

For neat and good Printing of EVERY DESCRIPTION Artistic and Commercial We are specially equipped to give you PROMPT SERVICE. A Trial will Convince THE SAIVA PRAKASA PRESS (The "Hindu Ocean" Press) PHONE 56. JAFFNA.

THE Hindu Organ.

(The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus) PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

Supplement to the "INTHUSATHANAM"

YOUR REQUIREMENTS PLEASED. ANYTHING IN PRINTING From the Smallest Label to the Biggest Wall Poster. We are equipped to give you Prompt & Satisfactory Service. The Saiva Prakasa Press the Household word for Printing. Please Phone up 56.

VOL. LX.

JAFFNA FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1948

NO. 70

INDIA'S MEN OF DESTINY

Nehru-Patel Team Mixture Of Opposites

ONE A SYMBOL THE OTHER THE POWER BEHIND

(Continued from last issue)

Pandit Nehru and Patel disagreed with Gandhiji. Nehru frankly disagreed with him on many points, specially on internationalism and socialism. Patel with his shrewd practical sense doubted the practicability of many of his idealistic plans but always gave in unreservedly to the Mahatma's judgment.

Patel were on firmer ground. In every new step taken by the Congress, Nehru threw in his lot with Gandhiji. He gradually became the Mahatma's main representative before the public. He probably became habituated to it, and during the last few years he had become the main public spokesman of the Congress and Gandhiji, while Patel remained the main organiser. The one became the public symbol while the other was the power behind the throne.

It is also to Gandhiji that Pandit Nehru owes his rise to leadership of India. The Mahatma made him the President of the Congress at Lahore, probably the youngest President in its history. Without his moral backing Nehru would never have been able to maintain his supremacy in the Congress Party machine.

Different Approaches

The outlook of the two leaders differs very considerably. Nehru is a kind of Fabian Socialist and internationalist. He believes in a progressive world brotherhood. His approach to most problems is idealistic. He has at the same time a certain weakness for European manners and culture. Patel is downright Indian in manners and culture. He is probably too practical to believe in any particular 'ism' but he certainly considers capitalism as a necessary adjunct of society.

Both of them have differed from each other in the past. They have even frequently opposed each other's proposals. This is natural in view of the fact that they represent distinct trends in the Congress. Radical and socialist elements used to gather round Nehru while orthodox and conservative ones used to make Patel their centre.

Another important occasion arose when the future of the Congress was being discussed about which the Mahatma held definite views, views at variance with the two leaders. On the whole the Mahatma successfully co-ordinated the work of both and harnessed them into a team. On the other hand it would be doing an injustice to Nehru to ignore the considerable influence that he exercised in modifying the attitude of Gandhiji and the Congress towards many important problems like labour, nationalisation and fundamental rights.

United They Will Stand

It would be surprising if two persons so different in outlook did not take different stands about various important problems. In fact they have strongly opposed each other's proposals frequently. This is but natural. At the same time they must be keenly conscious that the fate of the country depends to a great extent on their working together. Gandhiji's assassination has only augmented the great responsibility lying on their shoulders, and contrary to expectation in certain quarters their union has become closer. Moreover it is doubtful if they can separate at this juncture even if they desire to.

There have been equally surprising and dissimilar trends in political history. Political leaders might have, and will have, conflicting views. This does not debar them from working together for a common objective. Nehru and Patel can quarrel all along and yet go on together knowing that they have to stand united. The acuteness of

their differences has nothing to do with the team work.

In fact, in emphasising their differences, people ignore the common ground between them the factors binding them together. In addition to the urgency of the situation in the country the most important factor is undoubtedly their love and devotion to Gandhiji. They belong to his family circle, politically, and spiritually Nehru's socialistic outlook has been tempered considerably by Gandhian influence. Both have become accustomed now for decades to work with each other. They know each other's faults. No doubt, many times they wish each other to the devil but make it up, and trudge on.

Institutions Like The Mahatma

By their position and influence Nehru and Patel have become institutions like the Mahatma. They are no longer simply leading political personalities. In the present perturbed state of public feeling, the people grumble about the policy of the government; they criticise the action taken by the High Command about this situation or that. But ultimately they put up with it because of these two leaders.

After Nehru and Patel no other personality or even the Congress should expect to get anything approximating this toleration. Either they will have to be effective and show results, or the public will pitilessly kick them overboard. The people will stand mistakes from Nehru and Patel probably on account of habit but they will not show the same toleration for others after them. This important fact should be borne in mind, especially by the Congress Party, in preparing plans for the future.

And apropos the future the two leaders appear to have failed slightly as leaders of the country and of the Congress in one important respect. They have been able to create an effective second line of workers which would step into their shoes and continue the work already begun. They have not methodically trained assistants capable of gradually replacing them. It is as if their motto is 'after us the deluge'. In view of the critical situation the country and the unique position enjoyed by these two, this failure on their part is likely to lead to grave consequences in an emergency. In fact, many enemies of the country and of the regime, are openly counting on this as one big point in their favour. Even programmes are being formed on this basis.

With regard to Nehru his action is understandable. He has refused to create any following or cadres of his own. This is very regrettable and wrong politics but there it is. It is less easy to understand why a shrewd and far-seeing organiser like Patel should not have trained some promising persons in the younger generation to take up his work. All important or well known Congress politicians belong to the older age group and will soon be incapable of strenuous work.

Uncertain Future

The future is therefore very uncertain and fluid. One can only hope that personalities will

rise when needed. But there is no doubt that this fact is going to play an important part in future political developments. It is here that Gandhiji stands out as a real and unique leader or mentor. By his inspiration and training he could create a galaxy of young talent which later blossomed into the leadership of today. All the present leaders have learned at his feet but they have not proved capable of continuing his tradition in this respect.

What is the future of the Nehru Patel partnership? Unless something new and extraordinary happens it will go on. It might break only if some unexpected factor changes the present balance in Indian politics or the Congress undergoes a vital change and breaks up.

MALAN WANTS INDIANS TO QUIT

NO REPRESENTATION WILL BE GIVEN IN PARLIAMENT

South Africa's Minister of the Interior, Dr. T. E. Dorey, made it clear in an interview that the new Nationalist Government would stand by its election programme of no representation for Indians in Parliament.

Neither he nor the Cabinet had yet considered the Indian question, he said, but the Nationalist Party policy was clear.

Conference of Identification Experts

Sir Richard Aluwihare, Inspector-General of Police, opened a conference of identification experts the first of its kind, at the C. L. D. headquarters in Torrington Square, Colombo on Tuesday.

Finger-print experts from Burma and various parts of India attended the conference which was presided over by Mr. B. C. Wijemanne, the Ceylon Finger-print Expert.

All-Ceylon Tamil Congress

A meeting of the General Committee of the A. C. T. C. will be held at the Jaffna Town Hall on Saturday, June 19th at 3.30 p. m.

The Agenda is one of fundamental importance.

The present political situation and the Memorandum on this subject submitted to the members of the General Committee by the Honorary Secretaries, and plans for the holding of the next Plenary Sessions of the Congress either in Trincomalee or Jaffna will among other things be considered.

Baddegama Seat By-Election

Four Candidates In The Field

Four candidates will contest the by-election for the Baddegama seat in the House of Representatives which was rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Simon Abeywickrema, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Transport and Works.

Nomination papers in respect of the four candidates were handed over at the Galle Kacheri on Monday afternoon.

The candidates are:-

- Mr. H. W. Amarasingha, U.N.P. (Elephant)
Mr. Vincent Abeywickrama Independent (Star)
Henry Abeywickrama, Independent Socialist (Umbrella)
Mr. C. B. F. Gunatilleke, Communist (Key).

93 MEN OF C. C. M. P. SENT BACK

As 'Misfits' From Malaya To Ceylon

Ninety-three men of the Ceylon Corps of Military Police arrived in Colombo on Tuesday on the Hired Transport, Orbita, from Malaya, states a communique issued by the Ceylon Garrison Headquarters.

All the men, with the exception of one, have been returned to Ceylon for discharge as their services are no longer required. These men were not implicated in any of the recent disturbances among Ceylonese service personnel in Malaya and have been sent back purely because they were 'misfits' in their unit.

Arrangements have been made by the Military authorities to carry out the discharge of these men on Tuesday. In order to facilitate the discharges, personnel will be disembarked in groups of thirty and put through the requisite machinery for changing their status from soldier to civilian.

M.P. Defeated in V.C. Election

Mr. Lakshman Rajapaksa, M.P. for Hambantota, who contested a seat in his home town, Wira-ketiya, in the Walasmulle Village Committee was defeated by the sitting member and Chairman, Mr. J. M. F. Bindara.

An officer of the Corps was accompanied the draft from Malaya and will be available to answer any questions the men may have as to their discharges.

It is understood that the Government would be prepared to absorb suitable men who would like unskilled employment in the land development schemes.

There men were informed of the reasons for their discharge before they left Singapore.

Economic Freedom of Asia

(By Dr. J. K. Banerji)

THE third and the most important session of the ECAFE, opened recently by India's Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, is being held at Ootacamund since June 1. In this article, the writer surveys the essential pre-requisites for the solution of the fundamental economic problems of Asia and the Far East.

Over 150 representatives of 18 nations of Asia and the Far East and others with special interest in these areas have met in Ootacamund for the third session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (the ECAFE) set up by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The UN was created by the victorious powers of World War II for maintaining peace. But to help the peoples of the world keep peace without helping them to rebuild and develop their economic life did not make sense.

Europe to facilitate Europe's economic recovery. Then, in May 1947, the ECAFE was created, entrusted with similar tasks in Asia and the Far East. There is already a proposal to create a similar organisation for the Near and Middle East. No doubt, steps will be taken in future to create other regional organisations to cover similarly other areas of the world.

The first and second sessions of the ECAFE held respectively in Shanghai and Bagu, Philippines, were for the most part preparatory in character. The present session is considered decisive in importance since it is hoped that out of its deliberations will arise concrete plans for reshaping the shattered economy of the Asian and Far Eastern countries. It is hoped that the galaxy of distinguished economists, technicians and administrators with an expert knowledge of these regions will do something more than merely sit together and discuss problems in general.

Consequently, the Economic and Social Council was created as the most important adjunct to the political organisations of the UN. The Council set up many agencies, such as transport and communication, food and agriculture, fiscal, statistical, population and so on, to prepare for the job of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Regionalism

These subsidiary bodies were functional and global in character. The setting up of an agency for economic reconstruction on a global scale was not, however, feasible. The work would have been too big. And besides groups of countries in different regions had similar problems and consequently, the idea of creating regional agencies was encouraged to handle the task of reconstruction on a regional basis.

Thus, the Economic and Social Council by its resolution on March 29, 1947, first established the Economic Commission for

Country Rice Now Available in Plenty

Locally produced paddy is moving in liberal quantities to Delivery Stations at the guaranteed price of Rs. 8 per bushel free of grit and chaff.

Country rice is now available in sufficient quantities to the consumers, selling at 55 to 60 cents a measure in the case of hand pounded paddy and at 65 to 70 cents a measure in the case of cleaner varieties.

There is, however, expected to be a comparative fall in the supply of country rice from September to December. This is not only due to the fact that the Maha crop is smaller than the Maha crop, the drought which generally prevailed during April and May, the period during which the sowing of the Yala crop takes place it is feared has ruined this crop in a number of places in the Island. The harvesting of this crop takes place in August.

All-Island Education Day July 14, 1948.

Organised by the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers a programme for Jaffna is being arranged by the Northern Province Teacher's Association in collaboration with the Education Officer N. P.

Minister & Hospital Commission

Minister for Local Government and Health, Mr. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike, is not in favour of appointing a Commission to go into the question of hospital administration, as suggested by Col. T. Y. Wright in a motion passed by the Senate.

Mr. Bandaranaike says that steps have already been taken to rectify defects and further steps would be taken in future. The appointment of a mission at this stage will hamper the steps already taken.

(Continued on page 3)

Gandhiji's Martyrdom

Reconciled Religious Strife

LORD STANSGATE, who as Mr. Wedgwood Benn was Secretary of State for India, unveiled to-day a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi by Mr. V. R. Rao, the Indian artist, and told a distinguished and representative gathering that "the West needs the East". The portrait will have a place of honour in the proposed new Indian Students Union in London. The subscription for its commission were collected by students of London University.

Lord Stansgate said that Mahatma Gandhi was "a great teacher and he showed that whatever physical means of victory we might possess they would never suffice to destroy the resistance of a living faith. He belongs not to India, but to the universe."

"With his living grasp of realities he was not only able to become the liberator of his country, but in his life and, in particular, in his martyrdom, he became a great reconciler of religious strife."

"India has now entered upon her course as a sovereign nation. She has her Parliament in which the Indian intellect, so swift and so brilliant, can have full and independent play. Besides the organs of Government there will be created in the Central Assembly and in the Provincial Assemblies that body of informed and responsible Parliamentary opinion which sometimes we call the opposition, sometimes the independent view, which enables the country to make its full contribution and exercise its full influence in world affairs."

"I can illustrate this quite simply. In Cairo last year there was a meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union which consists of the unofficial members of Parliaments of many lands. They were greatly cheered by a message of encouragement from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and I was delighted to hear from him last week that India is considering herself joining that organisation."

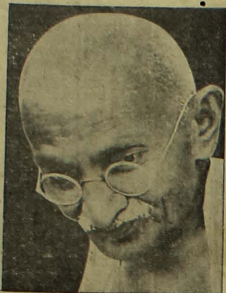
"Now, what does this mean? It means a great deal to the world. We here in England and perhaps also those in America have a habit of considering that civilisation is grouped on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. At the present time there is a condition of acute antagonism between the Volga and the Mississippi, but these are not the only rivers of the world."

"There is the Ganges, the Brahmaputra, just as there is the Yangtze, and the reason for my joy at knowing that full parliamentary India is to take her place in the world's councils is one of simple selfishness. I consider that the West needs the East."

"If you believe that skyscrapers and atoms are the symbols of human progress and happiness, then indeed, you must go West, but if you believe that there are deeper forces unaffected by man's growing capacity to destroy his fellow man, then you must go to the land of the Mahatma."

The unveiling ceremony was also made the occasion of a reception to the Indian Press leaders now visiting Britain. One of the party, Mr. Devadas Gandhi explained that they were here to negotiate the handing over by Reuters of their news agency system in India to Indian management."

Mr. Devadas Gandhi said "Our news agency in India has always been a British-managed agency and that is not exactly a happy state of affairs for a big country like India. Reuters are now perfectly willing to quit India and hand over their news agency system. They sent a



very pressing invitation for us to come over here to discuss the whole subject and stated they would place all available information at our disposal. It would have been ungracious if we had not accepted this invitation to come.

"When and if we come to a settlement, very probably a deputation will go from Reuters to India to ratify it."

Mr. Devadas Gandhi said the Press leaders and their counterparts in England had a common interest "the non-availability of newsprint." He personally had admired the technique which had come in the wake of a shortage of newsprint and he hoped the style would persist when more newsprint was available.

Mr. Devadas Gandhi paid a tribute to the work Lord Stansgate did as Secretary of State for India during difficult times and described him as "always a very great friend of India."

Mr. Vaithianathan Returns From Ooty

Mr. K. Vaithianathan, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs and leader of the Ceylon Delegation to the Ootacamund Conference, returned to Colombo by an Air Ceylon plane.

"It was clear from the beginning," Mr. Vaithianathan stated that need of the hour of the ECAFE countries was capital, capital goods and technical knowledge—commodities not too abundant within the ECAFE region."

"The delegation from the U. S. A. which was led by Dr. Henry F. Grady, the Ambassador in New Delhi, and the delegation from the United Kingdom which was led by Sir Andrew Clave former Governor of Assam, offered to render every assistance in this direction but in a general way."

"Many delegates were sceptical as to whether these promises would be implemented in a generous spirit of sympathy with the needs of the region."

"Some even expressed the suspicion that it might be another form of domination or influence motivated by their respective foreign policy."

Mr. Vaithianathan said he would submit a detailed report to the Prime Minister.

Economic Freedom of Asia Juvenile Delinquents

(Continued from page 1)

covering an area where half of the world's population lives, can hardly be exaggerated.

Public Support

Dr. Lokanathan, the distinguished Indian economist and the Executive Secretary of the ECAFE, made on the eve of the conference the very significant statement, that though the recommendations of the conference, if accepted, are bound to be of great value, they "cannot be implemented without a great deal of public support in each country."

Enlightened public opinion is equally important for this kind of job, for in executing great utility projects the governments concerned must fight against all sorts of opposition from vested interests. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that we become aware of not only ECAFE's potentialities, but also of the difficulties.

Difficulties, of course, there will always be in all great work of reconstruction and development. But in countries like India, China, Indonesia or Indo-China have certain peculiar difficulties arising from their backward feudal and colonial economy, apart from those which arise through external political causes. The recommendations of the ECAFE will have to take into account all these difficulties if they are to win public support without which, as Dr. Lokanathan says, nothing much can be achieved.

Economic Freedom

If the function of the ECAFE was merely to help building a dam here and a research station there, there might not have arisen any serious bottlenecks. But ECAFE's job is far bigger. "The commission," says Dr. Lokanathan, "has been asked to initiate and participate in measures for the economic reconstruction of Asia and the Far East and for raising the level of economic activity; in other words, to take all measures to stimulate and inspire action to raise the standards of living of the hundreds of millions of people who live in these countries."

Here we touch the heart of the problem: to raise Asia's standard of living. This means, in other words that ECAFE's task is to solve the problem of poverty, to bring economic freedom to the Asian peoples.

Now, can the UN, or any of its agencies, constituted as they are and working under conditions over which they have no control, really do something concrete for the economic uplift of the Asian masses?

It may be worthwhile to examine this question critically, not with a view to minimise the importance of ECAFE, but in order to avoid tasting the bitter fruit of disillusion in the future, in order to realise that, as a result of the present session of Ootacamund, Asia, liberally aided by Western capital and technique, will not straightaway march ahead in seven-league boots towards economic prosperity.

Contradictions

The idea behind the ECAFE is work in three stages: the first stage is maximum self-help or use of national resources; the second stage is maximum co-ordinated action between neighbours or regional planning; and the third stage is maximum help from the West or international co-operation.

Unfortunately, in all these three stages there are obstacles, some of which are serious enough to render international or regional co-operation impossible, besides making inoperative national schemes for raising the standard of living of the masses. But differently, the difficulties are at once political, economic and social in character.

Russia and the U. S. are both members of the ECAFE on account of their dominant position in the world. But, since the close of the war, these countries have found it impossible to work together in the solution of a single problem. The adverse effect of such a state of affairs can

be clearly seen in the fate of the Economic Commission for Europe. It is well-known that the U. S. has chosen its own, exclusively U. S. controlled Marshall Aid Programme for rendering help to Western Europe although there is an admirable U. N. machinery in the shape of the European Economic Commission for giving help to the whole of Europe.

Is there then any guarantee that power-political clash between the World Powers will not also paralyse the efforts of the ECAFE to link up international and regional aid with the development schemes of the Asian countries?

Consider, for instance, the fact that an industrially rehabilitated Japan is envisaged by ECAFE's industrial investigators as a source of help for industrialising the backward countries under ECAFE's jurisdiction. But the class of power politics between the U. S. and Russia on the one hand and to a lesser extent, Britain and China, on the other, has transformed this question of Japan's industrial rehabilitation, apparently so simple and logical, into an issue of acute controversy.

Again, can there be any scheme of reconstruction in China whose rival sides based on mutually exclusive economic systems are being helped respectively by Russia and the U. S.—both members of the ECAFE? Are we to conclude that since the U. S. is the biggest potential helper and since there exist strong inter-trust-clashes in Asia, there must also be created a sort of Marshall Plan for Asia over the head of UN's ECAFE?

Colonial Powers

We notice that Britain, France and Holland are members of the ECAFE by virtue of their colonial possessions. We Indians need no convincing that the economic vested interests of these countries their colonies or former colonies are such that without their elimination there can be no effective raising of the standard of living of the masses.

The regular war carried on by France and Holland in Indo-China and Indonesia, their policy of establishing puppet regimes concentrated solely to the task safeguarding the right of exploitation of the people and their resources by the colonial powers, and finally, the direct-help given by Britain and the U. S. for the re-establishment of French and Dutch hegemony in these regions are all ominous indications of the role these countries are likely to play in the ECAFE for bringing economic freedom to the colonial people.

Finally, we come to the question of mobilising maximum national effort in each country. Experience in countries like India has shown that economic projects calculated to raise the country's productivity and the people's standard of living fail in practice, to bring any benefit to the primary producers, the tillers in fields and factories, because the social structure is such that all profit from increased economic activity goes into the pockets of handful of social parasites.

To take only one instance, we have seen that under such social set-up a vast irrigation project which increases the productivity of land actually benefits only the mortgage-holder, the land speculator, the bank and a few rich peasants and money lenders, while the peasantry continues to disintegrate.

Under such a system, the volume of trade can increase while the people get poorer. In his inaugural address to the ECAFE, Pandit Nehru stressed that there were longstanding "social injustices" and that no satisfactory work could be done as long as these exist.

Self-Help

We should not have any illusion about foreign capital. Let us not forget that the goal is nothing less than a decent standard of living to over one million human beings existing in abject misery. To accomplish this task, hundreds and thousands of crores

Frontier Gandhi Jailed for Three Years

Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan who was arrested, on the orders of the Provincial Government when he was in the Kohat District, on his way to Bannu was sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment. The District Magistrate of Kohat who tried Frontier Gandhi at Baud Daudshan sentenced him under section 40 of the Frontier Crimes Regulations. The reason stated earlier for his arrest was that the object of his journey was collaboration with the Agents of the Takir of Ipi in creating disaffection in the country.

Khan Abdulwali Khan son of the Frontier Ghandhi and two others have also been arrested.

Bribery Commission Bill Rushed Through

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranayake, Leader of the House moved the second reading of the Bribery Commission (Auxiliary provision) Bill when the House of Representatives met on Tuesday last. He explained that the bill was necessary to give witnesses to the commission, immunity for statements which might be considered libellous. After the second reading of the Bill was passed the Bill was referred to a committee of the whole House. An amendment to give an aggrieved party the right to appeal against any sentence of punishment imposed by the Commissioner for giving false evidence was lost. Another amendment to delete clause 10 of the Bill was also lost. The House was then resumed from the committee stage and passed the 3rd reading of the Bill.

will have to be spent over a relatively long period.

This colossal sum cannot be provided by foreign countries. It must come from the Asian countries themselves through increased production. It must come through allowing the primary producer directly or indirectly to dispose of the fruits of his labour. Can all this be done merely by blue-printing utility projects drawn up by the experts?

For the solution of the fundamental economic problem of the Asian and Far Eastern countries, which is essentially the problem of acute poverty, certain pre-conditions are necessary. They are:—

- (a) an understanding and co-operation between the world powers;
- (b) the liquidation of all foreign political and economic domination; and
- (c) a radical alteration in the social structure of these countries.

Does this mean that ECAFE can do nothing for the peoples of Asia? It can. In fact, even if the ECAFE does nothing more than study economic and technological problems within its member-countries and associates, and collect, evaluate and disseminate economic, technological and statistical information even if it does nothing more than prepare blueprints of concrete projects and suggest new ways of self-help and co-ordinated effort, its work will have far-reaching importance.

By doing this work, it will be laying down the premises for the success of future plans of economic development when there will be no obstruction, political or social, national or international, to frustrate them.

A Problem Of Grave Proportions

(By SAM. J. C. KADIRGAMAR, President Law Society of Ceylon)

THE problem of Juvenile Delinquents is very grave and unless solved satisfactorily may lead to serious repercussions. In this contribution Mr. Sam. J. C. Kadirgamar makes an earnest plea to realise the gravity of the problem. His suggestions to remedy the present state of affairs deserves careful consideration.

The Juvenile Delinquent of today if uncorrected will be the potential murderer or the convicted criminal of tomorrow. It is surprising we in Ceylon have not given this question the consideration it deserved all these years. The state of affairs becomes scandalous when it is remembered that Ceylon to-day leads the world in crimes of violence particularly homicide. The Inspector General of Police in his Administration Report of 1946 gives the following figures:

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Homicide	464	525	617	592	544
Homicide by knife	241	269	286	246	384
Total	2752	3268	3511	3307	3144

These figures are sufficient for my purpose and these are figures for a population of 6,500,000. Compare this with 1 item in the United Kingdom for 1946 for a population of over 50,000,000 and you will realise the gravity of the position. There were only 167 cases of murder in the U. K. in 1946. Col. Bacon the previous Ceylon I. G. P. speaking at a meeting in England referred to Ceylon and rightly as the Murder Island and added that there was a time in the history of the island when a young woman could walk unmolested from one end of the Island to the other with jewels on. He further attributed the present state of affairs to the "Invaders of Ceylon". What he meant by it I do not profess to know but this is what he said.

We are thus faced with a problem of grave proportions.

The Commissioner of Prison and Probation Services in his report of 1946 gives the following illuminating figures in regard to youthful offenders.

Number of admissions during 1946 15-20 years of age 1187. For other figures Vide Appendix A to the Report

There is thus a desperate disease in our midst now what is the remedy. Juvenile Delinquency is not confined to Ceylon. Other countries have the same problem and some are dealing with it along progressive and scientific lines. We have to study their methods and results and chart our course.

The scientific approach is the modern way. Psychologists and Psychiatrists have to work with the civil authorities to grapple with the situation and apply the obvious remedies in the light of the experience of others. I would give this problem high priority in National reconstruction.

We have to provide suitable sites, buildings, offices, (men and women) lay down procedure, maintain statistics and watch developments.

In dealing with Juvenile Delinquents the word "Court" must not be used. Its connotations and implications are psychologically distasteful and should be avoided. "House of Correction" or some such name must be found.

A "House of Correction" should not be located in or near Courts of Law. It should be as far away from Courts as possible.

"The House of Correction" should not look like a Court. It should look more like a home, inviting and inspiring. It should have green lawns and bright flower gardens all round it and

A MEMORIAL SERVICE

of thanksgiving for the life and work of the late J.V. Chelliah Esq., M.A., J.P. will be held at the Vaddukottai Cathedral Church on Sunday, the 20th June, 1948 at 4-30 p. m. (M. 47, 18)

should have a beautiful path leading to it from the dusty roads of the haunts of crime and criminals. The building should be well planned and appointed. Books, suitable magazines, pictures etc., should be provided to amuse themselves with when youthful offenders are waiting their turn to be called. The Building and surroundings and the people there must be such as to create ineffaceable memories of kindness and concern for them shown in the minds of those who come to be corrected.

Uniformed Policemen and Belt and Badge-wearing Peons must not be seen in and round the House of Correction. Kind and agreeable looking persons should be specially chosen for essential duties. The House of Correction is not the place for stern-faced, loud speaking Magistrates or other Officers.

"Adviser" or some such happy term should be substituted for the word Magistrate. By association of ideas the word "Magistrate" will induce fear and terror and being in its wake frightening visions of Courts of Law, the unbending Policeman the shouting Interpreter, the bullying lawyer and other terrible things connected with Courts and the youthful offender will tremble and shiver in the august presence of the Magistrate.

Both men and women, preferably married and parents of growing families, should be chosen as "Advisers" and other Officers of the House of Correction.

Sympathy, understanding and the milk of human kindness must be flowing abundantly in and around the House of Correction to awaken in youthful minds, the difference between right and wrong and a sense of shame. They must feel that Society wants them and are anxious to help them to grow to be good and law abiding citizens.

Lack of food, amusement, education, happy home life, congenial surroundings, absence of opportunities these are the major causes of Juvenile Delinquency.

Heredity, disease, mental defectiveness, general maladjustment these also contribute their quota.

Statistics on a broader and more detailed basis, should be kept to gauge developments and results and to maintain follow up work. Statistics of Police Convictions and Prison admissions alone will not do.

I might add that the Law Society of Ceylon composed as it is of nearly 1300 Legal Advisers of the Country will be most willing to collaborate with Government authorities to render service to these unfortunate flotsam and jetsam of Society in every possible way.

ECAFE RESOLUTIONS

Import Of Capital Goods

The Economic Commission considered the report of the Industrial Development Committee.

A lengthy resolution recommended by the Committee expressed the view that "for the purpose of meeting the immediate and short-term requirements of the economic and industrial rehabilitation and recovery of this region, the most urgent need is for the importation of capital goods and basic materials from the more advanced industrial countries."

The resolution appealed to these countries to assist the region of Asia and the Far East by making available to meet its needs an adequate share of their production of capital goods and basic materials. All member countries were requested to specify their requirements to meet both short-term and long-term needs or industrialisation.

The resolution further authorised the Working Party of the Commission to continue and complete its survey of the economic and industrial development of this region, empowering the Working Party to co-opt additional expert members from any source. It specified the following subjects for immediate study: fuel and power; transport and transport equipment in relation to industry; fertilisers and agricultural requisites; basic materials including ores and metals, textiles and heavy engineering industries.

On the subject of finance, the resolution authorised the Working Party to make a study of the financial requirements of the ECAFE region for short-term and long term industrial development and the means of improving banking and credit structures of the countries in this region in order to use domestic capital to the full. The Working Party was also asked to explore the means of obtaining from foreign sources loans, investments and advances and suggest ways for overcoming the difficulties of obtaining foreign exchange.

The resolution recorded its opinion that a clear enunciation by member countries of their financial, fiscal and industrial policy and the efficient administration of such controls as were necessary would promote conditions favourable to investment and enterprise.

The resolution called for a co-ordinated development of cottage and small-scale, medium and large-scale, medium and large scale industries with special emphasis upon industries ancillary to agriculture.

The Committee had also considered a resolution which had earlier been accepted in principle by the ECAFE for the early convening of a meeting of inland transport experts of ECAFE countries and adopted the following resolution on this subject: "This Committee considers that the principle accepted by the Commission of a Conference of Experts on Inland Transport is sufficiently met by the special study of transport and transport equipment in relation to industry which this Committee has recommended should be made by the Working Party on Industrial Development."

Soviet Opposition To Resolution

Mr. P. H. Sient (Britain) who was the rapporteur for the Committee on Industrial Development presented the report and explained its salient features.

M. N. V. Kov (Soviet Union) said that his delegation considered this report as the most im-

portant of all the reports they had considered so far. With her experience of industrialisation in the last 30 years, Russia had many valuable suggestions to make but he was sorry to find that the report as presented did not incorporate these ideas.

Referring to Dr. Henry Grady's statement, during the Committee stage on this subject, Mr. Novikov said that Dr. Grady had in effect suggested that countries of Asia and the Far East should not be in a hurry to get industrialised because it had taken the United States a hundred years to do so. He believed, however, that the main import of Dr. Grady's statement was that Asian and Far Eastern countries should continue as the suppliers of raw materials and not get industrialised.

M. Novikov was also against foreign capital coming to develop Asian and Far Eastern countries industrially, because foreign capital meant foreign domination. He referred to Burma and asked why Burma's oil industry had not yet been rehabilitated though it was three years now since the war ended.

Committee on Food And Agriculture

Russia's Suggestion

The E. C. A. F. E. Committee on Food and Agriculture met under the chairmanship of Mr. V. Ithianathan, chief delegate of Ceylon. The Committee had before it draft resolutions proposed by the Soviet and Indian delegations.

The Soviet resolution recommended that the Commission should set up a committee as a consultative organ, to assist the rehabilitation and development of agriculture in countries and territories of Asia and the Far East and charge with the preparation of recommendations relating to a wide range of agricultural problems.

The Indian resolution recommended the establishment of a joint working party of E. C. A. F. E. and F. A. O. to study the subject of agricultural requisites. This working party should examine the stated requirements of Governments for agricultural requisites, advise Governments on the action that can be taken to meet these needs from domestic sources; and undertake other specified work.

The Soviet delegation opposed the principle of a joint working party as contrary to the rules of the Economic and Social Council. The Indian resolution was approved subject to a number of amendments.

Permanent Bodies For Agriculture

Russia's Suggestion

Russia has proposed the setting up of permanent committees of the E. C. A. F. E. to deal with such matters as rehabilitation and development of agriculture in member countries development of national industries and technical training.

On the question of rehabilitation and development of agriculture Russia wants to create within the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East a committee to assist the rehabilitation and development of agriculture in these areas and charged with the task of making recommendations on questions relating to aid for the increase of yields.

A committee to assist the development of national industries in the E. C. A. F. E. countries, the second suggestion of Russia.

A third committee is on technical training. The terms of reference of this committee are to include the study of questions regarding the improvement and increase of living standards of workers.

Colombo City Council Approves

Land Bar on Alien

The Colombo Municipal Council passed a resolution at its meeting on Monday calling on the Government to enact legislation immediately prohibiting the alienation of properties to non-Ceylonese; prohibiting Ceylonese holding immovable property in trust for, or on behalf of non-Ceylonese; and prohibiting non-Ceylonese from holding leases on Ceylon properties. Mr. T. Leslie Perera moved the resolution and it was passed by a majority of 7 votes one member declining to vote. An amendment by Mr. Doric de Soza, "that the state should confiscate up country land in the hands of non-Ceylonese" was lost.

Pakistan Aided Raiders

Though short of a declaration of war Pakistan had done everything to help invaders and insurgents in Kashmir, said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister, replying to a statement of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan Premier, on his letter to the President of the Security Council protesting against widening the scope of the investigations by the council's commission on Kashmir.

The Government of India had acted with restraint in the interest of peace. They still desired to live on the friendliest possible terms with Pakistan. The fulfilment of that desire, however, was more likely to be defeated than achieved by the kind of statement which Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan was reported to have made.

Sale of Land at Grand Bazaar, Jaffna

1. The District Court of Jaffna has allowed the sale of the land situated at Kankesanurai Road, Vannarpannai East, Jaffna (near arack tavern) bearing assessment No. 42 and described as land No. 3 of the inventory filed in Guardianship Case No. 1083 of the District Court of Jaffna and belonging to the minors Nadarajah Balasubramaniam and Nadarajah Sachchithanatham, called and known by the name of Aiyanoottuvanayal, Kaddaiyadithal and Thandikulankarai in extent 2 1/2 ams. P. C. with two wells, 11 coconut trees and other appurtenances belonging thereto North by lane, West by Kankesanurai Road and South by the land belonging to Nalleswari Selvadurai.

2. The sale shall be by tender to be forwarded to me or to the Secretary, District Court of Jaffna within 21 days from this date.

3. The highest tenderer shall be declared the purchaser subject to the approval of Court.

S. PATANJALI, Proctor for Guardian & Curator in Case No. 1083 D. C. J.

34, Aiyannar Kovil St., Jaffna. (M. 45, 15 & 18)

TENDER NOTICE

Tenders are invited by the Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna, for collection, transport, heaping &c. of salt from Karanavai and Vellaparavai leways from 1st July, to 30th November, 1948. A rate per 100 hundred weights of salt collected or transported and heaped should be quoted. Tenders close at 12 noon on 22nd June, 1948. Tender forms can be had on production of a Kachechi receipt of a good faith deposit of Rs. 50/- per service. Further particulars will be supplied on application.

P. J. Hudson, Govt. Agent, N. P. affna, 11th June, 1948. (G. 32, 18)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 883

In the matter of the estate of the late Annappoohy wife of S. Sivagnanasandaram of Mandaitivu in Jaffna Deceased. Chelliah Subramaniam of Mandaitivu in Jaffna Petitioner.

- 1. Sithamparapillai Siva Gnana Sundaram
2. Kurunathar Saravanamuttu
3. Chelliah Velupillai
4. Chelliah Thamboo
5. Subramaniam Vetti elu
6. and his wife Thillainayagam all of Mandaitivu, affna Respondents

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st day of May 1948 in the presence of Mr. S. Cumarasuriya Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 17th day of May 1948 having been read: It is declared that the petitioner is entitled to have letters of administration over the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 25th day of June 1948 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 3rd day of June 1948: (Sgd.) R. R. Selvadurai, District Judge. (O. 32, 18 & 22)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF POINT PEDRO

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 378 P. T.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Kanthar Pandaram Murugupillai of Puloly West Deceased

- Kanthar Pandaram Kanthavanam of Puloly West Petitioner
1. Murugupillai Ratnasabapathy
2. Murugupillai Somaskander
Minors 3. Chinnathangam daughter of Murugupillai
4. Murugupillai Balasubramaniam
5. Murugupillai Navaratnam
6. Rasamma widow of Murugupillai all of Puloly West Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before W. R. D. de Silva Esq, District Judge on the 21st day of May 1948 in the presence of Messrs Kandaiya and Mailvaganam Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 17th day of May 1948 having been read

It is ordered that the Last Will of the said deceased is hereby declared proved and admitted to Probate and the petitioner is the Executor of the said Last Will and is entitled to have Probate issued to him unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 30th day of June 1948 show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 21st day of May 1948 Percy A. De S. Senaratne Addl. District Judge (O. 31, 18 & 22)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 889

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Nagarathnam wife of Ponniah Sivasithamparam of Manipay. Deceased. Ponniah Sivasithamparam of Manipay Vs. Petitioner.

- Minors 1. Sivasithamparam Sivabalarathnam
2. Sivasithamparam Susiladevi
3. Sivasithamparam Kamala Devi by their guardian-ad-litem the 4th resp
4. Ledchumy widow of Ponniah all of do Respondents

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that the 4th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st 2nd and 3rd respondents for the purpose of representing their interests in this case, and declaring her entitled to administer the estate of the said deceased and letters of administration issued to her accordingly, coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st day of June 1948 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratnarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 4th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd respondents and the petitioner declared entitled to administer the estate of the said deceased and letters of administration issued to her accordingly, unless the respondents or any others shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 1st day of July 1948 at 10 a.m.

This 6th day of June, 1948 Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai, District Judge. V. Navaratnarajah, Proctor for Petr. O. 33, 18 & 22)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 892.

In the matter of an application under Foreign Probate Ordinance for the estate of the late Nicholaspillai Augustin Marshall of Siruvilan, Jaffna, who died in Singapore.

Notice is hereby given that after the expiry of fifteen days from the date hereof application will be made to the District Court of Jaffna under the British Courts Probate Resealing Ordinance for the sealing of the Probate issued by the Supreme Court of Straits Settlements on the 16th day of July 1941 declaring the Last Will of the late Nicholaspillai Augustin Marshall of Siruvilan, Jaffna, late of No. 179, Seyed Alwi Road, Singapore, proved in respect of the deceased's estate.

affna, 15th June 1948 M. R. KARALASINGHAM Proctor for Annamamah Marshall widow of N. A. Marshall by her Attorney Benedict Ponniah of the Ceylon Civil Service. (O. 30, 18 & 22)

THEVARAM CLASSES

Under the direction of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabha with Sri T. Kumaraswampillai as tutor in charge, Thevaram Classes will be conducted as from 26-6-48. These classes will be held at the Jaffna Hindu College Tamil School at 9 a. m. on every Sunday and will be divided into three divisions—Primary, Intermediate and Secondary. Fees payable are as follows:

- Primary 50 Cts. per mensem
Intermediate Re. 1 00
Secondary Rs. 2 50

For those intending to join these class please apply in writing on or before 18-6-48 to:

K. Shanmugam, Saivaparipalana Sabha Office, JAFFNA.

(M. 41, 15 & 18)

Bank of Ceylon

(Incorporated by Ordinance No. 53 of 1938)

Bankers to the Government of Ceylon

Subscribed Capital Rs. 4,500,000.00
Paid up Capital Rs. 3,000,000.00
Reserve Fund Rs. 2,600,000.00

Head Office Bristol Street, COLOMBO. Foreign Department G. O. H. Building York St. COLOMBO

BRANCHES—PETHA (COLOMBO), KANDY, GALLE, TRINCOMALEE, PANANDUPA, KURUNEGALA, BADULLA, AND

LOCAL BRANCH OFFICE 242 HOSPITAL ROAD, JAFFNA

The Bank offers special facilities to Customers Current Accounts Cheques payable in all principal towns in Ceylon (except Trincomalee and Badulla) collected free of charge.

Savings Deposits Maximum Rs. 10,000/- Interest 1 1/2% per annum. Withdrawals on demand.

Fixed Deposits Rates on application.

Loans & Overdrafts Against approved securities.

Foreign Exchange Our Foreign Department is specially equipped to undertake all classes of foreign exchange business. Agencies established all over the world. London Agents—Barclays Bank Ltd. New York Agents—Irving Trust Co. Special facilities for T. T. and draft on India and Malaya.

T. S. Muttulingasamy Agent

(Std. 29, 1-8 to 30-8-48)

UNITED INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Ltd.

Est. Madras 1906.

LARGEST AND OLDEST IN TAMILNAD

UNITED INDIA'S Trust Agreement with the Official Trustee of Madras Ensures Absolute Security to Policyholders.

Business In Force Rs. 193,372,500/-
Claims Paid Exceeds Rs. 15,000,000/-

Very Attractive Plans of Insurance

Branches and Inspectorate Offices all over INDIA, MALAYA, CEYLON AND BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

For particulars of Agency apply to the Branch Office at

53 1/2, Munsoor Building

P. O. Box 468, Colombo

(Std. 49-21-5 to 30-6-48)

If you are urgently in need of A PAIR OF GLASSES

Contact

V. T. Fernando L. O. Sc. OPTICIAN

11, MAIN STREET, JAFFNA.

(Std. 30, 1-8 to 30-7-48)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

'HINDU ORGAN' & 'INTHUSATHANAM'

Table with 4 columns: Publication, Delivery Type, Ceylon Rate, Malaya & India Rate. Rows include Hindu Organ, Inthusathanam, and Both Editions.

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT ON APPLICATION

Please make remittances to the Manager and not to the Editors or individuals.

Matter for publication should be addressed to the Editors, legibly written or typed on one side of the paper.

MANAGER, Hindu Organ & Inthusathanam.

Printed and Published by Pandit V. T. SAMBANDHAN, residing at Vannarpannai West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prekasa Press Vannarpannai, Jaffna, on Friday, June 18, 1948.

Chief Editor: T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI