiction and powers of Village Tribunals has been published in the Government Gazette of the 2nd August 1941. The Ordinance, taken as a whole, would effect a too rapid and drastic extension of the jurisdiction and powers of Village Tribunals.

Let us examine in broad outline some of the main features of this proposed ordinance. The extension of the jurisdiction by the addition of further statutory offences as shown in the Second Schedule, such as those under the Vagrants Ordinance, Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, etc. is quite welcome, for, it will considerably relieve the congestion of work in the Courts of the Magistrates who can spend their time usefully in dealing with more important trials that come before them.

Civil Jurisdiction

ALTHOUGH the proposed extent of civil jurisdiction to money claims or interest in land up to an extent of Rupees hundred under sec. 9 has been curtailed by the First Schedule which excludes certain classes of actions which may come under this section on the lines of the schedule of exceptions contained in the Indian Provincial Small Causes Courts Act 9 of 1887, it is desirable that all Land Actions should be excluded from the jurisdiction of a Village Tribunal.

Re 9 (a), most money claims of this class in the Courts of the Commissioners of Requests

ONE LAW FOR THE VILLAGER AND ANOTHER FOR THE RICH

SERIOUS DEFECTS IN NEW ORDINANCE

By A. Sambandan, LL. B., (Hons.) (Lond.)
Advocate

are settled and very few cases go to trial. The evidence in such cases is simple and capable of quick decision. There can be no objection therefore to sec. 9 (a).

Re 9 (b), Without any pleadings, and without legal assistance of any kind, where deeds and documents have to be produced and interpreted, a summary court like the Village Tribunal will find it very difficult to administer justice or come to a proper finding in such cases. The rules of evidence are not apt to be properly observed when litigants conduct their own cases without legal assistance. The average villager, particularly in this part of the country, seldom owns more than a lachcham of land, that is to say, his whole worth in immovable property is about Rupees One hundred. Where his small plot of land is concerned, which is everything to the villager, he may stake his whole fortune to have the best legal assistance and his case conducted fully and properly, which is not possible in a Village Tribunal where much of its time would have to be spent in the disposal either by conciliation of parties or otherwise of trivial claims and petty charges.

It is some satisfaction to note that future appeals will not lie to the Government Agent in the first instance. But one cannot understand why a villager should not have legal assistance if he so desires to have his appeal presented before the District Judge who is to be the final arbiter in Village Tribunal appeals. It should not be forgotten that lawyers form an integral part in the administration of justice. No judge can perform his duties efficiently without the active assistance and co-opera-

tion of the Bar. Let not Justice suffer for the sake of Expediency.

Criminal Jurisdiction

IT is when one comes to consider the criminal jurisdiction proposed and the penalties that may be imposed by Village Tribunals that one realises certain serious defects in the new ordinance.

In the attempt to effect speedy justice, and to make litigation less expensive for the poor villager, the power given to the Village Tribunal to inflict a term of imprisonment, however short, on an accused who can have no legal assistance at any stage whether at the trial, or before the District Judge of the locality who constitutes the final court, is a serious encroachment on the liberties of the subject. A man's liberty however humble he may be, is a sacred thing. The proposed measure would mean one law for the poor Villager and another for the rich citizen, although the Law, we know, is no respecter of persons. While his brother in the Town has the right to appeal to the highest Tribunal in the land and have legal assistance in all courts, the poor villager will have to be satisfied with the whim and capacity of the local District Judge to decide his liberty—and cannot have any legal assistance at all, in a case which involves his freedom! An accused person, even though he be a humble villager in Ceylon, has a fundamental right to be defended by Counsel as is the case in any civilised society, particularly, when the charge involves a jail sentence, which means that his reputation, liberty and freedom are at stake. I hope our legislators will be wise enough not to extend any further the penal powers of the Village Tribunal.

Dangerous Powers

THE Criminal jurisdiction of the Village Tribunal can be so maintained as to be in conformity with the penal powers that they now possess. While a Magistrate may, if he finds a complaint false and vexatious, mulct the complainant in Crown Costs of Rupees five and further order compensation if necessary to the accused or each of the accused if more than one in a sum of Rupees Ten under section 253 (b) Criminal Procedure Code the Village Tribunal President under section 28 (1) of the proposed ordinance can impose a fine of Rupees Twenty. I see no reason why the Village Tribunal President should be vested with even greater penal powers than a Magistrate acting under similar circumstances. Further, the Village Tribunal President is considered capable enough of judging whether a prosecution is false or malicious or brought on frivolous or vexatious grounds before he imposes a fine under this section while he has no power to try a civil case for damages even if under Rupees hundred on the ground of malicious prosecution (See first schedule (a)).

Section 29 gives the Village Tribunal President power to impose a jail sentence on any man without the option of a fine, if he so desires, who "misconducts" while the Village Tribunal is sitting, viz., uses abusive or violent language, interrupts or obstructs proceedings etc. This is simply extraordinary and is capable of much abuse. This is the least that can be said about this section.

Powers of arrest without a warrant vested in headmen would be open to much abuse in a country where headmen who are honest are still very rare. These aspects of the ordinance need not arise if our Legislators see to it that the penal powers of the Village Tribunal as now existing, are not any further extended.

Under the present ordinance a final appeal lies to His Excellency the Governor from an order of the Government Agent. It is desirable that an appeal should lie to the Supreme Court from the finding of the District Judge. Under the Indian Provincial Small Causes Courts Act, 9 of 1887, some of the High Courts of India have decided that an appeal does lie to them from the order of the District Judge. That the Local "District Judge can do no wrong" is too much to believe. The existence of a hierarchy of Courts in all civilised Countries is only to further ensure that Justice will be done.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1941

DISCRIMINATION WITH A VENGEANCE

THE DECISION OF THE STATE Council this week to exclude Agriculture and Plumbago from the Excess Profits Tax will surprise many who had followed the earlier discussion in the Council. Last week there appeared to be almost a consensus of opinion that the proposed legislation was distinctly discriminatory in that it sought to exempt from the tax the two most important plantation industries in the island, namely, tea and rubber, and also plumbago. It is true that Mr. D. S. Senanayake justified the exemption on the ground that tea and rubber were controlled products. With regard to rubber, he pointed out that the price has been fixed at 58 cents, and that, although the demand for rubber has increased, the fixation of the price prevents profiteering. Besides, according to the Minister, the imposition of the excess profits duty on rubber in England has adversely affected the production of rubber in Ceylon. The tea industry has voluntarily agreed to supply all the requirements of the Food Ministry at the average price paid before the war, and Mr. Senanayake was of the opinion that there was no profiteering in the industry. The Minister's references to plumbago were commented on in the last issue of the "Hindu Organ."

We are afraid that the attempt to justify the proposed taxation is not so convincing to those outside the Council as it was to those, who, for reasons of their own, sponsored it. Mr. Senanayake has so far said nothing which could normally be expected to influence the decision of the Council in favour of his case. On the other hand, the Financial Secretary's speech clearly shows that inside the Ministry there were influences at work to prevent the imposition of a just and equitable tax on the country. In view of the

unwarranted personal attack made on Mr. Huxham, the public will do well to ponder over some of the revealing portions of his speech in the Council. According to Mr. Huxham, if he had his own way, he would have had a general tax on excess profits, side by side with export duty, but the difference between the two would be liable to be deducted from whatever payment was made, so that the tax that would be paid was whichever was the higher of the two. The Financial Secretary assured the House that the public would not have to pay both taxes. Instead of an excess profits tax which would reach a very few people, they would have a combination of taxes that would ensure the taking of excess profits, whether it was by the bigger man or the smaller man. The bigger man would pay the Excess Profits Duty while the smaller man would pay the export duty.

The Ministers and their supporters, however, failed to appreciate the sound advice given by Mr. Huxham. If they had acted on his advice, they would have got the money they wanted without at the same time appearing to impose highly discriminatory taxation. All the arguments of Mr. Senanayake have been met fully by Mr. Huxham's proposals. Why were these proposals not accepted by the Ministers, and on whose advice did they actually act? It would be idle to say that they themselves did not understand all the ugly implications of their attitude. Here was a scheme which would have dealt very gently with the small producer and small business man, and would have given the public revenue its fair share of the profits made by big industries including agriculture. We are unable to see on what possible grounds the Ministers could have rejected so statesmanlike a proposal.

As usual, the supporters of the Ministry were there to pass the second reading of the Bill, but we cannot congratulate them or the Ministers on the manner in which they treated the advice given by the Financial Secretary. They have laid themselves open to the charge of sectionalism, against which they were warned by Mr. Aluwihare, and they have certainly not helped to raise the Council in the public estimation.

Notes & Comments

Failure of Education

THE failure of education in Ceylon to produce anything more than cheap imitations of the genius of other countries has begun to attract attention. In a recent speech, Dr. R. Saravanamuttu, the Mayor of Colombo, expressed himself quite frankly on this point. If Ceylon could produce, he said, one world-famous figure, a great poet, writer, dancer, or composer, then all the millions that have been spent on education in this country would be justified. According to him, education in this country has failed; it has achieved little except to make children store-houses of knowledge with no creative urge. The picture drawn by Dr. Saravanamuttu is certainly depressing but it is true.

The Reason For it

BUT, there is a reason for all this. Dr. Saravanamuttu says the reason is the absence of a cultural background for our system of education. "Education," he says, "must have a rich soil of its own into which its roots could strike deep and derive nourishment". Dr. Saravanamuttu thinks the new University may provide this background that is wanting. If one considers the matter carefully, the fault does not lie entirely with our schools and teachers. The outlook of the people as a whole is the real cause. The teachers can only provide what the public wants. The public of Ceylon has always wanted jobs and careers—preferably in the public service. The teachers have accordingly catered to this unhealthy craving in the name of education. The result has, of course, been disappointing. There is an element of tragedy in the situation when it is noted that the avenues of employment have become very limited indeed.

Cultural Centres

DR. Saravanamuttu thinks that what Ceylon really lacks is a cultural centre. It is to be hoped that he is right. We do not seem to have profited much by the cultural centres that have been functioning all these years. It cannot be said that the colleges and schools of the island did not attempt to disseminate culture of a sort. But they have failed to give us the real thing. Where these have failed, it is difficult to see how the University is going to succeed. It seems to us that the greatest cultural centre in the world is the home and it is here that the cause of true education in Ceylon has foundered. Our homes generally reflect the outlook of the peoples. There is no background of culture in the average Ceylon home, which is more or less a makeshift arrangement in the spirit of the education imparted to our youth and the careers thoughtfully reserved for them.

Unity of Hindu Civilisation

SIR Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Advocate-General of Madras, in a recent speech, made some interesting remarks on the unity of Hindu culture and Hindu civilisation. "If

only you explore and make an unbiased study of Indian history," he said, "you will find that every part of India has influenced every other part of India. Scholars went from the southern extremity to Benares, Nadia, Nepal and other places for the purpose of widening their Sanskrit studies" Sankara and Ramanuja, he pointed out, carried the torch of learning from the south to the north.

Aryan and Dravidian

WE should like to invite Mr. Bandaranaike's attention to what Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer says about the inter-dependence of Aryan and Dravidian culture. If people examined the great temples of South India, he said, they would find that it was impossible to dissociate the Aryan element from what was called the Dravidian element. Was Kamban, he asked, to be discarded by Tamil scholars in future because he paid homage to Valmiki in his poems or were the Prabandhas which derived their inspiration from their ancient Puranas and the ancient Vedanta to be thrown away? What the Advocate-General said of the Aryan and Dravidian culture in India is true of Ceylon as well. Has Mr. Bandaranaike wondered why the Dravidian Hindus persist in going to Kataragama? In India and Ceylon it is too late to separate the Aryan from the Dravidian and the sooner this is realised by politicians the better it will be for all concerned.

The Shop Act

THOSE interested in the working of the Shop Act in Ceylon may find it profitable to read the recent judgment of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen at the Bombay High Court. The accused in this case owned and managed a shop; he had no assistants or other employees. He was charged with having contravened the provisions of the Bombay Shop Act which laid down that shops should close at 3 p.m., and one day in a week should be observed as a holiday, and also restricted the working hours of employees in commercial establishments. It was argued on behalf of the accused that the provisions of the Act did not apply to one-man shops, but their Lordships held that it did. It is interesting to note that there is a touch of the Ceylon Police in the second charge in this case; namely, that the accused did not display an extract of the Act in his shop. The Judge acquitted the accused on this charge on the ground that no such display was necessary as there were no other employees in the shop except the owner himself.

An Incorruptible Public

DR. Jennings referred to the incorruptible local Government Service in England. Why is this service, like so many other British Services, incorruptible? Because, in England there is an incorruptible public. In England too there are the same human failings as we have here, but there public opinion is too honest to be influenced by irrelevant considerations and too powerful to be disregarded by those who fall short of the high standard of public morality required in any case. In Ceylon the position is entirely different.

President Roosevelt Warns Americans

Democracy's Long & Arduous Struggle

America Will Crush Forces of Insane Violence

New York, Sept. 1.

"ON this day—an American holiday—we celebrate the rights of free labouring men and women. These rights are now vitally important, not only to us who enjoy them, but to the whole future of Christian civilisation", declared Mr. Roosevelt in a broadcast speech on the occasion of Labour Day in the United States.

The President continued: "American labour now bears a tremendous responsibility in winning this most brutal and most terrible of all wars. In our factories, shops and arsenals we are building weapons on a scale great in its magnitude. To all the battle fronts of the world these weapons are being dispatched by day and night, over seas and through the air and this nation is now devising and developing new weapons of unprecedented power toward the maintenance of democracy."

"Why are we doing this? Why are we determined to devote our entire industrial effort to the prosecution of a war which has not yet actually touched our own shores? We are not a warlike people and we have never sought glory as a nation of warriors. We are not interested in aggression. We are not interested—as dictators are—in looting. We do not covet one square inch of territory of any other nation."

Importance of U. S. Navy

"Our vast effort and unity of purpose which inspires that effort are due solely to our recognition of the fact that our fundamental rights—including the rights of labour—are threatened by Hitler's violent attempt to rule the world."

"That is why we have been able to defy and frustrate enemies who believed they could divide us and conquer us from within. These enemies all know we possess a strong navy—gaining in strength. They know that that navy—as long as the navies of the British Empire, the Netherlands, Norway and Russia exist—can together guarantee the freedom of the seas. These enemies know that if those other navies are destroyed the American navy cannot, now or in the future, maintain the freedom of the seas against all the rest of the world; these enemies know that our army is increasing daily in all round strength."

"These enemies know that today the chief American fighters in the battles now raging are those engaged in American industry, employers and employees alike. These enemies know that the course of American production in the past year has shown enormous gains, and that the product of these industries is moving to the battle fronts against Hitlerism in increasing volume each day. But these enemies also know that our American effort is not yet enough—and that unless we step up the total of our production and more greatly safeguard it on its

journey to the battlefields, these enemies will take heart in pushing their attack in old fields and new.

Dangerous Assumption

"I give a solemn warning to those who think that Hitler has been blocked and halted, that they are making a very dangerous assumption. When in any war your enemy seems to be making slower progress than he did a year before, that is the very moment to strike with redoubled force—to throw more energy into the job of defeating him—to end for ever and for all time a menace of world conquest and thereby end all talk or thought of any peace founded on compromise with evil itself."

"We know that a free labour system is the very foundation of a functioning democracy. We know that one of the first acts of the Axis dictatorships has been to wipe out all principles and standards which labour has been able to establish for its own preservation and advancement."

"Trade Unionism is a forbidden philosophy under these rules. For Trade Unionism demands full freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. Trade Unionism has helped to give everyone who toils the position of dignity which is his due. The present position of labour in the United States as an inter-dependent unit in the life of the nation has not come about by chance. It has been the evolutionary process of a healthy democracy at work. Just as he denies all rights to individuals, he must deny all rights to groups—of labour, of business, of learning and of the church."

"He has abolished Trade Unions as ruthlessly as he has persecuted religion. No group of Americans has realised most clearly what Nazi domination means than has organised labour—what it means to their standard of living, their freedom and their lives. No group has a greater stake in the defeat of Nazism, in the preservation of fundamental freedoms, in the continuance of democracy throughout the world. We have already achieved much; it is imperative that we achieve infinitely more."

"We Cannot Hesitate"

"The single-mindedness and sacrifice with which we jointly dedicate ourselves to the production of the weapons of freedom will determine in no small part the length of the ordeal through which humanity must pass. We cannot hesitate, we cannot equivocate in the great task before us. The defence of America's freedom must take precedence over every private aim and over every private interest. We are engaged on a grim and perilous task."

The forces of insane violence have been let loose by Hitler upon this earth. We must do our full part in conquering them, for these

REVOLUTION ON THE FARM

HOW BRITAIN IS FACING THE BATTLE

(BY JOHN ENGLAND)

THE Battle of the Atlantic is being fought not only on the seas but also on the rolling countryside of Britain. The farmers have the vital responsibility of producing, in the words of Mr. Churchill, "the greatest volume of food of which this fertile island is capable."

They will not fail us, but in order to achieve this end old time methods must go by the board. Already, in the course of a single season, more sweeping changes have taken place than during the preceding quarter of a century. They are not temporary, or "for the duration" only; they will affect British farming for a long period to come.

The past year has seen Britain's countryside becoming altered out of recognition. Millions of acres of grassland have been put under the plough; hundreds of thousands of acres of heath and other waste have been reclaimed; and bog and marsh have been drained and transformed into fertile pasture. Everywhere silos are arising—the farmers' weapon with which to defeat the U-boat, for they will store the winter food for their cattle, replacing that usually imported.

But ploughing up and reclamation alone are not enough. Every acre must produce far more food than before the war and our remaining grassland must be able to maintain more head of cattle per acre. In addition Britain's farmers must grow enough food for their cattle, for lack of shipping space means such things as imported oil-cake and maize are now almost unobtainable. The first of this month witnessed drastic reductions of rations for livestock:

Scientific Methods of Farming

Therefore the survival of our

forces may be unleashed on this nation, as we go about our business of protecting the proper interests of our country.

"The task of defeating Hitler may be long and arduous. There are a few appeasers and Nazi sympathisers who say it cannot be done. They even ask me to negotiate with Hitler—to pray for the crumbs from his victorious table. They do in fact ask me to become a modern Benedict Arnold and betray all I hold dear—my devotion to our freedom, to our churches and to our country. This course I have rejected. I reject it again."

"Instead I know I speak for the conscience and determination of the American people when I say we shall do everything in our power to crush Hitler and his Nazi forces."

"American workers, American farmers, American businessmen and American churchmen—all of us together—have a great responsibility and the great privilege of labouring to build a democratic world on enduring foundations. May it be said on some future Labour Day by some future President of the United States that we did our work faithfully and well."

herds next winter, as well as the nation's meat and milk supplies, depends upon what our farmers do during the present season. If they fail in growing food, their beasts will have to be kicked off. They will not fail, but how will this radical change in farming practice be brought about? By the application of scientific methods to grass and arable land. In peace time we are sometimes inclined to criticise farmers as conservative and opposed to change. It may not have been true then, it is certainly false today, for the Ministry of Agriculture finds the farmers keen for information and anxious to employ the most modern methods.

Britain's farmers will grow more food than ever before in history by improving the fertility of the soil, and by making millions of tons of silage they will save our livestock from wholesale slaughter. His Majesty is setting an example at Sandringham, Windsor, Balmoral, and on the Duchy of Cornwall estate. Sandringham itself provides a remarkable example of what can be done by good husbandry. When King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, built Sandringham House about 70 years back, it was commonly said two rabbits quarrelled over a single blade of grass. Today it is one of the most fertile estates in the country.

Problem Solved by Use of Fertilisers

Grass is the vital raw material of all livestock farming. Beef, mutton, milk, cheese, butter—all indispensable food-stuffs—and as well, wool, hides and skins are nothing but transmuted grass. How can our farmers get better grass, and grow two blades where none grew before? Chiefly by the application of fertilisers. Many fertilisers are imported from such places as Germany, Chile, and the Pacific Islands in peace time. Inevitably supplies of these are very restricted now. But of one of the most valuable, sulphate of Ammonia, there are ample quantities.

Normally Britain is one of the chief exporters of this remarkable fertiliser, which was once made wholly from coal. This still remains an important source, but much is now made synthetically. The world uses it, in Java for sugar, in Japan for rice, in Spain for oranges, in France for sugar beet and other crops and here it is used for practically every crop. Now British farmers are using it as a top-dressing for their grasslands, for many years of experiments have proved that it brings about far heavier yields of grass.

The first problem, how to obtain more grass, is being solved by the use of fertilisers. The next is how to save the super-abundance of May and June for the winter. Silage is the answer to this, and whereas last year only 300,000 tons was made, this year 3,000,000 tons are necessary to save livestock from

(Continued on page 4)

Civil Service in Eclipse

The Rule of the Desk

THE following from the editorial columns of the "Hindu" of Madras shows that the Civil Service is still receiving attention:—

These are rather hard times for the bureaucrat. Not in the sense that his emoluments have suffered a shrinkage; for aught the world knows, the war has brought additions to them; but gone is the halo which surrounded him in the past. People have begun to refer to the Civil Service in irreverent terms. Some time ago, Lord Perry, who, having been Business Adviser to the Ministry of food, can speak with some authority on the matter, expressed himself in the Lords with more than usual frankness. "The British permanent official believes," he said, "that second thoughts are better than quick decisions, and that overnight consideration is better than immediate action. The recruitment of this illustrious body of men seems to get a young man whose ceiling of ambition is short hours, little work, mediocre surroundings, and no responsibilities, with the knowledge that he has a cushy job for life, and there is nobody who can discharge him except death, nobody who can promote him except death, and, if death is kind, by the quick removal of his seniors, he may get £3,000 a year with the Order of the Bath, before he retires on half pay at 60. "Take no responsibility," Lord Perry went on to say, "is the key-stone of the Civil Service... Administration is cumbersome, procrastinating, and shortsighted. These opportunists are swathed in forms, ceremonies and red tape. Such a body is at a serious disadvantage in attempting to grapple with modern warfare." The champions of the services doubtless entered the fray and put up a defence. But Lord Perry is unrepentant. He recently returned to the topic with an address on "Rule of the Desk." He asked his audience straightway to walk into a Government Office one fine day and watch the files there and what was happening. "Go into any permanent official's office," he said, "and on his desk you are sure to see a score of them in various stages of decay. Open one and reveal its entrails. Hours and hours of work have gone to make it, hours more to read it. Yet much of it is wasted—a carefully phrased diary of what has happened." "We are permitting the extension of a bureaucracy which is growing so rapidly that there is not merely a potential danger," he added, "but there exists an actual reality that one day the Democratic principles of government... will be found to be non-existent, and in their place we will discover a Frankenstein monster of our own creation." The defenders of the Service may protest that Lord Perry has been more emphatic than fair, but who can deny that there is a substantial element of truth in what he says?

TOWN PROPERTY FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

A House and compound at Bankshall Street, Jaffna, opposite to the Premier Bakery and adjoining the Office of the Registrar of Marriages, 1 km, and 12½ kls. v. c. in extent.

Send offers to:—

The Manager,
Oriental Bank of Malaya, Ltd.,
No. 8, Clock Tower Road, Jaffna
(Mis. 90, 25-8-11-9-41)

Maternal Mortality Rate Increases

Separate M O H for Urban Area Urged

That the Maternal mortality rate was higher for the second quarter of this year than that for the first quarter, is pointed out by the Medical Officer of Health, Jaffna, Dr. S. C. Thurairajah, in the Progress Report on the health of Jaffna for the second quarter this year.

The following are extracts from the Report:—

Health Administration: The Medical Officer of Health, though not a member of the Urban Council, now continues to be an Executive Officer of the Council.

Staff: The staff consists of the Medical Officer of Health, the Public Health Nurse, 4 Sanitary Assistants and 8 midwives. The staff as pointed out in my earlier Report is inadequate to deal with a population of about 50,000. There should be a whole time Medical Officer of Health, two more Public Health Nurses, one more Sanitary Assistant and one more midwife.

Vital Statistics: The following table A gives the birth, death, infant mortality and maternal mortality rates for this quarter, for the previous quarter of this year and for the second quarter of last year:—

Table A:	2nd Qr. 1941.	1st Qr. 1941.	2nd Qr. 1940.
Birthrate	30.8	31.4	29.9
Deathrate	24.03	29.7	27.1
Infant Mortality rate	152.4	202.6	231
Maternal Mortality rate	16	8	13

It will be seen from the above table that the birthrate is lower than that of the previous quarter and higher than that of the corresponding quarter of last year. The deathrate is lower than the two quarters. The Infant mortality rate also is lower than the previous quarter and the corresponding quarter of last year. The maternal mortality rate is higher than the two quarters under reference.

Referring to communicable diseases the Report states that there has been a general decline in the incidence of these, especially of Typhoid.

Under the Head "Water Supply" Dr. Thurairajah states that he had recommended to the Urban Council that assistance be obtained from the Colonial Development Fund if necessary for providing at least a portion of that Town with a pure water supply, the need for which had been the subject of investigation for the last 100 years. Dr. Thurairajah is also of opinion that the drains in the Urban Area were in a very unsatisfactory state. He urges that Wards 1 and 2 at least where there was so much congestion should be provided immediately with cement drains. "This" adds Mr. Thurairajah, "should not be delayed any longer."

DENTAL NOTICE

S. Imai, (Japanese Dentist)
Colombo,

will be at Jaffna at Tiruchelvam buildings, Main Street, Jaffna, from 7th to 16th September, 1941.

(Mis. 96. 4-9-41.)

Revolution on the Farm

(Continued from page 3)

wholesale slaughter. It is absolutely essential to replace the eight million tons of imported feeding stuffs. It is estimated that 10,000 silos are needed in this country to produce the fodder previously imported.

Silage Answers Question of Storing

In the New World the silo is a familiar feature of the landscape. Here we shall soon become accustomed to seeing the round tower-shaped structures, usually made of wood, concrete or iron, in which cattle food is preserved for winter use, rising beside the haystacks. A silo will hold anything from 25 to 30 tons, more in some cases, of food which would otherwise be wasted. Ilford, for instance, last year installed a silo which is filled with park mowings as a contribution to the supply of cattle food.

Well-made silage is excellent feed, with a high nutrition value, and all classes of cattle from cows, bullocks and sheep down to calves thrive on it. Not only grass, but lucerne, sainfoin, tares and oats, pea haulms, and sugar beet tops make good silage. The crop is put into the silo properly distributed, sprayed with molasses and packed down tight to obtain high temperature for fermentation. The molasses aid this.

The great advantage of silage is that it can be fed directly it is made, if wanted, but in time of plenty, which is when it is made in most cases, it can be kept for a long period. To ensure it remains good, air has to be excluded from the silo. This year, by preserving their spring grass and autumn grass, Britain's farmers will make sure we shall have meat next winter. Where they have insufficient capital to build silos the County War Agricultural Committee have power to help them.

Letter to the Editor

Thirugnana Sampantha Vidyasalai, Chunnakam

Sir,—With reference to the letter which appeared in your issue of the 25th August on the above subject I not only endorse Mr. S. R. J.'s views, but also appeal to the public to convene a public meeting as early as possible, and take the necessary steps to manage the school with an efficiently constituted Committee.

Yours truly,
A. MARKANDAN,

Chunnakam,
31.8.41.

"KAYA KALPA" SPECIFIC TREATMENT

For Rejuvenation, Impotency, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Infantile Paralysis, Convulsion, Skin diseases & Leprosy.

"MEHARAJA"

The Surest Specific for Urinal and Diabetic Troubles at any stage.

(Sugar, Albumen Sediment, Acid, Excessive Urination)
NO DIETING. PRICE Rs. 4 PER BOTTLE (15 DAYS)

This is what the Postmaster, Chundikuli says:—

I have been using your medicine "Meharaja" for diabetes for one month and I find my urine is free from Sugar. I am greatly obliged for the cure.

P. Nadarajah.

Consult, DR. K. T. MANGALAM
R.I.M.P., (Madras), M.S.V.S. Member
Chundikuli, Jaffna.

(Q. 82, 7-8-6-11-41.)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Parameshwara College

Mr. P. Sivaramakrishna Menon, B. Sc., (Madras) has joined the staff of Parameshwara College. He is in charge of Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, and Physiology and Hygiene.

Tamil Teachers' Drawing Exam.

The following have passed the examination for Tamil Teachers' Certificate in drawing, 1941:—

Batticaloa:—V. Arulappa, V. Sinnathurai, N. Sangarapillai, BT./Arasadi Training School. W. J. F. Thamel, J. J. Thangarajah, St. Augustine's Training School, Batticaloa. N. S. Anthonypillai, St. Mary's Practising School, Batticaloa.

Jaffna:—V. Kathiravelu, Delft East Subramania Vidy. S. Thangarajah, S. Santhamoorthy, Kopay Government Training School. A. D. Thanubiah, J/Thankodai A. M. T. M. T. Thamboo, P. Thampiah, Uduvil Women's Union Training School.

Matrimonial

A pretty wedding took place on 5-7-41, according to Hindu rites, at "Sindh Mahal" Seremban, F. M. S., at the residence of the bride, of Miss Valliammai, eldest daughter of the late Dr. A. S. Muttu of Seremban and Chullipuram, Jaffna, and of Mrs. N. Muttu, with Dr. T. Ambalavanar of Chullipuram, Jaffna, presently of Malacca.

Brahma Sri Paramasamy Kurukal officiated at the ceremony which was witnessed by a large gathering of friends and relatives who were later entertained.

Dr. T. Ambalavanar is a nephew of the late Dr. Muttu, and a Graduate of the Hong Kong University. He is in private practice in Malacca.

The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of several valuable presents and congratulatory messages. (Cor)

Bar's Tribute to Retiring Judge

"You had made the work of the members of this Bar particularly that of the juniors, very light by your great knowledge of the Law" said Mr. S. Kanagasabai, Acting Crown Advocate, addressing on behalf of the Jaffna Bar Mr. Simon Rodrigo on the eve of his retirement at the end of August, after ten years of service as Additional District Judge, Jaffna. When Mr. Rodrigo came on the Bench with Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, the District Judge, Mr. Kanagasabai addressing the Court said that he had been asked by his friends of the Bar to say a few words on their behalf in appreciation of the work Mr. Rodrigo had done as Additional District Judge for ten years. During the time Mr. Rodrigo had worked as A. D. J. in their midst the relationship between him and the Bar had been cordial. Continuing the speaker said that Mr. Rodrigo was one of those who was largely responsible for seeing that at least a circuit court was established at Point Pedro. On behalf of the Bar the speaker wished Mr. Rodrigo all prosperity and health in his retirement. Mr. Rodrigo replying thanked Mr. Kanagasabai for the kind sentiments he had expressed on behalf of the Bar. He also thanked Mr. Coomaraswamy for all his kindness.

The Great Problem of Peace

How Britain Can Win War By Winning The Peace

Foundation Of A New Social Order

BY PROF. H. J. LASKI

THE destruction of Mussolini and Hitler is essential to the salvation of Europe. But we shall not understand this war, if we attribute its coming solely to the malevolence of these evil men. This war is more truly the second act in a vast world-drama on which the curtain went up on August 4, 1914. It is in part a struggle for world-domination between old empires and new; in that sense those are right who speak of it as an "imperialist" war.

But it is not an imperialist war merely. It is also a declaration of bankruptcy on the part of capitalist civilisation. It is the proof that the operation of the profit-making motive can no longer produce either a just or a peaceful society.

Anyone who examines either the aims or the record of Hitler and Mussolini is entitled to conclude that those who oppose them, stand, by comparison, for liberty and democracy.

I can, therefore, understand why their overthrow seems to many in itself, a sufficient end. But I am bound to remark that their overthrow does not, in itself, end the causes which led to their emergence. It is not enough to want victory; it is essential to want victory for ends that make possible an enduring peace. Those ends involve the need to recognise the foundations of our social order.

The central problem for our rulers is that they should understand in time, that we have reached an epoch certain to be as decisive in its results as that which saw the fall of Rome, or that which with the Reformation, witnessed the rise of the middle class to power. We have now to plan the economic and social foundations of our life in the interest of the whole community, or to relapse into a new dark age in which the outlaws everywhere will rule us.

A system which frustrates the possibilities of science, which condemns millions to poverty and ignorance, which maintains its authority by methods which are too often an outrage on human decency, cannot expect to secure for that authority the allegiance of millions who have no interest in its continuance.

Does anyone expect the working class of Poland to fight for the return of the Becks and the Lubomirskis?

Are the Rumanians likely to attack their new German masters that they may return to the yoke of King Carol and Madam Lupesen?

Will the Italians rise against Mussolini to restore that inept ballet of group-manceuvres in

which Giolitti was the chief performer? Frenchmen are not likely to turn on the Petain regime for a system in which the Two Hundred Families were driven into headlong panic and anger by social reforms as mild as those of the Blum government.

And the masses of Britain will not be content with a victory which leaves the gains of life still to the Westminsters and the Bedfords, while the men and women of London and Coventry and Jarrow have no heritage but its toil. Our problem is whether we can use the dramatic opportunity of war to lay the foundations of a new social order.

In war, the deed is the word. If we claim to be fighting for democracy and freedom, what better way is there of proving our claim than to broaden and deepen in the midst of war the democracy and freedom that we have?

I do not want to underestimate the magnitude of the changes this policy will eventually imply; obviously they are very great. They will mean, in the long run, a new social faith, a transvaluation of all values. I know, too, that to ask for their initiation by consent, as I am now doing, is to ask for the display of a magnanimity which is one of the rarest qualities in history. I ask for it, nevertheless on two grounds. I ask for it first because, in any profound way we cannot win the war without it; and I ask for it, in the second place, because there is no other way to creative use of victory.

When we have beaten our enemies, we have to win their co-operation in the common task if our lives are not to be a perpetual nightmare. To end this war without the psychological basis of international stability is to have fought it in vain. Our task, if we can, is to find a common ground between parties which will enable us to effect necessary social change in terms of consent. To do so, we have to adjust vitally the relation of the forces of production to the existing ownership of its instruments. If we fail to do so, all the pre-war problems will descend upon us with redoubled force; and the costs of the war will greatly diminish our ability to solve them.

There is a remark of Peter Protopkin's which offers us the formula that we need. "A revolution," he wrote, "must from its inception, be an act of justice to the ill-treated and the oppressed, and not a promise to perform this act of reparation later on. If not, it is sure to fail." That is the answer to those who want social reform to wait until after the war. We cannot afford to let it wait, simply because, its initiation now

TRUTH WHICH IS UNITY

(BY K. M. MUNSHI)

THE modern mind has confounded knowledge with personality. This confusion has been the 'direful spring of unnumbered woes' In India it has turned the University graduates into waste paper baskets of odd bits of information, unshaped in character, dwarfed in personality, devoid of faith which alone can convert knowledge into power.

Education in these days is not 'leading forth' of the inmost personality, but imposing fetters of cast-iron alien thoughts on him. We are mechanised by it, regimented; not let forth to the freedom of ceaseless Becoming. Our curiosity is satisfied; we have been given wide attachments and intense dislikes; but the motive power of our personality remains unkindled. We are walking frauds. We have intellect divorced from will; belief in ideals which are belied in life. The reach out to knowledge in some cases develops to ideals; but in most cases they remain dreams, ineffective and unrelated to life. As a result the Modern does feel humiliated at his mind being divorced from speech, his speech from action. This two-fold divergence is accepted as inevitable, often as a sign of modernity.

The mind, thought and deed become one dynamic unit in a growing personality. But it is difficult to produce this harmony between forces, all of which generally tend to fly away from each other. When these three forces in a man become one, he serves Truth; then only he becomes effective:

"What is truth?" asked Pilate, and Truth still vexes us with its elusiveness. It is not consistency; growth of vision on a fuller knowledge of facts often makes consistency an untruth. It is not even one's view of things: for, two people trying to see truth may honestly come to two entirely conflicting views. Yet Truth is universal—sought after, held in reverence by all; the guiding light of all highsouled efforts. This Truth is the inseparable unity of thought, word and deed of a man at a given moment; and in order to be really effective, it has to be backed by the very life of the man, who thereby earnestly pursues Becoming.

Patanjali has given the test of what is truthful. 'Truth, when realized, yields the fruits of action.' One has to be truthful—

is an essential part of the strategy of victory.

The new imperialism, in short, of which Hitler and Mussolini are the protagonists, must be met by our abandonment of that imperialism which regards colonial peoples as the fit subject of economic exploitation. And, if we accept this as desirable, we must come to the peace conference with clean hands. We do not do so while India is a plaintiff before the bar of history demanding a right to self-government which we persistently refuse to recognise.

that is, one's thought, word and deed have to be compact, before results will follow. If I want to do things, therefore, the three forces in me have to be welded into a dynamic unity. That is Truth—this supreme unity of the three great forces of life; when it is reached, the personality is turned to receive the commandment of Him whose instrument one hopes to be.

The path which leads to this 'tuning' is called the way of Brahma. The word 'Brahmacharya' is ordinarily restricted to sexual continence or suppression. This narrow meaning is misleading. Its real meaning is 'Non-Waste'; non-waste of mental, verbal and bodily powers. In that sense alone, the aspirant is asked to be *Yatavakayamanasa*—controlled in word, body and mind.

We waste our powers, at every moment of our life, in small things and big. We speak inaccurately! it is a waste. We waste our energy in fidgetting, when we ought to be sitting still. We waste time in gossip, in fruitless efforts, in an unmethodical distribution of our time, calling it freedom. How many moderns waste the best part of life, say in golf or bridge, when they should be achieving the same physical vigour or mental relaxation in a hundred useful ways?

And so with the mind. We splash about our mental energy, like urchins dancing in the sea. Very little examination is necessary to convince one of the criminal waste of our mental powers. We feel we are busy when all we are doing is to waste our mental powers in an unregulated, diffused manner. If we want to Become, we dare not waste the energies of our machine where-with we have to attain results. If a man has to approach God, if he has to be His instrument, he cannot offer to Him something which leaks at every point.

In India, for want of enough men of calibre, a man is drawn to do many things. But it is all wrong, hopelessly wrong; everyone must keep to his business. He should do it for all he is worth. He should not dissipate his energies to things outside his *Swadharma*.

Better one's own thankless dharma

Than alien task, though well-performed.

Better to die

Doing one's own task;

Another's task is fraught with danger.

We forsake our vocation, our *Swadharma*, this unity of purpose, for position, power or wealth which accident may bring. The result is fraught with danger. It is failure or worse; it stunts the personality. Position, when so occupied, instead of giving scope to one's personality, proves that the personality is not big enough for the position.

Personality, therefore, presupposes a unity of mind, a power of concentration, a fixed determina-

(Continued on Page 6)

Truth Which is Unity

(Continued from page 5)

tion, which pursues its object steadily, without wavering or tiring.

The Will of those that strive Knows but one Aim, Kuru's Delight.

Many branched and endless is the will of him

Who knows no real effort.

No one can be his true self, unless he consecrates himself thus. Most of us try to feed our personality on activities which have no organic relations with our selves. One is in a profession when he ought to be in office; another is in business, when he ought to be a professor; a third may be in profession, in politics in literature when he ought to be consecrated to the salvage of culture, may be through these very activities. How many of us have a definite and divine purpose of life? If so, how many have the readiness to become but an instrument? But life is not long; our capacities are not large. We tread the path of death when we seek to pursue all paths that appear open. Our aims, our friends, our interests are of those of a dilettante. They do not look one way—*chakra*—as they should, if we were but His instrument.

What is true of a man is again true of a country. A country has its own *Swadharma* pre-destined by its history, its culture, its inner strength. Any attempt to achieve a result inconsistent with its *Swadharma* unsupported by a unified control of its thought, word and deed will land it in a position of danger.

India has lived so long because it has lived by its truth, its culture, moulded and shaped by influences of diverse patterns toned to harmony. Her unity in the past was the interdependence of its major corporations, the representatives of culture, of strength, wealth and service. Her unity at present is represented by the educated classes; by her economic unity, by the Congress and other organisations which have raised a fabric of national unity; by the impulse to preserve her in-

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 985

In the matter of the Intestate estate of the late Manohariamamma wife of Thambiah Thirunavukkarasu of Kokkuvil Deceased
Thambiah Thirunavukkarasu of Kokkuvil Petitioner.

vs.

1. Selvarany daughter of Thambiah Thirunavukkarasu
2. Thirunavukkarasu Thiruchelvam
3. Thambiah R. Harichandra all presently of No. 39, 43rd Lane, Wellawattai

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st and 2nd Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 7th February 1941 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st & 2nd Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner, unless the abovenamed Respondents appear before this Court on the 12th March 1941 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 2nd February 1941.
(Sgd.) C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge.

16-7-41

Extended for 27-8-41

Sgd. C. C., D. J.

27-8-41

Extended for 24-9-41

Sgd. C. C., D. J.

(O. 30, 25-8-41 & 4-9-41)

tegrity and attain freedom. And as a man struggles towards Truth, she also has to struggle towards it; to overcome centrifugal forces; to control waste; to eliminate weaknesses. And the one weakness which she has to conquer is untruth, the habit of keeping aspiration and its expression divorced from harmonious action.—*"Social Welfare."*

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

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

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

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

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

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold.

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

For further particulars apply to

S. KANAGISABAI,
Shroff.

Y. 89 A. 21-11-40—20-11-41. (T's)

N. VAITILINGAM & Co.,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS & BUILDING CONTRACTORS
COLOMBO & JAFFNA

Telephone No. 30. (Jaffna.)

We stock Japan, German, Danish, Italian and English cements. We are Sole Distributors in Jaffna for Asano cement which is a superior cement and well patronised by Government and other local bodies in and out of Jaffna. As we get down these cements direct from Europe and Japan we sell them at surprisingly cheap price.

QUOTATIONS WILL BE GIVEN ON APPLICATION
We Undertake Building Constructions of Steel Structures
Or any other Kind or Size

We have a good stock of roofing and plain sheets in all sizes. Round iron, Barbed wire, Brassfittings, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Asbestos roofing, Ceiling, etc.

Head Office

38, Third Cross Street Colombo.
Y. 20. 1-4-41—31-3-42. (T)

Phone No. 2210 (Colombo)

BEST

"CROWN" BRAND

TILES

WEST MINISTER CHIMING WALL AND BRACKET CLOCKS
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS

RADIO RECEIVERS

BEST
CEMENT

do.

STOCKED BY

EMMANUEL TIRUCHELVAM

"TIRUCHELVAM BUILDINGS"

MAIN STREET, JAFFNA.

(DIRECT IMPORTER)

REPAIRS TO RADIO SETS & CLOCKS UNDERTAKEN

Charges Competitive.

T'gram: Tiruchelvam

T'phone: 52.

(Y. 23. 12-5-40 to 11-5-41.)

(T)

WELLAWATTE SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS'

CLOTHS

ARE NOW A HOUSEHOLD WORD IN EVERY JAFFNA HOME

Once Tried — Always Liked
We Manufacture Cloths of Every Description

VATTEES
SHAWLS
SAREES
SARONGS
CAMBOYS
TOWELS
LONGCLOTHS
MULLS
BEDSHEETS

ETC.

DRILLS
SUITINGS
TUSSORES
SHIRTINGS
SHEETINGS
TICKINGS
TABLINGS
POPLINS
CASEMENTS

ETC.

ETC.

CALL AT OUR
RETAIL DEPOT:

GRAND BAZAAR, JAFFNA.

WELLAWATTE SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS

[Incorporated in India]

The liability of members is limited.

Mis. 127. 14-11-40—