

THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LI.

Phone 56,

JAFFNA, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1940

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 92.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

How the League of Nations Deals with the Problem

RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

By R. V. Patwardhan, B. A.

THE problem of minorities is one of the acutest problem, in present international politics. It has baffled most of the political thinkers of present day. Many methods and systems have been evolved to bring the whole problem within an easy and workable compass and still nobody has come to any sound and lasting conclusions on this vital point; and without the final and satisfactory solution of this problem, the world will not be immune from the blood-curdling disasters that are playing havoc and misery over the whole mankind.

The League of Nations being an international institution established for deciding conflicting political issues among nations its views on the problem of minorities deserve our highest consideration. And an attempt will be made in this article, to outline in brief, the treatment of this problem by the League.

The existence of this problem is not a recent phenomenon. Nor is the protection of minorities an innovation in international law. Minorities did exist before the last Great War and there were guarantees aimed at protecting the interest of these minorities. And their guarantees were upheld by the signatory states, who took measures to see that the Treaties were respected. And naturally these states had the right to interfere in the internal management of the other states which were subject to minorities obligations. These interventions led to much misunderstanding among nations and that endangered peace of the world without serving the interests of minorities. The drawbacks of this system were obvious, even long before the last war. After the war the 1919 Peace Treaties effected a change in the territorial status of Europe

which resulted in the change of nationality for many populations. And naturally the problem of the minorities was brought on the anvil for stopping the disturbances to the peace of the world.

The authors of the treaties decided to establish a system and the protection of the minorities was placed under the aegis of the League of Nations.

The origin and purpose of this step are clearly stated by M. Clemenceau in one of his letters to the Polish representative.

The change of form in dealing with this problem is an essential part of the new system of international relations which is now being built up by the establishment of the League of Nations. Under this system the guarantee is entrusted with the League of Nations.....that the first point claiming consideration concerns the definition of a Minority that is politically recognisable for purpose of protection or special treatment. From the Minority Guarantee Treaties we see that the minorities are always to be taken to be "racial, linguistic, and religious minorities" i.e. citizens who differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion" (Art. 93 of the Polish Treaty of 28th June 1919). The second feature of the minority is that it must belong to the country permanently. As regards numerical feature, it "must be sufficiently numerous to constitute an appreciable percentage of the county's population." The limit of twenty per cent. is the minimum prescribed by international agreements."

Basic Tests

The texts governing League's action comprise:—

- (1) Minority Treaties (con-

(Continued on Page 4)

THE MEN ON THE SEA-FRONT

A Challenge to Britain

BY "BARTIMEUS,"

(The famous British Naval Writer)

THE Nazi mine-laying campaign has been taken as a challenge by the Fisherman of Britain. In thousands, they have come flocking to an English town, where there has been established a base for kitting them up and for a brief disciplinary training, before they are drafted to the trawlers and drifters, which are now sweeping in every fair way menaced by this illegal form of warfare.

The base in question was a corporation amusement centre before the war. There was a tea house and lawns, a concert hall and conservatory, lily ponds and grottoes. There was a variety performance in full swing before crowded audience when the Navy arrived to take it over. The audience and the artists lent a hand to clear the hall and the stage.

By midnight, the first drafts of tried seafaring men were stacking their bags on the stage, men from every fishing port in Britain. Boys of 15 and weather-beaten shell-backs of 60 were lying about their ages, to try to get taken on in this new war that threatened the freedom of men and of the sea.

"Gruff Accents"

The vast hall was murmurous with the gruff accents of Hull and Grimsby, of Stornoway and the Orkneys, Swansea and Belfast.

The conservatory became a "dry" canteen, where a local catering firm rushed lorry loads of pies and cake, cauldrons of tea and coffee, mountains of sandwiches. The lawn became a parade ground, the tea-house offices, grottoes were converted into bomb-proof shelters.

Artists' dressing rooms, whose mirrors had reflected fair faces, rouge and lip-stick, were the scene of ceaseless medical inspection as, day and night, stalwart men stripped and submitted chests to the stethoscope.

The wisemen, who organised all this and it stands to-day a remarkable tribute to their tireless labours and kindly understanding of the material they had to deal with, were all themselves retired.

The Organisers

The Captain owned a tea plantation, the Commander farmed an apple orchard, the Pay-

master Captain had an antique furniture shop. They evolved a system which made every allowance for the men's upbringing, insisted on no more discipline or restraint than a mine sweeping trawler's crew required. The petty officers and gunners' mates, who instruct them in elementary drill and rifle shooting, were in civil life four months ago. They all wear the middle ribbons of the last war, long service medals too, with a sprinkling of D. S. M's.

The town gladly threw open its doors to this invasion and the men are billeted in twos and threes about the town. The landladies appear at the base weekly to draw their billeting money. There are practically no complaints. The local police in their sagacity apportion the billets according to the individual.

I asked half-a-dozen men at random how they liked their billets. They ranged from the engineman of a hull trawler to an R. N. V. R. Signaller, who had been a solicitor. The answer in each case was "Fine." The latter, being more articulate, added: "Really most awfully nice."

Open Air Service

The men find their way to the base by 9 a. m. There is a muster on the lawn. Absence is practically unheard of. The chaplain, he hails from the Missions to seamen and knows his men as many know him personally climbed up on an open air stage amid stacks of shrapnel helmets and life-saving waistcoats awaiting issue, and in an intense stillness, he read a few lines from the New Testament.

"Jesus said....."

The hundreds of faces, young and old, uplifted towards him, were tranquil and self-reliant. The Lord's prayer and the prayer for seamen followed..... "and preserve your bodies and souls unto ever lasting Life." The Benediction brought the little service to a close.

The ranks broke up and the day's activity commenced. Fifty men under a gunner's mate were learning to march with a rifle. Their eyes never left him. Their eagerness to learn, their prompting of each other, their caps awry, the whole clumsy splendid effort moved one as no parade of Guards could.

In the town technical Institute,
(Continued on page 5)

Re-Sale of Toddy Tavern for Non-payment of Instalments.

Notice is hereby given that the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaitivu, will receive sealed tenders for the purchase of the exclusive privilege of selling fermented toddy in the undermentioned tavern for the period April 1, 1940 to June 30, 1940, on Wednesday, March 27, 1940 at the Residency, Mullaitivu.

2. Particulars as to the conditions can be obtained on application at the Vavuniya Kachcheri.

S. S. NAVARETNAM,
Assistant Government Agent.

The Kachcheri,
Vavuniya, March 7, 1940.

Tavern referred to:-

No.	Local Area.	Division.	Closing time for tenders
5.	Vattapalal.	Maritime Pattus.	10 a. m. (G. 44. 18-3-40.)

College of Indigenous Medicine, Colombo

The College Year commences on May 8th 1940. Students desiring admission to the classes should send in their applications to reach the Registrar on or before April 25, 1940.

For application forms and further particulars apply to the Registrar, College of Indigenous Medicine, Cotta Road, Colombo.

A. N. N. PANIKKER,
Principal,

College of Indigenous Medicine,
(G. 43. 18-3-40)

**Hindu Organ.**

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1940.

THE POST-WAR ORDER

THERE IS A GOOD DEAL OF speculation both among writers and statesmen in Britain and France as to what new order will evolve out of the present catastrophe and what is the new edifice of peace it will be their privilege and glory to erect after the cessation of hostilities. MR. H. G. WELLS for one has been writing a series of articles in the Fort-nightly Review on the New World Order that should emerge as a result of the present conflict. In his view a rational collectivisation and internationalism are the only stable basis on which reconstruction can take place. He is opposed to totalitarianism or even the existing democracy in that the one is a negation of human values and human dignity and the other vests power only in the bourgeoisie and the capitalist. He has also little faith in imperialism as it is a perpetual breeder of wars and competitions that lead to war. Russian Marxism with its emphasis on class war and the dictatorship of the proletariat, its denial of individual liberty and initiative, its ruthless persecution of free opinion also has no appeal for him. He pins his faith on a rational peaceful collectivisation as the only remedy, as it will offer a solution to the economic ills of society which are the root cause of class conflict and so-

cial unrest. He has no faith that the existing imperialisms will ever agree to such a derogation of their national sovereignty as an effective World Federation connotes. They will be more keen on maintaining the *status quo* and the special advantages and privileges which they possess than on building up a new world order of economic justice and equality of opportunity. In the absence of a profound modification of national and racial habits of thought and reactions the concept of a World Federation is bound to remain a utopian idea.

We have no doubt that the present war will create a new world order and will lead to changes in the social, economic and political structure no less momentous than those created by the Great War of 1914-1918. For one thing the balance of power in Europe and perhaps in the Far East will be profoundly disturbed as a direct result of the War. We also do maintain that it was the insensate ambition of Hitler to re-construct the map of Europe after his heart and to tear the Versailles Treaty to shreds that precipitated this crisis in European affairs. It is the duty of the Democracies to maintain the balance of power in Europe and to stop the German menace by throwing their weight on the side of justice and right. But the lessons of history teach us also that war never settles anything permanently. We have no reason to believe that a new International Order will be built up on a stable foundation of peace as a result of the present conflict. France's demand for security and guarantees as well as the fear of a resurgent German menace will militate against the establishment of an equitable peace. The passions generated by the present conflict and the memory of wrongs and sufferings inflicted will instead persuade a punitive peace as the only thing adequate. As regards the aims and methods the present war follows strictly on the lines of the Great War. Substitute Hitler for the Kaiser and you have everything on the old lines. The last war was being waged on a crest of idealism, the highest that ever surged. In every period of history there have been Hitlers and the Hitlers have had the misfortune to be beaten by a powerful combination of enemies. The war to end war became a fruitful source of future wars. The League which was set up as the strongest citadel of peace has been moribund for some years past, if not already dead. It failed because its main end was the maintenance of the *status quo*. No international system without effective military sanction will ever work. All nations must willingly submit to such limitations on their own individual sovereign-

ty as the maintenance of an international super-state involves. They must also recognise the necessity of so ordering their own economic life as to allow equality of opportunity to all the peoples of the world and renounce any claim to the exploitation of less organised races. The proposition that 300 to 400 million white people must exploit 800 million or more coloured people is too monstrous to pass unchallenged at the present day. Besides the white races will never agree as to who should be the exploiter. Besides there is the exploitation of races in Europe also to add to the difficulty. Without a real change in the outlook of the European nations towards the right of self-determination of every race whether white or coloured, and towards an international re-adjustment of tariffs and quota of production and export and disarmament, emigration and access to the undeveloped areas of the world, no stable peace can ever be built. An ideological war between imperialisms or other political philosophies will only be a perpetual breeding ground of future wars.

Ministers take their Oaths**First Meeting of Board of Ministers**

Colombo, March 16.

The Governor received the newly-elected chairmen of the Executive Committees of the State Council at Queen's House at 11 o'clock today.

They were presented by the Speaker Sir Waitialingam Duraiswamy, and later they took their oaths of office, the Governor accepting them as his Ministers.

Earlier they met in the Speaker's room in the State Council.

The first meeting of the new Board of Ministers will be held on Tuesday.

Gazette Notification

A Gazette Extraordinary issued on Saturday announces that H. E. the Governor has been pleased in terms of Article 35 (2) of the Ceylon (State Council) Order-in-Council, 1931, to appoint the following Ministers with effect from March 16, 1940:-

For Home Affairs: The Hon. Sir D. B. Jayatilaka.

For Agriculture and Lands: The Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayake.

For Local Administration: The Hon. Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike.

For Health: The Hon. Mr. W. A. de Silva.

For Labour, Industry and Commerce: The Hon. Mr. G. C. S. Corea.

For Education: The Hon. Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara.

For Communications and Works: The Hon. Major J. L. Kotafawala.

ALLIED PREPARATIONS IN NEAR EAST**TO MEET GERMAN OR RUSSIAN AGGRESSION****FEARS OF AN EXTENSION OF THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT**

ATTENTION is again being focussed on the Allied military preparations in the Near East and the Middle East to meet any contingency of south-eastward aggression by Germany or Russia, or both. General Weygand (French commander of the Middle East) recently visited Egypt to confer with Lieut.-General Wavell (British commander in the Middle East) and the Egyptian army chiefs.

While great secrecy continues to be maintained as to the numbers and disposition of the Allied forces, it is confirmed that big armies are being built up and trained in Egypt, Palestine and Syria. They will be available, if needed, to fulfil the Allied obligations under the guarantees to Rumania and Greece and the alliance with Turkey.

The countries of the Middle East are reported to be in a state of subdued tension because of fears of an extension of the European conflict. The suspected aims and the methods of Germany and Russia are said to have induced strong feeling in favour of the Allies. Iran and Afghanistan are continuing their military precautions.

Postal Arrangements for Good Friday

Postal arrangements on Good Friday will be as follows:

The despatch of mails will be as on a Sunday. From Colombo there will only be the principal despatches to outstations.

At outstations the delivery of mails by postmen will be confined to ordinary correspondence, uninsured registered articles and inland ordinary parcels. In Colombo the delivery will be confined to ordinary and registered (but not insured) correspondence. No parcels will be delivered. The postmen will leave the G. P. O. at 8-30 a.m.; At outstations there will be only the delivery which will begin after the principal incoming mail is sorted.

In Colombo private tappal bags and books will be delivered at the G. P. O. between 8 a. m. and 9 a. m. Private bags with correspondence for despatch will be accepted between 3 p. m. and 5 p. m. At outstations private bags and books will be delivered for half an hour after the completion of sorting.

Correspondence in private bags and books will be accepted for despatch during the same period and also for half an hour before the time fixed for closing of mails.

Telegraph business will be transacted as on a Sunday. Postage stamps of small value and stamped stationery will be sold during the period an office is open for Telegraph business and also when it is dealing with inward and outward mails.

CENSURE MOTION ON GOVERNOR ALLOWED TO LAPSE

State Council Adjourned till April 2

SEARCH FOR "HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT"

Colombo, Saturday. BY 23 votes to 19, with five declining to vote, the State Council yesterday accepted a motion to adjourn the House thereby allowing the motion of censure on the Governor to lapse automatically. The original motion before the House had already been recast to delete that part calling upon the State Council to non-co-operate in working the Constitution.

Strong objection was, however, taken to the adjournment of the House, it being claimed that the Ministers were running away from facing the issues and that it would amount to a deception on the country and the State Council.

The House stands adjourned till April 2.

The Speaker (Sir Waitialingam Duraiswamy) presided when the State Council met at 2.30 p.m. yesterday.

The debate on the following motion of Sir Baron Jayatilaka was continued:—

"That this Council condemns the ruling of His Excellency the Governor in upholding the action of the Inspector-General of Police in refusing to carry out the instructions, issued to him by the Minister of Home Affairs regarding the postponement of the criminal cases instituted in connection with the Mooloya Estate incident as a grave infringement of our Constitutional Rights and decides not to participate in working the Constitution, until such rights are restored."

Mr. G. W. W. Kannangara (Kannangara (Matugama)) referred to Sessional Paper 10 of 1930 regarding Executive Committees under the new Constitution. He said that it dealt with that very question of Article 45 and it was the despatch of the Governor, Sir Herbert Stanley, dated March 31, 1930, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Although under that Article it was provided that a schedule should be drawn of what were matters of major importance and what were matters of minor importance that was not done because of the fact that Sir Herbert indicated that it was not the time to do it and Lord Passfield agreed with him. But now in view of the things that had happened some said that the powers of the State Council had been ignored. They, therefore, rightfully claimed that the time had come for them to have a clear definition of what was of major importance and what was of minor importance and what should be left to the Ministers to decide and what should be submitted to the Governor.

Adjournment Motion

The ex-Ministers had been able to persuade the Governor that those matters should be left for a Select Committee of the State Council to decide. When that Committee met and drew up a schedule it would be brought up before the Council and when approved would be submitted to the Governor and the Secretary of State for their approval. After

that they did not expect there would be any trouble.

As regards the statutory obligations of public servants and the administration of justice Mr. Kannangara said that no Minister would try to act in an illegal manner. If they tried to do that it would be decided in a Court of Law. He did not think the Ministers would try to control what they had no right to control.

He moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. W. A. de Silva (Moratuwa) seconded.

Dr. N. M. Perera (Ruanwella) who opposed this said that the ex-Ministers were adopting a strange attitude. They did not seem to have the courage of their convictions to face the issue. Were those the leaders, he asked, who were supposed to lead the people of this country? He said that the main motion should be put to the House. The ex-Ministers did not want to face that issue because they were placed in a strange predicament. If that motion was passed they could not take office as the motion was for non-co-operation but if it was rejected the Governor would say that the State Council had no confidence in them and refuse to have them as his Ministers. The ex-Ministers knew that and did not want to face that issue. The ex-Ministers had let them down badly.

Dr. A. P. de Zoysa (Colombo South) said that the Member for Ruanwella and those of his way of thinking were prepared to condemn everybody except Stalin. Except the Communists nobody condemned himself. If the Ministers lost that motion they would be condemning themselves. So their desire not to condemn themselves was not unreasonable.

"Political Fraud"

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam (Pt. Pedro) who also opposed the motion to adjourn said that he was prepared to support the motion to adjourn on Wednesday, but since then a great deal of matter had been brought up. The ex-Minister of Agriculture accused the Members who opposed the non-co-operation motion of acting against the best interests of the country. But on Thursday he (Mr. Senanayake) had stated that when they resigned they did not contemplate non-co-operation, and that they decided on non-co-operation subsequently. It was important that the main motion should be voted upon otherwise the entire country would be deceived. They could not be parties to a gigantic political fraud. The ex-Ministers had been on a platform when the last appeal made was "long live revolution."

Mr. A. E. Goonesinha (Colombo Central) pointed out that that was at a meeting of the communist party.

Mr. Ponnambalam continuing said that in spite of the Governor's

(Continued on Page 5.)

WEEK BY WEEK

BY MAN ABOUT TOWN

FOR about a fortnight from all conceivable platforms came forth the cry of non-co-operation. In spite of such vehement denunciation of the Governor's ruling, the Ministers have resumed work. The Governor's ruling is still there. The Ministers and the Governor are not the only parties to blame. The Councillors deserve to be censured to a greater extent. They did not give a straight mandate to the Ministers. The way the Non-co operation motion was handled by the State Council was comic in the extreme.

Opportunism

The member for Jaffna wanted to utilise the opportunity presented by the Ministerial resignation for his own self aggrandisement by putting himself forward as a candidate for the Home Ministership. Though there is nothing reprehensible in it, it did not strike as playing the game. He openly declared that he was against Non-co-operation. When negotiations between the Ministers and the Governor were about to take place the Member for Jaffna wrested two conditions from the Ministers. For one thing he wanted the Ministers not to resume work till their powers were restored, for another he wanted that Mr. Banks must be properly dealt with before the Ministers co-operated. How his declamations against non-co-operation and his imposing the two conditions mentioned by him can be reconciled passes ones understanding. Perhaps consistency has ceased to be a virtue with politicians of his type.

Youth Congress

The Executive Committee of the Youth Congress met on Saturday the 16th inst. at Kala Nilayan and resolved to hold the annual sessions before the Hindu New Year. It is understood that the sessions would be held at Chunnakam this year, and it is rumoured that Mr. M. Balasundaram, Advocate, would preside. There is a talk that leaders from the South would be invited to participate in the sessions. There is a likelihood of those who seceded from the Youth Congress again coming into it and taking their rightful places.

Tamil-Sinhalese rapprochement

Whatever may have been achieved or may not have been achieved by the recent crisis it has made Tamil-Sinhalese rapprochement possible. Whatever may be the shortcomings of the Jaffna man, he can be depended upon to respond to a gesture of sacrifice. Whatever may be the inner significance of the Ministerial resignations it was construed by Jaffna as an act of self-sacrifice on the part of the Ministers. If the entire State Council resigned their seats, the Tamil-Sinhalese rapprochement would have been an accomplished fact today. Mr. Corea during his stay here made some people to understand that the Ceylon National Congress will tackle the communal problem once and for ever in the course of this year. Mr. D. S. Senanayake has promised to do all that he can to bridge the gulf. When two energetic leaders

Health Work at Kaddaiveli

M. O. H. Outlines Rural Sanitation Schemes

Point Pedro, March, 17.

At the fifth annual celebrations of the Kaddaiveli Bilingual School Dr. S. C. Thurairajah, Medical Officer of Health, Jaffna, gave an interesting and instructive lecture on "Rural Sanitation." Mr. N. Velupillai, Maniagar, Vadamardchy, presided.

Mr. Velupillai while introducing the lecturer said that Dr. Thurairajah had come all the way from Jaffna in the interest of his work and with the entire hope of making the villagers 'health-minded'.

Dr. S. C. Thurairajah briefly outlined the Rural Sanitation Schemes to be carried out in rural areas and said that latrine construction was the foundation for any rural health work. He impressed on the gathering the importance of providing sanitary facilities such as adequate ventilation to houses, manure-pits, vegetable plots, latrines and drinking water boiled and cooled.

Mr. P. Nadesan, Sanitary Inspector, Point Pedro, spoke on "What Co-operative Unions can do to promote Sanitation." He appealed to all the members of the Kaddaiveli Union to start latrine construction work through the society. He suggested to them to advance some money for making squatting plates for latrines which could be turned out very cheap in the villages. He explained the value of communal conservancy system in rural areas.

The Maniagar in his closing address endorsed all what was said by the M. O. H. and appealed to the gathering to do away with the conservative ideas and views existing in the villages and to co-operate with the Sanitary Department in improving the health conditions in villages. He said that by neglecting the rudimentary principles of hygiene and sanitation they were doing a great harm not only to themselves, but also to the whole community. He urged them to listen to the advice given by the M. O. H. and live up to it.

The meeting then came to a close with the reading of the report and a vote of thanks by Mr. V. Alva-pillai, Teacher, Kaddaiveli.

(Cor.)

like Messrs Senanayake and Corea set about working with determination, the communal problem will become a myth in due time. There is a strong rumour that some very prominent Tamils—Tamils held in the highest esteem by all sections of the country—will contest the next elections on the platform of National Unity.

PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

(Continued from page 1)

cluded with some nations)

(2) Special chapters inserted in Treaties of peace.

Provision has been inserted in the Treaty by which disputes arising out of its provisions may be brought before the Court of the League of Nations. "It is believed that these populations will be more easily reconciled to their new position, if they know that they have assured protection and adequate guarantees against any danger of unjust treatment or oppression."

It is since 1929 that the council of the League is drafting rules and regulations to bring into effect the duties assigned to it. The council's final resolution is of June 13th 1929.

(3) Five declarations made before the Council.

(4) two special conventions of Germany and Upper-Silesia. (Here we see no clause which is applicable to minorities of any country)

Rights of Minorities

General rights, common to all minorities, in territories which have accepted the system for the protection of the minorities by the League—namely the right to nationality, the right to life, personal liberty and freedom of worship; the equality of all nationals of the same country before the law, equality in the matters of civil and political rights, equality of treatment and security in law and in fact, rights to the use of minority language; difference of race, language or religion and not to prejudice any national of the country in admission to public employments, functions and honours or in the exercise of professions and industries. Nationals belonging to minorities are to have equal rights to establish, manage and control at their own expense, charitable, religious and social institutions, schools and other educational establishments, with the right to freely use their own language and to exercise their own religion;

The second category includes special rights guaranteed to minorities specially situated such as the Jews in Greece, Poland and Roumania etc.

Guarantee of The League of Nations

The clause relating to this is the very key-stone of the whole system. The first paragraph confines the guarantee to persons belonging to "racial, religious or linguistic minorities". Secondly, the rights of the principal allied and associated powers as parties to their treaties are transferred to the Council of the League in the event of any change in the Treaties. The second paragraph gives power to the members of the Council to bring to the attention of the Council any infraction or dangers of infraction of the minorities provision, and on minorities question the Council may "take such action and give such directions as it may deem proper and effective in the circumstances." This clause confers wide powers on the Council.

This guarantee clause was interpreted in several ways, among which the German Government's interpretations are worth noting. On this subject the Council's final

interpretation runs thus:—(1) "Provision for the protection of minorities are inviolable." (2) The League must ascertain that the provisions for the protection of Minorities are always observed.

"The Council must take action in the event of any infraction, of any of the obligations with regard to the minorities in question."

"The right of calling attention in any infraction is reserved to the members of the Council."

Procedure And Machinery

The Council empowered the minorities to appeal to the League by petition. A special secretariat was created which was put in charge of those petitions. Further, it had to collect information, to prepare for discussions and to see the execution of decisions. The Council avoided everything which might lead to the appearance before it, as in a law suit of two parties—the State and the Minority or a member of minority in the State.

The system for the collection of information is based upon petitions. Any person or association may address this to the League. They must not be anonymous, unauthenticated, or couched in a violent language.

They are considered by the council as the true source of information as to how the signatory states are executing the treaties.

The council preferred collective examination of this information by a committee (of the President and two other members chosen by him). This is the committee of the three or the minorities committee. These committees are constituted for each petitions. Care is taken to see that these Committees are independent and impartial. The Committees decide whether the matter must be brought before the Council. It may consider whether the complaint is unfounded. The Committees are to inform the result of their examination to the Council.

There is a special department of the secretariat called the minorities section. It collects information not only on the actual situation, but also on broad political, social and other developments of the country. All communication passes through this section. A Press information service has also been established in the section itself.

It issues its weekly bulletin and arranges journeys in countries subject to minorities obligations.

The protection of minorities in German and upper Silesia is governed by a special treaty.

Work done by the Council and the Minority Committees

Some 175 petitions were declared as acceptable. They were examined and settled by minorities Committees. Those settled by the Council numbered only fifteen. So normally the minorities Committees decide their questions. Work of the Council:—it has dealt with Jewish minorities in Hungary, the Albanian and Bulgarian minorities in Greece, the Armenian minorities in Turkey and etc.

On two occasions the council sought the opinion of the Permanent Court of International Justice on points of law.

The minorities Committees were originally meant for assist-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TWO IRRECONCILABLE ATTITUDES

Sir,—Constitutional hair-splitting apart, the voters of the Northern Province want to know the processes of logic which have determined the attitude of their representatives to the recent constitutional crisis.

The facts in logical sequence which led to the dramatic situation are briefly: Mr. Ponnampalam wanted a Commission of inquiry on the shooting incident in the estate. The motion to the effect was passed. A motion was also passed to have the Magistrate's Court cases arising out of the shooting incident postponed till the Commission made its finding available. The Acting Legal Secretary not only did not see anything objectionable to such a resolution but also advised and supported the step. The Home Minister took steps to implement the resolution and the crisis was born out of it.

Mr. Ponnabalam and company who moved for a Commission of inquiry and voted for the postponement of court cases, did not for a moment consider the possible implications of the latter resolution. Either they did not know the provisions of the Order-in-Council and the statutory duties of the Head of the Police or they egged on the Council to commit blunder.

As the drama developed Mr. Ponnabalam and other minority members further revealed either their ignorance or their mischievous purpose. They condemned the Board of Ministers for its resignation which was the inevitable sequence to the effort to carry out the decision of the Council. By the way, it may be remarked that the instruction of the Home Minister to the Head of the Police might not be viewed as even a remote attempt to interfere with the even course of justice.

When later the Ministers were converted to take what the Governor calls the saner view and they went back to the Council for a fresh charge, the attitude of the minority group and chiefly of Mr. Ponnabalam, in that they opposed their withdrawal of the censure and non-co-operation motion, is yet another foil to their unexplained and unexplainable methods. What does Mr. Ponnabalam mean by his attitude? How does he explain it?

ing the Members of the Councils. But in due course became the organs of settlement. The minorities Committees sit in private. Mr. Stephen aptly calls them as dark rooms in the glass house of the League. The advantage of the secrecy is that the Government can make a concession to the minorities without any fear that in doing so it is lowering its dignity or authority in the eyes of its own Nationals.

M. Briand the Acting President of the Council, who gave utterance to the following opinion sums up the work of the League:

"The League of Nations and the Council can never become indifferent to the sacred cause of minorities....the organs of the League will endeavour to discharge their duties to the satisfaction of those concerned.

This is in brief the theoretical outline as to how the League of Nations deals with the problem of the protection of the minorities. (The Maharatta)

Though the majority community understand his place in the attitude of the North towards it yet his activities promote certain bitterness in the politics of the country.

Voters of the North have a right to call upon him to explain his position. Two irreconcilable attitudes on one and the same question should provide a grave danger for the best of reputations. Does Mr. Ponnabalam march towards it?

I am, Sir
Yours etc.
Perplexed.

U. D. C. Slaughter-House

Sir,—I wish to bring to your notice the very indifferent way in which the Jaffna U. C. builds slaughter houses for goats and cattle. Here I wish to refer to the one behind the Koddady Road. When the U. C. erected this they never consulted the neighbours about such a building, and the most wonderful thing about such a building is that it starts like a public latrine at the foundation stage and ends miraculously as a SLAUGHTER-HOUSE. Further Koddady is now a well-known residential and business locality.

Secondly I know for certain that the groans of the slaughtered animals during the early hours of the mornings cause considerable annoyance and disturbance to the neighbours, and in addition even the slaughtering of these animals could be seen from certain buildings about the place.

This is surely a horrible sight for the U. C. town of Jaffna specially when land can be had at the Vallandi Crematorium not for one, but for fifty slaughter houses.

Some of the bones of the slaughtered animals are also seen in the land adjoining the slaughter house.

I further understand that if the U. C. does not remove the slaughter house they are to be sued by a certain wealthy owner and alas! what amount of the poor tax-payers' money is to be wasted.

Yours faithfully,
S. KATHIRAVELU.

Grand Bazaar,
Jaffna, 15-3-40.

THE CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY

NEGAPATAM

expects
to receive
all Kinds
of

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

at an
early
date.

Enquire
and

Watch for further news.

CENSURE MOTION ON GOVERNOR ALLOWED TO LAPSE

(Continued from page 3)

Message he thought the position was the same as when the non-co-operation motion was introduced. If they had agreed to delete the non-co-operation part of the motion as suggested by the Member for Kandy and passed it they would have given a mandate to the ex-Ministers to co-operate. He accused the ex-Ministers of working up public opinion on false premises. That motion was one of the greatest abuses of the privileges of that House. That was an evasive motion.

Mr. D. Wanigasekera (Weligama) moved that the question be put.

Mr. H. R. Freeman (Anuradhapura) said that the ex-Minister of Agriculture had said that it was not the right thing to blame the Governor when they were trying to bring about a settlement. But at a meeting at Matugama on Sunday last a motion was passed endorsing the attitude of the ex-Ministers and urging the State Council not to agree to any compromise on the constitutional issue.

Search For "Honourable Settlement"

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike (Veyangoda) said that they stated that there were discussions going on and that they hoped for a reasonable settlement. The Member for Point Pedro had accused the ex-Ministers of having tried to bamboozle the House. He would like Members to consider whether that was fair or just. The unofficial conference of Members had endorsed the resignation of the Ministers and passed a resolution that if they were re-elected they should not co-operate. When they were re-elected they observed that wish. They sent a message through the Speaker that they were prepared for negotiations to reach an honourable settlement. If Members thought that they were wrong in doing that somebody could move a vote of censure on them. Members apparently approved of that step as a reasonable and fair course to adopt. As a result of it a Message from the Gov-

ernor was tabled. He disagreed with the view of some Members that the last memorandum of the Governor did not in any way differ from the first Message. Members had to decide whether the Governor's memorandum represented a fair settlement or not. That was the real issue. In what way, he asked, was that issue going to be decided more satisfactorily than by the method that was proposed? If they passed a resolution condemning the action of the Governor they would be condemning him on a matter which was going to be pursued with the Secretary of State.

It was unreasonable for them to expect the Governor to withdraw his ruling with regard to Mr. Banks. His Excellency would not be fit to be Governor of any country if he had done so.

No Deception

The main question that had been discussed at the unofficial conference was the question of the diminution of their powers. He must contend that the Governor's memorandum

dealt reasonably with regard to that issue. With regard to the matter of the Home Minister's instructions to Mr. Banks nobody demurred to its being referred to the Secretary of State. He must contend, therefore, that the course that was proposed was in no way a deception of the country and in no way an attempt to bamboozle the Members.

Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya, (Galle) said that he failed to see why the acceptance of the original motion would prevent the Ministers from accepting office. He thought that condemnation of the Governor's action would certainly strengthen the hands of the Ministers.

Mr. S. Natesan, (Kankasanturai) said that the Ministers seemed to be constantly shifting their ground. They could have very well adopted a modified motion to secure the object they had in view. When they did not do that they were simply running away from the issue. What the ex-Ministers were suggesting was like an attempt to cause an abortion of an unwanted child. The way in which the ex-Ministers were behaving was the most sordid feature of that inglorious episode in the history of that Council.

Mr. A. Mahadeva (Jaffna) said

The Men on the Sea-Front

(Continued from page 1)

a little band of ladies are training the cooks to cook the simple meals a trawler's crew requires. There they were, in white aprons, intent and absorbed before the range and preparing tables. The youngest was sixteen and had two years' seafaring behind him.

"They've got to have proper meals, haven't they," said the soft voiced lady in charge, "if we are going to win this war?" We were suddenly aware of a smell of burning, "McLead!" she cried and sped to the oven. "Haven't I told you....." I crept away unseen.

Quick Preparation

I saw new entries being kitted up a minute or a half to each man. Volunteer Reserve men rubbing up their somaphore with hand flags skippers at navigation, gasmasks being adjusted on bald heads and curly ones, trained drafts trundling off in Lorries to the station, Irish ones stripping for medical inspection.

I listened to the babel of dialects in the canteen; but at the end my thoughts came back to the uneven ranks, the rifles gripped by unfamiliar but terribly determined hands on the parade ground that was once a lawn.

I felt that this was England's answer spoken clearer than a statesman could to the challenge of the mine. (Roy's Weekly)

that the reason given by the ex-Minister of Agriculture for the adjournment motion was that it was inconvenient to him to vote on that resolution. He hoped that would not commend itself to the House. If they did not have a vote on that motion it would be a complete breach of faith with the House. They were given an assurance that no Ministers would accept office unless the House gave them a mandate to accept office. If the original motion was not put to the vote the ex-Ministers would be without any mandate at all.

Motion Passed

Mr. G. A. Wille (Nominated) said that he did not want to add fuel to the smouldering fire. He would not vote for the adjournment motion because that motion would create a very dangerous precedent. In the history of that House an attempt of that kind had never been made.

The motion for adjournment was then put and carried by 28 votes to 19, while two declined to vote.

The division was as follows:—

Ayes: Sir Barend Jayatilaka, Messrs G. W. W. Kannankara, D. S. Senanayake, Corea, W. A. de Silva, Bandaranayake, J. L. Kotalawala, Abeygunasekera, Abeywickrome, Batuwantudave, De Fonseka, Francis de Zoysa, H. A. Gunasekera, Goonesinha, D. D. Gunasekera, R. S. S. Gunawardana, Hewavitarna, A. P. Jayasuriya, D. P. Jayasuriya, D. H. Kotalawala, Kuuppu, Nugawella, Ratnayake, Samarakody, Dudley Senanayake, Tambimuttu, Teuneeoon and Wanigasekera.—28.

Noes: Messrs. Amarasuriya, C. E. P. de Silva, Dr. A. P. de Zoysa, Messrs. Freema, Griffith Jayah, Mahadeva, Natesan, Newnam, Parfitt, Sri Pathmanathan, I. X. Perera, Dr. N. M. Perera, Messrs. Ponnambalam, Rajapakse, Razik, Villiers, Wile and Mrs. Saravanamuttu.—19.

Declined to vote: Messrs. George E. de Silva, and Dharmaretnam.

The Council then adjourned till 1.30 p. m. on Tuesday, April 2.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Established 1897.

PROGRESSIVE FEATURES

ASSETS EXCEED	Rs. 5,18,00,000
POLICIES IN FORCE EXCEED	Rs. 14,29,00,000

Claims Paid Exceed
Rs. 6,15,00,000

Wanted Special Representatives on handsome terms, at Jaffna, Chavakachcheri and Point Pedro.

Head Office:—

Empire of India Life Building,
BOMBAY.

Branch Office:—

Imperial Bank Building,
COLOMBO.

(Y. 51. 20-3-39 to 19-3-40)

(M)

All Ceylon Industrial Exhibition and Carnival

At Jaffna in May 1940

GLORIOUS OPPORTUNITY FOR EXHIBITING

Goods of Every Description and for Providing Popular Amusements and Entertainments

FOR PLAN OF EXHIBITION AND CARNIVAL GROUNDS

AND

For Particulars Regarding Stalls etc.

APPLY EARLY TO:

THE SECRETARIES,

ALL CEYLON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AND CARNIVAL COMMITTEE,
HINDU COLLEGE, JAFFNA.

Favourable Trade Balance

Export and Import Values Rise

In the first two months of this year Ceylon spent Rs. 36,423,473 in the British Empire and Rs. 14,780,695 in foreign countries, while the British Empire's purchases from Ceylon cost Rs. 33,585,629 as against foreign purchases from Ceylon to the extent of Rs. 26,438,022.

Ceylon's visible trade balance at the end of February amounted, approximately to Rs. 14,215,000 in her favour.

It is noteworthy that while the value of rubber exports in January and February 1939, amounted to Rs. 11,719,942 the value for February alone this year is Rs. 10,846,804 and for January and February Rs. 21,353,66.

More Grain and Meat

While the total value of Ceylon's domestic exports during the first two months of 1940 is Rs. 60,144,454, the value of imports during the same period amounts to Rs. 51,204,168—these figures being, in the case of exports, about 18 million rupees in excess of January-February last year, and in the case of imports nearly twelve millions in excess.

The items contributing to the rise in the value of imports are principally grain and flour, meat, narcotics, coal, wood, timber and chemicals (including drugs, dyes, acids, disinfectants and weed-killers).

There is a noticeable decline in the value of imports of silk manufactures and stains and non metalliferous machinery.

Empire Exchange

British India once again heads the list (in values) of countries sending goods and produce to Ceylon with Rs. 11,271,424, the United Kingdom being second with Rs. 10,212,087 and Burma next with Rs. 9,267,993.

No 070

ESTABLISHED IN 1807
EFFECT YOUR MOTOR
CAR INSURANCE WITH
Eagle Star
INSURANCE CO, LTD.
(Incorporated in England)

Assets Exceed £27,000,000

Apply for Certificate of
Insurance direct from the

CHIEF AGENTS
J. Cherubim & Brother

JAFFNA

AGENTS WANTED IN
N. PROVINCE.

[Mis. 242. 4-1-40 to 31-5-40]

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA
held at Point Pedro
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 116/PT

In the matter of the Estate of the
late Janakiamma wife of Rama-
samy Appadurai of Valvettiturai
Deceased.
Ramasamy Appadurai of Valvettiturai
Vs. Petitioner.
Minor. 1. Appadurai Yogeswarar
of do
2. Vallipuram Ramalingam
of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal
before E. V. R. Samarawickrama
Esquire Acting Additional District
Judge on the 1st day of March 1940
in the presence of Mr. K. Muttukumar
Proctor on the part of the
Petitioner and the Petition and
affidavit of the Petitioner having
been read.

It is hereby ordered that the 2nd
Respondent abovenamed be and is
hereby appointed Guardian-ad-litem
over the minor the 1st Respondent
to represent him in the Testamen-
tary proceedings to be instituted by
the Petitioner and that the Petitioner
be and is hereby declared entitled to
take out Letters of Administration
to the above estate as the husband of
the deceased and that Letters of
Administration be issued to him ac-
cordingly unless the Respondents
abovenamed appear and shew cause
to the contrary on or before the 4th
day of April 1940.

The 7th day of March 1940.

Sgd. E. V. R. Samarawickrama
Acting Addl. District Judge.

(O. 85. 14 & 18-3-40.)

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)

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 prizes.

"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)

NEAT AND GOOD

PRINTING

OF

EVERY
DESCRIPTION

Artistic

AND

Commercial
WE ARE SPECIALLY EQUIPPED
TO GIVE YOU

PROMPT SERVICE

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCING 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, MARCH 18, 1940

Indian Medicines

Suit Eastern needs

with Remarkable Efficacy!
and Extreme Cheapness!

P. Subbaroy's
Ayurvedic and Siddha Specifics
of 45 Years' Reputation

For Every home
For Health and
Happiness.

Lakshmikara Kasturi Pills

—keep the mouth fragrant,
help digestion, move bowels
regularly, prevent many ills.
A boon to Travellers. An-
nas 4, per box.

Superfine Gorojan Pills—

best for all children's ail-
ments, also useful for adults
in fevers etc. Annas 10 per
box.

Sanjeeva Pills—safe purga-

tive for children, good for
adults also. Annas 10 per
box.

Postage extra in each case.

Full catalogue free on request,

Agents Wanted throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, Malaya

P. Subbaroy
Ayurvedic Pharmacy
Sri Venkatesa Perumal Sannathy,
Tanjore, S. India

[Mis. 5-2-40-.]

(M)