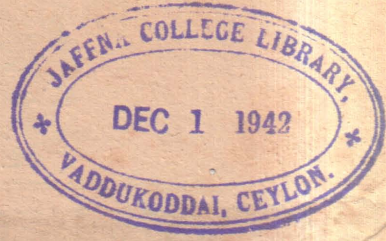


THE Hindu Organ.



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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Bicycle Tyres Expected

The Price Control Office is flooded with applications for bicycle tyres. All applications are being filled and dealt with according to priority. A large stock of bicycle tyres is expected in Ceylon shortly.

Rinderpest in Kayts

The Government Agent, Northern Province, has declared Karampan and Kayts as a protective zone in view of the outbreak of rinderpest in these villages and prohibited the moving of any cattle or animals into or out of this zone without a permit. The order came into effect as from the 16th instant.

One Only in Rickshaws and on Cycles

The carrying of two or more adults in a rickshaw is prohibited by a regulation published in last Friday's Gazette. When any persons over 18 years of age are carried in a rickshaw in contravention of this regulation the puller as well as the passengers will be held liable. A similar restriction applies to pedal cycles.

Lord Cranborne Tipped For Viceroyalty

A special correspondent from London in a message to the Madras *Hindu* states that Lord Cranborne is a strong tip for the Viceroyalty in India when Lord Linlithgow retires. The Viceroy is chosen well ahead of time though their appointment is published late. Relief from the cares of the Colonial Office would give Lord Cranborne more time to prepare himself.

Ceylon Officer at Quilon

Owing to the increase in business of the Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sales Society Ltd. in Travancore, the Co-operative Department has for the first time appointed an additional Assistant Registrar to be stationed at Quilon to look after the sales of the Society, and Mr. F. A. Sandrasegra, Senior Circle Inspector, Co-operative Department, has been appointed to the new post.

"Ireland Denied Benefit of Atlantic Charter"

The Northern Ireland Nationalist Party cabled on the 20th instant to President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill and Mr. De Valera, charging that the principles embodied in Section 3 of the Atlantic Charter were denied to the Irish Nation. "The occupation of six out of 32 Irish counties is retained by Britain against the wishes of the majority of the Irish people and a puppet Government subject to the British Imperial Government and subsidised by Britain holds Ulster as occupied territory, adds the Party."

INFLATION DURING TIMES OF WAR

DISASTROUS RESULTS OF INCREASING COST OF LIVING

BY B. NATARAJAN
(Chidambaram)

MUCH attention has been given in recent months to the problem of combating inflation. In the eyes of administrators and even academic economists, inflation has now become a stock bogey; and they are apprehensive—not without reason—that, if inflationary tendencies were allowed to develop unchecked, they might imperil the entire war economy. In order to explain this mortal dread of inflation, it is well to inquire what 'inflation' really means. Unfortunately, the term, inflation (like many others in Economics) has often been used without precision, and therefore, in a variety of senses. Yet, in the context of war finance, its meaning is easily explained.

War Finance

The supreme object of a country at war is to win the war; and in conformity with it, the tempo of the national economy itself is radically altered; from a peace footing it is switched on to a wartime basis. The slack in the employment of the nation's resources is taken up; production, which is normally below capacity, is accelerated and the volume of output increased. Thus, owing to war, boom conditions are created; workers get higher incomes with the result that the scramble for goods and services is greater than normal. This is one of the odd features of war economy.

And the State has to find the means of paying for the war. "How best to pay for the war?"—that is the fundamental question of war finance. Either by appeals to patriotism or by compelling the citizen to release some of the resources which he would otherwise consume, the State can get hold of every resource which the community is constrained to forgo. Transference of resources from civilian consumption to war purposes is indeed the best way of meeting the cost of war. So the Government is vitally interested in the question of restricting public consumption. Every resource which the citizen can do without and is, therefore, in a position to set free for purposes of war, helps the war effort.

Three Methods of Raising Money

In a modern community, such transference of resources takes place not by barter but through money. And the State can raise the huge sums of money it requires for war by three well-recognised methods—taxation, borrowing the genuine savings of the people, and inflation.

Of these, the first two are beyond reproach. However, war cannot be wholly paid out of taxation alone or even mostly by taxation. Taxation beyond a certain point is bad for morale; and it is a matter for the Finance Minister to determine the highest level of taxation which he might safely adopt and the community is willing to accept. Moreover, as the war effort reaches its peak and the war expenditure of the Government mounts up, it may be that the yield from taxes falls far short of the actual needs of the Government; and the gap has to be filled by adopting a policy of genuine borrowing. It is very important that the State should borrow as much as possible of the nation's real savings. But when both these devices—taxation and genuine borrowing—have been exhausted, there may still be left a margin between the revenue the Government has been able to raise by these means alone and its actual expenditure. In order to fill that gap, the Government is forced to create new money.

What is Inflation?

When Government thus deliberately expands its currency to finance war, the spending by the Government of money that has been newly created for the purpose has been termed 'inflation' by some economists. And a simple test of inflation is: "Has some private individual or corporation forgone the expenditure of a pound or rupee which he would have otherwise spent, for every pound or rupee the Government spends." If the answer is 'Yes', then there is no inflation. In the contrary case, there is.

This definition has a deeper import. In war time there is an acute shortage of commodities and services mainly for two reasons. The enormous demand for munitions, army clothes, food-stuffs, etc., created by war has to be met by normal supplies plus any possible increase in output, or in other words, by decidedly limited supplies. Also, some articles of consumption cannot be supplied in time of war at the normal rate owing to a contraction of available tonnage. The civilians' cake is, therefore, fixed. When the State creates new money and pays for the goods it buys with this money, the quantity of money that circulates is greater than that before the currency was expanded; and the inflated volume of money in the hands of the consumer will press against a limited quantity of goods and services. The result is, prices

RICE SUPPLY IN MADRAS

UNEASY SITUATION IN THE PROVINCE

Madras, Nov. 23.

The Government, it is understood, are considering measures for the better regulation of supplies and distribution of rice. It is believed that some sort of control including "rationing" will be resorted to.

The loss of the imports from Burma, the apprehended failure of the monsoons this season and the difficulty in moving the produce from other rice producing provinces like Bengal have all contributed to produce an uneasy situation in this province. Added to these, is the commitment to send 12,000 tons—originally it was 15,000 tons—from this province to Ceylon.

It is understood preliminary studies of the market are now being made by the authorities with a view to ascertaining the exact position at present.

DISCOURAGED PADDY CULTIVATION

RESTRICTION ON REMOVAL DEPLORED

At a meeting held at Chavakachcheri, under the auspices of the Thenmaradchi Farmers' Union, a resolution was passed requesting the Minister of Agriculture to revoke the restriction on the removal of paddy from the Karachi Division to Thenmaradchi, as such restriction had discouraged paddy cultivation in the area to a considerable extent.

Mr. V. Kumaraswamy, the President of the Union, presided.

Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam, Divisional Inspector of Schools, in the course of his address deplored the presence of a black market and profiteering in the District.

Mr. V. Muttukumar, Principal, Parameshwara College, criticised the policy of the Minister of Agriculture. The restriction of the transport of paddy from the Karachi Division to the other parts of Jaffna had retarded the progress of cultivation in the Karachi Division.

Mr. J. R. Sinnathamby, Assistant Government Agent (Emergency), Jaffna, said that the Government had drawn up a scheme for the Karachi Division, by which the peasants would be given five acres each in that Division. He hoped that the peasants would avail themselves of that scheme.

suddenly rise. This explains why, in wartime, owing to deliberate creation of new money at the instance of the Government, prices are inevitably driven up above their normal level.

In the light of this circumstance,
Continued on page 4



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1942.

ELEVENTH-HOUR PATRIOTISM

THE SCUTTling OF THE FRENCH fleet at Toulon is one of those gestures that speak well of the heart and not of the brain. Nobody believed Hitler when, after the defeat of the French armies, he told the French people that he was going to give them peace on very generous terms. Nobody believed him when, after the Allied landings in North Africa, announcing his orders with regard to the occupation of French territory, he assured France that he was not going to occupy the Toulon area. The whole thing was a ruse, typical of Hitler, to lull the French fleet at Toulon into a feeling of security, while bringing that fleet within range of German aircraft and artillery. The sacrifice of valuable warships could have been avoided if the French Admiral in Toulon had listened to the advice of Admiral Darlan and joined the French warships elsewhere with the ships at his disposal. His hesitation is on a par with the almost childish vacillation of Vichy-France in other matters, and it has cost France and the Allied nations a squadron which would have been able to render valuable assistance to the Allied Navy in its fight for the complete mastery of the Mediterranean. But, the scuttling itself was a great gesture which brings into relief the instinctive patriotism of the French nation in the face of the attempt made by the Germans to seize the fleet intact and to use it against those Frenchmen who are today fighting for the liberation of France and the victory of the Allied Nations. In the hands of the Germans the Toulon fleet might have caused the Allied Navy a good deal of trouble, though it would have been difficult to man the fleet with German sailors at a moment's notice.

The occupation of the whole of France, and the demobilisation of the French Army, are Hitler's reply to the Allied occupation of French North Africa. None can question the correctness of the steps taken by Germany to protect Europe against the threat to its security that is slowly but surely taking shape from the shores of North Africa, but the promptness of the Germans in applying their remedies could not have failed to open the eyes of those Frenchmen, who out of a mistaken sense of patriotism still believed in collaboration with Germany. What the Germans want is not collaboration but the mastery of the world.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Arumuga Navalar

THE "Gurupooja" of Sri-Lanka Sri Arumuga Navalar takes place today, when Saivites throughout Ceylon and in some parts of South India will recall to their memory the noble service done by Arumuga Navalar to the cause of Saiva religion and the language and literature of the Tamils. And it is something more than a day of remembrance: it is an occasion on which every Tamil ought to take stock of the intellectual and spiritual achievements of his race and make up his mind to contribute whatever he can to the great cause which the Tamil reformer of Jaffna served with all the devotion of his soul and the constructive brilliance of his literary genius. In the field of literature Navalar was undoubtedly the author and prophet of the Tamil renaissance: he did for the Tamil language what Pandit Vidyasagar did for Bengali. Navalar's Tamil prose was the beginning of a tradition which has taken root wherever Tamil is spoken and will bear fruit in the coming years. The secret of his success was his piety and devotion, purity of heart and selflessness. He was a fearless man who never hesitated to say and do the right thing. He once remarked that, as his love for God increased, his fear of the enemies to a Godly life decreased. And he practised what he preached. This was why people listened to him and honoured him.

An Appreciation

Mr. N. Shanmugaratnam writes:—

The Great Navalar showed a great aptitude for learning and when quite young reached a high proficiency not only in Tamil, Sanskrit and the Hindu Shastras but even in English. His high learnings and the religious conflict of his day drove him to renounce all personal ambitions and take to Brahmacharya. Gifted with a silver tongue and a facile pen, he spared no pains to combat the unfair practices of the Christian Missionaries and put them to shame. While yet a student of English under Father Percival, he had the courage of his conviction to defy his teacher's request to refrain from wearing Holy Ash. But his convictions were not based on any fanatic faith; they were entirely the outcome of wide learning and sound principles. One incident bears ample proof to show he was very broad-minded and far from a crude fanatic. He displayed good grace when he complied with the request of Father Percival to translate the Bible and his translation was acclaimed the best rendering of the holy book ever made in Tamil. It should not be mistaken that he spent all his time in fighting the

Christian missionaries. It is as the Champion Reformer of the Hindus that his works claim the highest recognition. He educated the masses in religion by means of lectures and codified the Hindu 'dharma's' and rites in a simple manner and thus put an end to the hoodwinking of the laymen by the Brahmins. This dissolution of the very fabric of the corrupt old Hindu Society and the building of a new one on sound lines is the greatest service the Great Navalar did to the Hindu Community. In bringing out these reforms, although he met with tremendous amount of opposition especially from the priestly classes, no one would ever point out that he ever assailed the truth of cherished beliefs; he merely removed the scum and chaff that enshrouded them. At this distant time, when the religious conflict of his day has long died down, he is better remembered as a man of letters than as the Hindu Luther. He is the creator of Modern Tamil prose and his chaste and vigorous literary style is unexcelled even to this day. He did pioneer work in editing many a 'Sangam' work with useful commentaries. He perhaps is the man who made it known that the flower of the Tamil race is found in the North of Ceylon. Today is Navalar day. It is a proud privilege to offer tributes to the memory of the great man who with the fire of a zealot and the poise of a sage, delivered our community from the abhorred thralldom of racial vivisection. No monuments are erected, no ashes are preserved to commemorate his memory. The most becoming way to remember him is to draw inspiration from his exemplary life and follow his teachings.

"To you from failing hands
We throw the torch
Be it yours to hold it high."

Our Educational Defects

In one of his thoughtful and trenchant articles appearing today, Mr. S. A. Nathan once more returns to the attack on the more prominent defects of our educational system. He traces the causes of the 'slouch' in the outlook of our boys and girls and wants them to be removed. As he himself observes, the 'slouch' is really induced by trying to fit the young to a uniform pattern—the pattern of a career which fulfils all the requirements of a society bent on the worship of cash. From the point of view of this society, the career does not matter at all: the result alone, counted in current coin, is the one thing that matters. In other words, what our educational system aims at is a species of mass production having for its object the driving of the country's youth along the beaten tracks in search of wealth. It is no wonder that thinking people have begun to rebel against the tyranny of the schools—and our own people.

The Jaffna Urban Council

The Jaffna Urban Council will do well to improve the tone of its meetings. We do not object to the proceedings being in Tamil. On

the contrary we would welcome such a change for the simple reason that if the speeches were in Tamil, the audience would know, without translation or comment, some of the things that are said at the meetings of this Council which is supposed to represent Jaffna Town. At a recent meeting one of the speakers charged the others with going to the meeting after taking drinks from employees of the Council at the Rest House. We are glad that the charge was withdrawn but the fact that it was made should be enough to make anyone uneasy about the future of the Council. Either the charge was true or it was false. If it was true, then the charge should not have been withdrawn. If it was false, the speaker should not have made it at all. We agree that in the heat of the moment statements are made which one would not make in one's sober moments, but we are afraid that even under provocation, people do not say things of which they would be heartily ashamed afterwards. There has been too much of mudslinging and intrigue inside the Urban Council. In fairness to the people of Jaffna, it is our earnest hope that it will stop in time.

Who Will Succeed Sir Baron?

Sir Baron ceases to be Home Minister with the end of this day. Tomorrow he assumes the new coveted but unenviable role of Ceylon Representative in New Delhi. His successor to the Ministry, though Mr. A. Mahadeva was tipped as a certainty, is yet in the lap of the gods. "The Whip", of the *Times of Ceylon*, who has since the rumour-stage of Sir Baron's new appointment assured himself of Mr. Mahadeva's over-whelming chances of success, does not feel like altering his original prophecy; he reiterates it, despite the many eddies and currents and cross-currents that have marked the interval between then and now. This lynx-eyed purveyor of events and prophetic reader of possibilities in Ceylon's public affairs who fell in love, as every disinterested Ceylonese did, with Mr. Mahadeva as acting Minister for Home Affairs, does not want to pull down nor would suffer others elbow out, his idol. This is the wish, in general, of all who want a change for the better. There are one or two others who ask the very pertinent and constitutional, if not statesman-like and modest, question—Am I not fit? According to the Donoughmore Constitution, every member of the State Council cannot but be fit for anything, provided he can get two or three or at the most four of his colleagues to answer in the affirmative. None will be so foolish as to question a State Councillor's fitness. Yet the Executive Committees sometimes make happy choices from among those who offer their services to carry the portfolios. We have, therefore, hardly any reason to doubt the Home Committee's instinct to make the right selection. If the right choice were made, that in itself would be a fitting farewell tribute to Sir Baron who relinquishes the portfolio that has been his preserve since it was granted till today.

"SIKHS WILL NEVER ACCEPT PAKISTAN"

Sikh Leader's Reply to Mr. Jinnah's Threat

New Delhi, Nov. 22.

Referring to Mr. Jinnah's statement in Lahore that if necessary, Muslims should fight with the sword for the assertion of their rights, Master Tara Singh has issued a statement, in the course of which he observes: "Those who threaten to establish Pakistan with the sword should join me in requesting the English to clear out of the country after the war, leaving us free to settle among ourselves. It will then be time for holding out such threats; for I believe, when the leaders and the people are faced with a choice between permanent peace and war, they will be more reasonable and there will be less of bluffing".

Proceeding, he says "I declare here, in unequivocal terms, that Sikhs will not submit to Pakistan and will not accept a position in which they will be dominated either by Hindus or Muslims as they are dominated by Muslims in the present Punjab. Sikhs have always held that view and the rule of the Unionist Party during the past five years has made them only more determined in this attitude."

NAINATIVU TEMPLE AS PUBLIC TRUST

AGREEMENT BETWEEN PARTIES

The case instituted under the Trust Ordinance by five residents of Nainativu, against the present trustees and managers of the Nagapooshany Amman temple—an old Hindu shrine—to have it declared a public charitable trust and to frame a scheme of management, came up for hearing before Mr. G. C. Thambyah, District Judge, Jaffna.

Mr. A. V. Kulasingham instructed by Mr. S. Coomarasuriar, appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendants were represented by Mr. C. Poonambalam, instructed by Mr. K. Arulampalam.

After hearing Council, the Court made order that the parties were now agreed that the temple should be declared a public charitable trust, and postponed the case for December 8 for framing a scheme of management.

KADUGANNTWA HINDU ASSOCIATION

At a well attended meeting held at "Orange Grove" on the 21st. instant by the Hindus of Kadugannawa town and its suburbs, it was unanimously resolved to erect a Hindu Temple in the vicinity of the Railway Station.

Mr. V. Chuntharampillai who presided explained the object of the meeting and stressed the necessity for a supplying a long felt need of the Hindus.

Messrs. R. Thambirajah and P. Thambipillai appealed to the audience for help by contributing towards this noble undertaking.

In pursuance of a resolution passed, the Kadugannawa Hindu Association was formed. The following office-bearers were elected:—

President: Mr. V. Chuntharampillai, Vice President: Mr. R. Thambirajah, Joint Secretaries: Messrs V. Veerasingham and T. Narayanan Nair, Hon'y Treasurer: Mr. P. Thambipillai.

A sum of one thousand rupees was subscribed on the spot and a major portion of the amount was immediately collected and deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank. (Cor.)

OUR SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD WAR

BY S. A. NATHAN

IX

"We'll keep our customs. What is law itself
But old establish'd custom? What religion
Save the good use and wont that carries men
To worship how and where their fathers worshipp'd?
All things resolve in custom. We'll keep ours."?

Old Ballet.

The thinking world has been much in debt to the author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy". Equally in debt are we to H. G. Wells for his "Anatomy of Frustration". The profound truths laid open in respect of melancholy as one of the great motive forces of life have been epitomised by Oscar Wilde in his pregnant observation, "Where there is sorrow, there is holy ground." Wells' unfoldment of the hidden depths of Frustration receives confirmation in our daily life. In our social and political aspirations and in our educational endeavours which are aimed at promoting the former, we see Frustration much in evidence as almost the sole contributory factor for the misery of the individual and the confusion in the social and the political life of the country.

A Distressing Difference

Wells has a poser in his book to all who are interested in education. Why is there, he asks in effect, such a distressing difference between "the charm, the alert intelligence, the fearless freedom of the modern child of six or seven and the slouching mental 'futility of the youth in his later teens'? Aldous Huxley would answer, "we educate young children for freedom, intelligence, responsibility and voluntary co-operation; we educate older children for passive acceptance of tradition and for either dominance or subordination." The explanation of Aldous may hit the point of the puzzle which Wells has raised in so far as it exists in schools in England. But it does not explain it as it exists in our own schools, for although the minor keys of education both here and in England have common aims, the major keys are switched differently. The broad ideals of the English Public School education differ fundamentally from ours, even if it be imagined that we are having anything even approaching it. Our Educational System has not been conceived for any purpose greater than tame conformity to paces set and the raking in of "filthy lucre" by such unquestioning conformity and by questionable caniness. The lower level in purpose and pursuit in our land is explained by an array of facts the most important of which is that we are not free in our own household. We have it on the authority of a great political philosopher like Lord Bryce that "subject races seldom cultivated manly arts and virtues and the absence of any noble pursuit is the direct result of their subjection."

Mental Futility

"The slouching mental futility of youth" which Wells has detected in the English youth is equally discernible in our own youth. There are several causes producing it. The Department of Education and its experts in psychology are either unaware of the distemper or are themselves helpless about it as much as teachers and parents. A commonsense observation which may be easily dismissed as empiric appears to square with the study of the problem in all its phases by a Scottish divine who has written a penetrating book on "False Prudery." Slouching is induced and fostered by a scheme of studies for which the youth is un-

fitted by his mental bent, but which is forced on him by an ambitious parent or a less imaginative teacher; or it may be induced by the youth being pampered and petted by the parent or the teacher who discovers in him a prodigy or it may be the result of the oncoming sex-consciousness on the dawning and adolescence, which has not been tutored and trained and thus deviated into the path of the Socratic admiration of the opposite sex *per se*. Of all the causes for slouch, the most potent is, according to the author of "False Prudery" the ignorance, in which the youth of both sexes grow up, of the delicate and divine functions of sex and sex faculties.

Mystery of the Human Body

"False Prudery" puts forward a reasoned plea that youth should be taught in a very guarded manner by teachers who are qualified to do that work, Pastors who are really amiable and Godly men and doctors who are employed for the specific purpose, lessons on the anatomy of the human body and the functions of its faculties and warned of the disastrous results that would certainly follow if wholesome laws and rules of sex behaviour were violated. Races and nations have disappeared off the face of the Earth due to a rank civilisation that gave rise to a criminal frivolity in sex relations. Dean Inge has noted certain tendencies of life in his very thoughtful paper on "The Future of the British Race". Similar tendencies may be said to have invaded this land too. These tendencies have no foundation in the customs and habits of the races of people here. The Dean points to a certain promiscuity of sex association which has no sanction in any code of conduct and says that the future of any race can be secured only by ruling out sex irregularity.

Many have been the instances which have come under our notice where promising youth slouched on the onset of sex consciousness and the whole future stood blasted. Who are responsible for such calamities? The Department of Education is no less responsible than the teacher, the parent and the Pastor or his counterpart in the non-Christian religions. The Department already employs Medical Inspectors of Schools. Theirs has so far been formal, routine work of looking at finger tips and teeth. It is time that the Department did something definite to teach the youth of the beauty and pitfalls of sex. We believe that America does some work in saving the youth from the mental slouch resulting from sex precocity.

Sex Freedom

Much of the evil that we see may be rendered impossible of occurrence if it is realised that there is in the community life far more sex freedom than is wise and healthy. A certain amount of separation and exclusiveness for woman as laid down by the Hindu lawgiver has its wisdom proved by the behaviour of many a modern hoyden whose immodest ways are the products of a faulty education. The balance and self-profession which the law of Hindu morality enjoined on the male youth, are rarely cultivated by our youth who attend the College and the University. The warning that Dr. Jennings recently served on the university students shows the need of the ancient virtues. In the face of hard realities it is a highly debatable question if co-education is a wise measure even in the university. We are not unaware of certain benefits of co-education, which its European apologists are not weary of emphasising. The experiment may be had before the dawn of sex consciousness. But it may lead to diffi-

MANUFACTURES FROM SALT

Progress Of Production

Manufactures from salt by-products have progressed well beyond the experimental stage in Ceylon.

Today salts, drugs, alkalies pharmaceutical and toilet preparations, cement, boards, school chalk, and fire-proofing solutions for cadjans, are among the productions.

Thousands of pounds of plaster of paris, refined salt and other salts up to the British pharmacopoeia standard are now being manufactured by the Salt Department and are in use in the Government hospitals. Fine salt is also being supplied to the Navy, R. A. F., and the Military.

Apart from these by-products the whole of Ceylon's consumption of table salt is being produced locally. Salt with a purity of 99 per cent sodium chloride is being supplied to Lever Bros., the British Ceylon Corporation, Vavasseurs and the Swadeshi Industrial Works for soaps and dyes.

Chemicals such as magnesium sulphate (Epsom salts), sodium sulphate (Glauber's salts), and nitrate of potash for manures are being produced from the residual liquor at the salterns—thousands of gallons of which would otherwise go to waste during the manufacture of common salt.

Plaster of Paris is being produced in large quantities to meet all internal requirements.

Toothpaste Possibilities

It is possible that plant will be shortly erected for the production of farther chemicals from sea water, such as caustic soda, chlorine bleaching powder, and bromine.

It has been found that 1,400 gallons of concentrated liquor from the salterns contain 107.8 pounds of magnesium bromide. The extraction of bromine from this liquor is said to be worthwhile. An American company operating at Cape Fear and using the same quantity of sea water extracts only one pound of bromine.

Another preparation, which has possibilities, is that of a tooth paste containing magnesium hydroxide. If the tubes are available the paste can be put on the market at short notice.

The by-products now being manufactured by the department are saving the country many thousands of rupees for all of them had formerly to be imported.

Mention must also be made of perpetual blotters made of salt by-products. The use of this blotter, which has once in a while to be sandpapered to remove ink stains, will eliminate the use of blotting paper. The introduction of this blotter in public offices will save the Government much money.

All the chemicals and by-products produced by the department from sea water were recently exhibited at Veyangoda under the auspices of the Sinhala Maha Sabha, of which Mr. S. W. R. Dias Bandaranaike, the Minister of Local Administration, is the President. The Salt Department comes within his purview.

culties after that stage. Stray instances of good and correct behaviour do not disprove the wisdom of the ancients. As the old Scottish ballad has it, it is good to keep our customs in the several activities of life.

INFLATION DURING TIMES OF WAR

Continued from page 1

let us now slightly recast our definition of Inflation: "As a result of undue expansion of the currency not accompanied by a proportionate increase in the volume of goods and services at the disposal of the community, an abnormal rise in the general level of prices may take place. Then 'inflation' is said to be present."

Speculative Activity

But we must take care to add that all wartime rise in prices is not purely inflationary. For no fault of money, prices may soar up. Such a change may be sometimes attributed to speculative activity which is characteristic of periods of uncertainty. Also, if free play were allowed to the forces of supply and demand of consumption goods, the extraordinary demand, which does not abate as long as the war lasts, drives up the price level. And, then there are the merchants and the hoarders who, being fortunate enough to possess stocks of the scarce commodities, charge exorbitant prices. Thus the initial rise in prices during wartime may be roughly accounted for by non-monetary causes alone. However, as prices rise, the cost of living goes up and those with modest incomes are hardest hit; and they justly demand an increase in their money incomes to offset the rise in prices so that their real earnings may not diminish. Very often they succeed in their efforts to get higher wages.....The Government which is eager to lay its hands on every conceivable resource by a policy of denial to the citizen, comes sooner or later to the end of its tether and is compelled to pump new money into circulation. This expansion of purchasing power only serves to raise prices up still further. Thus the process usually stigmatised as the 'vicious spiral of inflation' is set up—a process in which rising prices are followed by higher money incomes which lead again to higher prices. If left unchecked, these two tendencies—of rising prices and increased purchasing power—chase each other—one by the lift, the other by the stairs on an ever ascending scale. And what might appear at first to be simple inflation threatens to develop into galloping inflation.

Dangers of Inflation

That there is danger in such a situation is as plain as a pike-staff. Indeed, the deliberate adoption of an inflationary device—the method of reducing the consumption of the public by increasing the prices of the things they buy—is an open invitation to economic chaos. In the words of President Roosevelt, "It is not necessary to enumerate the disastrous results of a runaway cost of living, disastrous to all of us—farmers, labourers, businessmen, the nation itself. When the cost of living spirals upwards, everybody becomes poorer because the money he had and the money he earns buys so much less. At the same time the cost of the war paid ultimately from the taxes of the people is needlessly increased. The national debt at the end of the war would become unnecessarily greater. Indeed, the prevention of a spiralling domestic economy is a vital part of the winning of war itself."

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 57

In the matter of the estate of the late Theivanaipillai wife of Kathiravelu Ramasamy of Vaddukodai West Deceased.
Kathiravelu Ramasamy of Vaddukodai West Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Ramasamy Rajendram
2. Puvaneswari daughter of Ramasamy
3. Ramasamy Kulasegaram
4. Ramasamy Vijayandram
5. Parameswari daughter of Ramasamy
6. Annalechchumy daughter of Ramasamy
7. Ponnalar daughter of Ramasamy
8. Ramasamy Thurairajah and
9. Rasammah widow of Sabapathipillai Kumaraguru all of Vaddukodai West

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 14th day of November 1942 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandasamy Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the abovenamed 9th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1-8 Respondents and that the petitioner as husband of the deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents shall appear before this court on the 21st day of December 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. It is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the said minors on the said date.

The 14th day of November 1942.
Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge.

(O. 79. 30-11 & 3-12-42.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 51.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sothipillai wife of Kandappillai Ponnambalam of Kokuvil Deceased.

Kandappillai Ponnambalam of Kokuvil Vs. Petitioner.

1. Ponnampalam Ramanathan
2. Lakshmi Devi daughter of Ponnambalam
3. Ponnambalam Sundaranathan all of do, minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem
4. Suppiah Kirishnapillai of do presently, Anuradhapura Trans. Office, C. G. R.)

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 28th day of October 1942 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated the 28th day of October 1942 having been read. It is ordered and declared that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed as Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st to 3rd Respondents and that Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner to the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear in person on or before the 4th day of December 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. The minors shall be produced on that date

Jaffna, this 2nd day of November 1942

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah
District Judge.

(O. 76. 26 & 30-11-42)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1144

In the matter of the estate of the late Thillaiammah wife of Appakkuddy Sangarapillai of Uduvil

Deceased.

Appakkuddy Sangarapillai of Inuvil Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sangarapillai Selvavinayagam and
2. Arumugam Velauther of Inuvil

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. Crossette Thambyah Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 16th day of October 1942 in the presence of Mr. R. Nalliah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the abovenamed 1st Respondent for the purpose of representing him in this case and the Petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to him accordingly unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 13th day of November 1942 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 16th day of October 1942

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah

District Judge

13-11-42

Extended till 4-12-42

Intld. G. C. Thambyah

D. J.

13-11-42

(O. 80. 30-11 & 3-12-42)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 186/PT.

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Meenachy wife of Thampu Sundaram of Karanavai North Deceased.

Thampu Sundaram of Karanavai North Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sundaram Arumugadas
2. Pavalan daughter of Sundaram
3. Sundaram Sanmuganathan
4. Parameshwary daughter of Sundaram
5. Thillainayagam daughter of Sundaram
6. Ramalingam Kandiah all of Karanavai North

The 1-5 Respondents are minors

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 53

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Valambikai daughter of Thamby Panchadharam of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna Deceased.

Dr. C. Kanagaratnam of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna Petitioner.

1. Thamby Sivarajah
2. Thamby Nadarajah
3. Saraswathy daughter of Thamby,

2nd and 3rd are minors appearing by their proposed Guardian-ad-litem the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 3rd day of November 1942 in the presence of Mr. M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated the 3rd day of November 1942 having been read.

It is declared that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 2nd and 3rd Respondents and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner to the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 4th day of December 1942 appear in person with the minors and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. Jaffna this 3rd day of November 1942.
G. C. Thambyah,
District Judge.

(O. 77. 26 & 30-11-42)

by their guardian-ad-litem the 6th Respondent Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Addl. District Judge on the 16th day of November 1942 in the presence of Mr. P. Kanapathipillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that letters of administration be issued to the Petitioner as the husband of the deceased unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 17th day of December 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 19th day of November 1942.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva,

Addl. District Judge.

(O. 78. 30-11 & 3-12-42.)

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R. WIJAYA INDRA
AGENT.

(Mis. 15. 27-4-42-26-4-43.)

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