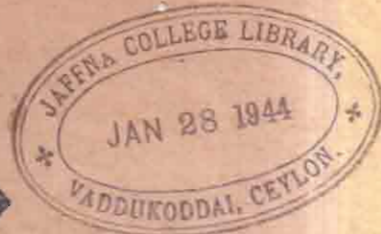


# THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1944.

NO. 81.

## COMMISSION ON EDUCATION

### Request To The Governor.

#### Views Of Christian Bodies.

That children of "unlike" denominations attending their schools will be given (a) religious instruction according to an "agreed" syllabus or (b) that they will be given the right to withdraw from classes during such hours in order that they may have an opportunity of taking part in religious exercises and, or instruction, was declared by the Church of Ceylon Educational authorities at a conference held under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Colombo, at Colombo, on Friday last.

#### Medium Of Instruction

The conference considered the recommendations of the Special Committee on Education.

"We accept the recommendation of the Special Committee on Education that the medium of instruction should be in the mother tongue but would regret it if this resulted in the organization of our schools on communal lines," states a resolution passed at the conference.

Another resolution pointed out that Appendix 8 of the Report had been drawn up on the basis of 600,000 average attendance. The figure of 600,000 was far too low. The Report on Vital Statistics for 1942, gave the figure of 1,650,000 between the ages of 5 and 15. Perhaps 1,200,000 of them were between 5 and 14 which is the age for compulsory attendance at school. Figures should accordingly have been worked out on the basis of 1,000,000 which would increase the estimate of Appendix 8 by two thirds i.e. Rs. 15,000,000. When equipment grant, cost of books and free board was reckoned in, the cost would be at least another Rs. 7,000,000 making a total of Rs. 22,000,000 without reckoning capital expenditure on new schools, increase in inspectorate and attendance officers, and the cost of providing for those who pursue their education beyond the age of 14.

#### If Country Could Afford

If these facts were weighed, and the competent authorities decided that the country could afford the additional cost, the conference would welcome the Scheme and pledge their co-operation with it.

### APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION URGED

The Education Committee of the Ceylon Baptist Council met on Saturday to consider the Report of the Special Committee on Education and passed the following resolution:—

"This Committee resolves to ask H. E. the Governor to appoint a Commission to examine further the Report of the Special Committee on Education in the light of the various criticisms which have been offered to ensure that all points of view may be duly considered."

## A. S. P. On Trial.

### District Court Proceedings.

#### Alleged Assault And Fabrication Of Evidence.

The Additional District Judge, of Jaffna, (Mr. L. W. de Silva) was one of the witnesses for the defence in the case in which Mr. S. G. de Zoysa, A. S. P. and Sergeant Arulappah stand charged with conspiring to hurt two Brahmin priests and with conspiring to fabricate false evidence.

Today is the fourteenth day of the trial of the case before Mr. James Joseph, District Judge, Jaffna.

Mr. D. Jansz, Crown Counsel, assisted by Chief Inspector J. W. L. Attygalle, of the Jaffna Police, prosecuted. Mr. M. Balasundaram with Mr. P. Ragupathy instructed by Mr. C. Thanabalasingham defended the first accused; Mr. R. L. Pereira K. C., with Messrs. S. Thambidurai and Stanley de Zoysa instructed by Messrs. E. M. Karunaratne, Cyril de Zoysa, M. de Jacolyn and C. D. Singaratnam defended the second accused Mr. S. G. de Zoysa.

The prosecution alleged that on June 3, 1942 the accused alleged that a gang of temple burglars had burgled the Neervely Kandaswamy Temple as a result of which Sivasarma Iyer was taken into custody. Sivasarma Iyer is alleged to have made a confession as a result of which a few others were arrested and every effort was made to arrest the leader of the gang Ponnudurai Iyer, another Brahmin priest of Thunalai. Sivasarma Iyer had been failed out but detained at the Kopay police station when he was released. On 12-6-42 Ponnudurai Iyer surrendered to court and was informed by the Magistrate that the police did not want him. Immediately Ponnudurai Iyer got out of the court he was arrested along with Sivasarma Iyer who happened come into court and then taken to the Jaffna Police station where they were locked up. It was alleged that the 2nd accused accompanied the first accused, constable Muttiah and Ponnudurai Iyer in his car to Kallundai where Ponnudurai Iyer was assaulted and then taken to the tidal well at Puttur where the 2nd accused threatened to throw Ponnudurai Iyer into it. Ponnudurai Iyer was brought back to the police station about 3 a. m. after which the 2nd accused left for his quarters. Ponnudurai Iyer and Sivasarma Iyer are then alleged to have been taken to Neervely in a car and there confined till June 18th 1942. During this time they were severely assaulted by the 1st accused, constable Muttiah and some Neervely people.

On the 18th night the two priests were taken to Chavakachcheri where a gold pottu and a silver leg ornament were introduced on their persons and they were taken to Chavakachcheri Police Station where they were locked up and taken before the Point Pedro Magistrate on 19-6-42 who remanded them.

83 documents were produced con-

## ISLAND-WIDE CRISIS?

### To Force Hand of Government.

#### WAR ALLOWANCE ISSUE.

#### WILL U. C'S REFUSE TO INCREASE RATES?

Will all the Urban Councils in the island join in creating a deadlock by refusing to increase rates and taxes in order to pay war allowances to its employees at Government rates?

The Local Government Department insists on the U. C's increasing rates if they are to become entitled to grants from the Central Government towards the payment of war allowances.

#### Alternative Courses

If a crisis is created in the above manner the situation can be met only in one of two ways:

- (a) The Councils being dissolved; or
- (b) The Government arriving at a settlement acceptable to the Councils.

It is reported that the Association of Urban Councils at a recent meeting decided to inform the various Urban Councils that the only remedy open to them for the situation arising from the Government's insistence on the Councils increasing their rates was to take such action as would create a situation in terms of section (96) i (a) of the Urban Councils Ordinance unless the Board of Ministers settled the question in a satisfactory manner.

...sisting mainly of information books of the Kopay, Jaffna, Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri Police Stations.

#### Defence

When the case for the prosecution was closed the Judge called the first accused for his defence. Counsel informed court that he was not calling any defence.

The Judge then called on the 2nd accused for his defence.

Mr. S. G. de Zoysa, the second accused, in the course of his evidence denied he was aware of the detention of Sivasarma Iyer at the Kopay Police Station and of the two Iyers at the Jaffna Police Station and at Neervely. He denied he assaulted Ponnudurai Iyer and stated that on the night of 12-6-42 till 2 a. m. he was at Pallai with Mr. A. Homer Venniasingham, President Village Tribunal, ambushing the road for the two Iyers. On 17th June, he stated, that from 4 p.m. till 11 p.m. he was with Mr. L. W. de Silva, Additional District Judge and party. He further stated he had never fabricated any evidence during his Police career and that it was untrue to say that he was a party to the introduction of the ornaments on the Iyer's.

Mr. L. W. de Silva, Additional District Judge Messrs. A. H. Mer Vanniasingham T. C. Rajaratnam, Proctor, C. K. Avera-ingham, Proctor and some others gave evidence for the defence.

(Case proceeding)

## Nazis Doomed In Leningrad.

### ONLY ESCAPE ROUTE CUT.

#### Fifth Army Patrols In Cassino.

Moscow, Jan. 25.

General Govrov's troops are preparing to wipe out the last remaining German strongholds in the horse-shoe shaped link which once held Leningrad imprisoned—Krasnog-Vardiesk and Tosno.

With their only westward escape railway cut, the German forces at Krasnog-Vardiesk are isolated.

Northwest and southwest of Novgorod the Soviet troops have made fighting advances and captured a number of inhabited localities.

According to a German communique the Russians have increased their pressure at Kerch. Fresh reinforcements have been flung to stiffen German resistance in the defence of the approaches to Shimsk, at the southern tip of Lake Ilmen.

In Italy patrols of the Fifth Army have entered Cassino. This is considered an indication of a German withdrawal from the southern front.

—Reuter.

### CHINESE ADVANCE IN BURMA

#### Counter-Attacks Repulsed

New Delhi, Jan. 25.

Leading elements of General Stillwell's American-trained and equipped Chinese troops operating in the Hukawng Valley have approached to within 500 yards of Tairpaga, says a communique from Allied Headquarters for Southeast Asia. Southwest of Tairpaga along the Mayungyang Lake river they have made a slight advance and repulsed three counter-attacks. [A.P.I.]

## Mannar-Mullaitivu Seat.

I hereby announce my candidature for the Mannar-Vavuniya-Mullaitivu seat in the State Council.

I stand for the following policy:—  
(1) The early amendment of the constitution directed towards the achievement of self-government for Ceylon and embodying a scheme of balanced representation in which no single community would be in a position to oust a combination of all the others.

(2) The recognition of equality of political and civil status for Indians resident in Ceylon.

(3) The obtaining of a minimum of three seats for this constituency—with one reserved for the Muslims.

(4) The general uplift of the farming and fishing industries in the constituency.

(5) The continued maintenance of the present system of denominational schools in the educational framework of the island.

J. Tyagaraja.



## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1944.

### A SECOND CHAMBER

The proposals for the reform of the constitution which the Ministers, including of course the only minority swallow, are reported to have decided upon behind the back of those sections of the people whose confidence they cannot claim to have, does not, it is stated, include the provision of a Second Chamber. The Ministers' reasons, if any, for their rejection of the bicameral idea which had been powerfully pressed upon them are not known. One reason may probably be that they do not consider that the constitution that is likely to emerge from their secret confabulations with their masters will be such a full-fledged one as to need a Second Chamber. In his despatch to the then Secretary of State (Mr. Malcolm Mac Donald) dated 13th June 1938, the Governor wrote: "In paragraph 4 of his despatch No. 763 of the 25th November, 1937, Mr. Ormsby-Gore had already made known his decision that the time is not ripe for any relaxation of the special powers of the Governor. Those powers in my opinion render any present proposal for bicameral government unnecessary, and I have not therefore followed up any of the suggestions which I have heard for the formation of a Second Chamber. It is quite possible however that the creation of such a Chamber might form an item in the future constitutional development of the island". It is not known whether the Ministers discussed their present proposals with the Governor before they made a "finished product" of them, and consequently it is not possible to say that they were or were not influenced by the Governor's views. The Donoughmore Commission, before whom several witnesses urged the need for a Second Chamber, too rejected the idea and gave their reasons. But the chief reason, which the Commissioners did not state explicitly, was that they were trying to fashion a new type of parliamentary government and therefore deliberately avoided the accepted mechanism of that form of representative Legislature.

The constitution that is likely to result from the present effort of the Ministers supplemented later by the whole or three-quarter majority of the State Council may not be such a fool-proof one as to provide checks and balances against every conceivable inclination towards despotism in a cham-

ber that is going to be magni-competent in the matter of the internal affairs of the country. The need for safeguards against the despotism of a single Chamber is all the greater in a country like Ceylon where the population is neither homogenous nor imbued by recent tradition with any sense of national as against racial, sectional or class motives in considering the affairs of the country as a whole. The standard set by the two administrations formed under the Donoughmore dispensation has not certainly enhanced the reputation of this country for a readiness to subordinate sectional advantage to the welfare of the state. Thus, apart altogether from the arguments generally adduced by political theorists in support of a system of bicameral Legislature, the particular problems of Ceylon certainly seem to call for the provision of this safeguard. To take one instance. Is it possible for those who are working for the recognition of the political rights of the minority communities to say that the demands they make, even if fully accepted and incorporated in the constitution, are capable of completely safeguarding the future rights of these communities? Such a claim will be too much to make. No intelligent man will say that he has such long vision, bordering as it does on omniscience.

Whatever form the proposed constitution may take and whatever may be the rights secured in it for the minority communities, the provision of a Second Chamber will doubtless be an additional advantage and prove to be the means of rubbing off many angularities, that will reveal themselves in the day to day conduct of the administration of the country. Those who have eyes to see will agree that if the Donoughmore Commissioners, instead of being urged by their academic curiosity to experiment with a new form of parliamentary government in Ceylon, had decided to be guided by the past experience of the major states of the world and provided for a Second Chamber many of the frailties and sins of commission of the two Ministries would have been avoided and perhaps Ceylon saved from the sickening sight of the numerically superior community grabbing all the power and the smaller ones frantically attempting to gain their own legitimate share.

Most modern constitutions provide for a Legislature of two chambers, the lower and the upper or the first and the second. The exceptions are Greece, Turkey, the four Baltic states (Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania), the Balkan States: Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, all the Canadian Provinces except Quebec and Nova Scotia, 16 of the Swiss Cantons and

some Indian Provinces. In India Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Madras and the United Provinces have bicameral Legislatures. The Central Provinces, the North-West Frontier Province, Orissa, the Punjab and Sind have single chamber Legislatures. The trend of political thought however in India, guided by experience, is towards the complete adoption of bicameralism in all the provinces. In view of the confusion of thought prevalent in this country, identifying a second or upper chamber with the creation of a privileged class who will form the members of such a chamber—resulting of course from the British upper chamber being constituted mostly of hereditary Peers—it will be useful to consider how the second chambers are constituted in India.

The Indian Central Legislature consists of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. The Council of State, the upper chamber, has 58 members, 32 of whom are elected. The remainder is nominated. Not more than 20 of these can be official members. With the object of constituting a body capable of being a true revising chamber membership of this body is restricted to those elected by voters whose qualifications include: a high property qualification and in addition and as an alternative certain personal attributes, implying possession of administrative experience or intellectual attainment, such as past membership of a Legislature; holding of high office in Local Bodies; or Universities; and the holding of titles conferred in recognition of Indian classical learning and literature.

In the provincial upper houses the number of members varies. Assam has the smallest upper house, (Legislative Council as it is called in the provinces) with a membership of not less than 21 and not more than 22; the largest is that of Bengal with not less than 63 and not more than 65. In Assam, Bombay, Madras and the United Provinces, for the most part, members are directly elected from communal constituencies; a small proportion is nominated. In Bengal and Behar more than half the number of members of the upper chamber is directly elected; About two-fifths are elected by the lower chamber (Legislative Assembly), and the rest are nominated. The franchise is in general restricted to the propertied classes.

The addition of a Second Chamber to the Ceylon Legislature will certainly yield great advantages. On a dispassionate analysis it will be found that all the theoretical disadvantages listed against such a Legislature compare ill against the advantages which have been the experience of history in the major states of the world.

## Saiva Siddhantam And Society.

### Classification Of Men.

BY K. NAVARATNAM.

VI

Saiva Siddhanta divides men into two groups—the worldly-minded and the spiritually-minded. The spiritually-minded are those who have dedicated their lives fully to the sole pursuit of spiritual knowledge and union with God. They are the Sanctified in Spirit and are called "Saktinipathas". Siddhanta Jnana Sasiras like the Sivagnana Bodham Sivagnana Siddhyar etc., are definitely meant for the guidance of Saktinipathas (Mystics). The Smritis, the Puranas and the Epics (Ramayana and Mahabharata) are for the worldly-minded.

The Jnana Sasiras do not recognise social or political distinctions in matters relating to the practice of true religion. The Saktinipathas are unmindful of the ordinary laws which regulate social conduct. Their ethical life is not guided by the ordinary moral standards and conventions based on tradition. The *Periaparanam* of Sekkilar will testify to the fact that the Saiva Saints never observed the ordinary social, political or ethical rules of conduct. They never lived a life of self-mortification. They never allowed anything—wife, children, father, mother or wealth—to stand between them and God. Nothing was too great for them to be sacrificed for the Love and Glory of God. Devotion to God and Service to His Devotees were the two great ideals for which they lived and died. They were prepared to do anything to possess God, to Love Him and get United to Him. The mode of worship and devotion of a few of them were completely opposed to the ordinary ethical rules of conduct. Among the 63 canonized Saiva Saints you will find men and women who come from all grades of social life.

### Ecclesicism Of Saiva Siddhanta.

Saiva Siddhanta is catholic in outlook and tolerant to all forms and grades of religious worship. From the lowest animism to the highest lights of religious absorption, all have a place in it. It believes in graded forms of worship to suit the cultural and religious level of the various groups of individuals that form the community. The orthodoxy of Saiva Siddhanta is very beautifully expressed in the following verses of Sivagnana Siddhyar:

That is the true Religion, Postulate and Book,  
Which not conflicting with this or that, comprises  
Reasonably everything within its own folds,  
Whatever God you worship, even as I Him, the  
Consort of Uxa (Siva) will appear there.

### Religious Life And Historical Events.

The events and epochs of History are of little consequence to a Saiva Devotee. In an impermanent world of component things, kingdoms rise and fall; revolutions and war appear and disappear. But, in spite of all, the world-process goes on helping the Souls to cross the Ocean of Samsara, and reach the Sacred Feet of God. The Destiny of Man is to reach God, and the world-process is but a means. The ideal of human society constitutes the meaning of History. But, His cry as such, has no separate purpose from that of individuals. Events of History are but the endeavour of men and groups to realise their ideal. A chronological arrangement of such events only serves to guide and inspire future generations towards greater achieve-

(Continued on page 3.)

**Process of Racial Elimination.**

**LOW-COUNTRY SINHALESE PLAN.**

**The Wail Over The Judicial Service.**

[By "A Citizen"]

In the *Ceylon Daily News* of January 18, 1944 there appeared a "communicated" article headed "The Judicial Service" in which serious animadversions were alleged against the method of selection of members forming the Judicial Service and against the members of the Board who are responsible for the selections on the ground that during the last two years political and communal considerations have affected disproportionately recruitment to this important service. The correspondent seems to be dissatisfied that a larger percentage of Low-Country Sinhalese had not found their way into it, and this he attributes to causes other than lack of legal acumen or dearth of suitable candidates among the major community.

**Figures of Population**

With a view to ascertain the population of the major community I scanned the pages of the Census Report. There is no complete census figures of population after 1921, and the 1921 Census Report gives the following figures arranged according to nationalities. Be it noted that in 1921 there was no such classification as "major community", and Mr. Turner following the time-honoured custom classifies as under:

Low-Country Sinhalese	1927 thousand	(nearest)
Kandyan Sinhalese	1089 thousand	
Ceylon Tamils	517 "	
Indian Tamils	603 "	
Indian Moors	33 "	
Europeans	8 "	
Burghers & Eurasians	29 "	
Malays	13 "	
Veddahs	4 "	
Others	22 "	

Total 4498

**Cadre of the Service**

The correspondent said the cadre of the Judicial Service is at present 49, constituted of 16 Tamils, 11 Burghers, 1 Muslim, 21 Sinhalese (he is magnanimous enough to include the Kandyans in the term Sinhalese and it is well-known that there is only 1 Kandyan Sinhalese in the Service for a population of 1089 thousand souls as against 20 for 1927 thousand Low-Country men). This utter disproportion had neither disturbed his equanimity or sense of fairness, not even that of the "Lake House" press.

On reference to 1940 Civil List, the last year in which the Civil List was compiled as a whole, the subsequent publications being merely supplements, the Judicial Service was composed as follows: Low-Country Sinhalese 22, Kandyan Sinhalese 1, Ceylon Tamils 11, Burghers 5, English 2. The Supreme Court and the Legal Secretary's and Attorney General's Departments were exclusively manned by Low-Country Sinhalese, Burghers and English, the figures being Low-Country Sinhalese 2, 2, 2, Burghers 2, 1, 1, English 3, 1, nil. In the Crown Counsel's Dept there were 4 Low-Country Sinhalese, 2 Ceylon Tamils, and 2 Burghers. In the Legal Draftsman's 3, 1, 1. So that in 1940, in the whole Judicial Service, there were 35 Low-Country Sinhalese, 14 Ceylon Tamils, 11 Burghers, 6 English and 1 Kandyan Sinhalese. I shall not attempt to work out the percentage and shall be content to allow the "Lake House" press to ruminate and see how dangerous it is to draw conclusions and preach sermons based on inaccurate or wrong data laying down rules for the proper future constitution of the selection Board. If anything, the minorities including

the Kandyan Sinhalese were badly let down by the selection Board if as the "Lake House" press seems to infer that considerations other than a sound knowledge of the Law and a high degree of professional honour had weighed in the selection.

**Historical Facts**

We all know from experience that a pampered child becomes worse than useless, the more we provide him with luxuries, like Oliver Twist he cries for still more. This has unfortunately been the sad lot of the Low-Country Sinhalese. If one turns the pages of Ceylon history, from Wijaya down to the advent of the Portuguese, the rulers of the country had been either the Kandyan Sinhalese or the Tamils. I may be wrong but I would wish to be corrected whether in the whole history of Ceylon up to the introduction of the Donoughmore Constitution, a Low-Country Sinhalese ever held the reins of Government either in Ceylon or elsewhere. This class of my countrymen were used to being ruled or governed by either the Kandyan Sinhalese or the Tamils for thousands of years. As rulers—their rule which is not in their blood, they make a mess of it and resort to subterfuges, in order to hide their real intentions. Since of late the Kandyan Sinhalese had fallen from their high pedestal, and were compelled under the Donoughmore Constitution to own as their rulers the low-country Sinhalese who on account of their superiority in numbers were able to come out victorious even in the predominantly Kandyan constituencies. The low-country Sinhalese now form the Ministerial Board—they can at will admit or expel an alien from their midst if the latter does not dance to their tune. Having tasted the fruits of office during the last few years they want everybody to make obeisance to them—the real rulers of the country are now playing the role of serfs to their new master the low-country Sinhalese. Is there any hope that things will change, and the old order comes to power!

**The Role of Kandyans**

The Low-Country Sinhalese ruler now counsels his Kandyan brother somewhat thus—you have, by mis-governance or inviting the Tamils to run the Government for you, so mis-managed things as to allow the Kandyan territories or for the matter of that the whole of Ceylon to be overrun first by the Portuguese, then by the Dutch and last by the English. You have irrevocably lost the art of good government and the Kandyan Kingdom. We low-country Sinhalese living in the maritime Provinces have for a longer time come in contact with the European nations, and we have to a more perfect degree imbibed their art of government. We are more educated, more virile, more stalwart, we eat and drink like the European, and are more used to the same institutions as he. We are however prepared to take you under our wing and call the whole nation Sinhalese. Only you keep quiet and don't squirm. Let the European and others know that among ourselves we have abolished all differences of race and have coalesced and become one people. We impressed our importance and culture on the Donoughmore Commissioners who were pleased to order Territorial representation in place of the damnable communal representation. We have already overrun the Kandyan Provinces and are in a position to return Low-Country Sinhalese members for most of your constituencies. So you see we are unquestionably in the majority in the State Council even without you. If we want, as in fact we did once, we can elect a pan-low-country Sinhalese ministry and run the Government as we like, whatever the Tamils and other minorities may say to the contrary. In order to snare the English in England that we are a non-communal people and more li-

beral, we have recently admitted a Ceylon Tamil to the Ministerial Board. If he behaves well, he must be a fool if he cannot read our mind, we will permit him to carry on—the moment he is recalcitrant or truculent he knows that the exit door is open for him. We shall so manage things that the Tamils will get more and more discontented, and eventually have to leave Ceylon unless they cease to murmur and become submissive.

**Other Minorities**

Once they are got rid of the rest is easy. The Muslims have no separate places to live in, unlike the Tamils who inhabit the Northern and Eastern Provinces. They live in our midst and are in a hopeless minority and so are the Burghers. Whatever we do they will grin and bear. The Moors cannot easily forget the events of 1915. Now because of the turbulent Tamils, these join them now and again and clamour for more representation and more privileges. So you see by your keeping quiet, becoming one with us, and acquiescing in our system of Government we hope within the next 100 years to send away the Tamils, the Indians and any other noisy people back to their original homes in South India or the Malay States and out of Ceylon altogether. For the present in the judicial service we have admitted one of you as a magistrate, and in course of time we will give more and eventually you to the Supreme Court Bench. You will also after another 100 years cease to be Kandyans, or people will inter-marry among you and settle in larger numbers all over your country and dispossess you. When the Tamils leave, you and we will occupy the Northern and Eastern Provinces too and govern Ceylon as a de facto Sinhalese country. All aliens will by that time have peacefully left our shores. We have thus a magnificent future before us. This is the secret of the Sannas, Maha Satha President's League until the last Indian left Ceylon and will not have peace in mind or rest of sleep.

**SAIVA SIDDHANTA AND SOCIETY**

(Continued from Page 2)

ments. Contemporary events play very little part in the life of a Devotee. Mystics prefer to keep aloof and very seldom get mixed up in worldly activities. But there is nothing absolute about their conduct. Their will is God's will; God functions through them and they are but instruments.

In the light of what has been enumerated so far, Saiva Siddhanta may be safely defined as a "science and philosophy of Saiva mysticism." It is a Science of the Saints, because it comes to us from the Saiva Saints who have taught it more by their lives than by their words. Its Theology is meant to make Saints, for it explains to us the purpose of life and the means of arriving at it.

(Concluded)

**WANTED.**

A Manager for the Neeraviady Co-operative Stores Society Ltd. The Manager should secure the services of a suitable shop-assistant. Salary for both Rs. 60- per mensem. A knowledge of accounts and English will be preferable. Security: Cash Rs. 500- or property Rs. 750- Applications close on 5-2-44. For further particulars apply to P. THAMBU, Honey Socy., Neeraviady C. S. S. Ltd. (Mis. 211, Jaffna.

**Letter to the Editor**

**MANIPAY HINDU COLLEGE CONSTITUTION.**

Sir,—I understand that the Directors of the Manipay Hindu College are going to adopt a constitution for the College on the 29th inst. for incorporating the Board.

The proposed constitution appears to be a word to word copy of the Jaffna Hindu College Constitution of 42 years ago, with but one or two changes, and drafted without any thought being given to modern developments. The only progressive change is the provision for the inclusion of two old boys of the College on the Board of Directors.

The proposed constitution provides for 24 members in all, Three life members, two representatives of the old boys, one State Council member and the Principal form section C of the Board and must be considered permanent. Sections A and B are to consist of the other 17 members who will be elected once in two years (in two batches) by rotation. This will finally become a system of nomination of the favoured or of toadies and the College will fall into the hands of a caucus answerable to none.

If it is not feasible just now to elect all the directors on a democratic basis, I am but voicing the local public feeling that the public should have the right to elect at least two or three members of the Board. I therefore make the following suggestions.

(a) A parents' association may be formed and the father or guardian of every child attending the school may be given the privilege of electing a representative.

(b) All those who have donated to the College Rs. 100-00 and over in the past and those who will pay a similar sum in the future, may be given the right to elect one Director.

(c) An elected member of the staff should sit on the Board besides the Principal, and an elected member of the Board should be a member of the College faculty. This will help both the bodies to understand each other and foster co-operation between them. Such the provision is made in the constitution of the Benares Central Hindu College, the Tinnavelly Hindu College and the Madras Pachaiappa's College.

I see that the Principal is a member of the Managing Committee but he cannot vote at any of its meetings. Is this a copy of the Donoughmore Constitution? Why humiliate the Principal thus? Again an instance of the master-servant mentality!

The Faculty under the proposed constitution is to consist of the Principal, the graduates, first class trained men and men with diplomas in education only, if they had put in two years' service at the College. Why should not the faculty be composed of all the members of the staff especially when its function is to attend to all questions relating to the general discipline of the whole school? I should also think that the Principal as Chairman of the faculty, should have the power to veto any decision of the faculty, in case he seriously disagrees from faculty and report the matter to the Board for final decision. Being the man responsible for the internal administration of the College his hands should not be entirely tied. Manipay C. N. DEVARAJAN 24-1-44

## SAIVA MAHASABAI, CHAVAKACHCHERI

### Inaugural Meeting

A public meeting was held at the Chavakachcheri Sivan Temple on the 17th instant to inaugurate a Saiva Mahasabai.

Hindu residents of Chavakachcheri and adjoining villages attended in large numbers.

Mr. P. Thambiah, Deputy Fiscal, Jaffna presided. He emphasised the great importance of organising a Sabai for the Hindus of Chavakachcheri.

Those present in the assembly enrolled themselves as the original members of the Sabai accepting the resolution moved by Mr. V. Cumaraswamy, B. A. and seconded by Mr. A. Navaratna Rajah.

Mr. A. Navaratnarajah, Postmaster Chavakachcheri and Mr. V. Cumaraswamy B. A. of the Chavakachcheri Hindu College addressed the gathering.

Mr S. Murugesu, Chief Clerk, Jaffna Kachcheri, spoke on the "Greatness of the Saiva Religion". His speech teeming with references to the life and writings of Saiva Saints was an inspiring one.

### Office-Bearer:

The following were elected as office-bearers for the year.

Patron: Mr. E. Rajaratnam, Advocate; President: Mr. P. Thambiah; Vice-Presidents: Mr. A. Navaratnarajah, Mr. V. Vinayagamoorthi, Mr. V. Cumaraswamy B. A. (Hons) Lond. Mr. R. S. Sabapathypillai and Mr. S. Kanapathypillai, Chairman V. C; Joint Secretaries: Mr. V. Canagasabai, Proctor S. C. and Mr. Raj Ariaratnam; Treasurer: Mr. S. Balasingham; Auditors: Mr. M. A. Thangarajah B Sc. Lond. and Mr. V. Suppiah.

A committee consisting of the above office bearers and eleven others was also elected.

### CEYLONESE FORCES GIFTS FUND.

The amount collected for this fund totalled Rs. 141,467.83, and thousands of gift parcels were, as a result sent to members of the Ceylon Forces serving in the island and overseas. The gifts were greatly appreciated and letters of thanks for them have already been received from overseas. In addition gifts were distributed amongst the R. A. F. in Ceylon and donations were made to the Junior Fleet Club, the Scouts Messenger Service, the Troops Christmas Treat, the Indian Troops, and the East African Forces Cinema Gift Fund.

The Commander in-Chief wishes to thank all contributors to the Fund and all those, particularly the members of the Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. E. W. Kannangara, who organised the appeal and the despatch of the parcels, and the many ladies who cheerfully gave their help in packing them.

### HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

That commodious newly built modern house "Rajasthan", Clock Tower Road, Jaffna. All modern conveniences. Apply to:

P. THAMBYRAJAH,  
Selyastan,  
Kurunagella.

(Mis. 212,

## WAR PURPOSES FUND.

From December, 16 to January, 6 last a sum of Rs. 23,985.16 has been received towards the Government of Ceylon War Purposes Fund.

Notable Contributions:—Colombo Swimming Club Rs. 1,506.62; Kurunegala District War Fund Committee Rs. 1,111.50. Previously acknowledged:—Rs. 5,722,842.92. General Public:—Rs. 2,884.55; Social and Sports Clubs:—Rs. 2,530.12; Public Services and Government Pensioners:—Rs. 18,570.44; Total Rs. 5,746,828.08 Less payments to various local funds:—Rs. 1,591,943.31, Net Total:—Rs. 4,154,884.77.

From the above total Rs. 4,154,884.77, Rs. 3,873,666.66 have so far been remitted to the United Kingdom and further remittances will follow.

### PERSONAL

Mr. C. Muttuvelu, J. P., has been appointed an Authorised Officer, under Regulation 16 of the Control of prices Regulations, 1942.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 198.  
In the matter of the Estate of the late Ampalavanar Selvadurai of Vaddukoddai East, Jaffna.

Decceased-  
Nagaratnamah widow of the late Ampalavanar Selvadurai of Vaddukoddai East-  
Petitioner,

Vs.

1, Selvadurai Kandasamy,  
2, Selvadurai Srikantha,  
3, Selvadurai Pushpancheli,  
4, Selvadurai Seethanathan,  
5, Selvadurai Arunakirintan,  
6, Selvadurai Parasathiy, all of Vaddukoddai East, Minors, by their Guardian ad-litem,  
7, Ampalavanar Poonampalam of Vaddukoddai East,

Respondents.

This matter coming for disposal before James Joseph, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on 4th January 1944, in the presence of S. V. Somasundram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner, and on reading the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner:

It is ordered that the above-named 7th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors, the 1st to the 6th respondents, for the purpose of representing them and acting on their behalf in this action and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to letters of administration to the estate, of the above-named deceased, and that the same be issued to her accordingly, unless the above-named Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before January 31, 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

(Sgd) James Joseph,  
District Judge.

24th January, 1944,  
O. 69,

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

[held at Point Pedro]

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 211 P.T.  
In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Maheswariammah wife of Chellappah Ratnasabapathy of Thunnalai South

Deceased.  
Subraman'ar Periyathambay of Thunnalai South  
Petitioner.

Vs.

Naga'edebum'ammai daughter of Retna-sabapathy of do  
Respondent

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Maheswariammah wife of Chellappah Ratnasabapathy of Thunnalai South coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva, Esquire, Additional District Judge on the 30th day of July 1943 in the presence of Mr. C. Thanabasingham, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read, it is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration as the father of the said deceased and that Letters of administration be accordingly issued to the Petitioner unless the respondent or any other person shall on or before the 27th day of August 1943 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. L. W. De Silva,  
Addl. District Judge.

The 6th day of August 1943,  
21-1-44 Extended for 18-2-44.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva,  
A. D. J.

(O. 70)

## ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

WANTED men for training as CLERKS, STORE-KEEPERS and DRIVERS in the R. A. S. C. Good pay and prospects and OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FOR PROMOTION TO COMMISSIONED RANK IN THE R. A. S. C. Candidates should be between 19 and 40 years of age, physically fit and willing to serve overseas. Those to be trained as Clerks and Storekeepers should be educated up to the 6th Standard in English while those wishing to become Drivers are only required to speak, read and write English.

Proof of age may be required by the Recruiting Officer. Family allowances will be issued only after marriage and birth certificates of children are produced.

### RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Daily rate of pay on enlistment is Rs. 2.00 per day.

Accommodation, food and uniform will be provided and in addition the following allowances will be paid.

	Rs.	cts.
Wife only	36.90	per month of 31 days
Wife & 1 child	50.89	
Wife & 2 children	63.45	
Wife & 3 children	74.56	
Wife & 4 children	85.56	

Maternity Benefit will be paid in all cases of the birth of children to the wives of R. A. S. C. personnel who are enlisted for General Service.

Applicants should apply personally at the Central Recruiting Office, 399, Galle Road, Colpetty, between 8.30 and 10.30 a. m. prepared for immediate enlistment on any week day.

CHIEF RECRUITING OFFICER, CEYLON

(Mis. 92, 29-7-43—)

## THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00  
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.  
FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6% respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

S. KANAGASABAI,

(Y. 164. A. 21-11-41—20-11-43.) (T's) Shroff.

## ZENITH OPTICAL CO.,

11 MAIN STREET, JAFFNA  
FOR EVERYTHING

# OPTICAL

Mis. 199.