

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LI.

Phone 567.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1939.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 67.

COPRA CEYLON'S CHIEF EXPORT TO INDIA

Likelihood of India Consuming More Ceylon Copra

TRADE COMMISSIONER'S EFFORTS TO POPULARISE COCONUTS

COPRA continues to be the chief product of Ceylon consumed by India. Although the importations in 1938 have dwindled by 6,000 tons to 41,000 tons valued at about five million rupees, there are signs that India will be taking more and more of Ceylon copra in succeeding years says Mr. M. H. Kantawala, Ceylon Trade Commissioner for India, in his report for 1938. He adds:—

Messrs. The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd. started their new crushing mill at Sowri, Bombay, in December, with a crushing capacity of 1,000 to 1,500 tons a month and are bound to fall back on Ceylon for the raw material as Indian copra is hardly sufficient to feed the existing mills. I have approached one or two other oil mills which have ceased crushing groundnuts or cotton seeds and they have promised to give serious consideration to copra crushing as a substitute. In proportion as importations of copra from Ceylon become more pronounced, the accusation of dumping against the Island becomes more vociferous. The South Indian producers nail the falling prices of copra to the door of Ceylon and remain blind to the various factors and world causes which contribute to the recession in prices. Apart from newspaper protests, they have sent a deputation to New Delhi to press for prohibitive duties on coconut products. I was happy that I had forestalled them. My visit to Delhi in April was most opportune. The facts of the case were submitted by me to the authorities and a memorandum was prepared and forwarded to the Economic Adviser to the Government of India. This officer called for certain further facts which

were duly collated and submitted.

As the average price of copra in Ceylon continued to remain low, somewhere near Rs. 27 per candy, an appeal was made to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, pointing out that the tariff valuation of Rs. 10 per cwt. was greatly disproportionate to the market price and should be revised, as a special concession, in mid-year. That officer after carefully considering the submitted facts regretted that as the year was already far advanced, he could not alter the existing valuation for 1938, but promised to give sympathetic consideration to our case at the next revision. I had a long interview with him when he came to Bombay in November, and the effect of my submission has been a substantial reduction in the valuation of both copra and coconut oil.

Ball Copra

It was ascertained at Cawnpore which is the clearing and distributing market for North India that the consumption of ball copra as against copra cups was about 70 per cent. and that the former always fetched better prices. A communication was thereupon addressed to the Coconut Board recommending that estate-owners be induced to prepare and export ball copra. It was further perceived that edible copra had a brighter market than copra for crushing and on a parity basis it might prove profitable to send our estate No. 1 copra to new markets. My scheme of "consignments of Ceylon products on Government account" having been finally sanctioned at about the close of the year, I propose to follow up these observations by experiments through actual

(Continued on Page 4)

WAR NEWS REVIEW AND COMMENTARY

Talk No. 12

(Covering period November 28, to December 5, 1939)

By Dr. W. S. Ratnavale

THE present War has been referred to as a "War of Nerves," with frightfulness, need for patience, and other factors causing mental stress.

Before attempting a commentary on the War news of the past week, I desire briefly to refer to the psychology of people who receive War news or commentaries.

The readers or listeners may belong to one of the following four types:

(1) **The Anxious type:** They are distressed by the war and by all possible evils resulting from it, with special reference to themselves and to their friends and relations. Their feeling is one of dread with a tendency to morbid anxiety. A retired Government Officer was worried as to whether his pension would yet be paid if the Allies lost the war! These persons are really sufferers from a form of anxiety neurosis and differ, of course, from that class who ought rightly be anxious; I mean those whose homes are in imminent danger of destruction from air attacks, whose husbands, sweethearts and children are facing the perils of war on sea and land.

(2) **The suspicious type:** They feel that the reports issued are not in accordance with fact, and that many disasters are being concealed. Favourable news are not accepted as true. The general attitude is one of doubt and discomfort. These persons harbour in their unconscious minds a complex, which has probably resulted from some adverse experience in early childhood, when those in authority over them have failed to inspire confidence and trust. This type is an object of amusement to others.

(3) **The rebellious type:** These persons feel certain that the Allied cause is bound to fail. They will emphasise all adverse incidents of war and affirm their conviction "with regret" but really

with some degree of satisfaction, that all is not well for the Allies. They may even endeavour to find justification for the German cause.

These persons have failed to adapt to authority in early life and thus have become rebels. Their attitude is one of opposition to all authority, parents, teachers, Government, and even God; and the Allied cause seems to be one of authority the defiance of which seems to be pleasurable. This type, fortunately few in number, have to be pitied.

These three types, the anxious, suspicious and rebellious represent really abnormal persons, and it is important that they should be recognized as such.

(4) **The Normal type** need no special description.

WESTERN FRONT

2. The week under review was crowded with events though hostilities on the Western Front were not very marked except for a new piece of strategy employed by the Germans—the smoke-screen. In a raid on the French lines about a week ago a small German force advanced under cover of a barrage of smoke shells. The French advance units sensing its intention immediately sprang into action with machine guns and automatic pistols. The smoke too was not very effective as it drifted backwards revealing the raiders and stopping their advance.

Behind that quiet spell on the Western Front is also a certain amount of Allied strategy which is being used with a success more deadly than the thunder of guns. This is what Wellington termed "the sure game" namely to leave to climate, season, natural obstacles and spectral want the disintegration of the enemy's forces. The present Allied plan so far is to preserve whatever will facilitate his own operations

(Continued on page 5)

WANTED

Canvassing Agents for the Jaffna Provident Society. Handsome salary, commission and future prospects. Please apply to the Manager in person.

Sivankovilady,
Vannarponne.
Mis. 212, 11-18-12-39)

**Hindu Organ.**

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1939.

**NON-CEYLONESE
TEACHERS**

THERE HAS BEEN A GOOD deal of agitation in a section of the press and by missionary bodies against the ban which the Education Ordinance imposes on the employment of non-Ceylonese teachers in schools. Time was when Ceylonese of adequate culture and capacity were not available in sufficient numbers to man our educational institutions and the school authorities had to import men from without. But today almost all our secondary schools are entirely manned by Ceylonese teachers. Except in the case of a few Mission schools the Principals are all Ceylonese, and even in these Mission schools, the rest of the staff are Ceylonese. In the University College there are four Ceylonese professors and all the lecturers are Ceylonese. There has not been a complaint against the efficiency of these teachers. Even colleges like Trinity and St. Thomas which formerly used to engage a good number of European teachers are now satisfied with indigenous talent. The schools which pass for the best organised and efficient in the Island are now working with cent per cent Ceylonese staff. All these facts go to show that non-Ceylonese teachers are not now indispensable to Ceylon schools and that there is no dearth of indigenous material at least as far as our schools are concerned. There are a good many Ceylonese of proved capacity who cannot be absorbed by our schools. To raise the cry that the Education Ordinance seeks to starve our schools of efficient teachers and to discriminate against mission schools is meaningless. The truth is not that there is any dearth of teachers of capacity in Ceylon, but that the proposed salary scale with the

prospects which it holds for teachers in our schools is shutting out men of real talent from our educational institutions and driving them to other avenues of employment. When Principals of secondary schools cannot rise ultimately to the initial salary of a Civil Servant or Police Magistrate or an A. S. P., when honours graduates cannot rise to the maximum salary of a first class clerical servant it is no wonder that teaching does not attract men of real talent and character. When the leading Colleges of Ceylon are already content to work whether by choice or by force of circumstances, with a cent per cent Ceylonese staff, it is meaningless to raise the cry that the Education Ordinance spells disaster to the efficiency of our education. Principals of the type of MR. BICKNELL, MR. CAMPBELL and MR. STOPFORD are a real asset to education. But conditions in Ceylon do not offer sufficient inducement for such men and we have often to be content with third rate men who cannot influence the character of our young men for the better. Some European teachers are imperialists who hold aloof from the students or create an atmosphere of snobbery which is injurious to all independence of character. Any way for some time to come there will be room in our Colleges for European principals of tried capacity and character and the Education Ordinance does not impose a ban on the engaging of such. For the posts of assistant masters Ceylonese of ability and character can be found in sufficient numbers and the Education Ordinance rightly prohibits the importation of inferior foreign stuff.

The N. C. T. T. A.

We gladly publish elsewhere the letters from the past and present Presidents of the North Ceylon Tamil Teachers' Association and hope that this chapter of recriminations and controversies will be closed in the common interest of the Association.

Ramanathan Day

The Saiva Mangayar Sabai will celebrate Sir Ramanathan's Guru Pooja on Friday the 15th instant.

Pooja at the Samathi will take place at Noon, after which the poor will be fed. Adigar A. Naganathar, J. P., U. P. M. will preside at the public meeting at 5 p.m. There will be a Kathaprasangam by Mr. T. Cumaraswami Pillai on "Mankeyat Karasiar" after the meeting.

**J. H. C. GOLDEN
JUBILEE****Public Meeting on
Form of Celebration****Industrial Exhibition,
Carnival and a Lakh
Rupee Fund****CELEBRATIONS
COMMITTEE APPOINTED**

A Public meeting of the well-wishers of the Jaffna Hindu College was held on Saturday at 4 p. m. in the College hall and a representative Committee was appointed to organise and carry out a Lakh Rupee Fund Collection, and an Industrial Rally and Carnival on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the College in May 1940.

Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge, Jaffna presided. In explaining the object of the meeting he said that they were all proud of the Jaffna Hindu College which had existed for the last fifty years and had justified its existence by the service it had rendered to the community. As they were aware its Golden Jubilee would be celebrated in May, 1940 it was but proper that the occasion should be availed of to raise funds to meet the pressing needs of the College which, as they were all happy to note, had made steady progress, and was badly in need of improvements to meet its present requirements. It was proposed to hold an industrial rally and carnival, besides other means, to raise funds for the College. He was certain that there would be unstinted support from the public.

Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam, Advocate, Secretary of the Old Boy's Association and Secretary pro tem of the meeting, read letters from several gentlemen who regretted their inability to be present at the meeting but assured their support. He told the house that several gentlemen, Hindus as well as non-Hindus, met him and assured him of their whole hearted support for the cause though owing to prior engagements they would not be present at the meeting. One of them was Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Advocate, who had assured him not only of his support but of the entire Hindu Board which would throw its whole weight and influence to make their venture a success. The speaker thanked all those who were present there that evening for their response to the invitation.

Explaining the object of the meeting, Mr. Sivasubramaniam said that the Old Boys' Association had decided to run an Industrial Rally and Carnival and a one-lakh rupee fund on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee celebrations. To carry to success such a big project the co-operation and support of the public was very essential. It was therefore thought advisable that the public should be entrusted with the task and given the responsibility for doing this great service to the national institution of which they

were all legitimately proud. He was certain of the success of their venture.

Needs of the College

Mr. V. Nagalingam speaking as an old boy of the College expressed his gladness that the O. B. A. had decided to organise an All-Ceylon Carnival and Industrial Rally in connection with the Golden Jubilee celebrations in May 1940. He stressed the fact that, apart from considering the Industrial Rally as a means of collecting necessary funds for the College, it could well prove to be an impetus to local industries and handicrafts which had been woefully neglected in the past. The present war, which was undoubtedly an unmixer curse to mankind, could well be turned into a blessing to the island if the proposed Industrial Rally could be organised on scientific lines, so as to educate practically the people to produce goods to meet their needs. It would not be out of place to mention that Indian Industries which were on a sound footing at the time came into being as a result of the impetus given them by the Great War of 1914. The speaker felt sure that the Board of Ministers and the State Council would give all possible help to make the Rally the success that it deserved to be. As had been rightly observed by the chairman the Tamils had every reason to be proud of the College in view of its history and achievement. He just mentioned some of the needs of the College consequent upon its steadily increasing strength. A well-equipped library, more classrooms, additional buildings to cope with the needs of boarders and extension of the playground were the pressing needs of the College and they had to be met to keep up its efficiency. He concluded by appealing to the gentlemen present at the meeting and to the old boys in Colombo and elsewhere to do their best to make the Golden Jubilee of the College the occasion for demonstrating their affection and gratitude for the College which had more than justified its existence.

Mr. C. Raganathan, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, said that he was glad to be associated with that meeting and assured of his whole-hearted support. As regards the proposed industrial rally, he was afraid, it would not materially help them in the raising of funds. If it was meant to give an impetus to the industries of the North, then it was praiseworthy. They would encounter great difficulties in getting exhibits and the task required persistent propaganda and unremitting work. The best method of raising funds was to get every home in the North to contribute a rupee a year to the College. However, as the special occasion demanded the proposed Carnival and Industrial Rally might be used as one of the means of gaining their objective. He assured once more of his assistance and co-operation in the project.

Mr. A. Cumaraswamy Principal, J. H. C. proposed that the Golden Jubilee Celebration do include among others one lakh rupee Fund and an Industrial Rally and Carnival.

Non-Hindu Support

Mr. S. Kanagasabai, Crown Advocate, said he had much pleasure in seconding the motion. In fact he himself had felt that the occasion of the Golden Jubilee should be utilised to raise as large a fund as possible for the College their premier national institution of which all Tamils had reason to be proud. He had talked to many, including non-Hindus, who were of the same feeling. He was glad to tell them that several non-Hindus who had spoken to him on the subject were as enthusiastic as any Hindu and ex-

(Continued on Page 3.)

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS WITH INDIA

CONFERENCE AT QUEEN'S HOUSE

FINAL REPLY TO DELHI SOON

Colombo, Dec. 9.

Negotiations between the Ceylon Government and the Government of India on the Ceylon Government's program for discontinuing the services of daily paid non-Ceylonese labour was again the subject of consideration at a Conference yesterday at Queen's House between the Governor and the Board of Ministers.

The subject is being considered, it is learned, in view of the fact that a final reply is shortly to be sent to new Delhi.

As previously stated, the Government of India demanded the suspension of the discontinuance of daily paid Indian labour pending the trade negotiations between the Governments, but the Board of Ministers refused to accede to the request.

Retrenchment Problem

The Ceylon Government, it is learned, recently informed the Raj that—

(1) in giving employment in its service, it would give preference to Ceylon.

(2) that after the voluntary retirement of daily paid non-Ceylonese labourers, it would consider the claims of the non-Ceylonese labourers with more than ten years' service, on an equal footing with Ceylonese labourers of more than ten years' service, but that owing to retrenchment of expenditure in consequence of the war, it was necessary further to retrench both Ceylonese and non-Ceylonese daily paid labourers.

It is understood that the Government of India has objected even to preference being given to Ceylonese in the matter of employment.

SIR STAFFORD VISITS GANDHIJI

Labour Leader's Mission to India

Karachi, Thursday.

Sir Stafford Cripps, who arrived here today, in an interview, said: "It is wise on the part of Mr. Gandhi not to have hurried things and to have kept open the door. There may be some form of compromise to save the face of the British Government and to enable it to come to a settlement on the main issue of the Congress demand. There is a distinct change even on the part of the Conservatives, with regard to India and nobody wants to alienate the sympathies of India. A movement is rapidly gaining ground in England in favour of India and some are making a very careful investigation in this direction".

Sir Stafford said he had come to learn things at first hand and to meet the leaders of all parties and officials including the Viceroy.

"Quite Satisfied"

Ceylon Delegation Leaving Rangoon

Rangoon, Dec. 8.

"I am quite satisfied with my visit to Burma," decided Mr. G. G. S. Corea, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, Ceylon, in an interview with the Associated Press.

Mr. Corea added that he found the position regarding rice supplies quite satisfactory. He was of opinion that prices were likely to remain reasonable.

Continuing, he said he had discussed the question of Burma importing Ceylon's coconut products, tea and salt, with the Burma Government, and further negotiations would be continued by correspondence between the two Governments.

Mr. Corea expressed his gratefulness for the hospitality shown him in Rangoon. His only regret was that he could not visit Upper Burma being too busy in Rangoon.

Mr. Corea and Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, the Ceylon Food Controller, are leaving tomorrow morning by air for Calcutta and will go thence by train to Madras en route to Colombo which they expect to reach on the 16th.

Earlier Enquiries

Rangoon, Monday.

Inquiries whether Burma could supply Ceylon with adequate quantities of rice and whether the Burma Government could guarantee supplies at a fixed price were made by the Ceylon trade delegation at their recent conference with the Commerce Minister of Burma.

It is understood that the Commerce Minister told the delegation that under present conditions there was every hope that Burma could meet Ceylon's requirements, although they could not foresee what effect the war would have on the rice market.

As regards the supply of rice at a fixed price the Burma Government regretted its inability to do so as the proposal was impracticable since rice had to be purchased at the prevailing market rate.

Possibilities of Burma buying coconut and tea from Ceylon were also discussed. It is further understood that the delegation is exploring the possibilities of appointing an Agent in Burma.

The delegation discussed these questions with various trade associations and were entertained to tea by the President of the Burmese Chamber of Commerce this afternoon.

ACTING LEGAL SECRETARY

Mr J. W. R. Ilangakoon

The Governor has appointed Mr. J. W. R. Ilangakoon, K. C., to act as Legal Secretary, consequent on the appointment of Mr. J. C. Howard as Chief Justice.

Mr. E. G. P. Jayatileke, K. C., has been appointed to act as Attorney-General.

SOVIET DESIGNS IN THE BALTIC

Germany's Uneasiness

The Washington correspondent of the "New York Times" says that diplomats believe that growing German uneasiness as to Soviet designs in the Baltic and the Balkans and fears that Russia will take advantage of the German involvement in the west to extend her influence to the Scandinavian countries are among the factors deterring the Nazis from a western drive. It is indicated that the original Russo-German agreement did not include Finland in Russia's zone of influence.

Soviet troop concentrations on the former border of Czechoslovakia and Poland are unusually heavy and the Germans are worried as to the possibility of a Russian winter attempt to dominate the Black Sea area. Military authorities believe that a drive into the Rumanian province of Bessarabia would be best accomplished when the rivers are frozen and the terrain hard, facilitating infantry movements.

Germany is believed to be farther from agreeing with Russia about zones of influence in the Balkans than at any time previous, and the danger of driving Italy into the Allies' camp is increasingly complicating Germany's efforts. Diplomats indicate that Russia and Germany are negotiating with Japan independently.

APPOINTMENTS BY GOVERNOR

The following appointments by the Governor are notified in last Friday's Gazette:—

Mr. K. Alvapillai to act, in addition to his other duties, as Clerk of the State Council and Secretary to the Board of Ministers of the State Council, with effect from December 2, until the resumption of duties by Mr. E. W. Kannagara, or until further orders.

Mr. R. Canagaratnam, Chief Clerk, Motor Transport Department, to be, in addition to his duties, as Assistant Commissioner of Motor Transport with effect from December 1.

Mr. M. Vythialingam to be Additional Magistrate, Jaffna, at Mallakam and Additional District Judge Jaffna, on December 18, to hear M. C., Mallakam, cases Nos. 19,417 and 19,599.

Alleged Defamation

It is learned that Mr. P. Ragupathy B. A., has sent through his lawyers a letter of demand to those signatories of a petition presented to the authorities against his nomination to the Board of Education, in which it is alleged defamatory statements were made against him.

CLERICAL SERVICE EXAMINATION

The next Clerical Service Examination is to be held in Colombo, Kandy, Galle, and Jaffna in March, 1940.

Threat to Dissolve A'pura U. D. C.

Local Govt Board's Letter to Chairman

Anuradhapura, Thursday.

The President, Local Government Board, has, it is understood, requested the chairman of the Anuradhapura Urban District Council to convene a special meeting under the Council's by-laws, as early as possible, in order to impose the rates and taxes for 1940 and to settle and adopt the Council's budget for 1940.

The letter suggests, it is understood, that no controversial matter should be included in the agenda, which might be restricted to the two items mentioned above, in order to ensure a quorum.

Five attempts were made between October and December to hold a meeting but failed owing to the lack of a quorum.

The letter, it is learnt, further states that if the present state of affairs continues, action may have to be taken to dissolve the Council.

The Chairman has also been requested to report promptly to the President, Local Government Board, the result of his efforts to summon the next meeting of the Council.

J. H. C. Golden Jubilee

(Continued from page 2)

pressed their readiness to do whatever help they could for the College. The Hindu College was not only a national institution but was an institution of the Tamils as a whole and it stood for their culture. As such, and from the zealous words of encouragement he heard from non-Hindus, he felt certain that they would have ready and tremendous response from the public. He gladly seconded the motion.

Messrs. C. N. Devarayan, A. W. Nadarajah, Advocate, V. Canagaratnam, K. Navaratnam, W. E. Ratnagopal spoke supporting the motion which was unanimously carried.

Office-bearers

A large and representative Committee, with the following Office-bearers, was then elected.

Patron: Hon. Sir W. Duraiswamy.
President: Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, C. C. S.

Vice Presidents: Messrs. A. Mahadeva, B. Sri Pathmanathan, G. G. Ponnambalam, S. Natesan, A. Kanagasabai, Sam A. Sabapathy, Chairman U. D. C., R. R. Nalliah, R. Sivagurunathar, B. Ramachandran and Dr. S. Sabramaniam and Atigar A. Naganathar.

Joint Secretaries: Messrs. A. Coomaraswamy and V. Sivasupramaniam.

Asst. Secretary: Mr. M. Kathiravelu
Treasurer: Mr. S. Adohalingam.

With a vote of thanks to the chair and to those present by Mr. A. Coomaraswamy, the meeting terminated.

The first meeting of the Committee is fixed for the 13th inst. when a Working Committee will be appointed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The North-Ceylon Tamil Teachers' Association

Sir,—In view of the full facts not being available to the public and members of the Association, I like to place the following before them in the hope that it will clear the mis-understandings created by the propaganda carried on by a dis-appointed few.

This Association has done good and useful work in the past. By its efforts Rev. Brother Phillips was nominated to the Board of Education for many years. After him Mr. J. V. Chelliah was appointed to the Board of Education as the Representative of this Association. Mr. J. C. Amarasingham succeeded him.

With the new Education Ordinance representatives had to be chosen by the Association to the Board of Education which is to be newly constituted.

On 7th August, 1939, our Committee decided to call a Special Meeting of the Association on the 19th of August. The Secretary did include the selection of a Candidate for nomination to the Board of Education as one of the items on the agenda. On the morning of 19th August and just before the Special General Meeting, a Committee meeting presided over by Mr. J. C. Amarasingham, resolved that the General Meeting shall recommend persons for nomination to the Board of Education. The Secretary has absolute power to prepare an agenda and to include any item for the consideration of a meeting, and the Committee of the 19th morning had resolved that this item should be considered by the General meeting. The Special general meeting of 19th August recommended Messrs. S. Rajaretnam and P. Ragupathy for nomination. It is now that the trouble starts. Mr. S. Swaminathan, the then President of the Association, perhaps being dis-appointed that he was not among those recommended for nomination to the Board of Education, starts to question the constitutionality of the special meeting of 19th August.

The chief point he made out against the constitutionality of the Special General Meeting of the 19th August was that ten clear days' notice had not been given according to the rules. This particular rule however has never been followed in any meeting up to the 19th August. The very Annual General Meeting at which Mr. S. Swaminathan was elected President did not conform to the rule of 10 clear days' notice. Nor did any meeting held under the Presidency of Mr. Swaminathan conform to this rule. Mr. Swaminathan did not object to the meeting of the 19th August till dis-appointed with the proceedings. In fact he had sent a letter to the Secretary informing him of circumstances which prevented his presiding at the meeting and requesting him to explain his position to the meeting that he might not be mis-understood. He got the Secretary to call a Committee meeting and made the Committee to say that the proceedings of the Special general meeting of 19th August was null

and void. As a protest against this action of the President over 400 members requisitioned the Secretary to call a Special general meeting and a meeting with 10 days' clear notice was convened on the 16th of September. Mr. S. Swaminathan presided, an appeal for unity was made by that veteran Head-Master of the American Mission, Mr. K. Kanapathipillai. Mr. S. Swaminathan endorsed his views. Mr. P. Ragupathy and others acceded. The meeting proceeded to make the selection for nomination to the Board of Education. As a preliminary issue, Mr. Swaminathan's party wanted only one name to be submitted, the rest wanted five names to be submitted for selection. When the votes were being taken Mr. Swaminathan's party had 368 votes, Mr. Swaminathan at that time did not know whether the remaining 700 members were opposed to it or neutral. When he asked the members who were opposed to the motion to raise their hands merely to indicate and not to have their votes counted, he and his party were thoroughly upset to find that an overwhelming majority opposed them. Mr. J. A. Johnpillai of his party pleaded that they were hungry, though the time was only 12-15 and walked out with his party. The number that walked out including Mr. Swaminathan would be in the neighbourhood of 350. The remaining 700, with me as president, continued the meeting, a vote of no-confidence having been passed on Mr. Swaminathan.

Mr. Swaminathan's letter asking the Committee to fix a date to continue the meeting from the time he left on the 16th September was considered by a Committee meeting.

On a motion of Mr. J. C. Amarasingham a benchman of Mr. Swaminathan requesting him to withdraw his letter which was likely to cause split among the teachers and impede the progress of the Association, Mr. Swaminathan conformed to the resolution of the Committee and withdrew the letter.

He thereby accepted the proceedings of the meeting on the 16th September, after he left which included the vote of no-confidence and the recommendation of Mr. P. Ragupathy as the first in order of preference among the teachers recommended.

Later many of the members of the Association requisitioned the Secretary to call the Annual General Meeting which was overdue.

The Secretary and the Committee fixed the 18th November for the Annual General Meeting. In the meantime Mr. Swaminathan contrary to the decision of the Committee and contrary to the requisition of so many members of the Association, made the Secretary, an old-student of his, not to call the Annual General Meeting on 18th November. Many members who were thoroughly disturbed by the tactics of Mr. Swaminathan sent another requisition calling upon the Secretary to convene the Annual General

Meeting for the 2nd December. He did call the meeting for the 2nd December, giving 10 clear days' notice. A Committee meeting held on 30th November also approved the Annual General Meeting being held on the 2nd December, and prepared the necessary papers.

The Annual General Meeting was held and New Office-bearers have been elected with me as President.

Mr. Swaminathan who knew the weakness of his party advised members to keep away from the meeting suggesting false grounds for doing so. In spite of that, nearly 600 members were present. This is a record attendance for an Annual General Meeting as compared with attendance at any previous Annual General Meetings.

These are days of democracy. The basic principle of democracy is for the will of the majority to prevail. May I humbly advise Mr. Swaminathan and his mis-guided party not to act un-constitutionally but to accept the present defeat with grace and abide their time as "failures are the pillars of success."

I am,
Yours etc.

K. Muttukumarasamy Pillai,
(President, N.C.T.T.A.)

Chunnakam,
10-12-39.

P. S.

After I had finished the above letter I came across a letter of Mr. S. Swaminathan in the Press. He says that the Annual General Meeting of 2-12-39 is un-constitutional because the Committee did not sanction it. How misleading!

On the requisition of many of the members, the meeting is called. On 30-11-39, the Committee also approved of it and prepared the necessary papers for the meeting.

Mr. Swaminathan says that the Annual General Meeting was convened against the decision of the Executive Committee meetings of 30-10-39 and 29-11-39. The meeting of 30-10-39 ended abruptly as due notice was not given to all the members. The meeting of 29-11-39 was called by the President without 7 clear days' notice as warranted by our Rules, and so the proceedings are null and void. Besides how could the President convene a meeting for 29-11-39, when the Secretary had duly convened a Committee meeting for 30-11-39.

The fact is Mr. Swaminathan knowing fully well that he and his party are in a minority in the Executive Committee as he is able to get only 10 members out of 25 and also in the General meeting as was clearly shown by the Special general meeting of 16-9-39, takes to dubious ways to cling to an office especially after a vote of want of confidence was passed against him. The absurdity is further seen when he and his party want the Annual General Meeting to be held in 1940, after half of the New year is over, when it should have been held in August 1939. Let sanity and fair play prevail. Will Mr. Swaminathan give up his old tactics and take the inevitable defeat manfully so

(Continued on page 5)

Copra Ceylon's Chief Export to India

(Continued from page 1)

shipments of copra to the Northern markets.

The Coconut Board in considering the advisability of fixing a minimum price for copra desired to know what facilities would be available at Ceylon House if a decision were taken to deal direct with Indian purchasers. I pointed out that this course was fraught with considerable danger as a time might come when the Board would be compelled to buy all the copra that came into the Sales Room. In that event, the Indian purchaser would dictate his own price. I also pointed out the difficulties that would beset the Board when it sought to arrive at a satisfactory criterion by which the proposed minimum could be fixed.

Fall in Oil Export

Coconut oil is now being manufactured extensively in India: hence our exports are steadily falling. On a study of the question I was able to gather that the Indian manufacturers subjected their oil after crushing to a further process of refinement. Refined coconut oil has a good market in North India as a cheap substitute for ghee: in Karachi for instance the price of a tin containing 40 lb. of a certain brand of deodorized oil was Rs. 7 per tin and that of a tin containing 35 lb. of another brand was Rs. 5-8 0 in April. A letter was addressed to the British Ceylon Co operation on the subject and they were kind enough to prepare samples of decolorized and deodorized oil: these were submitted to the Karachi importers who considered that further refinement was still necessary. Further investigations in this direction are proceeding.

As India has consumed 6,789,703 gallons of coconut oil in 1938 9 out of which Ceylon's share has been only 2,724,688 gallons, the question of how to capture the whole market has been engaging our serious attention. There is prospective trade here worth more than 4½ million rupees representing about half the total value of Ceylon exports to India.

Fresh Coconuts increased in number but the falling prices of copra in India resulted in a fall of prices for nuts and our coconuts could hardly compare with their rival products. A questionnaire on the importation and prices of coconuts for the Northern Indian markets prepared at the instance of a member of the Coconut Board was received from the Board; extensive investigations were thereupon undertaken and an exhaustive reply was submitted. The questionnaire and my reply, being interesting, are reproduced as Appendix A. The Coconut Board passed a resolution placing 2,000 nuts at my disposal for propaganda, but I preferred to utilize these nuts as a trial consignment so that the truth of certain deductions arrived at by me theoretically could be properly verified. This consignment has been directed to Karachi and is awaiting disposal.

WAR NEWS REVIEW AND COMMENTARY

(Continued from page 1)

and destroy everything that will give aid and comfort to the enemy. This is the intellectual side of the art of war.

RUSSIA

3. The most notable and from a military point of view, the most devastating occurrence was, however, the Russian invasion of Finland. The Fins are a small nation who had established their independence with German assistance in the last war. The fall of the Romanoffs had given the Finns an opportunity to rise against the Soviet Government which had succeeded the monarchy. The Bolsheviks sent troops to subjugate Finland. They occupied certain portions of Finnish territory and would have completely crushed the national spirit of the Fins had not Kaiser Wilhelm despatched German troops under General von der Goltz. General Von Mauneshelm the idol of the Finnish nation, commanded the Finnish force, and with the assistance of German forces hemmed in the Russians on all sides and forced them to surrender. He would even have taken Leningrad and overthrown the Bolshevik Government, but the Russians agreed at that time to withdraw from Finland.

Finland has enjoyed freedom for more than twenty years when the Soviet troops, this time under the tacit encouragement and clear acquiescence of the German Government, invaded her territory again and bombed her cities including her capital Helsinki. Much loss of life and damage to property have been caused by this ruthless bombing.

4. The reason given for this high-handed act of aggression is that it was necessary as a protective measure against Finland. Russia vainly hopes to convince the world of her good faith by putting forward a reason of that kind. Finland is a defenceless country with no ambitious schemes of expansion or interference in the internal affairs of her neighbours. But Russia, which had recently increased her power in the Baltic by a conversion of the Baltic littoral into a virtual protectorate, was evidently very anxious to consolidate her position in Northern Europe at any cost. She asked Finland to allow her to occupy certain islands in the Gulf of Finland and a portion of the Rybach peninsula on which stands Petrosav the only Finnish port in the Arctic. To have granted such a request would have been rash on Finland's part. The answer that Finland gave was a refusal, couched in polite and conciliatory language, but it appears to have greatly displeased the Soviet Government which, following the German doctrine of Might is Right, has renounced the Russo-Finnish non-aggression pact and organised a swoop on Finnish territory.

4. The Soviet Government's action has aroused horror and indignation all over the world. In Britain it was described as "an indefensible act of unprovoked aggression". In the United

States severance of diplomatic relations and the cutting off of aeroplane supplies to Russia are seriously contemplated while in Italy much concern is felt for the fate of Northern Europe. In Germany there were unmistakable signs of perturbation, the more thoughtful sections feeling that Ribbentrop, the Reich Foreign Minister, had betrayed German interests in Northern Europe by acquiescing in Russian gains on the Baltic.

War at Sea

6. To turn to operations in the war between Germany and the Allies, German mines which had caused much harm to British shipping in the North Sea are being effectively countered. Fleets of mine-sweepers consisting of boats with wooden keels have been in action removing the mines which the enemy had laid in the Thames Estuary and along the East coast of Britain. As a further measure of defence a new mine-field has been laid midway between the Thames Estuary and the Dutch coast. This will intercept or completely destroy German submarines and cruisers prowling in the North Sea and also obstruct German merchant-ships attempting to enter German territorial waters under cover of darkness. Another retaliatory measure to the indiscriminate mine-laying indulged in by the enemy was the Order-in-Council which was issued last Tuesday. The order requires all enemy goods carried by neutral vessels whether from enemy or neutral ports to be discharged at Allied ports. These goods are to be dealt with in accordance with decisions given by a Prize Court. Mr. Chamberlain on Tuesday explained the purport of the Order in the House of Commons. He emphatically discounted the suspicion that there was vindictiveness behind it and promised every care that might reasonably be taken to ensure the safety of neutral interests. While these new measures are being tried the U-boat menace is being controlled too by the work of destroyers. There have been few sinkings by U-boats during the past week. As the French Premier observed in his speech in the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday the Allied fleet has completely paralysing the submarine menace. Monsieur Daladier also took advantage of the opportunity to pay a compliment to Italy for her policy of peace in the Mediterranean. However, though the German submarine has been mastered, another menace not of the same frightful character has appeared in the shape of the pocket battleship, Deutschland. She sank the "Rawalpindi" after the latter had put up a gallant fight against very heavy odds. The "Rawalpindi" was a passenger ship recently converted into an armed cruiser and was no match to a fully armed battleship. Yet she offered a grim resistance rather than surrender. This is an epic of naval warfare, worthy of the sea dogs of old.

In the Air

7. In the air, Allied arms have gained some distinct success. In a raid on enemy mine-laying seaplanes at Borkum, an island air base in the North Sea (near

Wilhelmshaven) the R. A. F. performed some splendid work. It silenced anti-aircraft guns and pounced a withering fire on the enemy planes seriously damaging five of them without suffering any loss itself. Several enemy bombers, one of them—a Heinkel, were also brought down on the North-east coast. A successful air raid has been effected on Heligoland, which was the scene of a distinct British naval success in August 1914. A strong formation of R. A. F. Bombers successfully attacked two German cruisers which were in the neighbourhood of several destroyers. One enemy fighting plane was encountered and shot down. All British planes returned safely.

Economic Warfare

8. Another important bit of success is the effect of the economic blockade on Germany. Lack of necessities as oil and iron ore are being increasingly felt there. With the operation of the Order-in-Council, her suppliers overseas will find it impossible to continue their supplies. The United States is not likely to enter into a contract of barter with Germany. Her "cash and carry" system is an obstacle which the German Government will not be able to surmount. Nor will Russia give it much support to overcome this difficulty. Russia needs internally as well as in military operations in Finland will prevent Russia from showing any generosity to her friend even presuming that Russia's friendship is sincere.

There is further a practical difficulty in the way. Communications between Germany and Russia by land are not properly organised to enable petrol to be carried in large quantities or with despatch to Germany. A Russian military and naval base at Hango and the cession of more islands in the Gulf of Finland to Russia are dark portents of the harvest which Ribbentrop expected to reap from his negotiations. Germany's trade with Sweden too cannot be expected to run smoothly.

The position of the Allies affords a contrast. Not only are the people of Britain cheerfully making sacrifices but munition factories are producing shells at five times the rate they produced in the last war. The Allies lack nothing by way of arms or raw material.

9. In conclusion, I should like to say a word about Hitler's mentality: One has read that a diagnosis of Paranoia has been made by some authorities. This is plausible in view of the following factors:—

a basis of repressed homosexuality
systematized delusions,
megalomania
disorder of judgment
lack of wisdom associated with ingenuity or cleverness.

Treatment is restraint. A distracted world is engaged in the endeavour to adopt this line of treatment, and the sooner this is done the better it will be for every one concerned, including the patient and his supporters. Such a mind is liable to misunderstand restraint and patience in others, break out into violence and play into their hands. The Allies are no doubt, anticipating the fury as well as the ignominious end to follow.

Letters to the Editor

(Continued from page 4)

that the teachers may set a good example to our students whom we have the privilege of training.

K. M.

The North Ceylon Tamil Teachers' Association Annual Meeting

Sir,—The report of the so-called annual meeting of the North Ceylon Tamil Teachers' Association appearing in your issue of 4th December 1939 is misleading. The said meeting was convened only by a section of the Association against the decisions of the Executive Committee which met on 30-10-39 and 29-11-39. Representatives of numerically important sections were conspicuously absent from this meeting. I as President had notified in the Tamil newspapers that the so-called annual meeting convened without the sanction of the Executive Committee would be unconstitutional. In spite of the notification and the decision of the Executive Committee, the section which was responsible for the annual meeting held on 2-12-39 must be considered to have seceded from the Association and cannot therefore make use of the name of the Association for its unconstitutional proceedings.

It has been decided by the Executive Committee to hold the next annual meeting in January 1940.

Yours etc.

S. Swaminathan,
President,
N. C. T. T. A.

Jaffna,
7-12-39

A State-Aided Housing Scheme

Sir,—In progressive countries, nowadays, owners of lands who desire to put up houses on their lands for residence but who are not able to command sufficient funds for that purpose are helped to do so by the State. A certain sum out of Public Funds is earmarked for the purpose and voted by the State Legislature. Out of this Fund advances are given by the State to owners of land to put up houses, on the mortgage to it (the State) of the lands and the houses put up thereon. The mortgage is to be redeemed by the owner after a term of years, say 30, the mortgage agreement to provide for the redemption of the mortgage in small equated monthly payments spread over the 30 years.

Such a scheme as adumbrated above will be particularly applicable to conditions in Jaffna where the average man is an owner of land but has not the wherewithal to put up a decent and sanitary house and in consequence rents out a house for residence or is compelled to put up on his own land flimsily built and insanitary houses. It is possible to put up houses at a moderate expenditure of, say from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1500/- the cost to vary according to the means of the builder. The implications of the proposed scheme should be studied carefully and a scheme adopted throughout Ceylon with modifications to suit local conditions.

I am, Sir,
Yours in Service,
C. ARULAMBALAM.

Jaffna,
7-12-39.

Auction Sale

D. C. J. 13720

Porter David Chinniah of Copay South

Vs. Plaintiff.

Kanagasabai Vallipuram of Nunavil East as representative of the estate of Vallipuram Kanagasabai wife Kunchamma of Chavakacheheri.

PROPERTY

Land situated at Chavakacheheri in the Parish of Chavakacheheri in the Thenmaradchy Division of the Jaffna District, Northern Province called "Kommadiadaippu and Chempanvalavu" in extent 56 1/2 Lms. V. C. of the Eastern half share in extent 28 1/4 Lms. V. C. is bounded on the East and North by lane, West by the property of Murugesu Kandiah and South by the property of Sellamma wife of Kumaraswamy the whole of the land, palmyras, coconut trees, other plantations, houses and wells contained within these boundaries.

In terms of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in Case No. 13720, I shall sell the above properties by public auction on Wednesday the 10th January 1940 at about 4 p.m. at the spot.

N. KANDIAH,
Commissioner.

(Mis. 210. 11-12-39.)

Auction Sale

D. C. J. 14137.

Suppappillai Ramiab of Kodgady Jaffna,

Vs. Plaintiff.

Kumaru Kandiah of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna

Defendant.

PROPERTY.

A piece of land situated at Murusumoddi in Karachi parish, Karachi division of the Jaffna District, Northern Province called Murusumoddi kadu containing in extent 59 acres and 10 Perches bounded on the East by Road, North by the property belonging to V. Samuel Subramaniam of Tellipalai and the land reserved for channel, West by said road and South by lot No. 45 (but exclusive of the land reserved for channel from North to South and way and water-course leading to the Northern boundary land along the Western boundary). The whole hereof.

In terms of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in Case No. 14137 D. C. J. I shall sell the above property by public auction on Saturday the 6th January 1940 at about 10 a.m. at the spot.

N. KANDIAH,
Commissioner,
Van. West.

(Mis. 209. 11-12-39.)

Auction Sale

D. C. J. 14228

Veluppillai Manickaychagam of Kokuvil

Vs. Plaintiff.

1. Veluppillai Kanagasabai of Vannarponnai East

2. Sivakkoluntha widow of Nagalingam of Hospital Road, Jaffna

3. Chelliah Kanagasabai of Vannarponnai East

4. Narassamy Kadirgamer of Tellipalai West

5. Kadirgamer Vallipuram of do.

PROPERTY

All that piece of land and premises situated at Vannarponnai East in the parish of Vannarponnai in the Division and District of Jaffna of the Northern Province called "Aiyakaranparayadi, Poonaitthookkipparayadi, Aththikkokkan, Aiyakaranparayadi and Kalanthiartharai" containing in extent 13 Lms. V. C. and 12 1/4 kls. including the land reserved for path way as per survey plan of Mr. J. D. Veerasingam Licensed Surveyor dated 13th January 1932, bearing No. 719 together with palmynths, stone built house, kitchen well and other cultivated and spontaneous plantations and bounded on the East by the property of Ponnudurai Selvadurai, by Road, and by the property of Thayalmuttu wife of Thampu, North by the property of Thayalmuttu wife of Thambu and Sinnatangam widow of Vaitilingam Visuvalingam and the heirs of the late Vaitilingam Visuvalingam, West by the property of Vijayaledhumi daughter of Chellappapillai and South by the property of the said Vijayaledhumi daughter of Chellappapillai and Sattanather Ponnuswamy and wife Yogampa and Ponnudurai Selvadurai.

In terms of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in Case No. 14228, I shall sell the above property by public auction on Saturday the 13th January 1940 at about 4 p. m. at the spot.

N. KANDIAH
Commissioner

(Mis. 211. 11-12-39)

No 052

SPECIAL-TEAK**REDUCED PRICES****TEAK!****TEAK!!****NEW SHIPMENT****JUST ARRIVED** of excellent RANGOON TEAK LOGS, SCANTLINGS AND PLANKS

in various sizes. A visit will convince you. Special reduced prices.

"POUND MARK" Tiles. The King of Tiles. Kindly inquire from users of Pound Mark tiles before purchasing elsewhere. "QUALITY SPEAKS". The Tiles that have no rival in the Market.

Passages to Penang and Singapore. Deck and other passages can be had from us at Colombo COST. For dates of sailings and other particulars please apply to,

S. Veeragathipillai & Sons,

Telephone No. 93.

Jaffna.

(Y. 49. 12-8-38-11-39.)

(M)

THE THIRUNELVELY OTTUMAI**NITHI LTD.****BANKERS**

INCORPORATED IN 1933.

Authorised Capital Rs. 500,000-00

25 Cts a Share Monthly for 80 Months

will entitle for Rs. 25 and Dividend

STORES AND BANKING ARE PROFITABLE

OBJECTS:— (1) To make Capital for Rich & Poor alike
(2) To provide Employment
(3) To revive possible industries

Encourage Everything National For there rests Our Salvation

Loans granted on easy terms.

Deposits received on high rates of interest

FIXED AND ENDOWMENT DEPOSITS

SAVING AND CURRENT DEPOSITS

Apply for Shares etc to:

V. SOMASUNDRAM,

Manager.

Y. 48. 1-11-38-31-12-39 (M)

NEAT AND GOOD**Printing**

OF

EVERY

DESCRIPTION

Artistic

AND

Commercial**WE ARE SPECIALLY EQUIPPED TO GIVE YOU****PROMPT SERVICE**

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCEN YOU

THE SAIVA PRAKASA PRESS

(THE "HINDU ORGAN" PRESS)

JAFFNA.

Phone No. 56.

Printed and published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Vannarponnai East, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai Jaffna, on MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1939.

41 YEARS

of

INSURANCE SERVICE IN CEYLON

has earned for the

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Well Merited Confidence and Eloquent Tributes from

MANY EMINENT CEYLONESE POLICY HOLDERS

This is a testimony, by which the ever growing popularity of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA" can be judged

The security offered by this Company is absolute and unexceptionable

LOW PREMIUMSPOLICIES IN FORCE EXCEED
CLAIMS PAID
ASSETSRS. 140 MILLIONS
RS. 37 MILLIONS
RS. 30 MILLIONS

Branch Office for Ceylon:

Imperial Bank Building, Empire of India Life Building,
COLOMBO.

Head Office:

Empire of India Life Building,
FORT, BOMBAY.