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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN A WELFARE STATE

Civil Servants In Creative Role

[BY WILLIAM A. ROBSON,

Professor of Public Administration at the London Schools of Economics and Political Science]

[Particularly because of the fact that the constitution of this Island has much in common with that of the United Kingdom, this article provides our readers with much food for thought regarding the changed conditions in which the official finds himself.]

THERE has been a continuous expansion in the functions of government during the present century in all countries which have moved towards greater industrialisation and urbanisation. All political parties of whatever colour have contributed to this expansion.

As a necessary consequence, the power of the executive has increased, both absolutely and relatively, to that of the legislature and the judiciary. The era of public administration marks the middle of the 20th century as clearly as the laissez-faire era marked the middle of the 19th century.

Before World War II there was in Britain no central planning or control in the economic sphere. Today, central economic planning is an instrument of fundamental importance which is being used to solve the balance-of-payments problem, to secure full employment, and to ensure adequate capital development of basic industries.

The Treasury's Responsibility

The Treasury, which formerly filled the dual role of a Ministry of Finance and the general regulation of civil service conditions, has become responsible for determining and co-ordinating national economic policy. The Chancellor of the Exchequer presides over a committee of Ministers in charge of the economic departments, such as the Board of Trade, the Ministries of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, Fuel and Power, Supply, Transport, Labour and National Service.

Very large internal changes have taken place inside the Treasury. One of the most interesting is the creation of a joint economic planning staff under a chief planning officer, who is assisted by a Planning Board, composed of a small number of leading industrialists and trade union officials.

Another important addition to the permanent machinery is the

Dead Body Found In Well

The dead body of an unidentified person of middle age was found in a well in a field at Kumbalai in the village of Alaveddy on Sunday last. The corpse was in a highly decomposed state.

economic section of the Cabinet Secretariat. This consists of a body of professional economists, serving full time, who advise Ministers on general economic problems as distinct from the departmental economists who deal with the particular problems of individual Ministries.

Central Statistical Office

Another new and analogous organ is the central statistical office, also located in the Cabinet Office, which is responsible for the collation and compilation of the comprehensive statistics on which national economic policy and planning is based.

Experience during World War II demonstrated the need for the integration of departmental policies in the sphere of defence. This has led to the establishment of a Ministry of Defence, with over-riding powers over the three Service departments. The Minister has a seat in the Cabinet.

Since 1945 Parliament has nationalised a considerable number of basic industries and services. These include coal, electricity and gas supply; the Bank of England; the railways, canals, and long-distance motor-haulage industry, together with the hotels owned by the railways and the entire system of public transport serving the London region; the airlines operating both the internal and overseas air services; the importation and disposal of raw cotton. The Act nationalising the iron and steel industry is now being implemented.

Public Corporations

The management and operation of these nationalised industries have been entrusted to a number of public corporations enjoying a substantial degree of independence in day-to-day administration. The appropriate Minister is responsible for appointing the members of the governing board and fixing their salaries. He must approve proposals for capital expenditure or major reorganisation. He settles plans for research and development, training and education of staff. He determines the form of accounts and the annual report of the corporation, and submits them to Parliament. He can demand whatever information he requires and can give the corporation directions of a general nature which it is obliged to carry out.

(Continued on page 4)

A Ten-Year Plan For Gita Research

Ten Indian scholars are beginning a 10-year study of the mystery and symbolism of the Bhagavad Gita. The metre of its verses and the origins of its philosophy and metaphysics have provoked researchers for hundreds of years. The work of the ten experts will include visits to numerous countries and the translations of several hundred European and Oriental manuscripts into Hindi, states a UNESCO message.

A religious trust in Delhi has provided the means for this research, permitting scholars to seek answers to many controversial questions about the date of the Gita and its message: whether Krishna and Arjuna were persons and how far the Mahabharata was an historical event. According to some authorities, among them Sri Aurobindo, such events as the battle of Kurukshetra actually took place and Krishna and others were historical characters. Mahatma Gandhi, however, interpreted the Mahabharata

CAPACITY AND WILL OF THE PEOPLE THAT MATTER

Not Legislation and Slogan-Shouting

SHRI Jawaharlal Nehru declared at New Delhi that the country could not progress by enacting legislation, passing resolutions or shouting slogans. "It can advance only if the people have the capacity and the will to make it advance."

Shri Nehru, who was addressing the silver jubilee celebrations of the Indraprastha College for women emphasised that the people should imbibe artistry and aesthetic sense in their everyday lives. Aesthetic taste, he said, did not necessarily depend on the individual's income. It was rather a matter of personal habit.

In a 30-minute speech, in which surprisingly, he did not make any reference whatsoever to politics, the Indian Premier called upon young men and women to prepare themselves to shape the destiny of India. He said more attention should be paid to the education of women and deprecated the tendency to encourage shabbiness in the name of simplicity.

Need For First Rate Social Workers

The fundamental problem now was Shri Nehru said,

Tiruketheeshvaram Temple Restoration Society

Meeting of the Working Committee of the Tiruketheeshvaram Temple Restoration Society was held recently at the Old Kathiresan Temple, Bambalapitiya. Mr. K. C. Selvadurai, Commissioner of Motor Transport presided. On a proposal moved by Mr. K. Kanagaratnam M. P. and seconded by Mr. S. Sivasubramaniam it was unanimously decided by the meeting that as a condition precedent to the commencement of the temple reconstruction work, at least one lakh of rupees should be collected to defray a portion of the total expenditure. A sub-committee was appointed to consider the steps necessary for collecting funds and to submit a report to the Working Committee of the Society.

as a symbolic battle representing conflict between the good and evil forces in man.

whether there were enough first rate men and women in the country and whether the general standard of the people was high or not. If the answers to these two questions were in the affirmative, then the country was bound to go ahead. Otherwise it would go under.

The present generation which was responsible for the present state of affairs had not obviously, done its task very satisfactorily he said. It was, therefore, left to the coming generation—millions of young men and women receiving their education in schools and colleges—to shape the destiny of their country in whatever manner they liked.

The Curse Of Individualism

The Prime Minister deplored the individualistic attitude of our countrymen. "It was a pity, he said that people lacked the capacity to work in co-operation with others."

He further said it was a wrong attitude to close "our eyes and ears" on what was happening in their countries. "We must develop the aptitude to learn

(Continued on page 3)

INDIAN HEALTH MINISTER FAVOURS BIRTH CONTROL

Not On Western Lines

WHILE birth control is essential for India to restrict its growing population, use of contraceptives for the purpose as is done in the Western countries will prove ruinous as it gives free latitude to both men and women to practise self-indulgence with impunity. Birth control could be practised by other methods, which are true to our best tradition, says Rajkumari Amrit Kaur in *Harijan*.

Ever since I came into office, she writes, I have been pressed by women co-workers in the field of social reform, by both men and women of the educated classes as also by members of the Parliament to initiate measures for birth control. Now while I am wholly in favour of birth control, because I realize that women in particular suffer greatly because of frequent births and the progeny of our people is deteriorating in health because of the poor condition of health of the young mother who has often to stand one pregnancy after another without giving her any time to recuperate her strength, as also on account of other causes such as malnutrition and under-nutrition and over-crowding, I am totally at variance with the means for birth control which are suggested by its advocates.

Practise Self-Restraint
None of these things are easy to do. Artificial methods seem to the average man to be easy of attainment and hence they are advocated by all and sundry. I look upon this as a danger signal because it is always the straight and narrow way that leads to salvation. Man will be man is no argument, in my opinion, in helping him to give way to the animal passion within him but that is the main argument used in favour of birth control by means of contraceptives. In other words, the protagonists of this method advocate free latitude to be given to both men and women to practice self-indulgence with impunity. After all even the very land which we cultivate to give us food has to be given rest because it cannot continue to remain fertile if it is over-cultivated. And yet man is not willing to exercise that same self-restraint when it comes to his own animal passion.

Contraceptives A Danger

I need hardly say that our educated class thinks mainly in terms of city dwellers and also mainly in terms of educated men and women. There are also, perhaps, a few women amongst the poorer classes whom our social workers can reach in cities, where their organizations are working. But they also invariably think of birth control by the artificial means of contraceptives which have taken a firm hold of people in the countries of the West. I am totally unable to reconcile myself to this view and the longer I live and the more I serve the cause of health and the closer contacts I have with the sick and suffering humanity, both in town and hamlet, the more convinced I become that it will be a fatal step for our country to resort to these methods.

Follow Indian Tradition

In my opinion, we can give an impetus to birth control in

Better Standard Of Morality

He is willing to waste the God-given seed and the God-given soil on which that seed should bear fruit for the sake of satisfying his own lust and unwilling to restrain himself

(Continued on page 3)



Nobel Prize Winner Warns U. S.

Bertrand Russell said at New York on November 16 that Chinese intervention in Korea could have been avoided if the United States had recognised Communist China at the same time as Britain.

"The whole situation never would have arisen if the Chinese first had been treated in a conciliatory fashion. Now it is too late. Communist China is sending volunteers into Korea," the British philosopher told a Press Conference.

Mr. Bertrand Russell who was last week awarded the Nobel prize for literature, advised the United States to "go slow in Asia and concentrate on the defence of Western Europe." The Russians wanted to "look up" Western troops in the Far East to give them a free hand in Europe, he warned.

Mr. Bertrand Russell said that the atomic bomb "should be used immediately" if Russia started a war. "Unless we use it, we have very little chance of winning", he added.

The British philosopher said he foresaw the possibility of war with the Soviet Union although he hoped it could be avoided. "It depends largely on the Kremlin's mood", he said. "It doesn't seem to be their intention at present."

to these crusaders regarding the dangers likely to follow such a provocative undertaking. Mr. Senanayake's warning that the custodianship of Buddhism if wrested from the Sangha and handed over to the State, would bring the great religion face to face with destruction seems to have touched Prof. Malalasekera to the quick. That a Professor of Oriental Languages who is also an authority on Buddhism should have become so un-Buddhist as to declare in public that democracy means the domination by the majority community over the rest has only one significance—the resurrection of the ugly demon of cast iron communalism.

It is gratifying to note that the Premier has been frank and outspoken in his views on this question. Other Buddhist Ministers have made similar utterances. But we are afraid the matter cannot be left at that. To Minister Bandaranaike and Professor Malalasekera we appeal in the name of oriental learning and eastern culture, to give up this provocative propaganda in the interests of goodwill and harmony among the different peoples of this Island, and to divert their resources of energy and capacity to better national and social work. In the same breath we make it plain and simple to these crusaders that no race, no religion, no language by reason of numerical superiority can be allowed to claim absolute power and exclusive prestige relegating the rest to oblivion. Such a contingency can happen only in an autocracy. But Sri Lanka is a Democracy and shall always remain so.

Hindu Organ

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1950

Treasure These Thoughts

O Lord salutations unto Thee,
Thy ways are mysterious,
Continue your magic and shower
Thy grace

—SWAMI SIVANANDA

SECTARIAN OR SECULAR?

"CIVILIZED SOCIETY IS PERPETUALLY menaced with disintegration through the primary hostility of men towards one another" said Freud writing on *Civilization and Its Discontent*. Sri Lanka's civilization reputed to be one of the oldest has never been in the grip of any destructive menace whether racial or sectarian. Of late when the President of the Sinhala Maha Sabha, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike who occupies in the Cabinet a place equivalent to that of a Deputy Premier, gave expression in public to his dream of a Buddhist State, it was thought that he was only on a venture of sensation-mongering to humour his political opponents in the Cabinet. But from the trend of subsequent happenings it seems that a positive campaign for making Sinhalese the State Language and Buddhism the State Religion of Sri Lanka has been inaugurated with great vim and vigour and in all seriousness. No more can this issue of a State Religion be ignored as a bone of contention between two aspirants to Premiership, or as wordy warfare waged by one Minister against another as a rehearsal performance for the voters till the full dress dramatic entertainment of a General Election is assured. Here is a challenge, a bold one at that, to peace and harmony in this Island. Here is an affront to the culture and the civilisation of this historical land. Muslims, Buddhists, and Hindus, grouped according to Faiths, Muslims, Burghers, Europeans, Sinhalese and Tamils, designated racially, they all have been living in Sri Lanka in perfect amity, understanding and mutual trust for several centuries except for a while during the dark days of 1915. But unfortunately a few communalists in both the South and the North have set afoot a campaign of mischief to bring this land into disrepute and dishonour by making appeals to the sentiments of race, religion and language. Perhaps these disaffection-mongers have become the agents of international disruptionists.

That the campaign has reached an awkward situation has been realised by the Prime Minister as is evident from the plain and outspoken chidings administered by him

SCOTLAND YARD AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

FINGER PRINTS TO DIAGNOSE DISEASES

(BY Dr. TREVOR I. WILLIM, Deputy Editor, Endeavour)

Research carried out at New Scotland Yard, the centre of Britain's criminal investigation department, suggests that fingerprints, the patterns of which have long been recognised as unique for every human being, may in future have considerable value in diagnosing disease. Results obtained in this remarkable new branch of medicine have recently been described by Superintendent F. R. Cherrill, Chief of the Finger Print Branch, whose experiments have been carried out in collaboration with other medical experts.

Study of this completely new field of research was prompted by an all-too-common part of routine police work, the examination of dead bodies. Experience over many years led to the observation that as a general rule, after death the left hand, no doubt because it is in life less hardened by use, shows more rapid signs of decomposition than the right. This suggested that careful examination of the left hand might disclose early evidence of the onset of diseases of certain types, and experiments have gone far towards confirming this supposition.

In making diagnoses by this new method, the clues are not to be found in the complex patterns of the whorls which are used criminologically for purpose of identification. These patterns are formed even before birth and remain unchanged throughout life, and no two people—not even identical twins—have ever been found to possess precisely the same pattern. For diagnosis, reliance is placed on quite different markings, creases which run across the ordinary whorls and appear, when fingerprints are taken by the ordinary method of inking, as short white lines.

White Lines in Left Hand

These lines are not very sharp and not everybody possesses them in their fingerprints; in fact, only about one person in 10 has them. They are quite distinct from lines which result from injury such as cuts, exposure of the skin to irritants and so on, though the eye of an expert is needed to pick them out decisively. Unlike the whorls, these white lines are not permanent throughout life but when present vary in both number and size. They are rarely found except on the left hand, and then only on three of the fingers—the second, third and fourth finger. They are in which they appear seem to be those served by one particular nerve branch.

The cause of these white lines is still obscure, but they seem to be connected with definite changes of the underlying layers of skin, and it is no doubt these changes, rather than the actual lines themselves, which are characteristic of certain diseases. Evidence of such changes may be obtained in other ways, for example, by examination of a section of the skin under a microscope.

Such examination may show that the mouths of the sweat glands, which run continuously along the fine whorls which make

up the normal finger print, are abnormally distended. Examination of the tiny drops of sweat exuded by such glands by delicate chemical tests shows that it contains less salt than normal. Microscopic examination of a section of the skin may also show that some of the lower layers have atrophied. It can, therefore be taken as proved that thin though they are, the various layers which make up the skin of the finger tips can undergo definite changes and these can be expected to cause corresponding changes in the surface which, in turn will be reflected in the finger-print.

Prints of Epileptic

Careful examination of the prints of epileptics reveals that they very frequently show insensible numbers of the white lines in the third and fourth fingers of the left hand. When the finger-prints of a doctor who had suffered excessive exposure to radium were examined, clearly defined white lines were found in the prints of the fingers of the left hand and, oddly enough, these changes showed a considerable resemblance to those found in the prints of lepers.

In another case, finger-prints were taken of a girl suffering from Darier's disease—a form of dermatitis—at intervals of over two years. The prints taken clearly revealed the deterioration in the skin during this time. Prints of the left hand of a victim of poliomyelitis also revealed distinct white lines, particularly on the third finger of the left hand. Prints of a sufferer from tuberculosis showed a degeneration of the ridges on which the sweat glands are located. It has also been discovered that fluorine poisoning, by its effect on the skin, produces definite changes in finger-prints.

Scope Of This Research

The possibilities of this new research are two-fold. On the one hand, it can obviously be a useful addition to the many ways of making medical diagnosis, though only expert knowledge can interpret the results.

The diagnostic value of so apparently insignificant a thing as a finger-print need cause no surprise for even more tenuous clues can prove of vital importance. For example, a chemist analysing a single drop of urine from a patient he has never seen can decisively diagnose a particular form of mental disease.

On the other hand, the research opens up fascinating new possibilities in the field of criminology. The day may come when examination of finger-prints collected at the scene of a crime may enable the police to be instructed that the man they want is suffering from a certain disease. It must, however, be understood that there is no expectation that finger-prints will provide a clue to the diagnosis of all disease, all that is expected is that they may prove a useful means of diagnosing a certain number of diseases.

Practice Of Untouchability In India

Legislation For Punishment

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said in Parliament on Nov. 17 that the Government of India were consulting the State Governments and proposed to introduce a bill prescribing punishment for practising "untouchability." Replies had not been received from Hyderabad, Rajasthan and Travancore-Cochin. These State Governments had been reminded on October 13 and as soon as the replies were received the Government of India would be in a position to clarify their own ideas and consult the Legal Adviser. It was difficult to say at present when the Government would be able to finish the work, he said.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, who was replying to a question by Mr. Raj Bahadur, said: "It is true that various enactments have been passed. Whatever the steps taken legally to prevent it effectively by law, ultimately it is a matter of good manners of the people and it can be attained only by individuals setting good examples and not by legal enactments. It is not a matter of spending money alone. It is a question of hard work and individual work more than organisation".

Commissioner To Safeguard Harijans

Mr. Lakshmidas Shrikant, M. L. A., (Bombay), has been appointed by the President as Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Article 338 of the Constitution.

Article 338 of the Constitution specifies that the President shall appoint a Special Officer for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It shall be the duty of this officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided in the Constitution for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and report to the President on the working of the safeguards. These reports will then be laid before Parliament. The officer will also, in addition, look after the safeguards and welfare of the Anglo-Indian community and backward classes that might be designated by the President after a commission appointed by him under Article 340.

Geography Lectures In Flying Plane

Five times this year a "Bristol" Freighter has flown at 2,000 ft. over Paris while M. Jean Gandillot, assistant chief of the physical geography laboratory at the University of Paris, delivered a lecture on the physical characteristics of the earth below to a class of 40 students. "Just as the microscope brings within the range of the human eye objects that are too small to be seen" says M. Gandillot "the aeroplane

How To End Autocracy In Nepal

Maulana Azad Suggests Full Reform

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Education Minister of India said at New Delhi on November 17th that the only way of resolving the "internal feud" in Nepal was the immediate introduction of both political and economic reforms there.

"Although we cannot interfere in the internal affairs of Nepal" he said, "we have to take cognisance of any discontent that arises there, Nepal is India's neighbour and any crisis there may give rise to forces that may endanger India's freedom. It is imperative therefore, that the present Nepalese crisis should be resolved peacefully and without resort to arms.

Maulana Azad was addressing a public meeting called to commemorate the anniversary of Lala Lajpat Rai, the Punjab leader.

"It is amazing", said the Education Minister, "that in the middle of the 20th century, naked autocracy should reign supreme in any part of the world. It is unthinkable and intolerable. There is not one Indian who today does not sympathise with the cause of the Nepalese people. There is a just fight and we in India were fighting the same battle not long ago. Our sympathy is naturally, therefore with the Nepalese people, many of Indian freedom."

Maulana Azad expressed the hope that the present rulers of Nepal would see the writing on the wall and introduce political and economic reforms to keep pace with the changing times without further bloodshed. "There should be no question of prestige involved in this matter among both sides in Nepal. The dispute should be resolved on the sole consideration of introducing democracy in Nepal."

brings within the eye's range objects that are too big."

From the air, it is only a matter of minutes to trace back the work of eroding rivers; volcanic eruptions and great upheavals of the earth's surface millions of years ago. Such features as the former bed of the River Marne, which used to join the Seine north of Paris but now joins it to the south, are immediately visible from the air, and changes in the geographical formation of the earth are often as apparent as the layers in a fancy cake.

In a 55-minute flight over the Paris area; M. Gandillot has been able to cover territory which would need three days to explain by land-bound methods.

The 200 students who have used the "flying classroom" include high school geography instructors, visiting professors from other countries and amateur geographers, as well as a number of specialist students from the Sorbonne. The flights so far carried out have covered the Parisian area, north, south, east and west. The altitude of 2,000 ft. is ideal for the study of relatively flat country says M. Gandillot, for the earth stands out like a huge relief map. At higher altitudes, visibility would be lost; lower perspective would suffer.

CENSUS REPORT—THE SUREST FRIEND & GUIDE

THE ENUMERATOR IS NO INTRUDER BUT ON ERRAND

"THERE is a growing demand to-day that the State should increasingly undertake the responsibility for people's welfare. If that be so, then people must know the magnitude of the responsibility. Census figures give them the key to that knowledge. Estimates cannot be framed, for example, for the money required for any scheme of Old Age Pension, Unemployment Insurance or other social legislations unless the authorities know the number whom they are budgetting for. Knowledge of all these facts, even when not directly contributing to the solution of the problems of State-craft or State-policy, nevertheless, forms the background against which they must be viewed. At every stage of planning, therefore, there is the great dependence on that ponderous tome, known as the Census Report, and to every wise planner, it is the surest friend and guide, said Sri Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Finance Minister, West Bengal, while broadcasting from the Calcutta Centre of the All-India Radio on the subject: "Economic Importance of Census."

Speaking about the commendable sense of 'public duty' of the 'esteemable, gentleman' in charge of enumeration, Sri Sarker said: "I believe you will have by now met that estimable gentleman who, with commendable sense of public duty, must have paid you a visit to collect from you all particulars about your family personnel. Mind you, he is no unwelcome visitor, out to rob you of the rest of your quiet hours. He is the Census enumerator: very much out for an important job. He is to collect from every individual of this vast land of ours all material particulars of one's family so that we may have a national count of our human resources as also of certain basic facts of our demography. All honour must go to him; and I hope and trust that you will extend to him all co-operation that he needs in the discharge of his duties."

Counting of Heads

Sri Sarker continuing said: "In this business of democracy which we are going to develop, this counting of heads is of the utmost importance. It does, in fact, form the basis of the legislative set-up of the country provided by our Republican Constitution. It determines the quota of representation, both in the States and in the Union, in the context of our daring experiment in adult franchise. Unless you know the number of people of a territory, you cannot determine what actually should be the number of its representatives in the legislature and what ratio it should bear to the population. All this is very important, no doubt, so far as the political aspect of the Census goes, but of far more potential importance as its economic aspect, which, really provides the basis of all our plans."

Photostatic Picture

"Now, Census, in modern times provides a photostatic picture of the community—a cross-section of the body-politic exhibiting its constitution and composition at the point of time when it is taken. It thus affords knowledge of number and conditions in existence at a particular point of time, and with approximation, for adjacent periods. But, you know, all things are subject to change, and the census provides an indication of the force and direction of that change in the community taking place silently without our knowledge. For instance, it indicates whether we are growing in number, or whether too many people

are dying; at what age-group there is heavier mortality; are we a race heading for extinction? What is the pressure of population per unit of land? Are we getting urbanised gradually, and at what rate the villages are being denuded of its people? What is the condition of our housing; are too many people living in too short a space and so on and so forth? You get particulars of each dwelling, whether inhabited or vacant and the number of rooms thus affording, in combination with other materials, statistics as to housing conditions, over-crowding etc. And, then, age is asked and given, as also the relationship and the material status, occupation and industry, whether employed or unemployed. Every occupied person has to state his job in terms which permit of precise occupational classification. Thus, you see, you get a complete picture of our wealth—the Human Wealth. In fact, in the modern census, each enumeration is conceived not only as a source of static knowledge but as an item in a continuous series, period after period. And from a succession of these series alone can be ascertained and measured those drifts and currents in the national life which, whether good or evil, whether resistible, must at least be known and reckoned with. So, for economic planning—planning without tear, one has got to know these democratic peculiarities so that one cannot hold fast to the illusions of push-button planning without knowing what we have not, and what with out existing resources, we are capable of doing."

Added Importance

"As I just told you, the census assumed an added importance in the context of our freedom. And why? Because under conditions of freedom, people want many things; all the amenities that your own Government can provide. Constant demands are, therefore, being made for all the best things of this good earth. And so everybody is saying,—the layman, the politician, the expert and all—that we must raise the standard of living of the people. The economist says that if you want to do so, you must plan and plan wisely. You cannot plan on nothing, on a white sheet of paper without knowing your potentiality and limitations in respect of your resources, human and material. And the raising of the standard of living of the people means, among other things, that you must give the people their basic requirement of food, clothing and shelter. But whenever

you proceed to give concrete shape to your objective in a planned way, you are confronted with the lack of facts and data which alone can provide a dependable basis for all plans."

Take for instance, food: If we want to plan for food, as we must, we must first of all determine—food for what number? For how many children and how many adults, and the requirement of the two categories is not the same. And for how many in the Defence Services and Factories, whose requirement is comparatively more. Then we are to determine what is the number of rice-eating population? Wheat-eating and the rest? So whatever nutritional standard is taken, the calculation is to be based on the cross-section of requirement according to age, food-habit and occupation. Take, again, the supply side of food. We have got to determine the acreage, import, per family acreage of land etc., so that if there is insufficiency, we may think of improvement of yield, possibility of double cropping etc., besides the volume of import necessary. So, you see, if we are to plan on the basis of the norm of food requirement, unimpeachable facts and data must be at our disposal. Any thumble planning may easily prove disastrous.

Then take for instance, clothing: We have got to know the data in respect of the regional distribution of requirement of the people over and above age and occupation, according to climate, and distribution between urban and rural areas. It is on the basis of all these facts, figures and data that you can get a complete picture of the position which alone can give direction to our efforts. Likewise, in respect of housing also, you have got to determine the regional distribution, climatic vagaries, and urban rural requirements and various other details. Once you know the disposition and trend of the existing conditions, you can go ahead with your plan upon a definite basis.

Then take the case of unemployment. When you talk of this problem, you have got to know the nature and extent of the problem in the light of facts. For instance, we have got to have a factual idea of the number of middle-class, educated unemployed, unemployed among agricultural labour, and those among industrial labour and artisans. Without knowing the various facets of the problem, it would be futile to emphasise the obvious that we have too many of them.

Concluding Sri Sarker said: "So you see, our friend the enumerator is no intruder. He is on an errand of service. So help him, and that will be doing a duty."

Indian Health Minister Favours Birth Control

(Continued from page 1)

for the sake of a virile and healthy humanity. I challenge the statement myself that birth control by the artificial means of contraceptives has proved a success either physically, mentally or morally for the people of the West who have practised it over a number of years. On the other hand, it has contributed in no small measure to a lowering of standards of morality and to a disregard by both men and women of the fundamental responsibility given to human kind for procreation. All this apart, the artificial methods referred to in this regard are wholly impractical in our country because of the ignorance of our people, the lack of scientific medical aid available to them and also because of their high cost."

Custodians Of Buddhism—The Sangha & Not The State

In the presence of a large gathering of Buddhists Mr. D. S. Senanayake speaking at the Monastery at Salgala, not as chief statesman but as a humble pilgrim drew the attention of the Sangha and the laity to the grave dangers to which Buddhism was being exposed by certain Buddhists who failed to see the spiritual side of Buddhism.

Danger Of Temptation

The danger of succumbing to such temptation and permitting Buddhism to be diverted for the achievement of these lesser objectives, he believed, would inevitably result in Buddhism being destroyed.

That was why, he explained, he was a crusader who urged that Buddhism should not, on any account, be impeded from moving after its spiritual goal.

He also believed that one of the safeguards that could ensure the preservation of Buddhism for this purpose, was that its guardianship should not be taken away from its custodians, the Sangha.

Adherents of the Buddhist faith were required by the tenets of their religion to strive to think and live on the elevated plane of eschewing

Capacity & Will of the People That Matter

(Continued from page 1)

whatever we can and from wherever we can," he advised.

Sri Nehru regretted that certain people who went abroad did not do much credit to the country. On the contrary they indulged in such activities which put India to disrepute. There was no gainsaying the fact that in certain matters like everyday manners or behaviour India was lagging behind certain other countries of Europe and Asia. For instance, certain people remained shabby, all the time proclaiming that they were leading simple lives. Such tendencies must be checked, he said.

Creating Aesthetic Sense

Speaking of artistry and aesthetic taste, Sri Nehru pointed out that these good habits did not cost anything. It was wrong to believe that money and artistry went together. Aesthetic sense made life worth living and ultimately led to greater efficiency. It was, therefore, desirable that people should imbibe such habits in their everyday lives.

desire in the context to which he had referred and which involved the danger of the extinction of the Buddhist religion.

Britain's Recovery After War

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar's Comments

The industrial development in England during the last two years was remarkable, observed Sri C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar who addressed the Bombay branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs on November 13 on impressions of his European tour. The last World War found England at the lowest ebb with limited resources and other numerous difficulties. Yet, the recovery which England had made during the last two years was something amazing.

The British people were devoting great attention to the education of children providing them with social amenities so that the next generation might enjoy a certain standard of life and escape the aftermath of the war. There was a certain amount of levelling up and levelling down of the standard of living so that the next generation might be comfortable.

Object Lesson

The aged and the middle-aged were dissipated disillusioned and did not know whither they were going. But on one point namely education and bringing up of children they bestowed great care.

Escape from Death

"Hearken, O ye, the children of immortal bliss and ye that dwell in celestial regions...I have realised this Great One, effulgent as the sun, beyond all darkness. By knowing Him only man overcomes death. There is no other way of escape from the cycle of birth and deaths."

IN THE U. N. O.

CO-EXISTENCE OF CAPITALISM AND COMMUNISM

U. S. S. R's PEACE PLAN

Speaking on the peace plan put forward by the U. N. Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie, the Russian Delegate M. Vyshinsky put forward a counter-plan suggesting a six-point program.

The Program

1. Periodic top-level Security Council meetings "with the understanding that the Council shall function with its full and legal membership, with the participation of the representatives of the People's Republic of China".

2. "Unswerving observance of the principle of unanimity in the work of the Security Council."

3. The "unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons and other weapons for mass extermination of people and the institution of controls to ensure the observance of that prohibition."

4. Observance of the principle of numerically small Great Power contributions to armed forces to be made available by agreements for Security Council use.

5. Technical aid to backward countries without any demand for "political, economic or military privileges for countries rendering assistance".

6. Development of international

trade without discrimination.

China's 4 point proposal

The minimum conditions put forward by Red China for withdrawal of her troops from N. Korea are.

(1) The creation of a "buffer" zone south of the Korean-Manchurian border, to be administered by the present North Korean authorities.

(2) The withdrawal of the United States Seventh Fleet from Formosan waters.

(3) Withdrawal of United States recognition of the Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on the island of Formosa.

(4) A concrete declaration by the United States that it would give no further assistance to the Chiang Government.

Indian Complaint

By an overwhelming majority the U. N. Special Committee decided that the U. N. was competent to deal with India's complaint of racial discrimination against Indians in South Africa.

35 nations voted in favour while 3 opposed the proposal and 17 abstained from voting.

The aged and the middle-aged denied themselves many necessities in order to provide for the next generation. He gave an example: sugar was verily rigidly rationed in England, he was surprised to find, that in private residences the elderly people had given up sugar for coffee or tea. They drew their sugar rations but reserved it for children and guests. Whether the aged and the middle-aged had their milk or not the children were sure of their milk their fruit juice and their chocolates. The amount of attention devoted to improve the lot of the next generation was an object lesson for the whole world.

Labour in spite of its insistence on restricted hours per week tightened its belt and did its best to enable England to recover industrially, financially, educationally and culturally.

A great deal of strenuous work and rebuilding had been going on in the Continent too but not on the same level as in England which was forging ahead on all sides.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN A WELFARE STATE

(Continued from page 1)

But his control is limited to such key matters as these, and his responsibility to Parliament is limited in a similar manner.

Here we have a whole new world of public administration, presenting entirely different problems to those which have hitherto occupied the student of government.

The Different Ministries

No less than seven major new Ministries have been created in Britain in recent years, of which only the Ministry of Defence exists for military purposes. The Ministry of Fuel and Power and the Ministry of Civil Aviation are concerned almost entirely with nationalised industries or services connected with them. The Ministry of supply deals not only with military supplies but also with the iron and steel industry, the production of civil as well as military aircraft, and scientific research and development common to both kinds of aviation. The Ministry of National Insurance, the Ministry of Town and Country Planning and the Ministry of Food are engaged wholly in promoting social welfare.

The social services have undergone a spectacular development in post-war Britain, particularly the five great groups concerned with public health, education, social security, housing, and town and country planning.

National Health Service

The National Health Services is a gigantic undertaking. It provides medical treatment of every kind, and the necessary drugs and appliances, to every man, woman and child, without direct payment. All branches of the medical profession participate: the family doctor, the consultant and specialist, the dentist, the medical staff of hospitals, the ophthalmic surgeon and optician, the pharmacist, the skilled nurse. An immense new administrative machine has been brought into existence, under the supreme direction of the Ministry of Health, to undertake this great new task.

Social insurance has been in existence for nearly 40 years in Britain, but the vast new scheme brought into operation, largely moulded on the Beveridge Plan has transformed this service. Much the same can be said of town and country planning.

The fulfilment of all these tasks has radically altered the work of civil servants, particularly those engaged in the higher realms of administration. In the past, the official was mainly engaged in applying laws. Today, the work of the higher official is far more positive. He is much more closely in contact with business men and industrialists in regard to the economic life of the nation.

Officials Less Aloof

Officials of the Ministry of Food are engaged in negotiating contracts for the bulk purchase of foodstuffs in all parts of the world. Representatives of the Treasury, the Board of Trade and other Departments are participating actively in the work of O. E. E. C. (the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation) in Paris. Highly

qualified professional and technical experts employed by the Ministry of Civil Aviation are managing civil aerodromes, operating air traffic-control systems, discussing new air routes with overseas governments and with the air lines of Britain.

The planning staff of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning is carrying out research in the fundamental aspects of good town and country planning, initiating proposals for the development of new towns co-operating with local planning authorities in the formulation of comprehensive plans to govern the use of land and considering those plans when they are eventually submitted for the Minister's approval.

In these and many other ways the work of the official has become more creative, less aloof from the realities of everyday life, more closely in touch with the business community, more directly concerned with the well-being of the common man and his family.

—U. K. I. S.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1228

Ramanathan Ponnambalam of Colombuthurai

Vs petitioner

1. Kandasamy Vijayaledchumy
2. Kandasamy Vijayaratham both of Colombuthurai Jaffna
3. Periatnamby Kandasamy of do presently of No. 12/1 Polwatte Road, Nugegoda

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

In the matter of the estate of the late Retnam wife of Kandasamy of Colombuthurai Jaffna

Deceased.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Goonesekera Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna on the 30th day of September 1950 in the presence of Mr. S. Selvarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 29th September 1950 having been read

It is ordered that the 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd respondents and that the said petitioner as foster father of the deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate unless the respondents or other person or persons interested shall on or before the 7th day of December 1950 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the minors before Court on 7-12-50.

This 30th day of September 1950.

Sgd. S. S. J. Goonesekera, District Judge.
Sgd. S. Selvarajah, Proctor for Petitioner.

(O. 82, 21 & 24)

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(Std 92)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1220

In the matter of the estate of the late Vaithilingam Nadarajah of Kokuvil East, Jaffna

Deceased
Nadarajah Manickavasagar of Kokuvil East, Jaffna

Vs Petitioner

1. Nagarathnam widow of Vaithilingam Nadarajah
2. Saraswathy daughter of Nadarajah
3. Nadarajah Rajanayagam
4. Nadarajah Somasundaram
5. Sivapackiam daughter of Nadarajah
6. Nadarajah Kandasamy all of Kokuvil East, Jaffna

Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before Wm. G. Spencer Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna on the 29th day of August 1950, in the presence of Mr. C. Arulampalam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above mentioned petitioner dated 29th August 1950 having been read:

It is ordered that the said 1st respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors 5th to 6th respondents and that the said petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as the eldest son of the deceased and that such letters of administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 1st day of November 1950, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the petitioner do produce the said minors before this Court on the said date. This 29th day of August 1950.

Sgd. S. S. J. Goonesekere District Judge.

Time to show cause Extended to 08/17 & 21

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Mr G G Ponnampalam	100 00
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22nd November 1950

Sgd. S. S. J. Goonesekere District Judge.
111-50

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