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NO. 48.

HEALTH MINISTER AT POINT PEDRO

Hon. Mr. George E. de Silva, Minister of Health accompanied by Dr. S. F. Chellappah, D. M. S. S. Dr. W. A. E. Karunaratne, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Ceylon, Mr. C. Coomaraswamy Govt. Agent N. P. Mr. H. S. Amarasinghe, Secretary to the Minister and Dr. S. C. Thurai-rajah, M. O. H. Jaffna arrived at Point Pedro on the 24th, inst. The Minister addressed a public meeting held at the Hartley College Hall under the auspices of the Point Pedro Social Service and Health League Mrs. C. M. Vanniasagara, Vice-President of the League presided. Dr. C. Sabapathy welcomed the Minister and the guests and outlined the Medical and Sanitary needs of the Area.

Mrs. S. T. Samuel, Secretary of the League presented a memorandum urging the Minister to provide the following facilities for the Point Pedro area:

- (1) A permanent Maternity Home to be run by Government
- (2) An additional Midwife for Point Pedro and two Midwives for the V. C. area of Puloly.
- (3) A Chest Diseases Clinic to be held at Point Pedro.
- (4) A full time Medical Officer of Health for Vadammarachy
- (5) A paying ward with all facilities at the Govt. Hospital at Puloly.

The Minister in reply promised to take over and run departmentally the present Maternity Home run by the League and later put up a permanent Home.

He also undertook to provide paying wards and full facilities in the hospital and station a full time time Medical Officer of Health at Point Pedro.

The Minister further congratulated the League for the real humanitarian service they were doing and assured them of his help for the successful running of the League. He appealed for unity and declared "Jaffna has always been in the fore-front of Ceylon's battle for freedom and will always be".

V. V. C. AT TRINCOMALEE

A Victory Volunteer Centre was opened at Trincomalee on 23rd September, when Mr. S. Nadaraja Propaganda Officer of the Information Department addressed a public meeting presided over by Mr. S. Sivapalan.

The following office-bearers were elected.

President: Mr. S. Sivapalan.
Joint Secretaries: Messrs. S. Gopalapillai and Sam. T. Solomons.

Committee: Messrs. S. K. Sithambarampillai, M. Rajagopal, Rev. S. V. Saravanamuttu, Rev. Vanden Cuch, Rev. Vejananethero, Dr. T. Somasundaram M. O. H.

CEYLON REFORMS

NEED FOR A BALANCED CONSTITUTION

By V. VEERASINGHAM, B. A.

A Plea For The Committee System

There is in Ceylon a search for a political panacea to rid the land of its communal miasma. The Sinhalese leaders find it in the Cabinet System; the Tamils hope to achieve it by their "Fifty Fifty" principle; and the European Community which has become recently an ardent advocate of the "Fifty Fifty" want both, the Cabinet System and the Fifty-Fifty. The Cabinet System will make the Sinhalese oligarchy supreme in the land: the economic interests of the European community are thought to be safe with a Sinhalese oligarchy which has always to court the support of a small minority for a clean majority in a legislative chamber on the "Fifty Fifty" principle. The political sagacity of the Tamils can be trusted to have something up the sleeve when they apparently plan their faith only on the parity of legislative representation between the majority community and the minorities put together unless they are being prepared for a great disillusionment, a greater blunder than their notorious boycott of the council. When the scales fall off the eyes of the Tamils and other minorities, the European community will be the first to receive the deadliest shock from the Cabinet System.

Cabinet No Panacea

The Cabinet System of government modelled on the British system came to be adopted with modifications by many European countries when the democratic wave swept over Europe. France with its many parties has suffered enough by the Cabinet System. In Germany and Italy, the Cabinet System deteriorated into the one party rule of Nazis and Fascists respectively. In England and her Dominions, the Cabinet System is tolerated as their loyalty to traditions makes them consider it best under the present conditions. It is not accepted as a panacea even in England where there is a growing suspicion of its tendency towards dictatorship. It functions satisfactorily in England because it is indigenous to the land, the cradle of democracy and freedom; and its success in the Dominions is mainly due to the democratic traditions which the colonists carried in their blood. This tradition created a healthy public opinion which normally divides the few party groups into two well defined parties forming the party in power and the

party in opposition. The fewness of the parties and the capacity of public opinion to shift the centre of gravity of power from one party group to another make the Cabinet System function satisfactorily in England.

Democracy in Ceylon

Unfortunately for Ceylon, the democratic tutelage has misfired. The government of the people by the people for the people has practically become exploitation of the people's power, by individuals and groups skilled in such exploitation, for themselves and their groups. Democratic tradition and spirit are utterly lacking. Public opinion is diseased, anaemic and jaundiced. Political parties do not exist and cannot perform the same function as in England. Under these circumstances a Cabinet System on the English pattern cannot function satisfactorily in Ceylon. In place of the political parties which supply the material for the composition of the Cabinet in England, Ceylon has six communal parties. The electorate has received the first inoculation of democracy with a highly concentrated communal serum. The candidates for election cannot but fan the flame of communal feeling to win elections.

Communal Dictatorship

A Cabinet for Ceylon cannot but be a communal cabinet impregnated with communal venom and directing all its energies to maintain racial predominance. Even on the "Fifty Fifty" basis, it is a Sinhalese who should always be the Prime Minister and it is but right that he should select a good number of the Cabinet Ministers from among the Sinhalese to maintain the Sinhalese solidarity. He cannot be found fault with if he selects all the other ministers except one from his communal party. He will be wise if he does so. The solitary minister from any of the minority communities will be a "sine qua non" of such a Cabinet and he need not be the leader of any Minority group. This favoured Minister has to vote always with the Cabinet according to common sense and constitutional practice. It is clear then that this communal Cabinet will always maintain its responsibility with a clean majority in the Legislative Chamber. If the Minorities decide upon a Cabinet system on the English pattern, it is political wisdom not to incur the displeasure of the Majority Community which is bound to rule for ever even with their fifty percent representation in

(Continued on page 3)

HITLER'S CONTINUED SILENCE

Hitler's strange aloofness during this most critical moment in German history has given rise to so much conjecture and comment in the Reich that officialdom is beginning to provide explanations, cables the *Daily Telegraph* Zurich correspondent.

Among rumours circulating in Germany is one that Hitler was killed in the assassination plot of July 20.

West German newspapers now state that Hitler is so busy with military problems that it is impossible for him to come to the microphone. The Fuehrer's silence, it is argued, is a "good sign", for if German morale were weak then the Nazi leaders would be forced to adopt a policy similar to that prevailing in France in 1940 when "a spate of speeches and Orders of the Day was directed at the French people".

One cannot but reflect that if his silence is to be taken as evidence of the Fuehrer's full confidence in himself, then his past career must have been full of uncertainty and doubt.

ORIENT RECREATION CLUB, MANIPAL

The Second Annual General Meeting of the Orient Recreation Club was held last Saturday in the Manipal Hindu College Hall with Mr. K. Chornalingam in the chair.

The election of office-bearers resulted as follows:

Patron: Mr. V. Veerasingham; President: Mr. K. Chornalingam (re-elected); Vice - Presidents: Messrs. C. Theagarajah and C. Navaratnam; Hon. Secretary: Mr. P. Selvaratnam; Asst. Secretary: Mr. R. Sivathasan; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Edwin J. Mather. Additional Committee members: Messrs. J. P. Nagalingam, P. Sabalingam and K. Somasundaram; Hon. Auditor: Mr. C. W. Duraisingham; Soccer Captain: Mr. R. Sivathasan; Volley-Ball: Mr. E. Sabalingam.

It was decided that the members should stage a Tamil play during the X'mas holidays.

JAFFNA CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LTD. TOWN BRANCH.

The Jaffna Co-operative Stores Ltd., 150, Hospital Road, Jaffna, has opened a Branch establishment at No. 12, Main Street, Jaffna. The formal opening of the Branch took place on 13.9.44. This firm of considerable reputation has been serving the public in the best business traditions during the last 26 years and it is a satisfaction for all that a Branch business shop has been opened at Main Street.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1944

FOOD SUPPLY OF THE NORTHERN PROVINCE

WE UNDERSTAND THAT A conference of Assistant Government Agents and other officers of the Northern Province was held recently to consider the possibility of requiring the Northern Province to provide its own supply of food. It is understood that the Government will continue to supply subsidiary foodstuffs as before, though this is by no means certain. These foodstuffs, including wheat flour, are now in great demand in every household, as the supply of paddy is strictly limited. Even under the present system of rationing, which permits every coupon-holder to buy half a measure of rice weekly, the people of the Northern Province will find themselves in serious difficulties in the event of any interference with the supply of subsidiary foodstuffs. We know that this supply is being maintained as a special concession to the island as a whole, and we trust that the visit of the Civil Defence Commissioner to Australia will result in some satisfactory arrangement being made with Australia for the purchase of the very valuable commodities Ceylon obtains from her.

With regard to the supply of paddy or rice for the needs of the Northern Province, we are aware of the difficulties of the Government in this matter, but we wish to point out to those in authority that any system of regional responsibility in the matter of food supply should if it is to be applied to this province, take into account the peculiar position of the people of this province in regard to their food. We regret that the Ministers and the Civil Defence Commissioner have failed to realise the fact that, before the war, the great majority of these people depended on imported paddy. The empty godowns in Jaffna, Kayts, Kankasanturai, and other places bear mute testimony to this fact. The war has cut off this source of supply, with the result that the people of the Jaffna District naturally look to other parts of the island to meet the deficit. There are, no doubt many settlements of Jaffna Tamils throughout the Northern Province, but it is hardly necessary to say that, even if the export of paddy from this Province to other parts of the island is prohibited, the paddy available will not be enough to meet even a fraction of our

needs even on the present restricted scale. It has also to be noted that all along there was, before the war, a free flow of paddy into Jaffna from the North-Central and Eastern Provinces. Because this supply was not sufficient, the people of Jaffna imported large quantities of paddy and rice from India and Burma.

What the Government proposes to do is to cut off this supply from other parts of the island and ask the Northern Province to take care of itself. The Ministers will do well to remember that the people of this Province are not responsible for the shortage of labour which has in a very great measure added to the difficulties of the food situation. The policy of the Ministers in this respect was due to a desire to keep the Indian Tamils out of the island. The European planters who helped to keep these Ministers in power do not seem to have realised that this policy, which was intended to prevent Tamil expansion within the island, was also intended at the same time to ruin the planting industry. As for the attempts of the Ministers to encourage agriculture and to increase the production of food, it is quite evident that these attempts have not been successful. This will not trouble Mr. D. S. Senanayake whose interest in the North-Central Province is more political than agricultural.

It stands to reason, however, that the Ministers, in the face of the difficulties for which they, and they alone, are responsible, should not lightly thrust on the people of the Northern Province a system of regional responsibility in regard to the supply of food. They cannot wash their hands of the Province in this fashion. If Pilate washed his hands, he was at least careful not to starve people. By what process of reasoning do the Ministers think that the surplus available in the North-Central Province is the property of the Southern parts of the island? Tamils have done much for the development of this province, but all that the Ministers could think of, by way of encouragement, was to try and revive the glories of Anuradhapura on another site leaving the old town of Anuradhapura and the Tamil landholders to their fate. The Ministers are now evidently prepared to go a step further and say to the Tamils of the Northern Province: "Hands off the North-Central Province. Provide your own food."

We wish to warn the Ministry that any attempt at the emasculation of the Tamils, in the name of food, education, culture and what not, will only recoil on those who make it. One of the tasks of the Royal Commission will be to find out how the government of this island has been carried on during the last decade with mental reservations based on con-

Letters to the Editor

English School For Delft

Sir.—Delft is a D. R. O. Division. It is very extensive and reasonably populated. There are about 12 Vernacular schools including a Convent. Seven of them are well managed by the Hindu Board.

The young students of Delft who could continue their education find it very difficult to do so because there is no English school there. Even the parents who are endowed with a burning desire to educate their children in English, are dormant for want of an English school at Delft which is about a dozen miles from Kayts.

Nowadays travelling is very difficult. The Govt. motor-boat of Delft also is under repair now and then. Therefore the few students who have already joined the English schools and colleges of Jaffna are now compelled to stay at home.

May I then request the Representative of the Islands, Managers of the schools, and the leaders of our community to take steps to provide the said island with an English school.

We are very sorry that the Education Department also has not selected this island to build an English school.

Yours etc,
Delft, R. T. Subramaniam.
10-9-44.

'THE FIFTH STANDARD SELECTIVE EXAMINATION'

Sir.—An island-wide examination with the title "The Fifth Standard Selective Examination" has been introduced this year to test the attainments of the little children of standard 5. These pupils, be it noted, have been in most cases only three years in an English School. To test their promotion to standard 6 solely by means of written tests in English, Number and Intelligence is a cruelty which should receive the immediate attention of the Child Protection Societies. Apart from being educationally unsound, it becomes a very cruel infliction on little children. That the oral aspect of language teaching should receive emphasis during the early stages is a dictum accepted by all educationists; but how the child's language ability and their attainments in a foreign language can be determined by written tests passes all sane men's understanding. An Intelligence test conducted in a foreign language! Is there no remedy for these ill-conceived notions of the Director of Education?

In the past promotion tests for standard 5 held in December on the eve of the Christmas vacation enabled all schools in the island to begin the academic year for all classes in January. By advancing this test by a month the Director becomes responsible for much anxiety on the part of pupils and much waste of time on the

considerations of race or community, and it is our earnest hope that the present proposal in regard to the Northern Province is not prompted by any desire to make things decidedly difficult for the Tamil community.

part of schools where both pupils and teachers will have nothing to do but to mark time until the promotions are announced.

An island-wide examination would imply that the same standard is required of pupils both in Colombo and elsewhere. This amounts to ignoring the difference between one set of pupils who have been taught English under very favourable conditions for five years (in urban areas) and another set of pupils who have been struggling with the new language under very unfavourable conditions only for 3 years (in rural areas).

There is much speculation and anxiety on account of the term "selective" finding a place in the title to the examination. We hope that the Director will explain the full purpose and scope of this test to the public.

It is never too late to mend. May we hope that wisdom will prevail and that the Director would take steps to make those tests educationally sound.

Yours faithfully,
M. A. Thangaraja,
General Secretary
Northern Province Teachers' Association,
Hindu College,
Chavakachcheri,
21.9.44.

CHRISTIAN COLLEGE KOPAY

Parents' Day and Prize Giving

The Parents' day and Prize giving of Christian College, Kopay was held on the 25th of August in the School Hall. The programme started at 4.30 p.m. with a display of school activities. The scouts, the cubs, and the Girl guides and Brownies demonstrated to the parent, and well wishers present, their various activities. The Industrial, Sewing and Art classes held an exhibition of their craftsmanship at 5.30 p.m. The Government Agent and Mrs. Coomaraswamy arrived together with the Divisional Inspector of Schools and Mrs. Nathan. After a few items of entertainment the public meeting began with the Government Agent presiding. The Principal submitted an interesting report. Mr. Nathan was the chief speaker, and Mrs. Coomaraswamy gave away the prizes. Miss S. C. Doubleday and Mr. S. Sivaprasadam proposed and seconded a vote of thanks to the chief guests and visitors. —Cor.

HANDSOME DONATION FOR MATERNITY HOME

Mr. George E. de Silva Minister of Health accompanied by Dr. S. F. Chellappah D. M. & S. S. Mr. C. Coomaraswamy G.A., N.P. and Professor K. Annaratne Dean of the Faculty of Medicine visited Valvettiturai on the 24th Sept. At a well attended public meeting a memorandum was read by Mr. K. Ratnasingham announcing the donation of a sum of not less than Rs. 15,000/- by Messrs. S. Sundaralingam and E. Appukkuddiva, owners of Valvettiturai for the construction of a Maternity Home. A request was also made that a cottage hospital should be provided.

A Milk Centre was opened by the Minister of Health. Among the ladies who assisted at the Centre were Mesdames S. Nagalingam, K. R. Subramaniam, A. Thirupathi, S. S. Somasundaram, S. Nagamuttu, R. Nagamuttu and Misses P. Gopal, P. Somasundaram and K. Nagamuttu. —Cor.

STATE COUNCIL'S BIG BUSINESS

Mr. Simon Abeyawickrama, M. S. C., presiding at the annual prize-giving of the School of Commerce at Galle, last Tuesday, said that within the next two years the necessary food for the people was going to be produced in the country. With that object in view, the State Council had decided to establish fifty Agricultural Corps camps with 750 men to each camp, which would require a large commercially trained staff, young men of the type being produced by institutions such as that one. It was going to be done commercially and the Auditor-General would look into all Corps accounts in future.

The State Council was out for big business, and Mr. Abeyawickrama said he was certain they would succeed. They were faced with the difficulty of finding the right men for big posts. Ceylon required commercially trained men. Whenever they had to appoint a man for a post they combed the whole island for one but very often they could not find the right type of man. Therefore, he asked the students of that institute to be ready with commercial degrees. Due to lack of qualified men for these posts, the State Council had to pass "March" resolutions.

The Department of Civil Defence was going to be extended to cope with the situation that would arise in the extension of agriculture and co-operative business. The C. D. C. and the Minister had opened the door for them and it was their duty to enter into business. Hundreds of foreigners had closed down their business and gone away. He asked students of the institute to go to Colombo and step into those businesses.

Before the war the Indians and other foreigners had all the business in their hands, and Ceylonese were given only a watchman's or a peon's job by them. The truth was that the foreigner did not want to give them bigger jobs as they did not want to give away their business secrets.

The Ministers and the Councilors had got out that secret and they meant to give their people the chance. More than 50 per cent. of the jobs in the works due to be undertaken would be for commercially trained men. The Agricultural Corps would be strengthened and agriculture and milling would be extended in the near future. —The Times

OBITUARY

We regret to record the death of Mrs J. K. Saravanamuttu, of Manipay, which took place on the 19th Sept. She was a sister of Dr. S. G. C. Mills and leaves behind her husband, and three sons Dr. H. R. Saravanamuttu of Penang, Dr. E. T. Saravanamuttu D. M. O. Mannar and Mr. A. T. Saravanamuttu Engineer Vavuniya and two daughters Mrs. S. S. Nathan and Mrs. R. R. Selvarathurai.

FOR SALE

Flower pots in four sizes.

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Wm. Mather & Sons,
Jaffna.

[Mis. 99, 24 to 24-11-44- T.]

Ceylon Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

the Council. A communal cabinet on the principle of collective responsibility will become a communal dictatorship or travesty of Swaraj even to the majority community.

Behind "Fifty Fifty"

The real bone of contention of the six communal parties in Ceylon is not discriminating legislation, for which alone the "Fifty Fifty" principle is supposed to be a safeguard. It can never be an effective safeguard, even for discriminative legislation under the Cabinet System of Government. What the minorities resent most are the economic results of discriminative administrative and executive actions under the Law and outside it. What is really meant by "Fifty Fifty" is an equal share for the Minorities in the Government of the country, in the Executive. It is significant that this equal share in the Cabinet or Executive of the country has not been voiced by any of the champions of the Minorities. If a straight game is played, politics will never pass currency as dirty game.

Hodge Podge Cabinet

Perhaps the inner circle of politicians understand the nature and composition of the Cabinet which is expected to function under the new dispensation and each is trying for a portfolio. A form of Government by a committee of ministers composed of the leaders of such communal groups as will give a clean parliamentary majority to the committee in power may be called the Ceylon Cabinet Government. This will open the way for a scramble for leadership. The candidates fighting for leadership in the communities will divide the community into minor communal groups. Where we have now one Tamil Community there will rise the Tamil Christians and the Tamil Hindus—one at the throat of the other—the depressed classes and the non-depressed classes etc. Where we have now six communal parties, there may arise sixteen clamouring for a place in the Cabinet. It is not political opinion that will decide the issue; but personal politics, backed up by all that Capital could do and by all that intellectual exploitation and propaganda could do, will rend the country and deprive it of all vestiges of democracy and freedom. Every Minister will have to carry out the requests of every member of his group; and requests will be many, perhaps more than under the Committee system. Every request not granted will be one vote lost for the Ministers when crucial moment comes; Under the Committee system, a Minister has to carry out the wishes of the majority in the Committee. Under the Cabinet System which our leaders have perhaps in view, the Minister has to carry out the requests of every member of his communal group. Such a cabinet will be a Board of Ministers with a shadow communal committee for each Minister, but very despotic and insistent on the demands made by every member of the group. Every six months one can expect a change in the Cabinet or a dissolution of the House. "Fifty Fifty" principle will simply hasten this process.

Fifty Fifty With Cabinet, Futile

The "Fifty Fifty" principle is one of the devices to safeguard the interests of the Minorities. It was thought of at a time when the

Shots Fired At Funeral

One man was shot dead and three others injured when shots were fired after a cremation at the Villundi crematorium, within the Jaffna urban area, at 7-30 on Tuesday evening.

The body of Vallipillai widow of Murugan of Ariakulam, a member of the depressed class, had just been cremated and her relatives, about 25 in number, remained in the crematorium grounds to collect her ashes.

A gun was fired from near a coconut plantation and Muthally Sinnathambi of Ariakulam, fell dead and Murugan Ponniah of Point Epro and Anthony of Karayoor received injuries.

Both the injured men are in hospital.

The cremation at the Villundi grounds has in the past been confined to those of the higher caste. In 1941, a motion was introduced by a member in the Urban Council that Villundi be thrown open to all classes and castes. The matter was deferred.

In June, 1944, Mr. Sam Sabapathy moved in Council: This Council resolves to provide at a suitable spot within the town a public crematorium for the use of its citizens who have at present no such provision within the town." Mr. K. V. Sinnathurai seconded and the motion was carried, but no action was taken.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman of the Urban Council is reported to have stated that nobody had sought permission to allow a depressed class woman's body to be cremated at Villundi. Even if permission had been sought from him he would not have granted it without first obtaining the approval of the Council.

Committee system brought to light the policy of communal domination followed by the homogeneous Board of Ministers. This principle of weightage to the Minorities is compatible in Ceylon, now with the Committee system of government. Under the Committee system, the Minorities have a voice in the executive and the administrative acts of the government. They are in a position to discover and expose the ways the communal mind works for maintaining racial supremacy even at the risk of losing national efficiency. "Fifty Fifty" with the Cabinet System will make Ceylon bid good bye for ever to democracy and freedom; and the racial Minorities will soon cease to exist. It may even lead to anarchy and to eternal servitude. The "Fifty Fifty" principle is a dangerous constitutional device to be accepted as a principle in a land with communal groups. Every Local Government Body has its communal groups. I am sure that the advocates of this principle will not consent to extend it to the Local Bodies also.

The present Ceylon Constitution has left behind for good, communal representation but it has not done away with communal hatred and jealousy which require safeguards in the Constitution. Why ask for communal representation again, if it cannot in any way effectively check communal inroad? Such a request is not an index of political advancement. Any reform of the Constitution must be a natural evolution of the existing institutions. The Cabinet System is not a natural evolution of the Committee system and it is a sad plight to see Ceylon take the retrograde step of resuscitating the "Fifty Fifty" principle. (Continued on page 4)

WANTED

An experienced business assistant, with knowledge of type-writing and business correspondence. Salary according to qualifications. Apply in writing to the Manager, Jaffna Co-operative Stores Ltd., 150, Hospital Road, Jaffna on or before 6th October 1944, and call at the Stores on 7-10-44 at 3 p.m. for an interview. (Mis 128, 28-9 & 2-10-44)

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Jaffna.

(Mis. 126 28-9 & 5 10.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 291.

In the matter of the estate of the late Annappillai widow of Vythialingam of Araly West. Deceased Vythialingam Thambyrajah of Araly West. Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before H A de Silva Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 28th day of July 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. Kanagasabapathy Proctor for the petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner abovenamed as her son and sole heir unless any party interested shall appear on or before the 22nd day of September, 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 28th day of July 1944

Sgt. H A de Silva,
District Judge.

Time extended till

27-10-44.

O. 78, 28 & 2-10-44.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 310

In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnappu Sittampalam of Chunnakam. Deceased Singamappanar Rajakulasoorier of Chunnakam. Petitioner.

Sinnappu Singamappanar of do Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before H A de Silva Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 14th day of September 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. Kanagasabapathy Proctor on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner as nephew of the said deceased unless the said Respondent or any other person shall appear before this Court on the 9th day of October 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 14th day of September 1944

Sgt. H A de Silva,

O 77 28 & 2 District Judge.

Ceylon Reforms

(Continued from page 3)

tating communal representation and coupling it with a Cabinet System entirely out of tune with the present traditions of the Committee System. A futile combination!

Advantages Of The Committee System

It has become the fashion of Ceylon Politics to decry the Committee System and the Donoughmore Constitution. Under this Constitution the country has advanced by leaps and bounds. It cannot be disputed. It may be contended that if it were not for the Committee system the progress would have been phenomenal. It is a fact that a good majority of the councillors have been able to secure through the Committees some lasting benefit for their constituencies. This was possible because each member had a voice in the executive of the country through his Committee. In the absence of parties, each with a constructive programme for the development of the country, the Committee system will achieve by compromise much more than what a Cabinet could do. The communal propensities of the members get disciplined in the Committee and the way is prepared for the eventual disappearance of Communalism and the substitution of true Nationalism in its place. Even a solitary Minority member in a Committee is able to nip in the bud communal legislation and expose the unreasonableness of communal executive act. The Committee system is a safeguard to the Minorities. A Minister in the Cabinet System can act independently as long as he is sure of the support of the Cabinet. In the Committee system, he will have to consult the Committee which provides an additional check on the initiative and enthusiasm of a Minister, hence there may arise some delay in the transaction of business. There is a necessity for more checks when communal Ministers ride rough shod. The Committee system has functioned for 13 years. It has proved itself sufficiently expeditious even during this war period. There is no doubt that the Committee system is viewed with a certain amount of disfavour in the country. The prejudice is more due to the hypnotic suggestion of people in power than to any defect peculiar to the system. The Executive Committees came into existence with the accession of power by the people's representatives. The Civil Services virtually governed the country before the Committee system and is reluctant to part with its power. There naturally arose a pull between the Civil Service and the Executive. It will take some time for them to adjust themselves to the changed conditions. There have been excesses on either side. There is no guarantee that Ministers in a Cabinet will not indulge in excessive interference. The loyalty of the Civil Servants has to be given to his official head and the Minister. The members of the Committees also make the fullest use of the new executive power that fell to their lot. If the Executive and the Civil Service join hands in a communal cabinet, communal despotism will have unrestricted sway. The undue interference of the Executive Committees with the Civil Service is a passing phase due more to the first flush of power than to any inherent defect in the Committee System.

(To be continued)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 279.

In the matter of the intestate estate of Vyramuttu Thampiah of Anai-koddai Deceased

Thankamamah widow of Thampiah of Anai-koddai Petitioner

- 1 Pogumay daughter of Thampiah of Anai-koddai, a minor appearing by her Guardian-ad-litem
- 2 Vyramuttu Sinnathamby of Kokkuvil East Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 4th day of July 1944 in the presence of Mr. S. Thirunavukkarasu on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated 3rd day of July 1944 having been read:-

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be hereby declared entitled as the widow of the deceased, to have letters of administration of the estate of the deceased issued to her accordingly and that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be hereby declared appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st Respondent minor abovenamed, to represent her for all the purpose of this action unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 1st day of August 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. This 4th day of July 1944

(Sgd) H. A. de Silva
District Judge

This Order Nisi is extended for 9.10.44
(Sgd) H. A. de Silva
D. J. 4.7.44
O 70, 25 & 28

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 305

1 Meenadhipillai widow of S Velupillai of Hospital Road Vannarpannai East Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner

- 1 Kanneleswary daughter of S Velupillai
- 2 Velupillai Vinayagamoorthy
- 3 Saraswathy daughter of S Velupillai
- 4 Velupillai Paramanathan all of Hospital Road Jaffna Respondents

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Sinnathamby Velupillai of Hospital Road Vannarpannai East Jaffna Deceased

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esq. District Judge, Jaffna on the 30th day of Aug 1944 in the presence of Mr V Sivaratnam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 25th August 1944, having been read:

It is declared that the said second respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 3rd and 4th respondents (minors) for the purpose of protecting their interests in the testamentary proceedings and that the petitioner is entitled to have letters of administration and the same be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents or others shall on or before the 2nd day of October 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary; (orders to be produced on that date) This 30th day of August 1944.

Done by H A de Silva,
Sivasubramaniam District Judge.
Proctor for petitioner
O 75, 25 & 28)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 230
In the matter of the estate of the late Annaratnam wife of Mailvaganam Arasakesary of Kopay in Jaffna, Deceased.

Saravanamuttu Chettiyar Balasinga Chettivar of Kopay presently of Chetty Street, Point Pedro.

Vs. Petitioner.

- Minor: 1. Saravanamuttu Chettiyar Muttukrishna Chettiyar of Kokkuvil East in Jaffna and
2. Sinnathangachchy wife of Rasiah of Kokkuvil East in Jaffna, Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 7th day of March 1944 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratnam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner. It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st respondent to represent him and to act on his behalf in the proceeding of this testamentary action and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner; Unless the respondents or any other persons shall appear before this court on the 20th day of May 1944 and show cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 7th day of March 1944.
Sgd H. A. de Silva
District Judge.

Extended for 30th Sept. 1944.
Intd. H. A. de S.
D. J.
(O 75, 25 & 28)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 295

Subramaniam Muttiah of Thavady

Vs. Petitioner.

- Minor 1 Saraswathidevi daughter of T. Nadarajah
- 2 Chellachchipillai widow of Kataravelu Ponnampalam of do Respondents.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Kanmanvamma widow of Thambiah Nadarajah deceased, of Thavady

This matter coming on for disposal before H A de Silva Esq. District Judge Jaffna on the 3rd day of August 1944

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 302.

In the matter of the estate of the late Kaddaiyar Chinniah of Tinnavelly West Deceased.

Sabapathy Sinnathamby of Tinnavelly East Vs. Petitioner.

- 1 Nageswari daughter of Chinniah of Tinnavelly
- 2 Maheswari daughter of Chinniah of do
- 3 Chinniah Arumugam of do
- 4 Chinniah Samugam of do
- 5 Walliammai widow of Karthigesu of Tinnavelly East Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before H A de Silva Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st day of September 1944 in the presence of Mr. C C Somasagaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st to 4th respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as the nearest relative of the minors, unless the respondents abovenamed appear before this Court on the 29th day of September 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 1st day of September, 1944.
Sgd. H A de Silva
District Judge.

(O 71 25 & 28)

In the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner having been read

It is further declared that the said 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st respondents and the said Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 29th day of September 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 3rd day of August 1944
(Sgd) H A de Silva,
District Judge.

(O 74 25 & 28)

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—20-11-44.) (T's)

Shroff.