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## WORLD EVENTS

### The World Since Munich

#### A RETROSPECT

By I. C.

##### The Fruits of Munich

A new world situation of extreme gravity has arisen as a consequence of the Munich Pact. Fascism now dominates Central Europe and is seeking to follow up the gains of Munich by attempting to destroy Spanish Democracy, French Democracy, and democratic rights in England, and thus shift the balance of power in Europe. The same conditions which within Germany made possible the coming of Hitler in 1933 are in danger of reproducing themselves on a European scale today. The effects of the Munich Capitulation may be summarised as follows. First, a breach has been made in the last outpost of the system of Collective Security by the loss of Czechoslovakia and the destruction of any confidence of the Smaller States in the Western Democracies. Second, Hitler has been strengthened, externally—strategically and economically by the opening of the path of domination in Central and South-Eastern Europe—and, internally by increased prestige, for victories without war. Third, France has been isolated, deprived of her allies and there is an intensification of the internal assault of Reaction. Fourth, Chamberlain has been temporarily strengthened in his internal position in Britain. Fifth, a coalition of reactionary Capitalist Governments has been effected against the democratic Soviet Union.

##### The Robbers from Munich will Clash

Imperialist interests always clash. A temporary period of accommodation is possible between the reactionary forces in each group, but Imperialist Combinations can never, in the very nature of things, be stable. Each Imperialism will seek an unlimited increase of profits and since world markets and fields for economic exploitation are limited, conflict is inevitable.

The question is how long can the robbers from Munich mutually adjust their conflicting interests? In barest outline, the possible points of conflict are indicated below. First, Germany's expansionist policy in the Near East will clash with British investments in Persia and Iraq. One of the major causes of the last robbers' war of 1914 was the attempt by the Kaiser to build the Berlin-Bagdad railway. Second, if Germany persists in demanding the return of her old African colonies, the huge investments of the City of London will be affected. Third, Japanese Imperialism is assuming ugly proportions as far as Britain, France and U.S.A. are concerned. Fourth, in South America Germany is attempting to encroach on territory which Yankee Imperialism considers its own private property. Fifth the deepening crisis in Europe itself may light a spark which may throw the world into another war.

Britain's excessive Re-armament Programme is intended to compel Germany and Japan to attack the Soviet Union and to leave British Possessions severely alone. Will this line succeed?

##### Another Four Power Pact

The reactionary Four Power Combination of Munich is deeply rooted in the development and closer union of ruling elements of finance-capital in Britain, France, Germany and Italy. It has found expression in the European Chemical Alliance or the Four Power Pact of Chemical Armaments Trusts of Britain, France, Germany and Italy, represented by Imperial Chemical Industries, the German Dye Trust or I. G. Farbenindustrie, the Kuhlmann combine in France, and Montecatini in Italy, fighting against the American chemical and arms trusts of Du Pont. The close linking of finance-

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## SOME ASPECTS OF INDUSTRIAL PLANNING IN CEYLON

### Utter Dependence of Country on Foreign Countries

By K. D. Guha, M. SC. (LIVERPOOL), A. M. CH. E.

Technical Adviser on Industries to the Government of Ceylon

PLANNING has become as well known in the economic and industrial activities of the world today as vitamins have been in relation to dietetics during recent years.

The old laissez-faire policy which dominated the economic thought of the last century was seriously challenged by the post-war economic developments which demanded a new readjustment resulting in the supremacy of the new doctrine of "Planned Economy" or "Economic Planning" which has already refashioned the economic structure of many countries and will certainly have a far-reaching and abiding effect on the economic future of the world.

#### Economic Planning

The new doctrine of "Economic Planning" has been in practice in one form or another, with considerable success, in all the progressive countries irrespective of the form of their Government whether Socialist, Fascist, Democratic or Republican. The economic depression of recent years has accelerated the process of its adoption in many countries which are mobilising all their national resources for planned programme of economic production both in the spheres of agriculture and industries. Ceylon can no longer afford to drift without a plan for her agriculture and industrial production when the depression has already revealed the economic unsoundness of Ceylon as a purely agricultural country with a haphazard and opportunist system of cultivation and it is very significant indeed that the Government is now considering a planned action for the economic regeneration and public works of the Island for which a loan of Rs. 100 million has been secured.

#### Utter Dependence

A survey of the Ceylon Customs Returns reveals an utter

dependence of Ceylon on other countries for the primary necessities of life and suggests a very comprehensive programme of industrial production comprising large varieties of manufacture. But as a preliminary to the attempt to formulate such a plan for the industrial development of Ceylon it appears to be necessary to consider the following facts with a view to determining the extent to which she possesses the essentials for transforming herself from a purely agricultural to a moderately industrial state:

(1) Status of her industrial life, the factors retarding or promoting it in the past;

(2) Resources of the country, both material and human;

(3) Economic, social and political organisations through which the contemplated development would have to take place.

#### Hardly any Industrial Life

Re (1). The industrial life of Ceylon, in the modern sense of the term, has hardly yet reached the stage of infancy after the gradual collapse of her indigenous system of cottage industries which catered for the needs of her people in the past. The highly lucrative investment in the primary products like tea, rubber, coconut, plumbago, etc. attracted all the capital in the past retarding the growth of manufacturing industries which came in the wake of the Industrial Revolution of the West, and was fast replacing the old technique of industrial production all over the world. The old balance in the economic production of Ceylon in the sphere of agriculture and industries was soon lost and from economic self-sufficiency she became purely an agricultural country. Even in agriculture, she was selective and is perhaps the only agricultural country which imports more than half of her staple food from outside.

#### Necessity for Geological Survey

Re (2). No thorough scientific investigation has been made

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## "LAWYERS NOT STORERS OF STOLEN WEALTH"

SENIOR ADVOCATE ON CRIME IN JAFFNA

### ROBBED THALI IN POKKET OF DEFENCE COUNSEL

"LAWYERS are not storers of wealth stolen by robbers but are helpers in the administration of justice", declared Mr. S. D. Tampoe, Advocate, Jaffna, who related at a largely attended anti-crime meeting held on Saturday at the Hindu School, Anaricottai, the story of how a lawyer, while defending a man charged with robbery of a "thali", had the stolen article in his pocket.

Mr. R. B. Naish, Government Agent presided.

As the Agent of the Government for the Northern Province, said Mr. Naish, it was a matter of great concern to him that there was so much crime in Jaffna. He said that the people in Jaffna were themselves to blame for the present wave of crime. A people reaped what they sowed.

Continuing, Mr. Naish referred to the resolution passed at the conference of social workers held recently that the Police officers should be transferred once in three years. If people did not give bribes, there would be no Police to receive them. A people got the Police, they deserved.

Mr. Naish said in conclusion, that mere enthusiasm over volunteer patrol parties would not do. The tone of public opinion was low. It was the duty of everyone to help in raising the tone of public opinion.

### Why they Commit Crime

The Rev. S. K. Bunker, Principal, Jaffna College, said that people did not commit crime because they were utterly bad or were driven by others to do so, but because they did not mind doing anything in order to get what they desired.

The speaker stressed the need for co-ordinating religion and education, and aiming at the creation of right desires in men, women and children.

### Criminal Lawyer's Experience

Mr. S. D. Tampoe, Advocate speaking next, said that as a criminal lawyer for the past 40 years he knew by his contact with criminals and breathing in their atmosphere that it was things like jealousy and revenge that led to crime.

The speaker referred to a lawyer who defended a man accused of the robbery of a "thali" with the "thali" in the lawyer's pocket. Such persons, he said, deserved to be kicked out of the legal profession. (Applause). "Lawyers" concluded Mr. Tampoe "are not storers of wealth stolen by robbers but are helpers in the administration of justice." (Continued applause).

Rev. James S. Mather, Messrs. T. N. Subbiah and M. R. M. Jebaratnam also addressed the meeting.

## Need for More Modern Dairy Farms

### Dairy Expert on Ceylon's Opportunities

"I THINK there should be more modern dairy farms in Ceylon, especially at greater heights where the conditions are of the best, I have had the opportunity of seeing your cows and I must admit that though they are small in build they are cleaner than some of the milch cows at Home," said Mr. D. King, of the firm of Geo. W. King, London who supervised the construction of the King's model dairy at Windsor Castle. He was in Ceylon studying the conditions for making cleaner milk and the possibilities of modern dairy farming.

"One great advantage in this country," he observed "is the absence of tuberculosis among your cattle a disease which at Home we have to battle against. Surely, with such a definite advantage you should be able to always be supplied with the best milk."

"Milk, as you know, is the finest food, it is possible to get. It supplies everything for the human body. Every country in the world is cleaning up its milk supply and Ceylon should fall into line. The supply should be standardised and controlled by Government."

"I noticed that like some other countries Ceylon has its milk bars. These should be supervised by continuous inspection for if your supply of milk is clean and well bottled it is bound to keep longer without any risk."

Mr. King referring to the King's model dairy, said that it supplied milk and butter both for Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. There were nearly 100 cows in the dairy which was the most up-to-date. One interesting feature about it was its water supply.

Each cow had a separate enamel bowl for drinking embedded in the stall and the water was only able to gush in when the animal put its nose into the bowl. This action pressed a circular plate push which forced the flow of water.

Their Majesties displayed considerable interest in the dairy and paid several visits during its construction.

### New Registrar-General

Mr. C. E. de Pinto, has been appointed Registrar-General, in addition to his duties as Director of the Government Tourist and Publicity Bureau, with effect from Feb. 15th, consequent on the retirement of Mr. E. R. de Silva.

Mr. J. N. Arumugam will be attached to the Department of the Registrar of Motor Cars from February 1st, and be Registrar of Motor Cars and Commissioner of Motor Transport from February 19th.

Mr. P. J. Hudson will be Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara, from February 1st.

## SOME ASPECTS OF INDUSTRIAL PLANNING IN CEYLON

(Continued from page 1)

regarding the material resources of the Island, either existing or prospective. The necessity for a comprehensive Geological Survey and a systematic examination of available raw materials is very keenly felt in any attempt at a satisfactory assessment of the resources of the country.

The modern industrial state has been erected on a foundation of coal and iron primarily, with a secondary support of other raw materials and resources. But the apparent fragmentary occurrence of iron ore and the complete absence of coal preclude Ceylon from ever becoming a major industrial country like England, Germany, America or Japan but the suitable deposits of limestone, clay, sand, kaolin, quartz, feldspar, salts, plumbago, etc. on the one hand and the abundant supply of coconut, a number of essential oils, coconut and palmyrah toddy, rubber and a variety of potential resources like sugar-cane, cotton, different kinds of fruits, timber, fish, hides and skins, etc. on the other, indicate the possibility of such industries as cement, glass, porcelain, crucible, pencils, alkalis, soap, colic, vinegar, arrack, rubber, sugar, textiles, canning, safety matches, paper, carpentry, fish products, leather, &c. and call for extensive research and organisation for their development.

Among the industries mentioned above safety matches, soap, arrack, vinegar, textiles and carpentry are in existence in the Island in varying degrees of development but there is enough room for their improvement and expansion, especially the textile and the soap industries.

### Match Industry

The Safety Matches Industry has made remarkable progress during the last five years and a saturation point was soon reached by the products of eight factories which have sprung up one after another in quick succession. The Cut-throat Competition between these factories very adversely affected the quality of the products and the "Big Capital" operating in the industry threatened to wipe out smaller ones. A quota system has been subsequently devised to meet the situation. Such internal legislation along with a protective Tariff policy will doubtless play an important part in directing the industrial activities along healthy lines.

In addition to the potential resources of the country already mentioned, the numerous waterfalls in Ceylon hold out great promise to remove the handicaps due to the absence of coal which has so far militated against the industrial development of the Island by

supplying cheap power to the industries from the proposed Hydro-Electric Scheme. The supply of cheap power is the key to the industrial success and the future of the industrial development of Ceylon is inseparably bound up with the success of the Hydro-Electric Scheme which I hope will be an accomplished fact before long.

### No Industrial Tradition

As regards the human resources, the inhabitants of Ceylon unfortunately have hardly any industrial tradition which is one of the most essential factors in the industrial development of any country. The total population of Ceylon is about 5,617,000 of which about 85 per cent are agriculturists who live in villages. Partly due to the climatic conditions and lack of habit and partly due to temperamental reasons the indigenous labourer in Ceylon is not reputed to be very hardworking, but he is intelligent and inherently artistic in nature and I believe his potentialities could be released through adequate training. Sinhalese girls employed in the local safety match, cigarette and tile factories, etc., have proved to be very efficient and I have reasons to be hopeful about the future of their brothers and husbands also.

Re (3). Although the average standard of living in Ceylon is perhaps a little higher than that of many other countries in the East, the available indigenous capital for investment is rather unsatisfactory, chiefly because of the lack of business enterprise and hoarding tendency among the people. The social system is patriarchal and the pronounced love of home of the Sinhalese is perhaps responsible to a great extent for the lack of interest on their part to work in regimentation in the tea and rubber estates. The factor is very important and should be taken into account in deciding the nature of the industrial organisation of the country. The temperament of the people is apparently suited to the requirement of cottage and small-scale industries which do not imply any ruthless regimentation and separation from home.

Personally I believe in decentralising industrial operations as far as possible. The human element in industry hardly receives the respect and consideration it deserves in a big mass-production organisation which invariably tends to reduce the worker into a cog in the machine. The social and cultural loss to the individual is often appalling. There are industries, however, which are incapable of decentralisation for economic and practical reasons and adequate provision should be enforced by law for the general well-being of the workers employed in such establishments.

The political organisation of the country appears to be favourable for the successful operation of an industrial plan which will involve a sufficient tariff protection to the industries concerned at the initial stages of the organisation. (Modern Review)

(To be Continued.)

# THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

## 3-Committee or Cabinet

### WHY THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM FAILED

By R. C. Proctor

THE Committee system has to all intents and purposes failed. The blame must be laid at the door of the leaders of the majority community. The purpose for the inauguration of the system had been ignored and it was impressed to serve selfish ends. The Chairmen of the Committees arrogated to themselves the title of "Ministers" and Board of "Ministers" aped the British Cabinet. The Committee system thus receiving a perverted twist became ineffective.

To the Tamils, the Committee system was not a new institution. It was the keystone in their structure of government in the medieval times. According to epigraphical evidence the supervisory and coordinating duties were vested in a Super-Committee constituted of men of proved merit and ripe experience who had served in the other Committees before.

The Secretaries of the Donoughmore Constitution might have developed to a Committee of that kind, but the Committees had taken up a hostile attitude, dubbed them "policemen" and even resented their presence. There was distrust and suspicion. Co-operation was not efficient because there was no harmony. So the Committee System had failed.

#### The Danger

The Governor proposes to substitute in its place the Cabinet System of Government. Would it stand on the props designed by the Donoughmore Commissioners for the Committee System? That is the question. On the present level of education and economic condition of the masses, the adult suffrage should be a veritable danger. The Ministers to be recruited through this avenue are not likely to rise to height of responsibilities which Cabinet System should place on them. H. E. seems to realise the danger and suggests the appointment of an inner Cabinet with Governor as head and two paid officials. The Cabinet shall not introduce any measure of legal or financial implication without first obtaining the consent of the appropriate members of the inner Cabinet. Any measure introduced by the Cabinet and passed by the Council shall be subject to the veto of the Governor or the Secretary of State as before. On any measure so vetoed, the Council shall not pass a vote of censure. H. E.'s proposals make provision for change of Ministers without the need for dissolving the Council. The 60% of the revenue which is now absorbed by the Public Services should be in the entire control of the Governor and his advisers. In return for the vote of salaries and allowances to the Public Services, the State Council would receive the privilege of tender-

ing "advice" to the Governor "through the Finance Minister" regarding salaries, cadre &c. The residue of State business, H. E. would place on the shoulders of the Cabinet and whatever it may be, the Cabinet should bear "complete responsibility".

#### Will They be Corrected?

H. E.'s shrewd observations on the failings of the majority of the Ceylon people, the correctness of which will not be disputed, prompt one to ask whether the failings will be corrected or perpetuated through the proposed Constitution. "If employment under Government provides a social catchet which approaches almost to that of a ruling caste", how much more alluring should appointments of Cabinet Minister be! On the conditions of the proposed reform, would not a Cabinet Minister see his chance of making himself a life member of the institution by behaviour acceptable to the Governor and his Advisers? His pay and allowances would be big enough to afford him the means to corrupt his constituency. The rate of pay and allowances being left open, it will be within the power of the Cabinet to vote dividends into their pockets and of those of the members of the State Council as often as appreciation of their services is expressed by the Governor and his advisers. There is also the possibility of further increase of taxation to meet increased expenditure on salaries to the Public Services which would not stand by as if unconcerned, when Ministers and Members have their salaries increased.

#### Mentality of the Majority

The "myraids of petition" referred to by H. E. throw light on the mentality of the majority people who are king-makers under the Donoughmore Constitution. There is no leadership. People do not trust their representatives in Council; if they do, there will be little need to seek redress through petitions to the Governor or his representatives in the Public Services. Unless there is present a sense of wrong, no person would invest money in getting a petition drawn up, which must be by an accredited petition drawer and in the English language, and spend labour and time in presenting it. A sense of responsibility on the part of members to their constituencies would come provided the voters are educated in their rights. But the time is not yet. In the meanwhile an independent body like the proposed Public Service Commission may be deputed to enquire into petitions and order redress. Moral turpitude on the part of people in responsible positions must be made to receive instant lawful reprisal and correction.

#### Three Lines of Defence

H. E.'s position in the proposed reform would be entrenched with

## AGA KHAN MEETS GANDHIJI

### Discussion on Minority Problem

BARDOLI, Jan. 15.

H. H. the Aga Khan had a conversation with Mahatma Gandhi when only Sardar Vallabhai Patel was present. The meeting lasted till 12-46 p.m.

The leaders of the African deputation, Mr. Tyab Ali and Mr. Hussein Nassar Shareef, were led into the conference room at 11-45 a.m. Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad joined the conference at 12 noon, and Mr. Mahadev Desai, Gandhi's Secretary, and Seth Jammal Bajaj arrived at 12-30 p.m.

It is understood that His Highness and Gandhiji had a discussion on the minority problem and communal unity and that later, African problems were discussed.

The Aga Khan left for Surat at 3 o'clock by special train where he performed the opening ceremony of the newly-built Jamatkhana building. On his return journey to Bombay, he was given an address by the Musalmans of Daman. His Highness also paid a visit to the Palghad Jamatkhana.

### Magistrate Resumes Duties

Mr. E. V. R. Samarawickrema, the Jaffna Magistrate who was away on leave for the last two months, resumed duties on Monday relieving Mr. Julius F. Philips, Advocate.

three lines of defence. First, the powers of the Secretary of State will be maintained as they were in the Crown Colony system. Second, the Cabinet of Ministers will obey his behests and the third, the State Council, which must inevitably tend to grow like the "darbars" of Chief Headmen which the late Sir Henry McCallum used to hold.

His Excellency Sir Andrew Caldecott, who is a Tamil scholar and friend of Eastern people may be trusted to wield the powers which will devolve on him under the proposed scheme acceptably to the inhabitants of this poor Island. And the Empire may trust him to do his best to maintain the cohesion of the Empire units and bind Ceylon in loyalty to the Empire ideal.

#### A Possibility

But history has a knack of repeating itself. The Secretary of State (Mr Macdonald) has seen signs of disintegration of the Empire, and even in his time, the Empire units, he said, might go asunder. Should we not take a warning from his speech and do all we can within our humble means to prevent or thwart such a contingency.

Have not satraps sent to rule outlying provinces in former days in the name of the Home government set up independent governments defying the authority of the Imperial government?

There is a possibility—a large possibility of course—an ambitious young governor seizing independent power under the proposed constitution. A sychophant aristocracy (the Cabinet) a subservient Council with support of the law could easily set up the governor to be King of Ceylon on the proposed constitution.

## MINISTERS AND REFORMS

### LEADER TO MOVE AMENDMENTS

### CABINET PROCEDURE UNDEMOCRATIC

Colombo, Jan. 17.

THE Governor's reforms proposals were before the Board of Ministers today. It was agreed that the Leader of the House should on behalf of the Ministers move certain amendments when the Legal Secretary introduces the main reforms motion in the State Council next month.

The Ministers are in favour of a separate Law portfolio, and they do not see eye to eye with the Governor on the necessity for the Legal Secretary to continue as a Legal Adviser to the Governor. They are inclined to favour the view said to be held by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that such an appointment is "unnecessary and superfluous".

They are not opposed to the retention of the Financial Secretary as Financial Adviser, but they think that such an officer should advise both the Governor and the Cabinet and should definitely be under the control of the Minister of Finance.

With regard to the Public Services Commission, they take up the position that it should continue its present functions, but be constituted as an unofficial body.

The Governor's recommendation is that the present composition should be retained with the addition of not more than three unofficials nominated by the Governor for a period of three years with extensions at his discretion.

In his despatch to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Andrew Caldecott emphasized that he had not entertained any of the various suggestions for the curtailment of the Governor's powers.

In paragraph 4 of his despatch of November 25th, 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.

#### Ministers' View

The Ministers are not greatly opposed to the retention of these powers but they take up a firm stand that the Governor's powers should be those of a constitutional ruler.

Another amendment will concern the method of selecting the Cabinet.

The Minister would like the Chief Minister summoned by the Governor to have a greater voice in the selection of his colleagues on the Cabinet.

They contend that the procedure recommended by the Governor would savour entirely of a Cabinet nominated by the Governor and demand a more democratic method of selecting the Cabinet whereby they would all stand or fall together.

These are the lines on which an amendment was agreed upon today. (Times.)



## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1939

### CEYLON COPRA FOR INDIA

THE STEADY INCREASE IN the export of Ceylon copra to India in recent years has given rise to a vehement agitation in India for the imposition of a specific protective tariff on the imports from Ceylon in place of the existing ad valorem duty. At the All-Kerala Coconut Growers' Conference which met on January 5, MR. YAKUB HASAN, the Minister of Public Works, Madras, ascribed the sad plight of the Kerala coconut growers to the lumping of the Indian market by Ceylon copra. A strongly worded resolution was unanimously carried which demanded the imposition of a specific duty of Rs. 100 per ton in place of the present ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. Against the weight of evidence the resolution states that "the phenomenal fall in the price of coconuts and coconut products which is ruinous to the coconut people of India is due to the organised and cut-throat competition from foreign countries, especially from Ceylon". The fall in prices is due to world causes, the failure of the European market owing to the competition of other and cheaper kinds of oils, and not, as is represented by Indian agitators, to competition from Ceylon. It is entirely beside the truth to speak of an organised effort by the coconut planters of Ceylon to dump the Indian market or of the existence of any cut-throat competition. If there is anything that the coconut industry in Ceylon lacks, it is organisation. The export of Ceylon copra is due to the initiative of Indian exporters who have availed themselves of the ever-growing demand of the Indian mills for the Ceylon product. In the absence of any deliberate undercutting of prices by the Ceylon exporters it is idle to speak of any dumping. What the Coconut Growers' Conference characterises as organised effort and cut-throat competition, is nothing but the natural working of the law of supply and demand. The coconut produced in India cannot supply all the needs of the Indian industry. Ceylon has stepped in and is supplying the demand at prices that obtain in the world market. By no stretch of logic can such a state of affairs be called dumping.

The imposition of a prohibitive tariff by the Government of India may mean better price

for the Indian product. But it might also lead to a good deal of profiteering by middlemen and the exploitation of the Indian public and industry ostensibly in the interests of the producers. If the Indian mills and the textile industry prefer Ceylon copra, it is because of its superior quality. The Government of India has all along resisted the many appeals of the Indian coconut growers for the imposition of a protective tariff. The Travancore Coconut Growers' Association, the Houses of Legislature in Travancore and the Cochin Legislative Council submitted a memorial to the Viceroy praying for a specific duty of Rs. 100 per ton on imported copra. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was not prepared to go so far but recommended an import duty of Rs. 70 per ton. Even then the Indian Government not merely turned down the request but went to the extent of reducing the tariff value of copra from Rs. 10 per cwt to Rs. 5 which represents a reduction of the tariff by Rs. 12 per ton. In taking this action the Government must have been influenced by the consideration that the tariff imposed must bear an equitable relation to the fall in market price. The Congress unfairly lays the blame for the alleged dumping on our Board of Ministers and the mill-owners of Bombay. The representatives of the Madras Presidency in the Central Legislature are going to be instructed by the Congress to bring pressure upon the Central Government to afford some effective protection to the local coconut growers, and even the representatives of the milling and textile industries of Bombay and Ahmedabad are to be influenced to support the demand. If the agitation succeeds, it will spell disaster to the coconut industry in Ceylon, for India is our best customer in this respect. The Board of Ministers and the public must stir up betimes and avert such a situation by making suitable representations in time.

### Ceylon Delegates to Indian Industrial Conference

Mr. G. C. S. Corea, the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, Mrs. Corea, and Mr. J. C. W. Rock, Director of Commerce and Industries, left for Bombay in the Chitral yesterday to attend the All-India Industrial Conference.

### The Postmaster-General

Mr. J. R. Walters, the Postmaster-General, is expected to return to the Island, after his holiday, next Monday.

### Letter Dropped by Guards

Production in Ilavalai Murder Case

### A. S. P. on Tampering With Witnesses

Jaffna, Wednesday.

The inquiry resumed today at the Mallakam Court in the Elavalai triple murder case, in which Karaly Muttiab, Chelliah and Antonipillai stand indicted.

Mr. Subramaniam of Tellipalai, retired interpreter from Mauritius, cross-examined by Counsel for defence said that the deceased Sinnathamby was a stingy man who hardly helped his relatives. He could not say that because of this, his relatives thought of taking away his wealth. Witness had on many occasions been of assistance to the deceased during his illness. He had also advised the deceased, in vain, to deposit his money in some bank.

Velaithar Nannithamby when cross-examined said that he cultivated a garden opposite the deceased's house. He knew well the wife of the 1st accused. She lived in the lane, quarter mile from the deceased's house. Her name was Cecilia. He had seen her coming to the deceased's on many occasions. She married about three years ago.

After cross-examination of Dr. Francis Gunaratne, Elur Rajaratnam, teacher, in his evidence stated that he identified the body of deceased Sinnathamby. He had the mats and some clothes in the house buried. He gave the dresses to the dhoby, who informed him that one of the clothes having no dhoby mark and which had blood stains

### No Good Feelings

Mr. A. Ponnambalam, Notary Public and brother-in-law of the deceased Sinnathamby, in the course of his evidence said that he knew the deceased had cash about Rs. 10,000 in the house. The deceased looked upon his relatives with suspicion and there was therefore no good feelings between them. The witness had executed many mortgage deeds for the moneys lent by deceased and the fees for them were paid by the mortgagors. But the deceased paid him the fees only when transfer deeds were executed. Jaffnese in general had their cash with them. Witness also had cash which he had invested in mortgage. The deceased kept as his mistress a Kovia woman whose son was Kandiah the deceased. It was when deceased Sinnathamby took the Kovia mistress that his wife committed suicide by drowning in a well.

Abraham Augustin, a barber, who hires out cycles was next examined.

B. A. Luis Singho, a goldsmith of Oldstore Road, giving evidence said that Cecilia wife of the 1st accused gave him 4 sovereigns to make a necklace for her. Before the necklace was delivered to her Inspector Attygalle examined the witness who showed him the necklace. Cecilia's father-in-law

### FIENDISH CRUELTY!

GIRL'S ARMS CUT AND SEVERED

CYCLE-REPAIRER ALLEGED TO BE VILLAIN

A THIRTEEN-year-old girl of Sandilipay was brought to the Jaffna Civil Hospital yesterday, in a very pathetic condition, with one forearm missing and the other severed.

This outrage, it is stated, was committed on her by a village rowdy who got disappointed in his overtures to her.

It is stated that the unfortunate girl Nageswari, the daughter of the late Mr. Ponniah, Building overseer, Singapore, was living with her brother at Sandilipay. She is a student at the Convent and had come to Sandilipay for the holidays. One Ponnudurai, a cycle repairer who runs a boutique near the house, has been making unsuccessful overtures to the girl. Mr. Sanmuganathan, the brother of the girl, it seems, was away yesterday to arrange a marriage for his sister. Availing himself of the brother's absence, the boutique-keeper is said to have entered the house and taken vengeance on the girl by cutting both her arms and severing them with a koduva knife. The assailant is said to have escaped with one of the severed hands, leaving the girl and the other severed forearm behind.

Returning home, the brother found his sister in a pathetic condition and removed her to hospital where she is now in a critical condition.

The assailant is absconding and the police are making inquiries.

Karaly later came and removed the necklace paying Rs 18 his wages. Cross-examined witness stated that he used to enter his transactions in a book.

Jovan Nadchedram under cross-examination denied having made statements attributed to him.

### Intimidating Witnesses

Mr. Krishnaratna, A. S. P. pointed out to the court that witnesses were being tampered with. He had information that even in the Court itself they were being intimidated. A letter written in Tamil, with that object in view, had come into his hands which he produced in Court. It was stated that the letter was written by the 1st accused.

### A Letter

Mr. K. Ethirayagam, Proctor giving evidence said on the 11th instant at 8 a.m. he was proceeding in heavy rain to the Court from the Mallakam junction. The 1st accused escorted by two Jail guards went past him. After they had gone past him, a 16-year old boy brought a folded piece of paper saying that it was dropped by the Jail-guards. Saying that he would hand over that to the

(Continued on page 5)

# "OPEN DOOR AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY" IN CHINA

## British and American Notes to Japan

### RESUMPTION OF JAPANESE MILITARY OPERATIONS

Tokyo, Tuesnay.

THE Japanese reply to the British and American Notes on the "open door" policy in China will be made shortly, according to well-informed circles.

It is pointed out here that the Notes suggest a revision or modification of the "open door and equal opportunity" principles through consultation with the interested Powers.

Although Japan considers that such a method is not likely to be successful, she is prepared, according to authoritative circles, by virtue of her traditional friendship both with Britain and the United States, to enter into such negotiations under certain conditions.

Eight months of inactivity on the Yellow River front, 300 miles north of Hankow, ended today with the resumption of Japanese military operations. Artillery and aircraft shelled Tungkwan, a large town, still in Chinese hands, on the south-western section of the Lunghai railway. The Japanese claim that the power station was put out of action and that sections of the Lunghai railway, east of Tungkwan, were destroyed.

The Manchukuo Government has formally announced that it has decided to join the Anti-Comintern Pact, according to a Sinkiang telegram.

### HOME SAFES ARRIVE

#### Free Distribution to Savings Bank Depositors

One thousand "Home Safes" ordered by the Ceylon Savings Bank have arrived. These miniature safes, each measuring 6½ inches by 4 inches, and made of steel, were ordered out by the Savings Bank authorities for the purpose of encouraging thrift among depositors, in a small way.

They will be distributed free to those depositors who ask for them at the Savings Bank counters.

The slots in these "safes" have been so constructed that it is possible to put coins into them, but they cannot be taken out by the depositor. All the "safes" are locked before they are given out, and they can only be opened by the bank Shroff who keeps the keys.

### BURNT WHILE MEDITATING

#### Stoical Asceticism of Three Jains

Patna, Jan. 14.

A fire slowly spreading across the bed of straw on which six Jain ascetics were seated in meditation, was watched by them, none moving or raising any alarm, though the fire burnt three of them to death and severely scorched the other three, according to an Arrah report.

Six Jain ascetics sat in meditation in a temple in a village in Shahabad, all as quiet as statues, in a room dimly lit by a hanging lantern. The lantern fell down and a small tongue of flame lit up a corner of the straw bed on which the ascetics sat at the place.

The fire crept up the straw bed, but the ascetics did not move. The crackling of the straw burning was the only sound heard. It spread and came closer to them and burnt them. The ascetics, forbidden to move or talk during meditation by their religion, sat there whilst the flames shot all round. Three died of burns. The other three are at present in a precarious condition in the Arrah hospital.

### NEXT INDIAN CONGRESS PRESIDENT

#### Three Names Proposed

Wardhaganj, Jan. 16.

Mr. J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-Indian Congress Committee, announces that the names of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya have been duly proposed for the Presidentship of the Fifty-second Session of the Indian National Congress at Tripuri.

The Congress constitution provides that any person whose name is proposed for Presidentship can withdraw from the contest within ten days of the last date fixed for receiving the proposals. The last date this year for proposals was January 15. If no withdrawals are received by January 25 in the All-India Congress Committee's Allahabad office, the delegates will proceed with the voting, which is fixed on January 29 in all the Provinces.

### Second Reading of Privileges Bill

#### Heavy Agenda for Council Next Week

The Privileges Bill is on the agenda of the next meeting of the State Council for its second reading.

It seeks to define certain powers, privileges and immunities of the State Council and of its members; to secure freedom of speech in Council; to regulate admittance to the Council Chamber.

Government business occupies 20 pages of the agenda and private members' motions 158 pages, of which 140 contain motions on which reports have been furnished. Motions which have yet to be moved number 198. This is by no means the complete volume as will be presented on Tuesday. Additions will be made in the meantime.

#### State Lottery

Mr. R. C. Kannangara's motion to inaugurate a State lottery to expedite rural reconstruction work has not met with the approval of the Home Affairs Committee.

#### Reforms Debate on Feb. 9th?

The Board of Ministers held a further session today.

It is their view that the debate on the reforms motion to be introduced by the Legal Secretary, embodying the Governor's proposals, should be taken up on February 9th.

### The Jaffna Hindu College

The Jaffna Hindu College reopened today after the Pongal holidays.

### LETTER DROPPED BY GUARDS

(Continued from page 4)

guards, the witness got it from the boy. Witness thought it to be a railway warrant. He handed it to P. C. 288 Senaratna. A little while after Inspector Attygalle showed the letter and got a statement from him. Witness did not read the letter.

Inspector John Attygalle next giving evidence said as the letter mentioned above was connected with this case, he made inquiries about it. The letter was written on Government paper. It must have been written by the 1st accused. Witness produced a letter written by the accused on December 14 to Mr. Storer, Proctor.

After recording the evidence of P. C. 288, Mr. S. F. X. Annasamy Pillai, Udayar and some other witnesses, further inquiry was fixed for the 28th instant.

### GERMAN AIR POWER SUPREME

#### COLONEL LINDBERG'S REPORT

#### APPEAL TO UNITED STATES

New York.

SENSATIONAL statements about Germany's air strength have been made in a secret report to the United States Government by Colonel Charles Lindbergh.

Colonel Lindbergh, whom Herr Hitler decorated with the Service Cross of the Order of the German Eagle, and who is a close friend of Field-Marshal Goering, appears to have abandoned his former desire for a private life.

He is said here to have announced at a party in London after he had returned from an air tour in Europe, that the Nazi air fleet was powerful enough to defeat the air strength of Britain, France, the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia combined.

Colonel Lindbergh's latest report on Germany was written by hand and sent, unsolicited, to a high Government agency. It was mailed from the island of Illiec, off the coast of France, where he lives.

The report gave superlative praise to the war machine Germany is building in her factories, and contained urgent appeals to U. S. A. to meet this threat.

Colonel Lindbergh stressed, according to the reports from Washington;

That Germany's airplane production and research facilities far surpass those of any other nation in the world;

That her air power makes her "as supreme in the skies as Great Britain is on the seas";

That Nazi research along certain lines is "so new that its full value cannot be known for years;"

That Germany's production of military aircraft is on an "unprecedented and almost unbelievable scale."

He appealed to the U. S. A. to expand her research laboratories and technical facilities to meet Germany's challenge for supremacy in the air.

He recommended that the U. S. A. Government should concentrate on the quality of aircraft design rather than on the quantity of production and expand production facilities so that powerful aircraft could be turned out rapidly when necessary.

The trend in Europe, he said, was toward terrific high speed at the sacrifice of load and safety.

"The crowded nations of Europe are arming for quick-out aerial thrusts," he said.

## SUCCESSFUL YEAR OF TOBACCO SOCIETY

OVER A MILLION  
TURN-OVER

SUCCESS A GOOD  
ADVERTISEMENT

THE fifth annual general meeting of the Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sales Society Ltd. was held last week at the Regal Theatre Hall.

Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam, the President of the Society, presided and Mr. C. Ragunathan, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Northern Division, was present.

More than 900 members attended the meeting.

After reviewing the situation, the President submitted the report of the Board of Directors, which showed a turn-over of Rs. 1,235,751.88 as compared with Rs. 397,789 in the previous year.

Mr. Rajaratnam said that the competition by traders both in Jaffna and in Quilon, appeared to be raising its head again. He warned the members that if that Society was to be of ultimate benefit to the members, they should continue to be loyal to their institution.

The speaker announced amidst applause that there was a surplus of Rs. 28,737 available to be dealt with by that meeting in accordance with the by-laws of the Society.

The meeting also resolved to request Government (1) to complete the go-down; (2) that every member should endeavour to persuade his brother-cultivators to sell their tobacco crop through that Society.

The meeting also resolved to thank the Minister for Agriculture and the Government for having agreed to reduce the interest on loans granted to that Society by 1 per cent.

### A SUCCESSFUL VENTURE

The *Ceylon Daily News* makes the following editorial comment under the caption "A successful Venture":—

The success of the Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sales Society was more than amply demonstrated at its annual meeting when the directors pointed out in their report that the Society had a turnover of twelve lakhs of rupees last year as compared with four lakhs only in the previous year. This Society was in difficulties not so long ago on account of the fierce competition which existed between the Society and its competitors in Travancore but as a result of a sensible price agreement arrived at by negotiation, it was able greatly to increase its activities last year. In large measure, perhaps, this very marked progress was due to this agreement, which was advantageous to both groups of competitors. The successful record of the Society reflects very creditably not only on those responsible for the organisation of it but also on its members who have evinced the keenest interest in its activities and welfare. This Society is one of those which justifies the comment made by the Acting Registrar of Co-operative Societies in his annual report last year that the Jaffna Peninsula is the

## CONGRESSMEN SWEEP CITY LANES

Clean-up Campaign  
at Lahore

Lahore, Jan. 16

Lahore saw a dramatic clean-up campaign yesterday, when a large number of Congressmen and others, equipped with brooms, buckets and scrappers, swept and cleaned the gullies and drains of a portion of the City area.

The campaign was organised by Pundit Hardutta Shar, a honorary General Secretary of the Lahore Central Rate-payers' Association, among those who participated in it were Lala Duni-chand, and Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava, Leader of the Opposition in the Punjab Assembly.

After marching through the City in procession, they divided themselves into groups and cleaned the lanes and drains with their own hands, to the accompaniment of cheering by residents of the locality.

The campaign is to be continued and a Muslim locality will be chosen next.

## KALUTARA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Thanks Editor "U.D.C  
Gazette"

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Kalutara Urban District Council:

"In view of the signal service rendered to the cause of Local Government in Ceylon by the publication of "The Urban District Council Gazette" this Council records a vote of appreciation to the Editor, Mr. S. Fatanjali, the Hony. Secretary and Treasurer of the Association of the Urban District Councils of Ceylon, for bringing out the first issue thereof in such excellent form."

most co-operatively developed area in the Island and that co-operation has become a genuine conviction among its inhabitants. This Society is managed and controlled almost entirely by cultivators and has experienced more than its fair share of difficulties but its present position is evidence that it has survived them all. It would, no doubt, have been crippled without support from the Local Loans and Development Fund but the amount lent is well covered by the stocks and other assets of the Society. The Society does not act as purchaser of the tobacco of its members but only as the agent, the members receiving substantial advances for the tobacco supplied by them to the Society. The achievements of this Society have a two-fold value, for apart from being a serious and profitable endeavour to organise on satisfactory lines one of the most important industries of the Northern Province, it is also a good advertisement to Co-operative Movement itself, which achieves more by the success of these societies than in any other way. The success of this Society and the popularity of the movement in the North should prove an encouragement to those who have remained outside the movement to join it for their own advantage.

## LETTER

### Manipay-Navaly Social Service League

Sir,—Mr. C. Thiagarajah, the organiser and Mohandiram S. K. Swaminathan, the president are to be highly commended by all who have the welfare of these villages for the great interest they have taken to form the above league. These gentlemen, it is hoped, will make every endeavour to see that it is made a permanent association, and to continue its activities for the general advancement of these villages.

A resolution was passed to the effect that the public should submit the names of strongly suspected criminals in the area to the Superintendent of Police, Jaffna. This is very essential in order to help the police and the headmen to detect crime by having a close watch upon their movements.

In some localities respectable people are unable to live with peace of mind and safety in view of the fact that some owners of lands have allowed criminals to live in their lands without considering the danger and inconvenience others would be subjected to. In the interests of public safety, such owners are earnestly requested by the league, to eject them along with others living with them, and the public are also requested not to accommodate them in any of their lands. Many helpless people, particularly females living alone are completely ruined, and they are still leading a miserable life owing to the constant harassing by thieves. If such professional thieves are not sent away from these places, the respectable people would be compelled to leave their lands and migrate elsewhere for safety, as it is impossible for both to live in the same area or locality. If the present condition of our villages is to be improved, all members of the public should co-operate in any movement that is calculated to bring relief to the country. Our people have learned to their cost the consequences of not being united. I hope they will make it a point to be united in the future at least, and to be useful to each other. "Unity is strength." If there existed unity in these villages, the burglars and thieves would not have dared to commit so many atrocities during the past few years.

A Citizen.

Manipay,  
15th January, 1939.

### Small-Pox Near Batticaloa

Batticaloa, Sunday.

A case of suspected small-pox was detected at Addalachchenai, a village about thirty-eight miles South of Batticaloa on Friday.

The patient, a man named Seyadu Ahamadu, an employee of Messrs. Cholukar Brothers, Batticaloa, is said to have developed the disease on his return to his estate at Addalachchena, after a trip to Colombo.

The necessary precautions were taken and the patient and contacts segregated.

## Auction Sale

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA  
No. 8311.

Murugasu Kathiravetpillai of Vaddukodai now of Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S. the Executor in 274 Testametry Case D. C. Jaffna by his Attorney Kathiravelu Arulampalam of Vaddukodai West, Jaffna.

Plaintiff.

Vs.

1. Kandiah Cumarasamy and wife
2. Parupathippillai both of Vaddukodai East, Jaffna

Defendants.

Under and by virtue of Commission issued to me in the above case I shall sell by Public Auction the undermentioned mortgaged property for the amount stated therein on Monday the 20th day of February, 1939 at 4 p.m. at the spot.

PROPERTY REFERRED TO:—

All that piece of land situated at Vaddukodai East, in the parish of Vaddukodai, in the Division of Valigamam West, in the District of Jaffna, Northern Province called "Chankathapulam" in extent twenty nine and three-fourth lachchams of paddy culture (29 $\frac{3}{4}$  Lms. p. c.) with share of kerney standing on the South and bounded on the East and North by lane, West by the properties of Velupillai Thiagarajah and Parupathippillai wife of Kumarasamy and Sinnappu Thillaiampalam and shareholders and on the South by the properties of Vallikuddy wife of Nagalingam and Sabapathy Subramaniam.

A. A. Kandiah  
Commissioner

Vaddukodai  
16-1-39  
(Mis. 252. 19-1-39.)

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA  
T. R. 60.

In the matter of the application for a vesting order in terms of the provisions of Trust Ordinance No. 9 of 1917.

1. Arulampalam Kulathungar of Tellipalai East Jaffna
2. Velupillai Vaithilingam of do
3. Namasivayam Chelliah of do, and,
4. Chellaiyar Nadarajah Kurukkal of do

Petitioners.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioners praying that a vesting order be granted in their favour vesting the lands called and known as Kamarawattai Thanbathanai etc situated at Tellipalai East Jaffna and the Hindoo temples standing thereon called and known as Mullatanai Vairavar Kovil and Mariamman Kovil, their temporalities and their properties, both movable and immovable, coming on for disposal before C. Coomaswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 22nd day of December 1938, in the presence of Mr. S. Cumarasurrier, Proctor on the part of the petitioners, and the affidavit of the petitioners dated the 21st day of December 1938 having been read: it is ordered that a vesting order be granted in favour of the petitioners vesting the lands called and known as Kamarawattai Thanbathanai etc situated at Tellipalai East Jaffna and the Hindoo temples standing thereon called and known as Mullatanai Vairavar Kovil and Mariamman Kovil, their temporalities and their properties, both movable and immovable in terms of the provisions of Ordinance No. 9 of 1917, unless any persons shall on or before the 23rd day of January 1939 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 11th day of January 1939.

Sgd. C. Coomaswamy,  
District Judge.

(O 81 19-1-39)

## Mr. Nehru on Spain and Europe

### Significance of British Policy

REVIEWING the general political developments in Europe of late Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, in his address to the Indian Civil Liberties Union, Bombay, believed that the rise of the Nazis and Fascists to power was mainly due to the tacit encouragement and passive support accorded by Great Britain. The international situation today, he said, was so much complicated that it was very difficult to talk and discuss it intelligently and coherently.

Reasons, logical and scientific, had been advanced by Socialists and others for this state of affairs but nevertheless the fact remained that the various Governments and peoples had acted and continued to act in a manner patently injurious to themselves. The foreign policy of the British Government in all these matters had never been deliberate but followed a certain course, manifestly in favour of the so-called Nazi and Fascist Powers. On the surface, Britain remained democratic. It was evident in her strong vocal condemnation of the Japanese annexation of Manchuria and then again when sanctions were imposed against Italy during the Abyssinian War. But the fact was that British policy was aimed at supporting the Fascist and Nazi regimes. To have a correct perspective, one should dive deep. Soon after the last Great War, two things emerged: one the rise of Soviet Russia and the other the supremacy of capitalist America. The City of London that controlled the foreign policy, and also in some cases the domestic policy, of some countries had to give way to America with the result that in the subconscious sphere of international politics, a keen competition between England and America took place for the leadership of the capitalist world. Great Britain was more afraid of the Russian ideology, for it tended to undermine British imperialism. The collapse of the Nazi and Fascist regimes would mean strong Communist States in those regions, which British never wanted, and that was why she pushed up Germany.

### "Active Support" of Britain

In the opinion of Mr. Nehru, the annexation of Austria by Germany and also of Sudetenland would never have been possible without the active support of Great Britain. During his recent tour in Central Europe Mr. Nehru had learnt from authoritative military spokesmen of the incompetency of the German Forces. As a matter of fact, when Herr Hitler marched his troops into Austria, there were many break-downs in the mechanised section of the troops, armoured cars waiting on the roadside awaiting repairs and exhausted troops. There was no opposition and, therefore they marched

## RESIGNATION ADVICE TO SIR BARON

### Motion Before Congress Executive

A motion calling upon Sir Baron Jayatilaka to resign "if Mr. P. N. Banks resumes duties as Inspector-General of Police" will be moved by Mr. E. A. P. Wijeyeratne, at a meeting of the Ceylon National Congress Executive Committee on January 23rd.

The motion will, however advise other Congress Ministers not to resign if Sir Baron does so.

Mr. A. W. H. Abeyesundere will propose that the Congress should come to a decision on the Governor's proposals to reform the Constitution before they were considered by the State Council, and for this purpose a special Session of the Congress should be convened.

## Rs 1 LAKH FOR BENARES UNIVERSITY

### To Endow Chair of Indian Culture

An announcement of the donation by H. E. H. the Nizam of Rs. 1 lakh to the Benares Hindu University was made by the Vice-Chancellor at a special convocation of the Osmania University, when the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Maharaja of Bikaner.

This donation is for an endowment to found a Chair of Indian Culture to promote Hindu-Muslim unity.

ahead. In the case of Czechoslovakia, it was never the intention of Herr Hitler to make an invasion of the territory. The positive superiority of the Czech forces was manifested when with six hours she mobilised her forces. But the combined pressure of Great Britain and France made her give way. England not only watched the Czech situation but she actually aggravated it.

After referring to the Munich Pact, Mr. Nehru said that the British Premier claimed to have brought peace, but one heard more talks about war after the Munich Pact. Concluding, Mr. Nehru said that it would not be possible for the Powers to remain static; either they should become more democratic or should discard democracy. In a sense, Britain was also afraid of India with regard to the attitude she might adopt in the case of a war. The British Empire was built on various factors. But with the predominance of the air arm, all those factors had faded and in the event of a war, each unit constituting the Empire should have to shift for itself. He condemned the policy of non-intervention adopted in Spain and reiterated his appeal for funds for Spanish relief.

## WORLD EVENTS

(Continued from page 1)

capital in the Western European grouping, and British hegemony, is shown in the fact that Imperial Chemical Industries holds a large controlling interest in the German Dye Trust to the extent of £9,540,000. Large shareholders in the Imperial Chemical Industries, according to the last report in March, are Neville Chamberlain (11,747 shares) and Sir John Simon (1,512 shares). This chain of close connection represents another phase of the post-war development of finance-capital, viz., the antagonism between British and American interests for World Hegemony. We see in this Pact the drawing together of Western European finance capital, under the hegemony of the City of London, against the rival grouping in the U. S. A.

### Britain after Munich

Viewed from the London angle the world position since Munich is characterised by first, the determination of Chamberlain, representing the most parasitical sections of British capital who are determined to cash in upon the advance of Hitler's Fascist Empire financially and politically, to continue the Munich policy at all costs, e. g. the £ 10,000,000 loan to Nazi interests in the betrayed Czechoslovakia. Second, the growth among certain other sections of the British capitalist class and their representatives a grave apprehension as to where this policy will lead, e. g., Winston Churchill, Duff-Cooper, Eden etc. Third, the growing opposition of the working and the liberal masses to this policy, the implications of which are now clearly defined.

### Munich A Great Blow to France

The Munich Pact has successfully and effectively isolated France. She has deserted her friends, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, at Munich. She is now paying the price. Her entire foreign policy seems to be in hanging on to the coat-tails of John Bull. "Requests" from London are treated with the greatest respect, especially after the Japanese capture of Canton. France cannot defend Indo-China without the aid of Britain. There is also a talk of a Franco-Italian Pact. This is an essential counterpart of Chamberlain's deal with Mussolini for the destruction of Republican Spain. In this connection Madame Tabouis reveals the fantastic demands which Mussolini is making on France. He wants France to recognise Italian Supremacy in the Mediterranean. He wants to dictate to France not to include enemies of Fascism in its Government, and that its Press must not attack dictators. He wants the Franco-Soviet pact to be modified if not annulled and wants that French rearmaments should stop and the question of colonies be settled. These demands are backed by popular demonstrations crying "Tunis, Corsica, Nice". These demands are a clear indication of the extent of the defeat which France sustained at Munich. One of the major conditions Germany demands for a Franco-German

pact is that France should disarm, and also annul her pact with the Soviet. Such agreements resulting in the shackling and the total isolation of France would benefit to a tremendous extent the ambitions of Germany, Italy and Japan with regard to certain French territory and possessions.

### Munich Ends U. S. A's Isolationist Policy

It is clear now that the U. S. A. will not under all circumstances maintain its notorious policy of isolation. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the President, twice intervened in the European Crisis, and this intervention was determined not by general humanitarian or pacifist considerations, but above all by the interests of America, and the recognition of the fact that two oceans alone are not capable of protecting the U. S. A. from the expansionist designs of the Fascist bloc. Britain and France have tried to adapt themselves to the expansionist efforts of Hitler's "World Political Triangle" by the Munich Pact.

This will unquestionably strengthen the hands of Japanese militarists in their drive for the conquest of China and the Pacific. The fight between Democracy and Fascism in Spain has a far greater significance for America than might seem at first glance. Having closed the doors of Europe against the U. S. A. facism hopes in Spain to secure the key to the Great Latin American Continent, which with the collaboration or the neutrality of the British Navy it considers ripe for conquest and with the strengthening of the hands of Japanese Imperialism they hope to close the doors of the Pacific. The "trade" activities of Germany in Brazil and Chile are causing alarm in many American quarters. The third object of attack of the Anti-Comintern bloc is Canada. The Fascists hope, by means of the Empire connections, to break Canada away from her orientation upon the U. S. A. and to incorporate her into the Chamberlain plan. The U. S. A. thus encircled is expected to be forced into submission to the Munich bloc and into the service of its plan for world hegemony.

In view of this threat the Government of the U. S. A. has made immediate plans for increasing the strength of the Air Force, Army and Navy. The question of its relationship with the Soviet Union has to be re-considered in the light of the Munich Pact. It is probable that the two great powers which were excluded from Munich may combine, especially because this Munich Unholy Alliance seems to be deliberately directed against these two countries. Internally, the people of the U. S. A. are daily growing more antagonistic towards the Fascist countries. The Government has recalled its Ambassador from Nazi Germany. Huge crowds booed the German ship Bremen in New York. The progressive forces in the U. S. A. are looking towards similar groups in England for united action. The Anglo-American Treaty is an expression of this tendency, but as long as Chamberlain is in power with his pro-nazi policy this treaty will never become a fact.

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[H. 106. 1-8-38 to 31-1-39.]

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