

# THE Hindu Organ.



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NO. 49.

## CEYLON TRADE UNION FEDERATION

### Self-determination For Sinhalese and Tamils

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ceylon Trade Union Federation held on 23-9-44.

"The Executive Committee of the Ceylon Trade Union Federation supports the decision of the Special Sessions to summon an All-Parties Conference in order to forge a united demand for recognition of independence and a free constitution and appeal to the Ceylon National Congress to summon this conference without delay.

The Executive Committee of the C. T. U. F., while welcoming the fact that members of the State Council and Board of Ministers should meet together in order to explore the possibility of a united demand, warns against the danger of seeking to create unity within the framework of the 'reforms offer' or the draft constitution of the Board of Ministers.

It appeals to the State Councilors and Ministers to carry forward the decision of the Special Sessions of September, '44, and raise before the Council and the Board of Ministers the need of forging a united demand for recognition of independence and a free constitution and NOT behind the draft constitution of the Board of Ministers which was drafted within the "reforms" framework.

This committee declares that Ceylon's future development will not be along the lines of one nation unitary state, with all except the Sinhalese people being regarded as minorities living within this state. As in fact there are two distinct, historically evolved nationalities in Ceylon - the Sinhalese and the Tamils each with their own contiguous territory as their homeland, their own language, economic life, culture and psychological make up, as well as interpersed minorities living in the territories of these nationalities this Committee declares that the constitution of a free Ceylon must be based on the following principles.

(a) Recognition of the equality and the sovereignty of the peoples of Ceylon.

(b) Recognition that the nationalities (Sinhalese and Tamil) shall have the right to free self-determination including the right if they so desire, to form their own separate independent state.

(c) Recognition that the interpersed minorities should have (1) statutory guarantees protecting their political, social, economic, cultural, educational and linguistic rights and their freedom of religious worship; (2) Statutory abolition of privileges and discrimination based on caste, race or community; (3) making any infringement of the above a penal

## CEYLON REFORMS NEED FOR A BALANCED CONSTITUTION

### A PLEA FOR THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM

By V. VEERASINGHAM, B. A.

(Continued from last issue)

#### Corruption in Democracies

This prejudice has been strengthened by the finding of the Commission which established the charge of bribery and corruption against some members of the State Council. Corruptibility in members of Councils will be in proportion to the corruptibility among the electorates. It is not due to the Committee system. It is remarkable that one Committee alone made itself most conspicuous in this despicable affair. The fact that other Committees were free from such corrupt practices is a proof that it is not the Committee system which has to be blamed but a system that has brought such people to positions of power and responsibility. Even in the best of democracies corruptions exist. War brings with it a good harvest of such practices. The Committee system which has done good service in a country which is a hot bed of Communalism should not be blamed for malpractices and corruptions which exist in every democracy and thrive in proportion to the absence of true democratic spirit among the people.

#### Government By Compromise

Under the Donoughmore Constitution, the legislative function and the collective executive functions are performed by the same body on account of the Executive Committees. There is naturally the absence of a constituted Opposition which peers into every act of the Executive. In practice, there has always been an opposition though it has never been so effective as to precipitate a change of Ministry or a dissolution. When there is Communalism and parties range themselves on a communal basis, opposition will prove futile especially when one Communal party can always have a clean majority. The "Fifty Fifty" ratio and the Cabinet System are not going to give any chance to any opposition to

offence under the constitution.

d) Recognition that those Indians, now in Ceylon, who wish to make Ceylon their permanent home and adopt Ceylon citizenship should be given the same right and privileges as any other community in Ceylon.

The Executive Committee of the C. T. U. F. calls upon all patriotic workers to support this policy and to strengthen the Congress by joining it in large numbers."—Cor.

oust one Communal party Cabinet unless it be to replace it by a Cabinet of the same party. Only the same strength of opposition as we have now can be expected under the Cabinet system, and there is also the possibility of even this opposition dying out altogether. Such dwindling of opposition may not happen under the Committee system and will not, if the Minorities are given a few more extra seats. Where a number of parties want to have a hand in the Government as we have now in Ceylon, the Committee system working more on the principle of compromise than of constitutional opposition has better chances of functioning satisfactorily than the Cabinet System. The League of Nations has preferred the Committee system and we have in Ceylon an intriguing league of five nationalities.

#### Selection Of Ministers

What really brought the Committee System into disrepute is the prevailing method of selecting the Ministers and the Committee. The executive functions of the Committee need not disappear if the Minister for the committee receives his appointment from the Governor, or the Council or the Leader of the Council, and the Minister in consultation with the leader of the House chooses his Committee and delegates to it his executive functions. It is possible to provide for such Executive Committees on the basis of collective responsibility of the Board of Ministers and at the same time prevent the formation of homogeneous Board of Ministers. Immediately after the election of the Speaker the House can proceed to the election of a leader by open vote in which every member has to take part, none being allowed to remain neutral. Those who voted for the Leader of the House have to give their allegiance to the Leader and help him in the formation of the Committees, selection of Ministers and their Deputies, and the Deputy Leader of the House. Those who voted against the leader of the House will form the opposition and elect for themselves a Leader and a Deputy Leader. The task of the Leader of the House will be to form the required number of Committees with their Ministers, Deputy Ministers and the full complement of the members. Any member of the opposition will have the right to

(Continued on page 4)

## "JINNAH SINCERE" SAYS GANDHI

### But Suffering From Hallucination

The "News-Chronicle" special correspondent (Stuart Gelder) in an exclusive interview, with Mr. Gandhi states that Mr. Gandhi said: "I want to make it clear that I believe Mr. Jinnah is sincere, but I think he is suffering from a hallucination when he imagines that the unnatural division of India can bring either happiness or prosperity to the people concerned.

"It was my suggestion—provided there was the safeguard of a plebiscite—that there could be sovereignty for the predominantly Muslim areas but it should be accompanied by bonds of alliance between Hindustan and Pakistan," Mr. Gandhi added. "There should be a common policy in foreign affairs, defence, communications and similar matters. This would manifestly be vital to the welfare of the other parts of India."

This arrangement, Mr. Gandhi told the correspondent, could not interfere with the internal life of the Muslims who would not be subject in any way to Hindu domination.

Mr. Gandhi added: "Unfortunately, Mr. Jinnah would have none of it and asked me to agree to the principle of two nations" entirely separate. This is fundamentally wrong in principle."

Gelder then asked Mr. Gandhi, "If Mr. Jinnah asked to your view of division but insisted that there should not be a plebiscite or plebiscites in which only Muslims would vote, would you settle on this basis?"

Mr. Gandhi answered "Never. How could I agree in a personal or in any other capacity to decide the future of millions of people without their having anything to say about their destiny."

## MANNAR HOME FOR AGED

### M. S. C. Donates Rs. 1,000

The site for a Home for the aged which is to be established under the auspices of the Friend-in-Need Society, Mannar, was selected recently by Mr. C. Sittampalam, Assistant Government Agent, who is also the President of the Society. The site is a few yards away from the Civil Hospital and is within easy access of lighting and water service facilities. The foundation will be laid shortly.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M.S.C., has subscribed Rs. 1,000 and Mr. S. Paramu has subscribed Rs. 750. The building is estimated to cost about Rs. 20,000 and will have 40 beds. It is proposed to raise the funds from those resident in the district and from friends and well-wishers outside.



## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1944

### THE EVILS OF CASTE

WE DO NOT DENY THAT CASTE and untouchability are evils that must necessarily be a source of great weakness to the peoples of India and Ceylon as a whole. It is needless to expatiate on these evils or on the reasons that prompted ancient Hindu society to countenance caste. The system has certainly deteriorated, and it is now a blot on our civilisation. For all practical purposes, however, caste has lost its ancient rigour. The policy of our laws, under British rule, has been to recognise human equality, and from this beginning changes have been introduced, by legislation and otherwise, which guarantee to men and women of all castes equal rights and opportunities. In Ceylon people of the higher castes have adapted themselves to the spirit and policy of these new laws. Our social structure has undergone a peaceful but none the less radical transformation. We welcome this change and we trust that, in the fullness of time, greater changes will follow. It will not do, however, in the name of political progress, to insist on changes for which the people are not ripe. The social implications of the caste system, more particularly the question of inter-dining and inter-marriage, are not easily overcome, and it would be a mistake on the part of politicians to seek immediate changes in this direction.

We note that the "Times of Ceylon", doubtless with the best of intentions, appeals to the Tamil leaders to put an end to the caste system. Unfortunately it is easier to make the appeal than to respond to it. Besides, it would be wrong to make political progress dependent on the immediate elimination of a social evil like caste. If that were so, the freedom of South Africa with its prejudices based on colour and race—prejudices that find expression in the laws of the Union—would not be worth a moment's purchase. The United States is in no better position. Only the other day Mr. Wendell Wilkie was urging the grant of equal rights to the Negroes.

If it is contended that the progress so far achieved has been very slow, it should be noted that the responsibility for it lies not only with the people themselves but also with the British Government. The remedy for the caste system is education. Know

ledge and culture alone can undo the evils of centuries. Our society is still backward. Its outlook has not as yet been completely modernised by the impact of new ideas. The British Government and people can help us very much in the direction of achieving social freedom, but it would be wrong to make the political progress of the island depend on conditions which their own colonies and Allies find it impossible to observe in their midst.

### MINISTERS AND PUBLIC SERVICE

The *Times of Ceylon* reported, in its issue of September 21, that differences of opinion between the D. M. & S. S., Dr. S. F. Chellappah, and the Minister of Health, the Hon. Mr. Geo. E. de Silva, culminated in a discussion at a special meeting of the Executive Committee of Health on that day, and that numerous complaints against the Director were placed before the Executive Committee, it being alleged that he would not co-operate with the Minister and his Committee. Four days later *The Times* said that the Health Minister's discussion with his Executive Committee regarding the attitude of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services had ended in a compromise, the Minister subsequently informing the Public Services Commission that the Committee was not opposed to the compulsory retirement of the Director, on his reaching his 55th year next month, being deferred.

We do not know what the Minister's complaints against the Director were or what the nature of the compromise arrived at was. But we do know that the campaign against Dr. Chellappah, the fifth Tamil to become the Head of a Department, started three years ago soon after his appointment as Director of the Medical and Sanitary Services. Even earlier he found it extremely hard to become the Assistant Director of the Department although he possessed high qualifications, with an international reputation, and hardly any one else in the Department could beat him either in hard work or devotion to duty. When in 1934, the Executive Committee of Health had all but decided to recommend a Sinhalese officer, who had much less record to his credit in the Department, for the post of Assistant D. M. & S. S., it was the late Mr. Nevins Selvadurai who put up a hard fight for the recognition of Dr. Chellappah's merits and record of service and got him recommended for the post although Mr. Selvadurai was not even acquainted with Dr. Chellappah at the time. Sir T. B. Panabokke too, who was then Minister of Health, strongly supported Mr. Selvadurai in

that fight for recognition of merit.

When Dr. Chellappah's chief, Dr. S. T. Gunasekera, retired in 1941, he naturally stepped into the latter's shoes, as Head of the Department, and it caused no little heart-burning in certain quarters and fear among shirkers. Soon after the appointment, Mr. A. E. Goonasinghe said, in his Budget speech of 1941, that the Medical and Sanitary Department was seething with "discontent about the manner in which promotions were made", that there was a "tremendous amount of favouritism in it", that the Department was "being mismanaged by a Ceylonese", and declared that it had become a "cursed Department." Unfortunately Mr. Goonasinghe's charge misfired as it was then only about four months since Dr. Chellappah took charge and he could not be held responsible for the state of affair created by his predecessor, Dr. S. T. Goonasekera. Again, in the very next month, Mr. Simon Abeywickrama, member for Udugama, brought a charge in open Council that the Director was influenced by racial considerations in the matter of the selection of Sanitary Assistants. He complained that forty out of the eighty candidates chosen that year were Tamils although the Sinhalese population of the Island was three millions and the Tamils numbered only 800,000. His charge also misfired because the Minister of Health himself acknowledged that Dr. Chellappah had nothing to do with the selection of Sanitary Assistants and it was a Board consisting of the Assistant D. M. & S. S., the Senior Officer of the Medical Department and the Senior Officer of the Sanitary Department which made the selection (Vide *Times of Ceylon* editorial of October 16, 1941, on "Whither Ceylonisation?")

We are in the dark as to what further attempts were made during the last three years to make things unpleasant enough for Dr. Chellappah to leave the Department as early as he could and make room for some one else. Following newspaper reports we know that the other day the Minister said that "the Director" had objected to the grant of an honorarium to Dr. Dassanaike for the latter's thesis on filariasis. The impression created was that it was Dr. Chellappah who opposed it and that there was racial antipathy in it. The Minister's observation drew a gibe from a member of the Council that the Director was not the sole judge to express an opinion on it. Were the Councillors experts to approve of an honorarium? However, we understand that the truth of the matter was not that Dr. Chellappah objected to the honorarium but it was his predecessor, Dr. Gunasekera who said that the thesis had not reached such a high stan-

dard as to merit an honorarium. We have also read that, about a month ago, the Minister and his Executive Committee wanted to allow the Director's two Assistants of the Medical and the Sanitary Departments to be supreme heads in their respective branches with power to do things on their own without reference to the Director. Dr. Chellappah did not naturally want to be a mere figure-head holding a responsible post. He, therefore, strongly protested against the move and insisted that his assistants should take their orders from him. The Minister and his Committee could not evidently dictate to him on matters of official routine and took care to bide their time. This was probably what made the Minister call the Director "a pocket-dictator" and bring a charge that the Director was not co-operating with him. We are informed that some minority group members, having heard that the Minister had called a special meeting of his Committee to recommend to the Public Service Commission that Dr. Chellappah be retired on reaching his 55th year, told the Minister that he would be held responsible for any break-down in the attempts now being made by the Councilors to bring about an understanding between the different communities, since Dr. Chellappah's case would be taken as a concrete one of racial antipathy if he were compelled to retire at this juncture. Thereupon, we understand that the Committee agreed to defer the question. Let it be noted that the question has only been deferred. It might be taken up at any time.

Another important point to be noted is that the duties of the Director's two Assistants have also been defined now. So says the *Daily News*. We are not in possession of the details. It looks that Dr. Chellappah has given in and consented to be a mere figure-head until he retires, allowing his Assistants to be the virtual heads of the two branches. Perhaps that is the compromise arrived at. If that is the price he has been compelled to pay, it indeed augurs ill for the Public Service hereafter. We trust that the Royal Commission, which is expected shortly, will go into this aspect of public administration minutely and put a stop to the present trend of affairs.

### TEACHERS WANTED

Wanted for the Manipay Hindu College two assistant masters A Graduate and an Inter-Arts. Special aptitude for teaching English and Basic English will be a qualification. Preference will be given to lady teachers. Apply to the Manager, Manipay Hindu College, Manipay.

Sgd. V. Veerasingham,  
(Mis 129 2&5-10-44) Principal.

### 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)

Letters to the Editor

Balanced Representation

Sir,—The Conference of State Councillors to arrive at an agreed settlement just to all parties is now sitting. It will be useful, therefore, for members of the public to express their views through the press on subjects which are under consideration lest we miss the bus. In view of this need, may I be permitted to make a few observations through the courtesy of your columns?

One important feature in the current political life of the country during the last two or three months is the accession of strength to the cause of Balanced Representation. Any impartial observer would have been struck by the growing volume of public opinion on the matter as evidenced during the last two months. A meeting of the Tamil held in Colombo for the formation of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress expressed its views in support of this demand. Thereafter, another meeting of the Tamils numbering over 3,000 assembled at Jaffna and reiterated the same principle. Again we find that on 1st Friday, a meeting of over 2,000 met at Batticaloa and endorsed this demand. The expression of opinion on all these occasions was unanimous; not that unanimity is a prerequisite in such a matter.

We also find from the report in the papers that at a recent meeting of the Committee of the Jaffna Association which met on September 10, the opinion was expressed that Balanced Representation was the principle which the Association had always stood for. The European Association has expressed itself in favour of the principle. The Working Committee of the Ceylon Indian Congress has also intimated its adherence to the same ideal. Further, the Ceylon Muslim League, in its last sessions, has supported this demand. It will thus appear that jointly with the other minority communities, the Tamils have again and again declared their faith in this political principle. It is necessary to emphasise this point at this stage in view of the present conference among the State Councillors to arrive at an agreed settlement regarding the future constitution of Ceylon and the distribution of political power.

The Hon. Mr. Mahadeva is reported to have submitted of his own accord and without any mandate from his constituency, an allocation of seats between the various communities which does not embody the principle of Balanced Representation. It would be interesting to recall that after the recent meeting of Tamils at the Zahira College, Mr. Mahadeva wrote to the local Press that "a definite body of enlightened Tamil opinion" was in favour of arriving at a settlement even at the cost of surrendering the principle of Balanced Representation. We are thus called upon to examine the correctness of the Home Minister's statement. The expression of public opinion gives no support whatever to his statement. On the other hand, it has been totally contrary to Mr. Mahadeva's claim; and it is significant that there has been no expression of opinion either enlightened or otherwise, by the Tamil public on any occasion of

in any part of the Island in support of Mr. Mahadeva's statement. I might incidentally mention that there is no unreluctant opinion among the Tamils, as the Tamils as a community are enlightened. Mr. Mahadeva's estimate of Tamils and their opinions and views appears to be at times very defective. Recently he libelled the poor Jaffna farmer without any justification and even you, Sir, with all your patience and goodwill were constrained to admonish him in the course of your editorial of September 21 not to act as chorus to Mr. D. S. Senanayake. Such misrepresentation of public opinion by one who is said to be a representative of the people is to be deplored and I would respectfully submit, should not be persisted in, if the safety of the State is to occupy the first place in our mind.

In view of these repeated expressions of public opinion in favour of the demand for Balanced Representation, and communal nondominance, it is trusted that Mr. Mahadeva will see his way to retrace his steps and subscribe once again unreservedly to the principle of Balanced representation, on which he was elected to the State Council, and keep faith with his electorate and community. Some of us are aware that Mr. Mahadeva is capable of retracing a wrong step and leading the public on the right lines again. Let me refer to an incident of the past. Some years ago when Jaffna got involved in the boycott of the State Council, Mr. Mahadeva was one of the chief participants. Thereafter when he found that it was a false move and that public opinion was against it, he worked hard for lifting the boycott and for Council entry. Some of us still remember with pleasure and gratitude the valuable services rendered by Mr. Mahadeva along with the late Mr. Nevins Selvadurai, Mr. Natesan and Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam and your own good self during the days of the lifting of the boycott and subsequently. The Tamils and the rest of the people in the Island are now concerned with a very much greater crisis than the one that arose out of the boycott of the State Council by the people of Jaffna. The Jaffna boycott pales into insignificance when compared with the present grave situation which faces the whole Island fraught with consequences bound to affect the future safety and happiness of all our peoples permanently.

In view of the strength of public opinion behind the demand for Balanced Representation as evidenced recently at the various meetings of Tamils from all parts of the Island including his own electorate, it is trusted that Mr. Mahadeva will gracefully retrace his previous steps and again work wholeheartedly for the principle to which he originally pledged himself. As a first step, it is trusted that Mr. Mahadeva will withdraw the tentative allocation of seats which he is said to have submitted at the conference of State Councillors. There is an illustrious precedent to enable him to take such a step. The Board of Ministers, including Mr. Mahadeva, has withdrawn the draft submitted by him to the Secretary of State. Likewise Mr. Mahadeva could with-

draw his scheme of allocation of seats suggested by him tentatively in the very nature of circumstances. If he does that, it will not be the first time that Mr. Mahadeva, or for a matter of that, any politician has retraced his steps on finding that he had taken a step contrary to public opinion which an elected representative of the people is expected to voice. It must be strongly urged, assuming but not granting, that even if Mr. Mahadeva had not stood for Balanced Representation at the time of his election, it is his inescapable duty to adhere to it now, in view of the marked deterioration in the political situation during the last ten years and the upward rise of Sinhalese communalism. It is significant to recall here that Mr. Balasingham, the veteran politician of the pre-Donoughmore days who was prepared to give the Sinhalese politicians a trial fifteen years ago and who was leading a retired life has been compelled by the logic of events to come out of his retirement and actively and strongly identify himself with the movement for Balanced Representation. There is also the noteworthy instance of Mr. J. Tyagaraja who, though he once did not believe in the necessity for Balanced Representation, taking into account the prevailing conditions in Ceylon, has subscribed to this principle and fought and won the Municipal bye-election on this issue.

In Mr. Mahadeva's case the fact that he had in the past subscribed to the principle of Balanced Representation and was elected by his constituency on this ticket in 1931 is still more obligatory on his part to support the principle wholeheartedly at this critical juncture and maintain the continuity of service which he has rendered in the days gone by.

Your truly,  
Colombo, S. Sivasubramaniam,  
26.9.44 Proctor S. C.

Internal Purchase Scheme In Jaffna

Sir—Much has been said about the failure of the Internal Purchase scheme in the Jaffna District and the cultivators of Jaffna should be very thankful to you for the able exposition you have made of the causes of same in your editorial of the 21st September on "Jaffna and the Ministry." The failure cannot be attributed entirely to the cultivators but the fault lies in the scheme and the manner it is being carried out.

1. The purchasing value of Rs. 6/- per bushel of paddy is absolutely inadequate when the

cost of production is about Rs. 15/- per bushel and thereby the cultivators are compelled to sell to the Government at a loss of Rs. 9/- on every bushel of paddy.

2. The enforcement of the rule that all those who have over 50 bushels of paddy should sell the balance to the Government is not fair. It is being applied equally on those who cultivate Kalapokam and Sirupokam as well as those who cultivate Kalapokam only in the year. A family consisting of say about 15 members, will have to be satisfied with 50 bushels and this is sufficient for about 2½ months according to the rationing allowed for the owner cultivators and for the rest of the year this family will have to buy rice in the black market at an enhanced rate of 2-30 a measure. Instead of this, one bushel of paddy per head per month except for children under 3 years of age would be a very reasonable concession.

3. The Internal Purchase Scheme was introduced about 3 months after the last harvesting was over in Jaffna. Most of the cultivators who are owners of small extents of paddy fields had consumed the little that they realized and had no paddy to contribute towards the scheme.


As a result of the enforcement of the rates mentioned in paras 1 & 2 the cultivators find their salvation at the hands of the Kirmas Vidans, some of whom are let loose to such an extent that they can do anything they like in this connection. They can underestimate the yield in the paddy fields, even overestimate, they can say there was no yield at all, they can get the levy and exemption, they can issue rice coupons or refuse to those who do not satisfy them. The records of the yields in paddy fields are not sent in time to a responsible Officer but they are with some of the K. V's for a considerable period. The failure of the Scheme is mainly due to the fact that such responsible duties have been entrusted to irresponsible minor employees of the Government. There are people who have got paddy over and above for their consumption and are selling in the black-market at the rate of Rs. 25-30 per bushel of paddy.

The Government Agent's appeal to the cultivators to contribute towards the scheme and thereby help the fellow citizens of the Island will never meet with the deserved success unless the flaws in the scheme are rectified and steps are taken to remedy the evils.  
Machiluv,  
24.9.44 Yours etc.,  
Cultivator.

**DANCE RECITAL**  
BHARATA NATYAM AND ABHINAYAM  
BY  
Mrs. Ranjana Thangarajah  
(a leading exponent of the art which is now at the height of its revival in South India)

At the Town Hall, Jaffna, on Sunday,  
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## Ceylon Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

refuse to become a member of any Committee when requested by the Leader of the House. If the Leader can persuade any member of the opposition to become a member or a Minister of any Committee, he may do so. If the Leader or the Deputy Leader of the Opposition becomes a Minister at the request of the Leader, he shall cease to be a Leader of the Opposition. When the Opposition is united and remains firm, the Leader of the House will not be able to form the full complement of the Committees and he will be forced to persuade the Opposition to accept membership in the committees or to form the remaining Committees themselves and appoint one among the Committee members as a Minister. Immediately after the election of Leaders by the opposition, it has to proceed to the consideration of their attitude towards the Leader of the House and the amount of co-operation they could give him. The Leader of the House who has the confidence of a majority of members who are pledged to help him to form the full complement of the Committees may appoint any member of the Opposition as his deputy. A homogeneous ministry will be out of question in this arrangement if the Minorities stand firm, for the Leader of the House will not be able to form the required number of committees with his supporters only. A wise leader will always be able to recognise this fact and form the Committees in consultation with the Opposition which in Ceylon will be the united Minorities. A deadlock may arise if the Opposition is so stubborn as to refuse to form the remaining Committees and even elect their own Minister. Such a contingency will never rise but can be provided for. There is also the possibility of a number of Committees in proportion to the strength of Opposition being entirely composed of the members of the Opposition; and the ministers of such committees may refuse to give their co-operation to the Leader of the House. The Governor can act as a mediator when such deadlocks rise and make suitable arrangements to take over the functions of such Ministers and Committees if necessary. On a vote of Censure on any Minister, the Council shall dissolve unless the Governor advises the Leader of the House to take over the functions of the Minister or to change the Minister. If a second vote of no confidence is successful even after this rearrangement, the Council shall be dissolved. The Committee System has worked without any deadlock all these years. Collective responsibility of the Board of Ministers will function very satisfactorily with the Committee System of Government and has the advantage of toning down Communalism.

### Royal Commission

Any future constitution for Ceylon should not take away from the people the rights and privileges they are enjoying now. It has to avoid retrogression and provide a balanced Constitution for a full measure of Self Government. That Constitution has to be a natural evolution of the existing Constitution. It has to take into serious consideration the menace of Communalism, and provide not merely checks and safeguards but a constitutional device capable of transforming this part w

## Kalai Vallunar Atharavuchchabai

The inaugural meeting of the conveners, organisers and supporters of the above Sabai was held on Sunday 24-9-44 at the Navalar School, Vannarpannai, with the aim of helping and encouraging exponents of Hindu Art, Culture and Music. A short speech eulogising highly the extraordinary talent of the late V. N. Kamadchy Suntharam of 'Thavil' fame, was delivered by Mr. K. K. Natarajan, Editor, 'Sivathandan'. A resolution that a fund called 'The Kamadchy Memorial Fund' be collected and presented to his wife and children in appreciation of his talent was passed. Office-bearers: President M. R. Karalasingham, Proctor, Vannarpannai; Secretary V. Karthigesu Teacher, Treasurer: S. Manmatharayan landed proprietor. A representative committee was elected to collect the fund. —Con.

## HINDU ENGLISH INSTITUTE, VADDUKODAI

Pursuant to a notice issued by Dr. C. Chelliah and Mr. S. Annamalai, a meeting of leading residents was held in the above school hall at 11 a. m. on 27-9-44 to consider ways and means of raising a fund to complete the school building and to generally reorganise the affairs of the school. Mr. S. Sangarapillai, a nephew of the late Sri-la-Sri Ambalavana Navalar Swamikal, the founder of the school, presided and Mr. S. Annamalai was voted Secretary pro-tem.

The meeting unanimously decided to organise a Building Fund and to deposit all moneys collected in the Jaffna Branch of the Mercantile Bank to the credit of the Fund.

A representative Committee with Mr. S. Sangarapillai as chairman and Mr. S. Annamalai as Secretary and Treasurer was appointed. A sum of Rs. 6500/ was subscribed on the spot by those present at the meeting. —Con.

communalism into a broad Nationalism on the basis "Each for All and All for Each". Such a constitution can be framed. It is clear that we want constitutional experts from outside. The New Commission should not effect a break with the past Constitution. It is conducive to the better assessment of the results of the present Constitution to have at least one member of the Donoughmore Commission in the panel of new Commissioners. He will supply the connecting link between the present Constitution and the future one and will be in a better position to suggest the form the natural evolution of the present one will assume. The Donoughmore Commission is still blamed for the grant of adult suffrage on the ground that no responsible party over demanded it from the Commission. It is necessary for the Commissioners to have a thorough knowledge of the social conditions and psychology of our people to visualise clearly the possible reactions of the people to any reform they suggest. It is best done by incorporating in the Commission at least one Ceylonese. An opportunity to draft our own constitution was given to us. We have lost it. It is a reflection on our political capacity. Boycott of the Commission will prove a colossal blunder.

(Concluded)

## ORDER NISI

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 308

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Chellammah wife of Thambirajah of Varany North Deceased.

Maruthainar Kandiah of Varany north Petitioner.

Vs

- 1 Chelvanayakamma daughter of Velupillai of do
- 2 Veerakathipillai Velupillai of do The 1st and 2nd respondents are minors appearing by their mother and guardian-ad-litem the 3rd respondent
- 3 Katpagam widow of Velupillai
- 4 Rasammah daughter of Ponniah
- 5 Maheswari daughter of Ponniah al' of do
- 6 Valliammai widow of Ponniah of do Respondents

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that the 3rd and 6th respondents be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st and 2nd and 4th and 5th respondents respectively and that letters of administration granted to the petitioner coming on for disposal before H A de Silva Esq District Judge, Jaffna on the 4th day of September 1944 in the presence of Mr C R Tambiah proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner it appearing to court that the 1st and 2nd and 4th and 5th respondents are minors and the 3rd and 6th respondents are the fit and proper persons to be appointed guardians-ad-litem over them and the petitioner as an heir be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, unless the respondents or any others shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 16th day of October 1944 at 10 a. m.

This 18th day of September 1944

Sgd. H. A. de Silva,  
District Judge.

(O 79, 2 & 5)

## ORDER NISI DECLARING WILL PROVED

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

held at Point Pedro  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 253 P T

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Kathirgamar Kacchiath of Puloly South Deceased

Rayappar Ponniah of Puloly South Vs Petitioner

- 1 Vairvipillai Veerapathirapillai of Puloly South
  - 2 wife Etejchumippillai of do
  - 3 Karthiath Kanagasabai of do
  - 4 Pahavathy daughter of Kacchiath of do
  - 5 Annamattu daughter of Kacchiath of do
  - 6 Sivacolunthu daughter of Kacchiath of do
  - 7 Vinasithamby Arumugam of Karanavai North
- The 3rd—6th respondents are minors by their guardian ad litem the 7th respondent

This matter coming on for disposal before N Ponniah Esquire acting additional District Judge on the 25th day of August 1944 in the presence of Mr. K. Vinasithamby Proctor on

## ORDER NISI

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 310

In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnappu Sittanapalam of Chunnakkam Deceased  
Singamaappanar Rajakulasoorier of Chunnakkam Petitioner

Vs

Sinnappu Singamaappanar 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

Sgd. H A de Silva,  
O 77-28 & 2) District Judge.

## 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 Thambirajah 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

Sgd. H. A. de Silva,  
District Judge.

Time extended till

27-10-44,  
O 78, 28 & 2-10-44,

the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner and the affidavit of the attesting notary and the subscribing witness having been read.

It is ordered that the last will and testament of Kathirgamar Kacchiath deceased, the original of which has been produced and is now deposited in this court, be and the same is hereby declared proved and the petitioner abovenamed is the Executor named in the said will and he is hereby declared entitled to have Probate thereof issued to him accordingly unless the respondents abovenamed or any person or persons interested shall on or before the 22nd day of September 1944 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 11th day of August 1944,

Sgd D. Marie Wijayawardena  
Additional District Judge.

The date for showing cause against the above order nisi is extended till the 20th day of October 1944

The 22nd day of September 1944

Sgd D. Marie Wijayawardena  
Additional District Judge

(O. 80, 2 & 5)