

# THE Hindu Organ.

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Editor:  
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## ANCIENT POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

### How Tamil Society was Organized.

By R. C. P.

The pattern of our society is a mosaic of economic cum social groups. The groups are aggregations of families pursuing the same or kindred professions, crafts or trades held together by common interest of trade as well as, often, by ties of kinship—social status of a family was acquired or retained by way of how a family discharged its duties and obligations as related to the ethical standard known to be appropriate, or said to appertain, to its vocation. In the course of age-long practice of vocations and trades on the basis of heredity, there did gather round each vocation a tradition and legendary lore and it was up to the families to transmit them and examples of good life to succeeding generations. A scale of social precedence thus came to be settled—sub-divisions of trades or sub-castes came into being.

Our ancient society placed no restrictions on immigration—people who came seeking asylum here were welcomed—industrial groups were often invited to settle down here. These either fraternised with indigenous groups of the same denomination and got merged, or lived independently. There was no interference with the right of the new-comers to follow their own faith, to foster their own culture, to pursue their own trade.

#### Self-Governing Organisms

A Society whose economic supports had been so organized naturally developed self-governing organisms, quasi independent of the Central Government. The quasi-independent organisms crystallised into tiny Communities, and after the Central Government had been knocked off by foreign invaders who set up governments of their own pattern, foreign to the genius of the people, these organisms lost the mechanism by means of which they were receiving energy and light, guidance and co-ordination. The organisms, more properly organs, appear today on the social plan of our community like so many granulations with their usefulness impaired.

The modern politician of European outlook has condemned the pattern of our society to which or probably to its quality he has given the name *communalism*. The name is expressive of his contempt.

#### Responsible Government

Many of our educated people seem to be ignorant of the fact that our forbears reared an enchanting political structure on the foundation of "communalism". The form of their government was essentially conciliar i. e. the executive actions of government were made dependent on decisions of Councils or Assemblies. The government guaranteed freedom to all alike. The weak and the backward enjoyed immunity against ex-

ploitation by the strong or the advanced. It was responsible government pure and simple. The people had adult franchise at the base and indirect representation in the higher Councils of State. One characteristic excellence of the Government was that it secured efficiency of service at slight cost, the system being conducive to the promotion of the spirit of emulation and co-operation on the group basis. On the decentralised policy of government, economic efficiency attained a high level. Vocations and trades were believed to be the secular soul of the people. There was little chance for parasitic life for livelihood. There was balanced economy. There were no contrasts of high opulence and abject poverty to be seen. No cut-throat competition and no class hatreds. The individual belonged to the community whose will was that expressed by the former. Even so was the will of the State integrated in the community. Religion and society were harnessed to the service of the state and wonderful were the means by which general culture was imparted to the people at large. On communal realisation empires were built—they flourished. It should be an interesting study to learn the salient features of the form of government.

#### The Family and the Village

The secret of success seems to be revealed from the organization of the smallest administrative unit—the village—and of the smallest social unit, the family—recognised by the government. It was in these primary units that intensive education in responsibility and citizenship were imparted. The family, which was indivisible, was ruled like a miniature state. It was like a *Communitistic* society, its members being bound together by ties of affection and by blood bond and holding in joint possession the means of production and enjoying the fruit of labour in common.

#### Village Council

The village (the city was an enlarged village) had a number of families pursuing hereditary professions and sometimes constituting guilds of their own. It was a self-governing organisation with a popular assembly to which membership was open to all adult inhabitants of the village.

Epigraphic and traditional evidence attest that the executive government of the village was carried on by Committees which were constituted by the Village Council, by election of the constituent members on qualifications of age, education, property and high reputation and selection by ballot. The Committees held office for one year and should any of the members happen to make

## SPECIAL PONGAL RATION.

### Urban Council's Request.

At a meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council held on Friday last it was resolved unanimously to request the Food Control authorities to supply two extra measures of rice to each head of a Hindu household for the obligatory Religious festival, the Thai Pongal.

Mr. C. Ponnampalam, advocate moved the motion and Mr. Ariya Pathirana seconded.

#### Depressed Class Seat

Remarking that he thought it better to place the motion before the new council Mr. C. Ponnampalam withdrew the following motion of which he had given notice:—

"That as the citizens of Jaffna commonly known as 'depressed classes' are spread all over the Urban area and in consequence it is not possible to carve out an electoral division in which there could be a clear majority, this Council requests the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Administration to introduce special legislation for the Jaffna Urban Council so that it may be possible for H. E. the Governor to nominate a member to represent their interests in the Council."

default in the discharge of his duties or commit any offence he was punished with deprivation of his civic privileges. The members of his family were deemed to have become polluted by his conduct and they, including uncles, aunts, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law etc, suffered the same punishment, religious institutions and society taking up the case and closing their doors against these individuals. The group personality in the composition of society yielded itself to this punishment, holding itself responsible for the correct conduct of all constituent members. In case the offender made atonement or compensated the loss, the members of the family were restored to their former privileges, but not he.

#### District Councils

Villages federated on the basis of kinship, neighbourhood affinities, industrial interdependence, linguistic or cultural relations; and such federated states had governmental overlordship by District Councils which were held responsible for inter-relations of village committees, guilds and other communal groups. Village Councils elected members to District Councils. Sometimes serious crimes were tried by District Councils. The village government was like,—in modern parlance,—a *social democracy*, while the district government was in form a council-controlled *bureaucracy*. There were federated districts called *mandalams* or *dissai* which were presided over by the King with the advice and

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## BREADWINNERS IN MALAYA.

### DEPENDENTS' PLIGHT.

#### GOVT'S SCHEME OF ASSISTANCE.

1622 persons dependent on remittances from bread-winners working in territories, such as Malaya, which are now under enemy occupation had applied to the Government for assistance in 1942.

Most of the applicants are residents of the Northern Province. The majority of cases are connected with Malaya.

Recoverable advances varying from Rs. 5—Rs. 350 a month have been given, the majority of applicants being given advances of less than Rs. 25 a month according to the report of the Controller of Labour for 1942, just published.

Those who were not eligible for assistance under the scheme, continues the Report, have been helped by the Revenue Officers from the Public Assistance Vote.

#### The Scheme

In September last year the Board of Ministers approved the adoption in Ceylon of the Indian Government's scheme of assistance to refugees and persons normally dependent on remittances from enemy occupied territories.

In India the actual amount of assistance, afforded in each case, says the Report, is left to the discretion of the provincial authorities who give assistance based on actual needs and the standard of living normally applicable to the class of persons who apply for assistance.

The above allowances are regarded as recoverable advances and are given only against undertakings to repay.

#### The Scale

The scale of assistance is as follows:

Normal Income or Remittance	Single adult	Earners of Remittances and wife or adult dependent	Child
Up to Rs. 50 monthly	15	25	5
Rs. 5—Rs. 150	30	50	8
Rs. 151—Rs. 400	60	100	12
Rs. 401—Rs. 750	100	170	16
Over Rs. 750	150	250	20

## ENEMY PLANE DESTROYED.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, issued the following Press note on the 12th instant:—

Early this morning enemy reconnaissance aircraft approached Ceylon. One plane was destroyed. No bombs were dropped.



## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1943.

### WAR AND PEACE

As was to be expected, the British Prime Minister rightly emphasised in his latest speech the need for carrying on the war till victory is won, for, without victory, all the grandiose plans for building up the post-war world would be sheer waste of energy. Mr. Churchill has, therefore, done well to remind us of the grim task still confronting the Allied Nations. The victories in the Pacific and in the European and African theatres are certainly heartening, but it would be folly to ignore the magnitude of the task ahead of the fighting forces. The Prime Minister predicted that 1944 will see the bitterest fighting of the war involving heavy loss of life for the Allied Nations. Once more his prediction will be found to be correct. The enemy is contesting every inch of ground in Italy; in the Balkans he is neglecting no precautions that are needed to resist an invasion; and we may take it that in other parts of Europe too he is preparing, with his usual thoroughness, to repel any attacks by the Allied Nations. All this means that next year the Allied forces will have to fight hard to drive the enemy back into his lair. The magnificent successes of the Russian army will, no doubt, be of immense help to the Allied forces. There is, however, no reason to suppose that enemy resistance will weaken perceptibly in the near future.

Great and exacting as are the problems of war, and particularly such a war as this, the Moscow agreement shows that even Mr. Churchill cannot afford to ignore the problems of peace. The British, Russian and American Governments have agreed to re-create a democratic Italy out of the ruins of the Fascist regime, and to liberate Austria from German rule. The conference at Moscow might have gone into further details in planning a post-war settlement but for Russian susceptibilities in regard to the Western frontier of the Soviets. There is also the vital question of Polish independence. Just as Mr. Churchill persists in saying that it is not his business to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire, it is quite possible that M. Stalin is thinking that the Tsarist frontier is after all the best, at least from a military point of view.

But, if peace has its problems for Europe, it has also its problems for Asia. This is why we strongly deprecate the repetition of the Prime Minister's formula about the liquidation of the British Empire. At best Mr. Churchill's disclaimer is only a benevolent concession to Tory sentiment. It offers no solution for the problems confronting the Allied Nations in Asia. It is high time that the British Prime Minister realised the need for constructive statesmanship in dealing with these problems.

### THAT MALAYAN DOLE

The extent to which the inhabitants of the Northern Province have been materially affected by the severance of intercourse with Malaya cannot be understood by the outsider. No greater calamity has befallen them in recent times. Almost every home is experiencing the repercussions of the event. For good or for ill Malaya has been, so to say, the milch cow of the people of the Jaffna District. The sudden severance of connection has therefore completely upset the economy of life of the majority of the inhabitants. Among the very large number of the people thus affected are the cases of those who, for some reason or other, happened to be in Jaffna away for their bread winners in Malaya. Apart from the mental agony of hourly living in uncertainty of the safety of their supporters in that land now under enemy occupation these unfortunate dependents suffer much physical hardship having, in most cases, no other sources to fall back upon for succour. The Ceylon Government certainly deserves thanks for the little support they are already giving. But is the support commensurate with the need? The Controller of Labour, who is in charge of these allowances to dependents of persons in enemy-occupied territories has some revealing facts to state on this subject in his recently published Report for 1942. In another column we give a summary of his observations. 1622 applications were received by his department for assistance from the dependents of those in enemy territory. Most of the applicants were from the Northern Province and the majority of these applicants have been given, the Controller assures his readers, advances not exceeding Rs 25 a month! The advances he it remembered are given against promises to repay. Could any reasonable man say that Rs 25 is sufficient for the livelihood of even a single individual in these days of inflated prices? We would fain draw the attention of some considerate State Councilor to this matter. The victims are voiceless.

## THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

### Special Committee Analyses The Defects.

The reforms they advocate being based on their understanding of the present defects of the educational system the following analysis by the Special Committee on Education will be found useful in appraising the changes they recommend

The Committee write:

"The most obvious feature of the present system is the existence of two types of education according to the medium of instruction used. The great majority of the pupils are taught in "vernacular" schools where Sinhalese or Tamil is the medium of instruction. With a few exceptions, the rest are taught in "English" schools where English is the medium of instruction. It is true that, throughout the history of Ceylon education, attempts have been made to establish schools in which both languages were used—the "mixed" schools were succeeded by the "Anglo-Vernacular" schools, and they in turn by the "bilingual" schools. The distribution of pupils for selected years has been as follows:

	English	Bilingual	Vernacular
1928	55,905	37,365	420,267
1938	83,219	20,156	625,699
1939	86,476	19,912	640,517
1940	92,049	15,917	650,910

"These figures demonstrate the lack of interest in the bilingual schools as at present conducted.

"We need not be accused of cynicism if we remark that the great attraction of English education lies in the fact that a knowledge of English is required for all the better-paid posts. Parents naturally choose for their sons, and often for their daughters, that form of education which promises the best material prospects. English is the language of Government and of most of the important commerce of the Island. It is, therefore, the path to affluence. Even if it were not, a knowledge of English (or some other Western language) would be required by all who wished to pursue higher studies. There are few suitable advanced text-books in Sinhalese or Tamil. The demand for such books has not been sufficiently great in the past to warrant the expense of translation. Accordingly, those who wish to proceed to higher education must inevitably possess a thorough knowledge of English. These facts do not in themselves justify the use of that language as the medium of instruction: but those who are taught in English will speak, and understand it better than those who are merely taught it as a second language. Consequently, so long as there are English schools, they will inevitably be preferred.

### English Schools

"Moreover, the English schools have been, and are, better schools. They have better buildings, better equipment and better teachers. Some have held the view that, in a country which takes its political thought and its economic principles in such large measure from the West, an education through a Western medium would be preferred; and according to others the material advantages to be gained under the system of government which has prevailed since the beginning of the nine-

teenth century alone suffice to explain the preference. What is certain is that, since Government and the missionary societies began opening English schools, those who could afford the luxury have patronised them. These schools have charged fees throughout their history and, with the aid of these fees and benefactions, have gradually been able to provide buildings and equipment on a scale impossible in the Sinhalese and Tamil schools, whether provided by Government or not. What is more, they have employed better teachers. School Principals have been brought in from the West. Though the general standard of entrance to the teaching profession was not very high until the present century, it was always higher than in the Sinhalese and Tamil schools. "English" teachers had had a more costly education and as they had adopted a higher standard of living they had to be paid higher salaries; and since these schools offered higher salaries they attracted a better type of teacher. Cause and consequence have been so entwined in the course of over a century that it is now impossible to sort them out.

### Badge of Superiority

"For all these reasons, those who could afford to do so have sent their sons and daughters to English schools. There they have learned to use English as their normal medium of expression. Many of them, indeed, are unable to speak fluently and easily in Sinhalese or Tamil. English has thus been a badge of social superiority. We all recognise this state of affairs to be harmful and our recommendations are calculated to mitigate the evil. We are of opinion that the neglect of their own languages by the English educated classes prevents them from developing their own culture thus contributing their quota to the culture of the world. We are convinced that Sinhalese or Tamil is the "natural" medium for the Sinhalese or Tamil people and the only medium through which they can effectively contribute to the world of literature and art, although some are of the view that it is desirable only from a national standpoint that Ceylonese children should be educated through the medium of the languages of the Island.

### Excessive Uniformity

"A second major defect in our educational system is its excessive uniformity. Whilst it may be necessary to have a considerable degree of uniformity in the primary stage of education differentiation becomes essential in the post-primary stage according to the capacity of the pupils, their inclinations and the needs of the country. We accept the view of the Spens Committee that post-primary education "may be

Continued on page 3

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## The Fisheries Union.

Sir,—

Please allow me to comment on the letter of the Fisheries Union.

The Secretary does not appear to know the difference between a Fishermen's Society and a Co-operative Fishing Society. Ours is the largest Fishing society. Fishing is conducted by gear and craft owned by the Society.

A first rate Society like our's has not been invited to membership of this Union. How many Fishing Societies or Fisherman's Associations are affiliated to the Union? Of what Societies are the President and Secretary members?

The Union has been agitating without success, while a more enlightened body known as the Fisheries Adversory Board has been discharging its obligations, with credit and honour to the Fishing Industry. However, we wish the Union luck.

The letter points out that the experience of the Point Pedro Fishermen has been "extra ordinarily" good and that many Fishing Societies have not had the same "valuable assistance" we have had. Our Society is a 100% democratic institution with absolute political and religious neutrality. This is the reason.

We are glad that the Union has no axes to grind. Has it exhausted all it had?

The prices of dried fish have been controlled. Is the Union aware that one price has been fixed for both imported and locally cured dried fish. Can it see how the Fishing Industry has been hit. Why cannot it move?

M. M. Mariampillai  
Secretary, Point Pedro,  
Co-operative Fishing Society.

BENGAL RELIEF FUND  
JAFFNA

Sir,—At a Public Meeting held in Jaffna on October 25 a representative all-Jaffna Committee was appointed to organise collections in aid of the Bengal Relief Fund. On behalf of the Committee we beg to appeal for generous contributions. Lists are out and all monies should be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. J. S. Lewis at the Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank, Jaffna. The Jaffna collections will be sent to the Central Bengal Relief Fund of Ceylon and acknowledged in the press; but contributions earmarked for any other Fund will be forwarded accordingly. As it is desired to keep a record of Jaffna's total effort, the Committee will be glad to be informed of any direct remittances either to Colombo or to Bengal.

Saturday, November 13, has been fixed as Public Flag Day for the Jaffna District.

Churches are requested to devote to this Fund the Sunday collections of November 28.

K NESIAH,  
L. R. ADAGARATNAM,  
Joint Secretaries.

Bengal Relief Fund,  
Jaffna

The following School Flag Day contributions have been received:

Chundikudi Girls College (including Staff) Rs. 175; St. John's College Rs. 111-64; St. Patrick's College Rs. 68-08; Sacred Heart School (including Staff) Rs. 30; Drieberg College Rs. 22-55; Sranda Varothaya College Rs. 20; A. M. English School, Achchuvilly Rs. 20;

## HINDU COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

## A BRANCH FORMED AT BATTICALOA.

A meeting of old boys of the Jaffna Hindu College resident at Batticaloa was held at the Vivekananda Hall, Batticaloa on Saturday the 6th instant to form an Old Boys' Association in that town.

Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, Government Agent, took the chair.

The Chairman welcomed the Old Boys who had assembled there in such numbers and emphasised the importance and usefulness of forming a branch of the Old Boys' Association.

Dr. V. T. Pasupathy formally proposed that an Association be formed. Seconded by Dr. K. Sivagnanaratnam the proposal was unanimously adopted.

The following Office-Bearers were elected:

Patron: The Principal, (ex-officio). President: Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, G. A.; Vice-President: Dr. V. T. Pasupathy, D. M. O.; Secretary & Treasurer: Mr. A. Saravanamuttu, Inspector of Schools; Asst. Secretary: Mr. K. S. S. Nadarajah; Committee: Mr. A. M. A. Azeez, C. C. S.; Dr. K. Sivagnanaratnam, F. M. O.; and Mr. P. Sathivelu.

Dr. V. T. Pasupathy and Mr. S. U. Somasegram, Acting Divisional Inspector of Schools, spoke on the needs of the College and referred to the Hindu Ladies' College recently started by the Board of Directors. The new College was housed in a rented building. Large funds were needed for a building of its own. The meeting decided to collect subscriptions and the Government Agent, Mr. V. Coomaraswamy headed the list by subscribing Rs. 100. Several others followed and a sum of Rs. 1000 was immediately promised. Besides the Government Agent, the subscribers were Messrs. A M A Azeez 100, Dr. V T Pasupathy 100, S U Somasegram 100, Dr. K Sivagnanaratnam 100, A Saravanamuttu 100, K Sivasubramaniam 75, S Manikkarajah 50, A K Kandiah 50, K S S Nadarajah 50, P Sathivelu 50, A C Visvanathan 50, R Senthilnathan 50, and V Jeevaratnam 25.

The President congratulated the members on their enthusiasm for their alma mater and stressed that the Hindu Ladies' College in Jaffna was a deserving cause. Any College could be proud of such old boys. He concluded his speech expressing the hope that all well-wishers would respond liberally to the noble cause.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair, to the members present, and to the authorities of the Vivekananda Hall by Dr. K. Sivagnanaratnam.

Ramanathan College Rs. 18-46; Alaveddy English School Rs. 16; Memorial School, Manipay Rs. 14-30; Hindu English School, Vaddukoddai Rs. 13-60; A. M. English School, Kankesanthurai Rs. 10; A. M. English School, Pandaterruppu Rs. 10; Manipay Hindu College Rs. 8-25; A. M. English School, Karainagar Rs. 7-39; Mahajana English School Rs. 7-28; Tondamanar Schools Rs. 5-60; Mann's School Rs. 5-50; Nadeswara Vidyalaya, Kankesanthurai Rs. 5; C. M. S. Tamil School, Chundikudi Rs. 5; Total Rs. 573 65.

## THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

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described as education conducted in view of the special life that has to be lived with the express purpose of forming a person fit to live it". This is not exhibited, however, in our system of education which is purely academic in character and bears little relation to the practical aspects of life. There has been some attempt at functional differentiation by the establishment of rural scheme and industrial schools and the introduction of domestic science in the curricula of girls' schools. But at the present time these schemes are not of general operation yet. Though we do not agree that education should be conditioned by the prospects of employment, and do accept the view that every child should receive the type and degree of education for which he is most fitted, it does not follow that all post-primary education should be of one type and should be almost completely divorced from the needs of the pupils after they leave school.

## Absence of Equal Opportunity

"A third major defect is the absence of equality of opportunity. The development of our educational system has resulted in two types of schools—one attended mainly by those who can afford to pay fees, and the other attended by those whose means did not permit them to do so. There is no easy transition from the one to the other, so that it is quite impossible for the child of poor parents to proceed to higher education. Nor is the child's progress in "English education" determined primarily by his ability. If he leaves at fourteen, or sixteen, or eighteen, the explanation may be that he has reached his educational limit; but it is more likely that he has reached the bottom of his father's purse or that his brothers and sisters are beginning to make calls on what remains of its contents."

To be continued.

## INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATE

An interesting debate between the Jaffna Hindu College Inter Union and Jaffna College Academy was held on Thursday November 4 in connection with the annual celebrations of the Academy. The Jaffna Hindu College speakers proposed "that the Indian National Congress was justified in rejecting the Cripps offer". Mr. Y. Duraiswamy supported by Mr. K. Nadarajah and Mr. V. Saravangamathan led the Hindu College team. Mr. M. Ponniah of the Academy led the opposition. He was supported by Mr. C. Guvasingham and Miss Eunice Niles. Mr. V. Namasivayam and Mr. A. Navaratnam also spoke.

Rev. S. K. Bunker, Principal, Jaffna College, who presided complimented the two teams on the high standard of the debate.

## CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

TO BE HELD IN SEPTEMBER

The next Civil Service examination will be held in or about September next, states last Friday's Gazette.

Candidates who would have been of eligible age to sit for the examination had it been held this year, will be permitted to sit next year provided they are otherwise qualified.

## STUDENTS' EXCURSION TO ANURADHAPURA

A batch of twenty students of the Jaffna Hindu College recently went to Anuradhapura on an excursion arranged by the Jaffna Hindu College Historical and Civic Association. The party drawn from all classes was in charge of the President of the Association, Mr. S. V. Balasingham. They stayed at the Vivekananda Hall which was lent by the authorities. All places of historical and religious interest including those of Mihintale were visited.

## U. C. CHAIRMAN CHARGED

The case was called on Friday last before Mr. V. Manicavasagar, the Jaffna Magistrate, in which sub-Inspector A. D. Rodrigo has charged Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council, with criminal breach of trust of Rs. 1,000 alleged to have been entrusted to him by Dr. S. Subramaniam towards the establishment of a park by the Council.

The charge sheet was read out to the defendant.

Mr. M. Balasundram, with Mr. S. Thambidurai and Mr. V. Sittampalam, instructed by Mr. C. D. Singaratnam, appeared for the defendant. The Magistrate postponed the inquiry till November 18th.

## WEDDING.

VAITHILINGAM—MEENAMBICAI.

The Marriage of Meenambikai, younger daughter of Mr. K. S. Veeravagu, Notary Public, and Mrs. Veeravagu, of Vannarponnai East, with Mr. N. A. Vaithilingam, B. Sc. (Hons.), London, A. M. I. C. E., Engineer, Ceylon Government Railway, was solemnized this morning at the bride's residence at about 1 a. m.

The ceremony was largely attended.

## BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

A sum of Rs. 16,556.24 has been received for the Bengal Distress Relief Fund started by the Ramakrishna Mission and the Vivekananda society. Of this a sum of Rs. 13,160/- has been already sent to the Ramakrishna Mission Headquarters at Calcutta. Money is being remitted to Bengal weekly out of the collections as they are received.

## ARUMUGA NAVALAR DAY

The Gurupoojah of Sri Sri Arumuga Navalar Avargal will be celebrated at the Vivekananda Society Hall, Hill Street, Colombo on Saturday, the 20th instant at 5 p. m. Srimath Swami Vipulanandaji will preside. Addresses on the life and work of the great Navalar will be delivered by the Swamiji and Pandithai (Mrs.) Pathmasani Ammal Rajendra. Devotional songs will be rendered by Mrs. Sivapakkiam Sivapragasam.

## THE GREEN HOSPITAL

### WHY DOCTOR RESIGNED

A Special general meeting of the Jaffna District Committee of the Ceylon Indian Congress held on Saturday November, 6, protested against the treatment meted out to Dr. M. O. Chacko of Green Hospital, Manipay, by the Ceylon American Mission.

Mr. A. Sitaraman, one of the Vice-Presidents, presided.

Mr. K. A. Subramaniam, in relating the circumstances that led to Dr. Chacko's resignation, regretted that, instead of celebrating the Silver Jubilee of the doctor's dedication to the hospital, the Mission with a preponderant majority of local men should have thought it fit to overlook the legitimate claims of the doctor in the appointment of the Director of the Mission Medical Unit, and provoke his resignation by appointing a junior over his head.

Mr. V. Veerasingham, Principal, Hindu College, Manipay paid a tribute to Dr. Chacko's service during the last two decades. He was told by the Mission authorities that Dr. Chacko had resigned on a question of prestige. But, knowing Dr. Chacko as he did, he suspected that there must be a stronger provocation for his resignation. The speaker had failed to get a straight answer to the question regarding the particular act of the Mission that led to the resignation.

### Mission' Decision

Mr. P. T. Mathai said that the mission had decided that a Director be appointed to the Mission Medical Unit comprising Green Hospital Manipay and MacLeod Hospital, Inuvil and (2) that Dr. E. T. Buell be appointed Director.

Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy, Proctor and ex-Chairman, Jaffna Urban Council, said that he had intimate knowledge of Dr. Chacko's yeoman services to the hospital. At a time when the American Mission had decided to close down the hospital, a deputation from Jaffna waited on the Bishop of the Syrian Christian Mission and persuaded him to send Dr. Chacko to Jaffna. Dr. Chacko had sacrificed his prospects in India and had joined the hospital as a true missionary. If Dr. Chacko had wished, he could have entered the Government Medical Service with prospects of higher emoluments and a lucrative private practice. As the Manipay hospital got a large government grant, he wanted the Association to bring Dr. Chacko's case to the notice of the Minister of Health.

The following resolutions, moved from the chair, were then unanimously passed:—

This Special General Meeting of the Jaffna District Committee of the Ceylon Indian Congress commends the action of Dr. M. O. Chacko, Acting Director, Green Hospital, Manipay, in resigning from the hospital when his legitimate claims were overlooked in the matter of the appointment of the Director of the Ceylon American Mission Medical Unit.

This meeting condemns this action of the Mission composed mainly of Jaffnese, and regrets that it lends colour to the suspicion widely prevalent in India and Ceylon that Indians in the island are discriminated against on racial grounds.

## PT. PEDRO LEADS

### WAR SAVINGS CAMPAIGN

The Point Pedro War Savings Committee have to their credit the largest sale of war savings certificates in the Jaffna District.

They have sold savings certificates worth Rs. 39,375 which total a cash value of Rs. 33468-75.

## CHANGES IN DEPT. OF EDUCATION

### PRINCIPALSHIP OF TRAINING COLLEGE

Dr. Ian Sandeman, acting Deputy Director of Education, has gone on leave and Mr. S. L. B. Kapukotuwa, Second Assistant Director of Education, who was acting as First Assistant Director, is now acting as Deputy Director while Mr. R. J. F. Mendis is acting as First Assistant Director.

Mr. K. S. Arulnandhy, who became Principal of the Training College in succession to Mr. H. S. Perera on his promotion as Director of Education, has returned to the head office staff as acting Second Assistant Director. Mr. Arulnandhy, it is learned, will shortly relinquish his post of Principal, Training College, and a new appointment will be made.

### PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER AT MANIPAY

Mr. N. J. B. Sabine, Public Relations Officer from the Colonial Office, London, and Mr. H. C. Cocks, Information Officer addressed a meeting of delegates of Victory Volunteer Centres in Jaffna District at the Manipay V. V. C. on the 4th inst. Mr. C. Thiagarajah, President and convener of the conference presided.

Mr. Sabine in his speech said he felt it a great privilege to visit the excellent V. V. C. at Manipay, the first he had seen. The War spirit was there. Mr. Cocks, Information Officer, remarked that the Manipay V. V. C. well deserved the good reports he had heard about it. The Secretaries of the various V. V. C's presented condensed reports of their activities. Dr. K. Cathiravelu and Mr. S. Mahesan of Karavaddi also spoke. A short play depicting all nationalities in their effort in defence of Lanka brought the meeting to a close.

### ANCIENT POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Continued from page 1

consent of his Cabinet. The form of this government may be termed *aristocratic*. The King was the head of all three institutions. He was invested by the constitution with *autocratic* powers. He was bound to consult his Ministers who were heads of departments. He was also bound to send for heads of guild and other associations and ascertain their views on matters of moment. Yet he was held responsible for any decision he might ultimately take. He was liable to be deposed by the people on charge of mis-government.

The above in short was the form of our indigenous government of which the foundation was "communalism." There is reason to question why, as our politically-minded people say, a parliamentary form of government cannot be realised on "communalism."

### WANTED.

Manager for Chundikul' Co-operative Stores. Salary Rs. 50. Cash security Rs. 500. Apply to Hony. Secretary before 25th instant. Mis. 157- 15 & 18-11-43.

## ORDER NISI

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 182  
Kanagammah widow of K.S. Durairajah presently of Vannarponnai Jaffna

Minor, 1. Thaiyalnayagi daughter of K. S. Durairajah

" 2. Selvaratnam " "

" 3. Gunaratnam " "

" 4. Durairajah Sivasambu all

of Vannarponnai, appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem

5. Sellappah Durairajah of Vannarponnai East Jaffna

Respondents.

In the matter of the intestate Estate of the late Kovinthar Sellappah Durairajah, deceased, of Jaffna Town, Jaffna.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 23rd day of October 1943 in the presence of Mr. V. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 27th August 1943 and the petition dated 1st September 1943 having been read:

It is ordered that the said Sellappa Durairajah the 5th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1-4 minor respondents and the said Kanagamma widow of K.S. Durairajah the petitioner is entitled to have letters of administration issued to her accordingly as the widow of the deceased unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 29th day of November 1943 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. James Joseph,  
District Court Judge

This 23rd day of October 1943  
O. 57, 11 and 15-11-43

### WANTED.

An efficient Short Hand Typist with knowledge of Book keeping. Good salary & prospects.

An Assistant Manager with good physique and education.

Apply with copies of testimonials to Manager Regal Theatre, Jaffna.

Mis. 154. 11, 15 & 18-11-43.

### DENTAL SURGERY, JAFFNA

Mr. S. Chas. Pathirana, Licensed Dentist and Optician will be at the Dental Surgery, 43, Main Street, Jaffna, from the 3rd to the 15th of every month.

### KURUNEGALA BRANCH

From the 20th to the 30th he will be at his branch Dental Surgery, opposite Courts, Kurunegala.

His Jaffna Patients are advised to make prior appointments, if possible, by writing to his Kurunegala address.

(Mis. 98. 5-8—31-12-43.)

## ORDER NISI

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 119.  
In the matter of the estate of the late Pakkiam wife of Pandaram Chellappah of Jaffna, Chundikuliy.

Deceased.  
Pandaram Chellappah of Chundikuliy

Vs.  
Petitioner.

1 Chellappah Selvanayagam

2 Chellappah Gnanasegaram

3 Chellappah Aryanayagam

4 Sivakolunthu widow of Kandiah all

of do. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st day of May 1943 in the presence of Mr. V. Manikkavasagar Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4 Respondents be appointed guardian ad-litem over the 1 to 3 Respondents for the purpose of watching their interest in these Testamentary proceedings and that letters of administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to the Petitioner as the husband of the deceased abovenamed unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 27th day of June 1943 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,  
District Judge.

Jaffna 21st May 1943  
Time to show cause extended to 19-11-43.

(O. 58. 15 & 18-11-43.)

## ORDER NISI

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 113  
In the matter of the estate of the late Nagammah wife of Karthigesu Nagalingam of Pungudutivu.

Deceased.  
Karthigesu Nagalingam of Pungudutivu

East.

Vs.  
Petitioner.

1 K. Murugesu Sinnadurai

2 Pasupathypillai Kathiravelu

3 Muttiah Kathiravelu and wife

4 Rasammah

5 Muttupillai widow of Appacuddy

6 Swaminathar Nallathamby and

7 wife Ponnachchy all of Pungudutivu

East, Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovenamed coming for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 8th day of May 1943 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 3rd day of May 1943 having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed be issued to the Petitioner as the lawful husband of the deceased, unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 4th day of June 1943 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah,  
District Judge.

This 8th day of May 1943.  
Time to show cause is extended to 26th November 1943.

(O. 59. 15 & 18-11-43.)

### DEFENCE (MISCELLANEOUS) REGULATION 37

By virtue of the powers vested in me by Regulation 37 of the Defence (Miscellaneous) Regulations, I, Richard Morgan Davies, Government Agent and Deputy Food Controller Northern Province, Jaffna, do hereby order that any person possessing or having control of stocks of country rice or country paddy within the Revenue District of Jaffna, (a) shall not take away such rice or paddy from the threshing floor before the crop has been completely assessed by my agents, (b) shall keep such rice or paddy in the barn or building where it is customarily stored until directions are given regarding its disposal by me or by a person duly authorised by me in writing, and (c) shall not transport such rice or paddy or any part of such rice or paddy from any place in the Jaffna District to any other place, including transport from the threshing floor to the barn or building where it is customarily stored, without a transport permit issued in due form by me or by a person duly authorised by me in writing.

Sgd. R. M. DAVIES,  
Government Agent & Deputy  
Food Controller

Jaffna, 10th Nov. 1943. N. P.  
(Mis. 155. 15 & 18-11-43)