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CEYLON COCONUT AND THE INDIAN MARKET

CRY OF DUMPING A PRETEXT TO INVITE SYMPATHY

THE ADVANTAGES OF A CUSTOMS UNION

BY A. THIAGARAJAH, M. A.
(Karainagar Hindu College)

THE year 1932 is a landmark in the history of Ceylon's foreign trade. Prior to 1932 India imported, save for coconut oil, but small quantities of Ceylon coconut produce. Practically all the copra went to Bombay and the coconut oil to Calcutta. In the latter product Ceylon had practically a monopoly of the imports into India, but this was far from being the case for copra. In 1932 the trade with India in copra and oil had been unique and the exports had reached phenomenal heights in these articles to the Indian market. Of the total copra exports of Ceylon the share of India in 1932 was 31.4 per cent. Coconut oil to India amounted to 25,718 tons or just over half the total exports, compared with 9,498 tons or approximately 1/5 of total in 1931. While copra continued to increase, coconut oil showed considerable decline subsequently. The export of copra to India increased from a bare 70 tons in 1930 to 14,000 in 1932, and 50,000 in 1936. Coconut oil decreased from 25,000 tons in 1932 to 10,000 in 1936. After a steep decline in 1938 coconut oil has shown signs of recovery since 1939. The recession in coconut oil was due to increased exports of copra and to the increased competition from Singapore which had better facilities than Ceylon. However, copra, too, showed a decline between 1936 and 1938.

The Cry of Dumping

Finding that her coconut products lost their European market due to the depression, Ceylon turned to the Indian market which had a great absorptive capacity for copra and coconut oil. The Indian coconut producers pointed out

that the low-prices from which they suffered was due to the imports into India of Ceylon coconut products, and characterised it as dumping. That this was nothing more than an allegation and a pretext to invite sympathy would be evident from the following arguments.

1. The prices of copra and coconut oil are determined by the price of groundnut oil, in fact by the state of the Indian oil seeds market, of which groundnut is the most important. India is a vast producer and exporter of oil seeds, all competing inter se and also competing with the locally produced and imported copra. The price of coconut oil is governed by influences within the World Edible Oil Market. "There is no evidence to show that the fall in the prices of coconut oil and copra is due to the increased imports of foreign oil and copra into India". (Para 15: Summary: The Report on Coconut Enquiry in India, 1934)

2. The trend of exports of copra and coconut oil from the Travancore State shows that there was considerable decline for the periods 1931-32 and 1932-33. (Page 52: Report on Coconut Enquiry.) The decline was attributed to unfavourable weather conditions resulting in the production. While the West Coast coconut interests expected to compensate their low production with better prices, Ceylon's exports belied their hopes. Figures would show that Ceylon only filled the deficiency of the Indian market, for the very next year (1933) Ceylon exports of copra and coconut oil fell abruptly as weather conditions in India became normal. It na-

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JAPAN'S AMBITIONS IN THE FAR EAST

DIFFICULTIES IN HER WAY

HER COVETOUS EYES ON NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

DOES Japan know what she wants in the East, and dare she take it? These are the two questions which are being asked and re-asked by students of international politics to-day.

The answer to the first question is that Japan *does* know what she wants, but, as answer to the second, she knows not how safe it is to take it, writes Mr. Kaldaman Singh, in *Blitz newsmagazine*.

France having become a negligible factor in Far Eastern affairs, it is clear the risks which the Japanese will now run in an adventure southward have been increasing every day. As regards Britain, though her naval strength in the Far East was, until a few weeks ago, limited, has been increasing her effectiveness in air defence.

Australia, too, knows what to do in case Japan plays "naughty" in the Far East. Sensing as never before the inherent threat in any Japanese move into the Netherlands East Indies, Australia has more than once made it clear—once through her War Council—that Australian assistance to Britain will not be a negligible factor.

In November last the United States had informed Japan that America desired the *status quo* in the Netherlands Indies to be preserved. But how forcibly that desire was expressed is not known. But the U. S. Government's new steps to strengthen the American naval establishment in Pacific waters and the repeated warnings of the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, to the American citizens to leave the Far East, speak for themselves.

On February 13, it was reported that between 300 and 400 wives and children of Army officers were leaving for the United States aboard Army transports. It was a moving sight to see them aboard the ship. This shows that Americans in the Far East have been

abandoning interests which the United States had taken a century or more to establish.

"End Of an Era"

Said one American mother, with a heavy heart, "We are leaving East to-day, and this marks the end of an era in which thousands of Americans have been able to look upon China and Japan as home during a period of three generations or more. We were strangers in strange lands, but we had faith in our institutions and the civilisation for which we stood, and our ideal was not one of imperialism. We sought the reward of honest trade rather than territorial concessions, and with this there mingled a strong spirit of philanthropy which led to the establishment of schools, universities and other cultural activities."

Now having disengaged herself in a considerable measure from her "business" in China, Japan has concentrated her attention on two lines of action. One is the new attempt to cut off China's supply lines North of Hong-Kong, and the other has been at her infiltration into Indo-China with the establishment of bases which constitute a direct threat to Singapore.

Japan's axis partner, Hitler, has been watching with his left eye half closed and half open, all the developments in the Far East, and it is widely held that nothing would please him more than to have the United States become seriously involved in the Far East. Should such a thing happen, it would result in lessening the material assistance to Great Britain and would remove the spectre of the United States naval activity in the Atlantic from Hitler's calculation.

And not to be lightly dismissed is the difficulty which America would experience in launching a naval campaign so

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THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE INTERMEDIATE IN ARTS & SCIENCE CLASSES

Classes preparing students for the examinations of July, 1942, have been formed. New students will be admitted to these classes till the 14th inst. Provision is made for the teaching of Botany and Zoology in these classes.

(Mis. 59, 8-14-7-41.)

Arrack Rent Sale, 1941-42, Mannar District

Tenders are hereby invited for the purchase of the exclusive privilege of selling arrack by retail in the Mannar Sanitary Board Tavern and Puliyadi-Irakkam Tavern in the Mannar District during the period 1st October, 1941 to 30th September, 1942. Tenders should reach the Asst. Govt. Agent, Mannar, not later than 10 a. m. on Friday 22nd August, 1941.

2. The conditions of sale and any other particulars can be obtained on application at the Mannar Kacheheri.

A. C. M. Hingley,
Assistant Government Agent.

The Kacheheri,
Mannar, 28th June, 1941.
(G. 12, 3-7-41)

DENTAL NOTICE

S. Imai, (Japanese Dentist)
Colombo,

will be at Jaffna, at Tiruchelvam Buildings, Main Street, Jaffna, from 7th to 16th July, 1941.

(Mis. 60, 3-7-41).



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1941

INDO-BURMA AGREEMENT

"TO INDIANS WHO ARE ALREADY IN BURMA AND FOR SUCH INDIANS AS WILL BE ADMITTED IN FUTURE OF OUR OWN FREE WILL AND CHOICE, WE OFFER OUR FRIENDSHIP AND OUR PROTECTION," declared Mr. U. Saw, the Premier of Burma at the close of the Indo-Burma Conference which has succeeded in reaching an agreement in regard to the position of Indians in Burma. Sir G. S. Bajpai, the leader of the Indian delegation to the Conference, who, it will be remembered, also led the Indian delegation to the Indo-Ceylon Exploratory Conference at Delhi, reciprocated the sentiments of the Burmese Premier and added that Indians "desire in full measure the affection and friendship of the Burmese people." The controversies of the past, he further assured, the Burmese people, had left no resentment in the hearts of the Indians. Thus was achieved a happy agreement between the two neighbouring countries.

The success of the Indo-Burma Conference, a few months after the failure of the Indo-Ceylon exploratory conference, is a reflection on the Ceylon delegation whose preconceived ideas and prejudices

would not permit them to agree to certain demands of the Indians. The demand of the Indians who are already in Ceylon and have acquired interests is considered just by all impartial men. But our Ministers and certain politicians would not concede it. A particular Minister would be content only if all the Indians are driven out of the Island, while others would wish to tolerate the Indians here merely as hewers of wood and drawers of water, with no rights of citizenship. It is this attitude of a section of the Ceylonese politicians reflected in the stand taken up by the Ceylon delegation to Delhi that contributed to the failure of the talks.

We are glad to learn that there is going to be another attempt to re-open the talks on the question of Indians in Ceylon. In approaching this question, Ceylonese representatives would do well to benefit by their Delhi performance. The question of Indians in Burma and that of Indians in Ceylon are analogous. Similar problems connected with Indians trouble both Ceylonese and Burmese. These happen to be neighbours claiming so many ties of kinship. If Burma can see her way to satisfy her great neighbour on this vexed question we see no reason why Ceylon should not. The full details of the Indo-Burma agreement should be immensely helpful to Ceylon to frame her terms of settlement of the Indian problem. It is to be hoped that the proposed conference will reach an agreement satisfactory to both parties.

Kokuvil Hindu College Prize-Giving

The prize-giving at the Kokuvil Hindu College will take place next Friday, the 4th proximo, at 6 p.m. Mr. C. Suntheralingam will preside, and Mrs. C. Coomaraswamy will give away the prizes. The programme includes speeches by Mr. K. S. D. Williams, Principal, Jaffna Central College, and Atigar A. Naganathan.

Jaffna Hindu College Annual Athletic Meet.

The Annual Inter-House Athletic Meet of the Jaffna Hindu College comes off on Saturday, the 5th inst. at 3 p.m. in the College grounds.

Reception to New J. P.

Wednesday.

Mr. D. Saverimuttu, the new J. P. (Northern Province) was accorded a reception by the rector and staff of St. Patrick's College, Jaffna, of which he is headmaster. Mr. Justice N. Hill was present and Mr. A. Mahadeva, M.S.C., for Jaffna, Mr. C. Coomaraswamy District Judge, the Rev. G. Balasundaram, O.M.I., an old student of Mr. Saverimuttu, and Messrs. A. J. R. Vethavanam, Divisional Inspector of Schools, and S. Alagaratnam, president of the St. Patrick's Teachers' Guild, spoke.

Russian Air Strength

Pioneer of Carrying Troops by Air

London.

THE Aeronautical Correspondent of the "The Times" writes:

In many respects the Russian Air Force bears a striking resemblance to Germany's Luft waffe. Russia was the pioneer of carrying troops and war material by air; Germany copied and improved upon the technique. The Soviet also led the way in the training of parachute troops; here again Germany followed suit. It was Russia which first carried light tanks by air. The Russians have great numbers of trained paratroops; some people put the figure as high as 100,000. Both in Germany and Russia the land part of the Air Force is subservient to the Army.

Army aviation comes under the People's Commissar for Defence. The two forces are divided into a number of district controls while the naval arm is at the disposal of the units of the Fleet based on the Baltic and Black Seas, the Pacific Ocean, the Caspian Sea, and the Northern Dnieper up to Amur. Russia is supposed to possess one aircraft carrier 'Stalin', a ship of 9,000 tons capable of carrying 32 aircraft, two larger aircraft carriers are believed to be under construction. The whole Air Force is under the command of Lieutenant-General Pavel Vasilievich Richagov, who bears the title of "Hero of the Soviet Union". He has held that position since October, 1940.

The Soviet Air Force lost many of its officers and experienced men in the "purge" of 1937-38 and, although picked pilots and crews gave quite a good account of themselves in Spain and Finland, the general standard of efficiency has suffered through lack of good leaders. Training facilities also appear to be rather haphazard and inadequate, relying to a considerable extent on civilian schools. In a protracted war lack of high-class pilots and crews is likely to prove a serious handicap, though civilian flying has been developed in the Union to such an extent that large numbers of men and women could be transferred for war duties. From time to time it has been rumoured that Russian women already hold Air Force ranks.

Collaboration with the Army

For collaboration with the Army Russia maintains air units consisting of fighters, destroyers, ground attack machines, reconnaissance aircraft and medium and heavy bombers. The fighters are RE-115, 116 and 117, and they have been rumoured to be a new fast type very similar in appearance to the Spitfire. Whether this is actually in service is not known. The 116, which is used in the greatest number, has a speed of only 248 M. P. H. and is lightly armed. Its new version, the 118, is credited with a still modest top speed of 260 M. P. H. All Russian fighters have poor fire power. There are ground attack aircraft fitted with eight machine-guns. The chief medium bombers are the SB-25, which correspond to our Blenheims but are said to be much like the United States' Martin-139. Their performance is, however, unimpressive.

INDO-BURMA AGREEMENT

On Immigration Question

Rangoon, June 28.

Sir G. S. Bajpai on behalf of the Indian Delegation and the Premier, U. Saw, on behalf of Burma, today appended their signatures to the draft of the agreement on Indian Immigration at 1.30 p.m. It was the culminating scene to the negotiations which lasted nearly two weeks with wavering fortunes.

The last of the conferences took place at noon to-day when the outstanding points were settled and then the two leaders appended their signatures. The agreement will be published after ratification by the two Governments. The text will be released simultaneously in India and Burma probably within a fortnight. It is learned that at the same time the Baxter Report will also be released for publication.

The Indian delegations will leave for India tomorrow.

Leaders' Messages

"To Indians who are already in Burma and for such Indians as will be admitted in future, of our own free will and choice, we offer our friendship and our protection," declared U. Saw at the close of the conference in a message to India which he conveyed through the Indian Delegation.

Sir G. S. Bajpai in reply, said, "The Indians are conscious that they and the Burmans could face the perils of the present and the uncertainties of the future with greater confidence if India and Burma would remain good neighbours bound by ties of amity and understanding. They wish to see the new Burma thrive and prosper. Controversies of the past have left no resentment in their hearts. They desire in full measure the affection and friendship of the Burmese people."

sive, the maximum speed being only about 250 M. P. H. Another bomber, the DB-3 has a maximum speed of 295 M. P. H. It can carry a useful bomb load of 3,300 lbs. over a range of 1,600 miles.

Among heavy machines is the four-engined transport bomber TB-3, which is not unlike the German Junkers. Though slow and obsolete, and probably unfit for any serious bombing work, it can carry an extremely heavy load. Most other aircraft including those attached to the Fleet are old and out of date.

Technical Superiority of Luftwaffe

For some weeks Germany has been moving aircraft and ground staffs to the Russian frontier, so that she is probably in a position to put a very formidable force at the disposal of her Army including hundreds of JU-87 B and JU-88 dive-bombers. Many bombers have been transferred from their bases in Northern France, Belgium and Holland while others have been sent forward from Greece and Rumania. Unless Soviet Russia has any secret new machines "up her sleeve," the German Air Force should possess great technical superiority, but it will be opposed not only by large numbers of fighters but by strong anti-aircraft batteries which Russia is said to possess in great numbers.

"THE GERMAN ARMY IS SPREAD OUT VERY THIN"

AND HITLER YET HOPES TO DOMINATE EUROPE

(BY C. A. PERRIER)

"THE German army," remarked Mr. Cordell Hull recently, "is spread out very thin." The same statement might with equal truth be made about the German Air Force and the German Navy. As the time of favourable campaigning weather approaches, it is both interesting and important to study the general distribution of the German armed forces which have not only to be ready to fight Britain on land, sea and in the air, but have also to do a policing job on a tremendous scale among populations who bitterly loathe Nazi rule and make every attempt to cause difficulties.

The unparalleled speed of the German victories over Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France has misled casual observers into thinking the German forces larger in number than is actually the case. The victories were won by a group of specialists (not more than 250,000 men), with the advantage of first-class aerial and mechanised equipment. The total strength of the German armed forces is not at present much more than four million men. The remainder of the enemy man-power is being used for vital work in the armament factories and in agriculture. If we assess the German Navy at 500,000 men and the Luftwaffe at 500,000 (including ground organisation and A. A. units), we are left with an estimate of 3,300,000 men in the German Army. A German division is about 15,000 men, and it is known Hitler has about 220 divisions, two-thirds of which are fully trained.

The Nazi Army and Air-force

From reliable friendly sources in Nazi-occupied countries it is known fairly accurately how the German Army is distributed. Of the 220 enemy divisions, there are ten in Norway, forty in Denmark, North-west Germany, Holland and Belgium, and seventy-five in France—a total of 125 divisions, or nearly two million men. In addition, there are in the Low Countries and France 2 Panzer divisions. Facing Russia, in East Prussia and Poland, there is the next largest group—consisting of forty infantry divisions and 3 Panzer divisions. In Austria there are ten infantry divisions and a Panzer division; in the Czech "Protectorate" and Slovakia, ten infantry divisions, and the recent increase in the Balkan countries now amounts to not less than twenty infantry divisions and three Panzer divisions. Finally in Germany itself there are about fifteen divisions, many of them training units.

The great concentration of forces along the coasts of Holland, Belgium and France leaves no doubt that the main objective of Germany is still the British Isles. The concentration in East Prussia and Poland is slightly misleading. It is doubtful whether any attack is intended on Russia—Hitler would adopt other

methods of securing Soviet submission—rather is it more probable that German forces in the east are there for intensive and undisturbed training. (It is now clear that they were for an attack on Russia.) The forces in Czechoslovakia and Austria are concentrated in this central region ready to move either south-east to the Balkans or south-west to an uncertain Italy (some have already gone there).

Figures purporting to show the strength of the Luftwaffe vary somewhat, but the most reliable opinion considers that the total effective strength is in the region of 12,000 machines. This force like the Army, is widely spread. The chief concentration, as with the land forces, is nevertheless clearly against the British Isles. The German Air Force consists of seven Air Fleets, the Naval Air Service, a (specialist) Training Division and a Transport Group. Three of these Air Fleets face Britain, totalling about 4,000 machines, from the European continent. The remaining four Air Fleets are individually stationed on the Russian front, in Rumanian front, in Rumania, in Sicily and in Austria and Hungary—ready to protect the industrialised area of Bohemia or to move elsewhere as needed.

Effectively and Closely Blockaded

Although these mighty Nazi forces, together with the far less effective Italian partner, hold "interior lines" in Europe, it must never for a moment be forgotten that they are being effectively and closely blockaded by the Royal Navy. In addition to British sea power the spirit of the "conquered" nations make it impossible for the Nazis to concentrate either entirely against Britain or at any one special spot. Moreover, Italy is proving to be a liability to Hitler. Her fleet is crippled. Her air force, too, has been a complete failure. And, in spite of Mussolini's boast of "eight million bayonets", it is doubtful whether Italy's army consisted of more than 1,250,000 men (eighty divisions). In Libya eleven of these divisions have been lost; in East Africa a further twelve divisions are completely isolated; and in Albania out of twelve divisions the Greeks have smashed seven. Thus the Italian Army to-day is reduced to about sixty divisions, and soon it should be reduced to half its effective strength. Such a condition must be exceedingly galling to Hitler, for bolstering up Italy (which has to be done) only detracts from the one thing that really matters—the conquest of Britain itself.

Hitler has under his control over 4,000 miles of coast-line, but it is clearly very thinly held. The German Navy could certainly not protect it very much in the way our own Navy protects the coast-line of Britain.

Despite all his flamboyant victories on the continent of Europe

Govt. Take Over Primary Schools

Mysore State's Decision

Bangalore, June 26.

In accordance with the decision arrived at by a committee of officials and non-officials which reviewed the progress of primary education in the State, the Government of Mysore have passed orders taking charge of primary education in the State with effect from July 1, 1941.

The Government have accordingly abolished all local education authorities and school boards and from 1st July, all primary schools with their lands, buildings, records, equipment and all other appurtenances belonging to them in the area of each local education authority and the administration of grants to village aided schools will be taken over to the charge and control of the Government. Besides, all monies standing to the credit of the elementary education fund constituted under the Mysore Elementary Education Act of 1930 and administered by local education authorities as well as all liabilities legally subsisting against such authorities will be transferred to the Government with effect from the same date.

In the place of local education authorities and school boards a district committee for each district will be constituted as also a Central Education Board for the whole State. The main functions of the district committee will be to consider plans and programmes for the expansion and development of primary education in its jurisdiction consistent with the financial resources available.

NATIONAL GOVT. FOR INDIA

London Committee's Plea

London, June 28.

In view of the military situation involving a threat to Indian security, the Indian National Committee in London has passed a resolution and cabled to Gandhiji and other leaders urging the Congress Working Committee to review their policy, suggesting an intensification of the effort for the formation of a National Government and demand the release of political prisoners, adding that the defence of India should be the first consideration of the National Government.

Germany still remains blockaded—that fact is a basic premise to all aspects of the war. She is trying frantically, by sea and air, to break this blockade and to impose upon us a counter-blockade. Yet, unless something most untoward occurs, it seems inevitable that our stranglehold upon the enemy will continue to work slowly but surely.

If only Italian fleet had been more active or if Hitler could get the use of the French Navy, things might have been different. As it is we would do well to count our own blessings, and realise that a sprawling giant is almost inevitably a useless giant. It is Hitler's "thin line" which is his weakest spot.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1941—42

NEARLY RS. 148 MILLION EXPENDITURE

INCREASE IN DEFENCE VOTES

THE Budget for 1941—1942 was published in a Gazette Extraordinary issued on Monday.

The new Budget provides for the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 147,960,173 excluding expenditure from

(a) Railway revenue, Rs. 23,970,012;

(b) Sums payable out of the revenue of Electrical Undertakings, Rs. 3,284,538;

(c) Sums payable out of the Reserve, Extensions and Renewals Fund of the Electrical Undertakings, Rs. 361,800 and

(d) Sums payable by way of advance out of the revenue of the Island amounting to Rs. 2,330,670.

The total expenditure of Rs. 147,960,173 includes sums which are already authorised by law, amounting to Rs. 29,033,406

Excluding this sum, the expenditure which has to be met from revenue during the next financial year, amounts to Rs. 118,926,767. To this amount may be added the sum of Rs. 2,330,670, which has to be advanced from revenue for loan works and the refund of which to revenue is provided by the annual Appropriation Ordinance.

The sums already authorised by law in the new Budget exceed the corresponding amounts in the Budget for the current financial year by Rs. 1,770,590.

The estimates for the Governor, the Supreme Court and the State Council for the next financial year show very small increases while the estimates for the Audit Office reveal a decrease of Rs. 15,133.

Defence

The estimates for the Chief Secretary's Department show an increase of Rs. 9,197,068, as compared with the estimated amount for the current financial year.

The main item of these estimates, which shows a big increase, is Other Defence Expenditure, for which a sum of Rs. 13,573,406 is asked for, as compared with Rs. 4,413,319 in the Budget for the present financial year, disclosing an increase of Rs. 9,162,087.

The Ceylon Defence Force Vote in the new Budget also shows an increase, the amount asked for being Rs. 1,118,835, as against Rs. 691,012 provided in the Budget for the current year.

The estimates for the Legal Secretary's Department show a small increase of Rs. 83,051, as compared with the present financial year.

The vote for the Financial Secretary's Department amounting to Rs. 5,924,381 reveals an increase of Rs. 1,142,992, of which Rs. 1,008,400 falls under the Head of Miscellaneous Services, while the Pensions item, excluding the sum provided by Special Law, has gone up from Rs. 834,900 to Rs. 1,151,400.

The vote for the Ministry of Home Affairs in the new Budget amount to Rs. 10,119,876, against

(Continued on page 5)

Matriculation Results

Jaffna Centres

The following is the pass list for the Jaffna centres of the London Matriculation Examination held in January this year:—

Illavalai

Second Division

S. Mariathasam, St. Henry's College; S. Sivalingam, St. Henry's College; K. Thangarajah, Private Study; K. Velayutham, St. Henry's College.

Jaffna I

First Division

G. Ambikaipahar, A. Balakrishnan, K. Ratnasingham, St. Patrick's College.

Second Division

S. Arulampalam, R. Arunthavanathan, T. Balasubramaniam, A. S. Balakrishnan, S. T. Balasuriya, J. F. X. Bastiampillai, J. Benedict, J. B. Benjamin, E. A. Edward, A. N. Francis, L. A. Joseph, V. Kanagasabapathy, St. Patrick's College; K. Karunaithevy, Ramanathan College; T. Karunakaran, St. Patrick's College; S. Kathirgama-thamby, Private Study; S. G. Manualpillai, St. Patrick's College; P. Maitridevi, Ramanathan College; M. Pavilupillai, St. Patrick's College; R. J. Ratnagopal, St. Patrick's College; A. Sothirathilagam, Ramanathan College; S. Selvaratnam, E. Sivagnanasundrampillai, N. Sivabradas, A. W. St. George, John St. George, Joseph St. George, M. Suntharalingam, M. Vannithambi, T. Vinasithamby, St. Patrick's College.

Jaffna II

First Division

S. Vanniasingham, Skantha Varodaya College.

Second Division

K. Arulampalam, Parameshvara College; S. Kumarakulasingham, Skantha Varodaya College; L. B. M. Herath, St. John's College; J. S. Jesudason, St. John's College; K. Kanagaratnam, St. John's College; K. Kanagasabai, Skantha Varodaya; M. Karunakaran, St. John's; J. R. Kunanayagam, St. John's; K. K. Kalasynathakurukkal, Parameshvara; K. Manokara, St. John's; N. Nadarajah, Skanda Varodaya; K. Navarattinam, Skanda Varodaya; V. Paramanathan, St. John's; S. Paranicapasingam, St. John's; A. Pavaladurai, Parameshvara; S. Ponnudurai, Skanda Varodaya; A. D. Rajanayagam, St. John's; C. S. Ramachandra Iyer, Parameshvara; M. Rathinam, Skanda Varodaya; K. Sathasivam, St. John's; S. Sivagnanam, Skanda Varodaya; S. Thambipillai, Skanda Varodaya; N. Tharumalingam, Skanda Varodaya; E. S. Thevasagayam, St. John's; A. Vaitheeswarar, St. John's; J. M. J. Vannithamby, St. John's; S. Velauthar, St. John's.

Jaffna III

First Division

S. Kulasegarasingam, Central College.

Second Division

M. I. M. Abdul Majeed, Central College; S. Abdul Rahim, Central College; S. Anandasundaram, Private; K. Arputharatnam, Private; L. Asirvatham, Private; R. Balasingam, Private; J. E. Bastian, Private; P. I. Gnanathurai, Central College; R. S. John, Central College; A. G. R. Lee, Private; S. T. Manikavasagar, Central College; S. Muttukumaraswamy, Private; K. Muttiah, Private; V. Nadarajah, Private; V. Nagarattinam, Private;

CEYLON COCONUT AND THE INDIAN MARKET

(Continued from page 1)

turally follows that the unusual exports of Ceylon copra and oil were not in the nature of dumping to oust the Indian producer. In the very same year there was shortage of Coromandel groundnuts. The combined shortage created a great demand for Ceylon copra and coconut oil.

3. The demand for coconut products of all kinds in India has increased. Apart from the increase in population this is mainly due to the increased demand from Indian industries—particularly soap, and “vegetable ghee products.” The area under commercial coconut production in India has remained practically stationary and is not likely to increase at the rate of industrial expansion in India, so that the deficiency would have to be met by imports. The case of the Indian coconut production will apply to other oil seeds production in India.

Question of Tariff

It is stated that the West Coast coconut oil mills are working at half capacity, that if made to work at full capacity India's demand for coconut oil could be satisfied, and that in view of these facts the Government of India should either increase the duty on imported oil or decrease the duty on copra sufficient enough to encourage the coconut oil industry of the West Coast. What would all these mean? The markets for the West Coast oil are Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon, and Karachi, in addition to the local South Indian market. In the markets outside South India, the West Coast, i. e. the Malabar and Travancore State, miller is unable to dispose off the oil at competitive rates either with the

V. Pararajasingam, Central College; A. Ratnasabapathy, Private; J. G. Richards, Central College; M. Sathivel, Private; T. Sellappah, Central College; S. Selvarayan, Central College; R. Somasundaram, Private; P. Subramaniam, Private; D. K. Suppramaniam, Central College; R. T. Thambiah, Central College; W. J. Thambiah, Central College; W. Thirugnanaelvam, Private; A. Thuraiatnam, Central College; E. Vaithilingam, Central College; V. D. Veerakone, Central College.

Jaffna IV

Second Division

M. S. Abdulmuthalip, K. Arumuganthamby, A. Arunasalam, K. C. Arunasalam, T. Ganesalingam, A. Kajendra, K. Kanthiah, E. Mahadeva, M. Mahatnevar, S. Nadarajah, R. Nadarasa, R. Navaratnam, T. Poopalan, T. Rajanayakam, N. Rajaram, S. Sanmugalingam, T. Senathirasa, E. Shiradhanandar, V. Sinnadhurai, V. Somasundaram, N. Suntharam, K. Thambiah, S. Thuraiatnam, C. Thuraiatnam. All above students in Jaffna IV. from Jaffna Hindu College.

(Continued on Page 5)

Japan's Ambitions in the Far East

(Continued from page 1)

far away from the Pacific coast.

Internal Divisions

Though the availability of Singapore, and other bases in Australia, New Zealand and several British and Free French possessions in the Pacific, makes such a campaign possible, the Government of the United States has had to consider the total cost of such a project. Logistics alone, it is feared, would tax the country's maritime resources to a pinchable limit. But this does not mean that because America has to think twice before accepting the Japanese challenge, Japan can go any length to do what she likes.

There are dangerous internal divisions in Japan. Japan's alliance with the Axis Powers is none too popular with Japan's man-in-the-street. But it is not the man-in-the-street, but the officers of the Army and Navy who control the Japanese foreign policy.

Bitter Rivalry

Then again, there exists bitter rivalry between the officers of Japan's Army and Navy. Like “high-caste,” ignorant and unenlightened Hindus, the commissioned personnel of the Navy consider that they come from a superior caste, and consequently, speak disparagingly of their Army contemporaries. The Army claims that whatever “credit” is due to Japan through her land operations in China, has been due to the efforts of the Army and not of the Navy.

On the other hand, the naval officers are anxious to demonstrate that the Japanese Navy can give a better account of itself in its own element than the Army has been able to show in China.

However, Netherlands East Indies, with its wealth of raw materials, has long been on Japan's political programme. The Japanese call it “the widow's property.” Its distance from Japan, however, has been a great factor for its safety. Japan has no intermediate base. The Island of Hainan which is a Japanese possession to-day, though admirably situated, offers negligibly

(Continued on page 6)

Setback in Dr. Tagore's Health

Santiniketan, June 29.

It is understood that there has been an unfortunate setback in the general health of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore during the last few days. He is running a temperature which has not yet yielded to treatment. He is unable to take adequate nourishment and consequently, there is a growing weakness which has rendered him practically bedridden.

Specialists in Calcutta are in consultation.

imported Ceylon oil for the Calcutta market, or with the oil produced in the more efficient mills of Bombay and Karachi for those markets, even though Bombay and Karachi millers crush largely imported copra after paying a duty of 20 per cent. This is due to the unfavourable coastal freights as against freights from Ceylon and to the comparative inefficiency of the West Coast mills. But the West Coast coconut oil crushing industry cannot flourish by increasing the margin between the duties on copra and coconut oil. This would only help the Bombay and Karachi mills to strengthen their position, and probably create a crushing industry in Calcutta itself which will try to import more of Ceylon copra. So a differential duty would not make the West Coast miller any the better. Since it is always cheaper to export copra than its bye-products coconut oil and cake, there will be a tendency for the regions demanding the products to import and crush the copra for itself. The excess capacity of the West Coast mills must therefore find an outlet in the South Indian market.

A Quota System for Oil

A differential duty, no doubt, would help the West Coast crushing industry, but would benefit the Bombay and Karachi millers at the expense of the consumer. Ceylon would not mind whether she exported copra or oil so long as there was the demand for them. Taking into consideration Indo-Ceylon trade as a whole, it would not be out of place in a trade agreement to discuss a quota system for coconut oil for the three regions, viz., (a) Bombay and Karachi, (b) Ceylon, and (c) the West Coast including the State of Travancore. This line should suggest itself for the obvious reason that, taking all the coconut oil mills, both in India and Ceylon, their total crushing capacity exceeds the supply of copra.

Fresh Coconuts

In the matter of fresh coconuts Ceylon has competitors from the Straits Settlements and from the Maldiv Islands. India has been importing appreciable quantity of fresh coconuts from Ceylon, especially since 1932. The fresh coconuts are confined to South India as railway costs are prohibitive to Northern India. The Southern and Eastern ports of India have taken increased shares, Rangoon and Madras being the most prominent.

It has been shown within the pale of reason and broader outlook that the cry of dumping of Ceylon coconut produce into India was made from a narrow angle without larger considerations. Taken as a whole it is a pointer to our attitude towards vested interests which are likely to kill our endeavours to promote better trade relations between two countries who are besides neighbours. The advantages of a Customs Union are overlooked on either side. Federation or not a Customs Union will better our economic affairs.

Live-Stock Show In Jaffna

Hints on Preparation of Cattle for Show

THE Live-stock Show which will be held at Nallore during the Kandaswamy Kovil Festival on the 13th, 14th and 15th of August this year, is the first of its kind to be held in Jaffna. The show will be held under the auspices of the Live-stock Breeders' Association, Jaffna, who will also run a carnival on the Show grounds.

The details connected with the show are given in a booklet issued by the Association, which gives the necessary particulars as regards the classes of livestock that will be admitted for show.

Hints

The booklet also gives hints on preparation of cattle for the Show. The following hints, as given in the booklet, will be useful to those intending to exhibit their livestock.—

The chances of your cattle winning a prize at the Show will be greatly increased if they are properly prepared for showing.

The cattle will be required to parade in the judging ring for inspection by the judges. Unless cattle are accustomed to being led on a halter it will be difficult to parade them before the judges. It is necessary to take this in hand a month or two before the Show so that the cattle will be well trained when the Show day arrives. It is useless attempting to train them in the last day or two before the Show. The cattle must be trained to lead quietly round the ring, to stop when required and stand in such a position as to show off their good points. It is a great advantage if they are accustomed to allow themselves to be handled by a stranger as the judges may require to handle them.

Vicious or unruly cattle are liable to be turned out of the judging ring and disqualified.

Special Feeding before the Show

It is not desirable that cattle be shown in excessively fat condition but they will have little chance if shown too lean. They should be in good working condition. To ensure this, extra feeding for a few weeks before the Show will be necessary in many cases.

Condition of the Coat

The appearances of the cattle is greatly enhanced if the coat is sleek and glossy. The inclusion of Gingelly Poonac in the diet for a few weeks will be a great help in making the coat sleek and glossy.

Daily grooming and brushing after the manner in which horses are groomed using either a brush or a tightly rolled wisp of straw will effect a great improvement. Too frequent bathing is not advisable as it tends to remove the natural oil from the coat.

Clipping and Trimming

It is customary to trim the long hair off the face, head and neck in European breeds. This will seldom be necessary in the case of cattle of the Ceylon or Indian breed.

Preparation of the Horns and Hoofs

A smooth polished surface on the horns and hoofs will improve the appearance. It is customary to smooth the surface of the horns by means of a piece of glass, or a piece

DISSATISFACTION WITH MEDICAL OFFICER

Kayts Mahajana Sabha

Mr. S. Shivapathasundaram, Hon. Secretary of the Kayts Mahajana Sabha writes:—

At the inaugural meeting of the Kayts Mahajana Sabha held at the Karampan East Sivagurunatha Vidyasalai Hall on June 22, with Mr. V. Arasaratnam in the chair, the following resolution expressing dissatisfaction with the Medical Officer, Kayts, was passed:

"That while giving expression to the discontentedness prevailing among the public, whom the Govt. Hospital of Kayts is intended to serve, with the Medical Officer in charge thereof, it was resolved to bring the prevalent feeling of uneasiness to the notice of the public officer concerned, and in the event of causes arising for similar dissatisfaction in future to take such steps as will end the present tension!!

Several members who spoke in support of the resolution condemned the existing state of affairs at the Kayts Hospital and exhorted the Sabha to take adequate steps to redress the grievances.

Earlier, at the general meeting of the Sabha which has among its objects the "promotion of the social, cultural, educational and economic welfare of the people of Kayts and its neighbouring villages", the following Office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year.

Patrons: Messrs. V.A. Kandiah, S. Soosaipillai, and K. Vaithyanathan.

President: Mr. V. Arasa Ratnam

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. T. B. Soosaipillai, S. Kanagasabapathypillai, S. Pavitupillai and K. Sabapathypillai.

Hony. Secretary: Mr. S. Sivapatha Sundaram.

Asst. Secretaries: Messrs. P. Ramalingam, T. S. Saverimuttu, and N. Kundiah.

Hony. Treasurer: Mr. S. M. Ridgeway

Hony. Auditor: Mr. A. V. Thambypillai.

Committee: Messrs. T. Ponnudurai, N. Manuelpillai, M. B. Sinnadurai, N. Velauthar, B. V. Thambypillai, M. Anthonipillai, S. Arumainathar, Pandit Kandappu, V. Sivalingam, A. Valliparam, S. Kanagasabai, V. Nagamani, S. Ramaswamy, T. Sivaratnam and V. Santhyapillai.

of emery paper or some such substance and then to rub a little oil into the surface to give a smooth clean appearance. The hoofs are improved by rubbing with a little oil before entering the show ring. Either Gingelly or Coconut oil is suitable.

The Tail

A long clean switch on the end of the tail improves the appearance. A good wash with soap and water will be helpful but the hair should be thoroughly dry before the animal goes into the judging rings. Combing will be necessary in some cases, but should be done carefully lest too many hairs be removed.

Halters and Ropes

Dirty halters and ropes with large cumbersome knots detract from the appearance. A clean halter and rope is very desirable.

The show authorities, it is learnt, will make arrangements for the sale and purchase of live stock at the Carnival Grounds.

Budget Estimates for 1941—42

(Continued from page 3)

Rs. 9,943,931 for the current financial year.

Agriculture and Lands

Financial provision for the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands in the new Budget amounts to Rs. 11,211,164, which exceeds that for the present financial year by Rs. 1,406,226. The principal increases are under the Heads of Department of Agriculture and Irrigation Extraordinary, which are up by roughly a million rupees.

Local Administration

The proposed expenditure of the Ministry of Local Administration in the new Budget shows an increase of Rs. 268,005 compared with the present financial year, the increase being made up almost entirely by increased provision under the Head, Commissioner of Local Government.

Health

Provision for Medical and Sanitary Services, under the estimates of the Ministry of Health, shows an increase of over a million, the total vote for the Ministry being Rs. 15,323,59½ against Rs. 14,112,561 for the present financial year.

Labour

The estimates of the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce for the new financial year amounts to Rs. 4,464,669, which exceeds that of the current year by Rs. 1,575,024.

A new item of expenditure under the votes of this Ministry is one of Rs. 53,313 for the Director of War Supplies, off-setting the vote of Rs. 50,000 for the Census Department, which was a special item in the Budget for the current financial year.

The major increase in the Ministry of Labour estimates is under the Head, Controller of Labour, the vote for which has risen from Rs. 871,952 to Rs. 1,248,766.

The vote for the Director of Commerce and Industries is also up by nearly four lakhs.

Education

The Ministry of Education Estimates in the new Budget amount to Rs. 2,609,892, disclosing an increase of Rs. 946,848, as compared with the expenditure for the current financial year. The Education vote has gone up from Rs. 19,785,057 to Rs. 20,714,393, little short of a million.

Railway

Under the votes of the Ministry of Communications and Works, the Railway expenditure charged to general revenue in the new Budget is estimated at Rs. 6,970,012, which is more than double the estimate of Rs. 3,403,925, provided in the Budget for the current financial year.

The votes for Public Works Annually Recurrent and Public Works Extraordinary show, on the other hand, a decrease of Rs. 340,293 and Rs. 712,234 respectively. The Post Office and Telegraphs show a small increase of about Rs. 250,000.

Outside The Bill

The ordinary working expenditure of the Railway for the next financial year, which is excluded from the Appropriation Bill, is estimated at Rs. 21,970,012, against an estimate of Rs. 20,403,925 for the current year.

The ordinary working expenditure of the Electrical Undertakings for

Matriculation Results

(Continued from page 4)

Manipay

First Division

V. Thurairatnam, Manipay Hindu College.

Second Division

V. Arunasalam, T. Balasivarajah, S. B. Cyril, Manipay Hindu College; P. Kandiah, Uduvil Girls' English School; R. Kulanayagam-pillai, N. Mahesan, A. Manikavasar, K. Marimuthu, Manipay Hindu College; T. Navaratnam, Uduvil Girl's English School; M. Perairavan, Manipay Hindu College; I. Rasanayagam, Uduvil Girls' English School; M. Rasasingam, S. Renganathan, S. H. Sirikanthan, Manipay Hindu College; R. Sittampalam, Uduvil Girls' English School; S. T. Sivanathan, S. Sivapatham, T. Sivapragasam, C. Sivasinham, Manipay Hindu College; P. Sothimuttu, Uduvil Girls' English School; T. Thambirajah, K. Thevarajah, S. Vayramuttu, Manipay Hindu College.

Point Pedro

First Division

S. Kumarasagarapillai, D. Subramaniam, Hartley College.

Second Division

M. Aruliah, Vignesvara College; K. Iranththinasamy, T. Kanagasingam, Hartley College; S. Krishnapillai, Chithambara Vidyalaya; A. Mahendaram, T. Manicam, Hartley College; S. Mariampillai, Chithambara Vidyalaya; K. Nadarasah, Vignesvara College; E. S. Navaratnarajah, Hartley College; C. Paskaranandavel, A. Rajadura, Chithambara Vidyalaya; K. Sangarappillai, Private Study; K. Sanmugarasa, V. Santhirasagaram, Hartley College; S. Sathasivam, Private Study; V. Selvarasah, Chithambara Vidyalaya; S. V. Sinnathurai, Private Study, S. Sivakumaraswamy, Chithambara Vidyalaya; S. Subramaniam, Hartley College; S. Subramaniam, S. Thanby, Chithambara Vidyalaya; R. Thangarasa, K. Theivananthampillai, Hartley College; N. Velaitham, Private Study, S. Velayutham, Vignesvara College, S. Velummylum, K. Vengadasalam, Chithambara Vidyalaya.

Vaddukoddai

First Division

H. N. Ponnambalam, Jaffna College, K. Sivabramaniam, Victoria College.

Second Division

M. Ambalavanar, Jaffna College; V. Appapillai, T. Balasingam, V. Coomaraswamy, Victoria College; P. N. David, S. Dharmaratnam, G. Joseph, Jaffna College; V. Kulasingham, Private Study; T. Kuruvilla, S. Mhirkadan, Jaffna College; K. Mattucumaraswamy, M. Nadarajah, Jaffna College; S. Nadarajah, Victoria College; K. Nagarathnam, Jaffna College; V. Nalliah, Victoria College; T. Ponnudurai, Private Study; V. Rajaratnam, V. Rajasundram, K. Rajawanniar, Victoria College; C. Rasarattinam, K. Rasiah, K. Sathasiyampillai, S. J. Sevaratnam, T. Selliah, K. Selvadurai, E. Sundaramoorthy, R. A. Sundarampillai, R. C. Thavarajah, Jaffna College; R. Thavarajah, Private Study; T. Thevarajah, S. Thiruchelvam, S. P. Thuraiasingam, K. Velliampalam, N. Vijaratnam, Jaffna College.

the next financial year, similarly excluded, is estimated at Rs. 2,465,151, compared with Rs. 2,401,888 for the current financial year.

Loan Fund expenditure, which is advanced out of revenue, is estimated at Rs. 2,330,670, compared with Rs. 2,148,578 in the present financial year.

Japan's Ambitions in the Far East

(Continued from page 4)

few advantages for an attack on the Netherlands East Indies. There is no anchorage off Hainan that can be depended upon to afford a fleet shelter in good weather and had. Moreover, absence of docking, storage and repair facilities further complicates Japan's position. This explains Japan's pre-occupation with Indo China, because Saigon and Cam-ranh Bay would prove really useful facilities.

Serious Menace

Judging from "the great military successes" Japan has been able to achieve in five years in China, we can form a rough idea of the Japanese naval strength also. If the United States and Great Britain enforce a complete embargo on Japan, it will have to be seen how long the Japanese

economic structure would stand up against such a measure. If the United States throw their Navy into the Far East, then how does Japan propose to maintain her lines of communication or its foreign trade? This is another question to be considered by Japan.

One more point to be taken into account is the position of Singapore which, if not taken over, will continue to be a serious menace not only to Japan's lines of communication with the Dutch East Indies, but also to most of Japan's sea-borne traffic.

So Japan has many knotty problems to consider before she makes a decisive move. In the meantime United States, Great Britain, Australia and China are saying one to another: 'Let us trust in God but keep our powder dry.'

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