

Minister, Permanent Secretary And The Departmental Head

THE BINDING RELATION

PROF. G. P. Srivastava writing in the Modern Review deals with the peculiar relation between a Minister, his Permanent Secretary and the Departmental Head. Let our readers view the position in Sri Lanka against this argument.

The relation of the Minister with his Permanent Secretary and the Departmental Head raises a question which is most vital in the consideration of the nature of parliamentary government. Upon a satisfactory determination of this relation depends the success of that form of government. The question of the relation between the Popular and the Permanent Head of the Department is really the core of the problem of modern administration but in the parliamentary system of Government the importance of this relation cannot be over-emphasized.

Who Is What

In India the difference between the Secretary and the Head of the Department is that the former is in charge of the Department in the Secretariat but the latter is the Head of the Department outside it, although he works under the Secretary and the Minister of that Department. In U. P., several departments have separate heads. For example, the Department of Education is headed by a Director; the Department of Police has an Inspector-General and the Department of Forests has the Conservator of Forests at its head. In the Union Government also there are Heads of Departments like the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs and the Director-General of Civil Aviation. They generally come from the ranks of the permanent services of the Department, although in the past members of the Indian Civil Service were often appointed to these posts. Formerly Secretaries of Departments used to be invariably members of the Indian Civil Service but now one or two senior members of the provincial service who have been promoted to the I. A. S. have been appointed as Secretaries in the State Secretariats.

Executive & Legislature

Under the parliamentary system the government is formed by the leader of the majority party in the legislature. The Government enjoys

the confidence of the majority of members of the legislature and is drawn from among those members. In the U.S.A., there is a separation of the executive and the legislature with the result that the executive is not drawn from the legislature but in England and all these countries which have adopted her system of Government the executive is drawn from the legislature which means that every member of the legislature is a potential minister. But it is also true that any qualified voter who satisfies the conditions for standing as a candidate for the membership of the legislature can be elected as its member provided he wields sufficient influence in the locality from which he contests his seat. It is not necessary that he should be the ablest candidate or that he should possess the highest academic qualifications. No such qualifications are prescribed for the membership of any legislative chamber throughout the world. In fact, under the democratic system of government the first-rate man generally does not offer himself as a candidate because the system not only encourages demagoguery but many undesirable vote-catching devices also. Truly, is democracy a government by mediocres? The Gresham's Law which holds good in the field of economics is specially applicable to politics. When applied in this field it means that the bad politician drives the good politician out of circulation.

Post by Virtue of Popularity

From the above it is clear that under the parliamentary system of government the popular Head of the Department is always an amateur because he occupies his post not by virtue of his ability but because of his popularity. But he is put in charge of a department which has a complex structure and performs manifold duties. As the work of government is not only daily increasing in volume and proportion but is also becoming increasingly

complex and complicated, it is beyond the mental grasp of a lay man and only an expert in the art of administration can perform it successfully. Due to this fact the modern governments employ a large army of public servants—the experts who supply what the parliamentary head lacks, viz., administrative experience. In the words of Dr. Herman Finer, government involves two elements, viz., contest and service. What he means is that the government consists of a popular as well as a bureaucratic element. Walter Bagehot is of opinion that government is a combination of special and non-special minds, the civil service forming the first and the ministers forming the second element.

The Service Element

The service element is really very important as without it the government cannot be carried on. The civil service performs four important functions in the modern system of government. In the first place, it helps in the formulation of executive policy on the basis of its expert knowledge of the working of the institutions of Government. When the time for putting that policy into practice comes the advice of the civil servant carries very great weight. Sometimes his advice is sought on the consequences of a new line of policy chalked out by an enthusiastic minister which is discarded on his pointing out that it was tried before and found unworkable or even worthless. The civil servant may tender his advice when it is sought by the minister or he may do it of his own accord when he feels that the policy of the minister is likely to land the Government in difficulties. The ministers also find it very difficult to redeem their wild promises made at the time of elections. It is at such a difficult moment that the civil servant comes to their rescue. He tells them politely that some of the items of their programme are fantastic and, consequently, unworkable while others involve extravagant expenditure. The result of this is that only some items of the party programme enunciated in the election manifesto are actually carried out. But the final responsibility for the formulation of policy rests on the shoulders of the minister who alone has to bear the brunt of popular criticism. If his policy is not accepted by the legislature, he may even

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Vedic Mathematics

Speaking at the Nagpur University, on the Wonders of Vedic Mathematics Shri Shankaracharya said that the appendix to the Atharva Veda contained 16 sutras, a study of which would give them masterly knowledge of all branches of mathematics.

Well-known western scholars, he added, had either dismissed them as "unintelligible" or as "nonsense". After eight years of research, he said, he had found the key to the sutras. These were quite simple and easy to remember, he added. "The vast researches of modern mathematics have not brought us yet to the threshold of Vedic mathematics. The complications of Western mathematics disappear in Vedic formulae."

The aged Shankaracharya said that it would require only eight months of study to acquire a thorough understanding of the sutras and it would be more valuable than the knowledge acquired through 20 years of strenuous study and much-too-difficult modern methods."

The Jagadguru explained on a blackboard how the application of a short sutra could simplify an otherwise laborious process of multiplication or division or even the conversion of vulgar fractions to "noble decimals."

"The numeral notation

Psychologist On Religion

Dr. Jung the well-known psychologist says:-

"If you get comfort from prayer, pray, by all means. But don't pray for a gift of a new set of automobile tires. (This the psychologist wrote during the war when tires were scarce) Pray for an enlargement of your sense of decency and fair play. Pray for gentleness and appreciation of the integrity of personality to keep you from pushing other people around."

"Among all my patients in the second half of life, that is to say, over thirty-five, there has not been one whose problem in the last resort was not that of finding a religious outlook on life. It is safe to say that every one of them felt ill because he had lost that which the living religions of every age have given to their followers, and no one of them has been really healed, who did not regain his religious outlook."

value expressed with the help of zero, which is our creation, has been adopted by the West. The importance of its creation can never be exaggerated", Shri Shankaracharya added.

The 16 Vedic Sutras came to him as family heirloom through his maternal grandfather who handed over to him the old family manuscript, it is understood.

Great Ocean of Bliss

Form of Splendour, Formless One, ineffable Beginning, Middle and End
Great Ocean of Bliss that destroys bondage,
Mountain of holy Grace and Goodness, Siva,
Dweller in the Great Holy Shrine.
Wherefore row quittest Thou me? Graciously provide for me, come,
Give me the refuge of Thy feet.

Sri Manickavasaga Swamigal.

(சேதுபாய்த் தேன்று முருமே.....)

(English Rendering
Sri. P. Arunachalam.)



Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1952

Treasure These Thoughts

Where there are wisdom
and immortality;—
In that supreme abode of
silence
Let me ever dwell, my
Lord!

DEARER RICE

THE Government, some say, has decided to increase the price of rationed rice from 25 cents a measure to 45 cents. And certain newspaper reports deny that any such decision has been arrived at. But the profiteer has not lost time to make hay. Rumour or report is equally good for this conscience-less parasite that saps the energy of the poor. The result is the sudden shooting up of the price of the off-ration rice. The trader, the retail dealer and all those who sell paddy and rice fill their coffers and fatten themselves on this announcement be it rumour or report. And the poor man whose only earthly possession worthy of mention is his vote has to resign himself to the fate of starvation.

Now for the proposal to increase the price of rationed rice, we are unable to understand the cold indifference of the Administration to that class of people which is not entitled to draw a dearness allowance either from the Government or business establishments. Is it that the Government does not think that such a class of people exists or that even if it does, its number is negligible or that such people do not deserve the sympathy of the state. If a certain section of the people have to be kept satisfied by the provision of increased allowances to enable them meet the extra burden caused by the increased price of rice and sugar the inference is that the Government is not concerned about the fate of the rest. On this score alone there cannot be any justification for even considering the proposal to increase the price of rationed rice.

We do admit that unfortunately the Govern-

ment is confronted with the evergrowing subsidy bill. But should the administration endeavour to steer clear of the Scylla of the subsidy bill it might get caught in the Charybdis of public discontent. Till such time as food production is increased to an appreciable extent and the feeling of self-sufficiency is created it will not be advisable, nay justifiable, for the Government to raise the price of rationed rice. The financial position of the Island is certainly causing anxiety to the Government. But that does not mean that any unpopular device must be invented to tide over a difficult situation. Any increase in the price of rationed rice is unjust but an eighty per cent addition is by no means justifiable.

The people on the other hand must understand the seriousness of the food situation and make every endeavour to grow more food and eat less in order to be able to survive a critical stage. It is not the common man alone who has got to dig harder and harder for his food; every man and woman, children and adults have to produce articles of food.

Rich Beggar!

A blind accordionist and his wife, arrested for begging in Cleveland, told the police that they made Rs. 200 a day during the summer and retired to their house for the winter.

Letter to the Editor

Conciliation Boards For the North

Sir,—The late Mr. Justice M. T. Akbar of beloved memory as a result of his judicial experiences and his public spirit organised boards to operate in rural parts of South-Ceylon for the benefit of the poor and the weak and for all classes of people. That is doing very good work I am told I know it was doing very good work. I do not see any reason why our loud-mouthed champions should not give a helping hand to this very laudable movement not only in the Southern part but in all parts of Ceylon. I wrote to the G. A., N. P. and I propose to write to the Mayor of Jaffna to initiate a movement to start similar boards in Jaffna.

This will reduce litigation and bring about peace in the country. Presidents and Chairmen of Town Councils and Village Committees and Rural Development Societies and Community Centres should co-operate to make this movement a success.

Y. urs etc.,
A. P. THAMBYAH.

Children As Entertainers

Exploitation Of The Young

HERBET Tracy of Britain's Trades Union Congress discusses the proposal of the British Govt relating to performances in the theatre and the anomaly of the young film actor. In view of the proposed legislation to restrict employment of children in this Island, our readers will find enough material in this article for thought.

Restrictions upon the employment of children as wage-earners, in order to secure for them a healthy normal development and an uninterrupted school life, are a characteristic feature of the law in most highly civilised communities. The main safeguards in Britain against the exploitation of children as cheap labour are embodied in legislation enacted in 1933.

Loopholes have been found in the Act, particularly in the employment of children in the field of entertainment. Amendment of the law governing the employment of children generally, and specifically their employment as film actors, in theatrical work and in ballet, is therefore under consideration by the United Kingdom Government and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress has been invited to state its view of the Government's proposed action.

Although it is primarily a question of children's education, responsibility for the administration of the law relating to their employment belongs to the Home Office. The former Home Secretary, Mr. Chuter Ede, during the life time of the Labour Government, appointed a committee to consider under what safeguards as to health, welfare and education the employment of children as entertainers could properly be allowed. It is on the report of this committee that the present Government has based its proposals to amend existing legislation.

Who Is A Child?

For the purpose of this legislation, it is laid down that a child is one whose age is below 15, the upper limit of the school-leaving age. The law provided that no child is to be employed until it reaches the age of 12 or 13; a child may not be employed on school days for more than two hours or before school closes (that is, the child cannot be employed in the mornings, before school opens except by special permission of the local education authority) and

a child may not be employed after school beyond the hour of 8 p. m. — and for not more than two hours on a Sunday.

The view of the Trades Union Congress General Council is that the present minimum age for the employment of children should be retained, but that local education authorities should be enabled to fix a higher minimum age in their own by-laws.

These proposals relate to the employment of children in general; but the Trades Union Congress is a little more critical of proposed amendments affecting the employment of children as entertainers. The employment of children, between the ages of 12 and 15 is made only under a licence from the Home Office and the Ministry of Education. No child under the age of 12 can take part in any performance at all.

These stipulations apply specifically to theatrical performances the law makes no special provision for children employed as film actors. In fact, when the law applying to children in theatres was amended in 1933, film work by children was still an innovation and the need for special provision was overlooked. The initiative for improvement in the law for children in film-making came from the trade unions and the employers in the entertainment industry.

Training For Dangerous Performances.

Different Type

The Trades Union Congress, whose Education Committee has given careful attention to this aspect of the question of children's employment, is insistent that all licensing for film work should be the responsibility of a central authority. It considers, too, that application for licence of children under 13 (or those over 13 who are to go on tour) must be accompanied by proof that the children's performance supplies an artistic need which cannot otherwise

Mass Audience Television

Sweeping Advances

Soviet scientists claim that they have made sweeping advances in the field of mass audience television.

In a few years, they say, every large city throughout the Soviet Union will have the choice of three programmes sent out from the local transmitter. Less ambitious transmitters are being planned for the smaller communities.

Blocks of flats are being equipped with master receivers with lines running out to individual tenants. A set owner wanting to see a programme will be able to plug his receiver into a wall socket and pick up the relay from the communal set.

Next year, Moscow will start sending out experimental colour transmissions.

New receivers are being prepared to take advantage of this new service. Present models use the ordinary black and white screens.

be met. Training for dangerous performances by children should not be allowed, it declares; that there should be a night interval of 16 hours, certainly not less than 14 in a child's employment.

The Trade Union Congress is also opposed to proposals which would allow children's employment up to 100 days a year in film work. This would be, it states, a devastating inroad into the normal life of a child and would create a class of "film children". The total period of employment in film work for children, the Trades Union Congress thinks, should not exceed five weeks the year; the number of days spent on the set should be not more than three a week, with no Saturday or Sunday employment; work should not be permitted after 5 p. m. and work on any one day should not exceed a maximum of six hours, with two breaks of at least one hour, each to be included in this maximum period.

The whole question of amending the law relating to children's employment is still in the exploratory stage by the Government.

FIFTH TAMIL FESTIVAL

OPENED BY. C. R.

The fifth Tamil Festival organised by Tamil Valaruchi Kalagam of Madras was declared open by Sri C. Rajagopalachariar on Saturday last in Madras.

The object of the Festival Rajaji said, could be summed up as "service to Tamil". Tamil was an ancient language and if it had survived all the vicissitudes of fortune, it was due to its intrinsic merit and its inherent strength and greatness. If they took a comprehensive view of the position, they would realise that they had not done much for Tamil, though Tamil had done a lot for all of them. A language could be compared to a cow. To keep a cow alive they must feed it. They could feed it with bran, good green grass or other rich food. The food that he was giving might be bran. Others could give good green grass.

Festivals like this, Mr. Rajagopalachari said, would serve to remind them of the fact that it was only service that could produce happiness and not pride or anger. This should not be an occasion to exhibit their pride in their own language or their anger against another language. This truth would apply with equal force in all spheres of human activity. The rapid flow of blood caused by anger would not give strength to the body. Strength came from nourishing food.

When they went to a particular shrine, they should put their whole heart into the worship of the deity there, if they wished to secure the desired result. If they began to compare the merits or demerits of various deities, their worship of a particular deity would lose all its significance. To take a more homely example, they could enjoy eating a mango fruit only if they concentrated their attention on it. If, on the other hand, while eating the mango fruit, they allowed their minds to stray into comparison of other fruits with the mango, they would miss the taste of the mango. Similarly, when they worshipped at the shrine of Tamil, they should concentrate on that worship and exclude from their minds other thoughts, however attractive they might be. Anger and hatred would only divert their attention and make them stray away

from the subject.

When worshipping Saraswathi, the Goddess of Learning, it would do them no good if they began to think whether the Goddess spoke Tamil, Sanskrit or Telugu. That would not be the real worship of Saraswathi. They must remember that sound was one and the same, and that it assumed different forms according to the region and the surroundings in which people lived. There used to be a controversy on the point whether the Vedas were great or the Kural. This question was raised by those who did not know both. Sri Vedanta Desika once said that if they felt any difficulty about understanding the Vedas or the Vedanta, they should clear their doubts by reading the works of the Alvars. In that way, he illustrated the profound truth that there was nothing like high or low in language. They were children of Tamil and it was their duty to worship that language. By devoting their attention to Tamil, they would come realise its greatness.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1479

In the matter of the Estate of the late Sellammah widow of the late V. Ponnampalam of Navaly Manipay. Deceased.

Between

Ponnampalam Ganesaratnam of Navaly, Manipay Petitioner and,

Ponnampalam Shanmugaratnam of No. 43, 37th Lane, Wellawatte. Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before K D de Silva Esqr. District Judge of Jaffna on the twenty-sixth day of July 1952 in the presence of Mr R C. Subramaniam on the part of the petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 17th day of June 1952 having been read;

It is ordered that the petitioner is hereby entitled as son of the above deceased to have letters of administration to the above estate issued to him accordingly unless the respondent abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the fifteenth day of September 1952, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 26th day of July 1952

Sgd. Wm. G. Spencer, District Judge.

Drawn by R. C. Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner. (O. 69. 22 & 26.)

Colonialism Breeds Communism

South East Asia has been described as the happy hunting ground of the Communists. But no one has paused a little to examine how this situation came to be. Mr Woodrow Wyatt, British M. P. in a summary of his own book 'Southwards from China' furnishes the political world with one explanation. Says he:

"Throughout this book I have tried to show how the strength of Communism in the countries in South East Asia has varied in direct proportion to the willingness of the Western powers concerned to meet national aspirations. Just as the new relationship between Britain and the countries of South East Asia with which it is most closely connected, has been a brilliant success so the relations between the Dutch and the Indonesians, the French and the people of Indo-China, have been a dismal tragedy.

"Britain has created a great new Commonwealth able to bridge the difference in outlook between the west and the east, able to unite European and Asian in condemning aggression in Korea even though it was by an Asian power and was capable of being interpreted as a phase of the East's struggle against Western imperialism.

Not Merely Moscow

"France and Holland, however, have done more to promote communism in South East Asia than Moscow could have done unaided. The Dutch did give way to demands for Indonesian independence just in time to prevent utter chaos; but they delayed so long that they have left an ugly heritage of communism for the Indonesian Republicans to deal with. The French have so determinedly resisted nationalism in Indo-China that they have now turned almost every nationalist into a Communist and have rendered, by their foolish policy, French Indo-China a menace to democracy throughout the whole of South East Asia."

He adds: "Mac Arthurism in its various manifestations, seems to South East Asia to indicate that the West has not yet completely repented of its guilty past. The fear of Communism is still not as great as the memory of subjection to the western powers. South East Asia has experi-

Ceylon Students In India

BARATHI DAY

Bharathi Day was Celebrated by the Ceylon Students at Serampore College, Calcutta on 11-8-52. A meeting presided over by Mr. A Chinniah was held in the hostel at 6 p.m. Speeches were given in Tamil by Mr. S Sri Bhaskaran, Mr N Sanga-rappillai and Mr. R Ponniah. Mr. S. R. Shanmugaratnam and Mr N. Selvadurai spoke in English.

Tagores Anniversary

The death anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore was celebrated by the Ceylon Students at Serampore College, Calcutta on 7-8-52. To commemorate his death a meeting was held in the hostel under the Presidentship of Mr. S. Sri Bhaskaran, Prof. S. N. Roy, Prof. T N Bannerji and Prof. R. L. Srikar, members of the staff of Serampore College, addressed the gathering in English. Mr V. Panchadcharam gave a speech in Tamil. Speeches were followed by songs, by the hostellers in Bengali, Tamil, English, Malay and Japanese.

Indian Independence

The Indian Independence day was celebrated by Serampore College students at the hostel. The National Flag, was hoisted at 10 a.m. by Rt. Rev. Bishop R. T. Bryan That was followed by a social where there were some items including songs in Tamil, Bengali, Japanese, Malay, Sinhalese and Hindi, and dances. The social was followed by a hearty lunch to which all the members of the staff of Serampore College were present. At the end of the lunch Rev. B. E. Price (warden) welcomed the guests. Dr. C. E. Abraham M. A., D. D., (Principal) spoke on the significance of the occasion and that was followed by the speech of Mr. S. M. Guha the chief guest. Rt. Rev. Bishop Bryan spoke on behalf of the visitors. The lunch was followed by a volley ball match in the evening at 4-30 p.m.

enced colonialism and its pride has risen against it.

It has not yet experienced communism and it will need constant effort by the West to persuade Asia that what Western civilization has to offer is superior to anything which Communism can bring. I believe that if the West sincerely comes to the help of South East Asia, and shows its good faith. South East Asia will prove a potent ally in the all world struggle for democracy."

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1478

Thambyayah Charles Rajasooriar of Navaly Petitioner,

In the matter of the Estate of the late Nesammah widow of Eliatamby Kandiah alias Kanaganayagam deceased of Navaly

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 2nd day of July 1952 in the presence of Mr. E. M. Mathiapparanam Proctor on the part of the petitioner & the affidavit of the abovementioned petitioner dated 2nd day of July 1952 having been read; it is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased as her sole heir unless sufficient cause is shown by any person interested on or before 29th August 1952

The 2nd of July 1952

Sgd. K. D. de Silva, District Judge. (O. 73, 26 & 29)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1490

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sangarapillai Alfred Visuvalingam of Vaddukoddai Deceased.

Kaity Annapooranam widow of Sankarapillai Alfred Visuvalingam of Chundikuli.

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Visuvalingam Buvasundaram of Chundikuli presently of Colombo
 2. Visuvalingam Manimegaladevi of do
 3. Visuvalingam Chandramathi of do
 4. Visuvalingam Gnanasundaram of do
 5. Francis Xavier Thurairajah of do
- Respondents,

This matter coming on for disposal before K D de Silva Esqr. District Judge Jaffna on the 25th day of July 1952 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandasamy Proctor on the part of the petitioner abovenamed; and the affidavit of the petitioner abovenamed dated the 18th day of July 1952 having been read.

It is ordered that the 5th Respondent abovenamed be and he is hereby appointed Guardian ad-litem over the 4th Respondent abovenamed, minor and that the petitioner abovenamed be and she is hereby declared entitled as widow of the deceased to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed issued to her accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before 15th September 1952 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

25th July 1952

Sgd. K. D. de Silva, District Judge. 19-8-52 (O. 72. 26 & 29)

Minister, Permanent Secretary & The Departmental Head

(Continued from page 1)

have to resign. In this way the credit as well as the discredit is taken by the minister on himself and the civil service enjoys protection due to its anonymity.

The second function of the civil service is to ensure continuity of administrative policy which is very necessary in view of the fact that the ministers are birds of passage. They come and go with the elections and new ministers try to implement new policies. If, therefore, the salutary effect exercised by a permanent civil service is removed the administration would become a mess of pottage.

Departmental Legislation

The third function of the civil service is departmental legislation. In modern times the legislature has neither the time nor the capacity for detailed legislation on complicated problems of Government. The result is that the legislature passes only skeleton laws and the lacunae are filled by the permanent civil service. The fourth function of a modern civil service is the execution of departmental policies and the issuing of administrative orders. This function also is very important as it tests the efficiency and integrity of the civil service. In India, for example, complaints were made that the civil service did not loyally carry out the policy of the popular ministers under the diarchical system of Government. This complaint, however, was not general but related to only a few administrative officers. The result of the non-co-operation of the civil service was that the system of responsible government adumbrated in the Act of 1919 failed to bear fruits.

But the variety and importance of the functions of the civil service does not mean that it should be assigned pride of place in the system of Government because the government by the civil service also has its drawbacks. The civil servant is capable of acting as a good servant but he turns out to be a very bad master. For an illustration we have not to go very far. The Government of this country till the year 1919 was mainly run by the Indian Civil Service with disastrous consequences for the country. The partition of Bengal in the year 1905 was the result of such administration. One advantage of civil service rule, no doubt, is efficiency in government but mere mechanical efficiency is worse than useless when the system of government is wooden and inelastic. As Sir William Harcourt pointed out, the permanent officials would govern extremely well for twelve or eighteen months and then the public would hang all the civil servants to the nearest lamp-post. Therefore, it is extremely necessary that there

should be some provision for public control.

A Balanced System

As both the popular and the bureaucratic elements are complementary and not contradictory, political science has invented a system of Government in which we have the advantages of both the elements. The civil servant supplies expert knowledge but he lacks a breadth of vision and elasticity of mind characteristic of a popular representative. But parliamentary government implies that the civil service should work in subordination to the popular ministers and the legislatures. If that is so, there would be no administrative despotism although some fears have been expressed in this direction by highly-placed persons like Lord Hewart of Newbury in his book *New Despotism*,

In fact, this is the only device through which we can make parliamentary government a success because the problem before all modern governments is that of efficiency versus democracy. The latter is a very inefficient system of government. The fact is that nobody likes democracy because it is a very desirable form of government but it is liked as it is the least objectionable form of government. Due to this reason the authoritarian systems of government are found far more efficient in times of emergency or national crisis such as war. That is why on such occasions only a pretence of democratic institutions is maintained but actually the government assumes very large powers over the people. As for example, England has invented the institution of war cabinets. In India also the constitution devotes one whole chapter to the emergency powers of the President which he would utilise when the occasion so demands.

Departmental Head

In conclusion, it should be pointed out that it is a superfluity to have a separate Head of the Department when there is a Secretary of the Department who works under the Minister. It may, therefore, be suggested that the Head of the Department should act as the ex-officio Secretary of the Department. Moreover the discretion of the Head of the Department should not be unnecessarily restricted by the absence of direct contact between him and the Minister of the Department which is due to the existence of an intermediary between two. It may also be suggested that the Heads of Departments should have more power to spend money. In fact, it is a sheer waste of time to seek the approval of every item of expenditure after it has been sanctioned by the legislature.

New T. B. Cure

Eliminating Agent

The new drugs offer hope that in countries with a low standard of living tuberculosis may be brought under control to the same extent as was possible before only in countries with a high standard of living. Previous attempts to control tuberculosis with the use of the vaccine B. C. G. will be aided by the new drugs. Thus B. C. G. protects individuals when they are brought in contact with active cases of tuberculosis and the new drugs should reduce the number of active cases with which contact is possible.

Although in the early stages the drugs will be administered under the close supervision of a doctor in a hospital, it is reasonable to think that in the future they will be available for use in small communities and villages where public health workers can operate under the direction of a physician. However, it should be kept in mind that all the measures already in use for the control of tuberculosis must be retained and the fight against disease, the only true enemy of mankind, must be continued.

With the gradually increasing control over tuberculosis the death rate should fall and the productivity of the country should increase. With less illness there should be a greater amount of manpower available for producing food and under no circumstances is it permissible to deny the healing of the sick for fear of increasing the food shortage.

In regard to the relation of the minister with his departmental secretary it must be pointed out that parliamentary government can only work satisfactorily if the relations of the two are harmonious. This means that the minister should no doubt act as the Head of the Department but he should learn to trust his subordinates. A minister who interferes too much in the detailed working of his department cannot be successful. He should provide only broad outlines of policy and see to it that that policy is not thwarted in any way by the permanent officials in the department. In this connection it must be pointed out that there is a tendency on the part of our ministers to interfere in administration on behalf of party-men, friends and relations. The permanent officials resent this indifferent and lukewarm in their execution of laws and departmental orders. But let us hope that with the growth and development of proper traditions such interferences will gradually disappear.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 1488.

In the matter of the estate and effects of the late Arunasalam Sanmugam of Karaitivu North, Jaffna. Deceased.

Valliammaipillai widow of Arunasalam Sanmugam of Karaitivu North.

Vs. Petitioner,

1. Sanmugam Mahadeva of No. 65, Main Street, Jaffna
2. Sanmugam Dharma of No. 30, Mary's Road Bambalipitiya
3. Sanmugam Mahananda of Karaitivu North.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 23rd day of July 1952 in the presence of Mr. S. Candiah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner and of the witnesses of the Last Will having been read,

It is ordered that the Will of the abovesaid deceased dated the 28th day of January 1952 be and the same is hereby declared proved and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have probate of the Last will and Testament of the deceased as Executrix named in the Will and that she is entitled to have probate of the same issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or others interested shall on or before the 19th day of September 1952 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of July 1952.

Sgd. K. D. de Silva
District Judge.

Drawn by,
Sgd. S. Candiah
Proctor for Petitioner
(O. 70. 22 & 26).

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 484

Nagaratnam widow of Chellappah Balasingam of Neervaviady Vannarponnai East

Vs Petitioner.

- 1 Balasingam Suriyakumaran
- 2 Balasingam Sandirakumaran
- 3 Balasingam Sivapalan all of do minors appearing by their guardian ad-litem the 4th Respondent
- 4 Chellappah Thuraisingam of do

Respondents.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Chellappah Balasingam deceased, of Neervaviady Vannarponnai East.

This matter coming on for disposal before K. D. de Silva Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 10 day of July 1952, in the presence of Mr. S. Patanjali Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above mentioned petitioner dated 30 June 1952 having been read:

It is ordered that the said 4th respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minors 1-3 respondents and that the said petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as his lawful widow unless the respondents or other interested shall on or before the 29th day of August 1952 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said petitioner produce the minors in Court on or before the said date.

This 10 day of July 1952.

K. D. de Silva,
District Judge.

(O. 71. 22 & 26)

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 12% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI
Shroff,