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HINDU ORGAN
AND
INTHUSATHANAM.

Agricultural Marketing

Main Principles of Co-operative Marketing

By C. Sriram M. A.

MARKETING is the very backbone of agricultural enterprise. Modern researches in scientific farming either for increasing the outturn or for improving the quality of the produce can be of no avail without sound marketing operations. India being primarily a land of agriculturists, such facilities become all the more necessary.

Marketing in India has always suffered from inadequate means of communication, an ever-increasing chain of parasitic middle-men and age-long illiteracy—a mournful triple alliance indeed.

The Hackneyed Cart

Rural communications India have still maintained the hackneyed bullock-cart. At present most of the farm produce in this country is transported either in such bullock-carts or on the backs of pack animals. Motor traffic is still very much undeveloped, though in furtherance of this idea Road Boards have been formed in Bombay, Burma, Madras, the Punjab and the United Provinces. The Royal Commission on Indian agriculture suggest: "The development of all roads would undoubtedly be much more rapid if the policy of financing a road programme from loans rather than from current revenues, were accepted and if the rules governing provincial loans made provision for such a policy." Even if the proposal assumes a practical shape, the all-pervading financial depression of recent times greatly deters us from accepting it. Under the present unwelcome circumstances, the only wise policy seems to be the localization of the road development programme to the busiest part of every district and meet the necessary expenditure from provincial revenues as well as from the District Board allotments. An honest co-operative endeavour of the villagers in the construction of their own earthen roads will of course facilitate the work a great deal. The village panchayats being even now potent institutions in our country, can show an adequate response in this field on rehabilitating them to suit modern requirements.

The innumerable waterways of India have in fact great potentialities of transport. The Royal Commission deprecate the blocking up of the navigation channels in Assam, Bengal and Burma by an extensive spread of water hyacinth. It is high time for the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research to show special interest in this problem and devise new ways and means to root out the pest in these provinces.

Railways

The railways may be said to have compensated the shortcoming of roads and waterways by transporting farm produce through very long distances. For the conservation of human energy as well as for augmenting the prosperity of the Indian cultivator, the District Board and the Panchayat Boards should serve as feeders to Railways. In fact, a judicious policy of collaboration between the Railway and district Board authorities shall be the first step in this direction. Further, a

periodical revision of railway freights will advance the commercial status of our country by enlisting the sympathies of all cultivators.

The Middlemen

The elimination of middlemen is the most crucial problem in marketing. The multiplication of middlemen is not only a great economic strain for the growers of agricultural produce as well as for the consumer but it is also a serious impediment to the progress of farming itself. The marketing of cotton in Khandesh, jute in Bengal, rice in Burma, as the Royal Commission notice, is interlaced with middlemen. "The aim of better marketing is not necessarily to displace any unit in the existing machine but to enable that machine to function to greater advantage. We have, therefore, no suggestions to offer which involve the elimination, root and branch, of the middlemen. In the economic organization of the modern world, he fulfils essential functions and neither in India nor elsewhere is it possible to dispense with him." Any marketing organization failing to disturb the position of the middleman even if his services prove detrimental to national interests, cannot claim the support of the public. The elimination of a middleman is positively the substitution of a co-operative paid servant in place of the already existing profiteer. But the assimilation of middleman "by practical adjustment" into the newer conditions of trade and finance, as proposed by Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee, is no better than pouring old wine into new bottles. Such a poor "assimilation" makes our socio-economic structure shaky, for it is constantly interfered by "adjustments" and "re-adjustments."

Agriculturist's Disabilities

The Indian agriculturist is immersed in many other economic disabilities over which he has no control. They are:—

1. Lack of standardized weights and measures.
2. Deduction for religious and charitable purposes from the sale proceeds of his produce;
3. Taking large samples of his produce free of cost;
4. Secret bargaining between purchaser and the agents at the market place; and
5. Underhand dealings of the broker.

Even the regulated markets of Berar are not entirely devoid of the above defects. The Berar system is mainly defective in so far as it is manned by committees consisting of commission agents who leave no stone unturned for safeguarding their class interests. This defect can easily be remedied by empowering the very cultivators themselves to formulate their own marketing policy in the local committees.

Co-operative Marketing

Co-operation is the only principle for systematising the present marketing operations in India. The co-operative marketing societies in Europe and America have made very great strides, and it is well known how successfully they are a panacea for many economic evils. Mr. James E. Boyle notices that the Minnesota Creameries of America have been able to save 10,000 dollars a week in freight charges alone by shipping butter in car lots. Even in Europe, as Mr. John P. Maxton enumerates, the co-operative marketing societies of Russia, Netherlands, Finland, Estonia, and Latvia in butter, of Switzerland in cheese, of

The Corea Reform Bill

ITS CHEQUERED CAREER

First Reading Carried

Mr. G. C. S. Corea moved the First Reading of a Bill intitled "An Ordinance to amend the Ceylon (State Council) Order-in-Council 1931," in the State Council on Thursday.

The Bill was framed, said Mr. Corea, to give effect to the motions of the Member for Horana all of which, with one exception, the House had accepted. He explained the rather chequered career of the Bill.

Mr. Corea said that he was not sorry that this matter had come up at the tail-end of the life of the Council. Whatever might be the fate of the Bill—he was aware it would have to go before the Secretary of State eventually—they should express their definite opinion that there was urgent need for reform of the Constitution in some very vital aspects.

The first reading of the Bill was carried.

Denmark in eggs, and of Greece in raisins, have commanded large export trade. Prof. Kiyoshi Ogata of Tokio University describes at great length how the silk marketing societies and the rice warehousing societies of Japan have shown phenomenal progress in commercial enterprise.

Unfortunately, India cannot boast of such eminence though earnest endeavours have been made in different provinces to popularise the co-operative marketing principle. The co-operative cotton sale societies of Hubli and Gadag in the Bombay Presidency, the joint paddy sale societies of Burma and the marketing associations of jute and paddy in Bengal have wielded considerable influence by providing high and prompt sales and even advancing money to the cultivators.

Main Principles

Co-operative marketing is briefly defined as "marketing by and for the farmer". The co-operative marketing societies are bound by the following main principles:—

1. Nominal rates of interest alone shall be paid on the capital invested.
2. The share-holding capacity of a member shall be limited to a fraction of the total capital.
3. A member's freedom of transferring shares shall be restricted.
4. The membership is open to all producers of the commodity handled by the society.
5. Every member shall have a vote and hence, the one-man one vote principle.

Marketing Services

Mr. Michael Murphy enumerates the marketing services essentially rendered by a co-operative society: i) Assembling, (ii) Grading, (iii) Packaging, (iv) Processing, (v) Finishing, (vi) Storage, (vii) Transportation, and (viii) Distributing.

(i) *Assembling* the produce is the very first concern of an agricultural marketing society. It is meant to provide a variety of products for the careful selection of the consumer and eventually to maintain the price-level of all such commodities for the express advantage of the producer.

(ii) *Grading* of farm produce is uniquely associated with assembling. It consists of sorting the products into heaps of uniform kind, size and quality. It facilitates commerce by reducing the costs of transportation to a minimum and by quickening the

(Continued on Page 3.)

FROM THE WATCH-TOWER

Mother-tongue in Education

A NOTED Christian Missionary educationist said recently, drawing on his experience in Africa, that the education of the child should start in its own mother-tongue and continue in it till at least the age of ten, and a knowledge of English might be imparted through the medium of conversation. In support of his view he instanced the example of a great Indian as the greatest living master of English who began learning his own language. This view of the missionary stands in contrast to the view widely held in certain parts of Ceylon. The Head of a School often advertised as the best public school in Ceylon decried at the last prize-function in that school the scheme of bilingual teaching, for, according to him, that the child picked up neither the one language nor the other and hinted almost by implication that the mother-tongue should be ruled out. Many applauded his idea in the press on the ground that teaching the child its mother-tongue tended to retard its progress in English. Mr. Frazer's considered opinion is in the nature of a rebuke to people who think that facility in English can be acquired only by the banishment of the mother-tongue.

Such people do not sufficiently think into the matter. There is such a thing as genius for languages. Very often we find that the man who is at ease with a foreign language, has equal ease with his own. There are people who have exclusively devoted their time to the study of English and the foreign languages and who have not produced anything of value, let alone originality. Those who have cultivated equal facility too in the mother-tongue have produced valuable work. Mr. Frazer should have emphasised the study of the mother-tongue right through the University. If the man or woman who has received an education in English cannot think in his mother-tongue of the knowledge he has imbibed, such a man or woman cannot be a useful member of the society in which he or she lives. A knowledge of the mother-tongue and the beauties of the literature in it will provide the ballast to the top-heavy English education whose evils Poet Tagore bewails in these words:—"Educational institutions in our country are India's alms-bowl of knowledge; they lower our intellectual self-respect; they encourage us to make a foolish display of decorations composed of borrowed feathers." The seeming object of our educational system is to convert us in dress and demeanour into cheap imitation Europeans. "If the whole world grows at last," says Tagore, "into an exaggerated West, then such an illimitable parody of the modern age will die, crushed beneath its own absurdity." Imitation, and blindly at it, is the undoing of the self. When individuality is lost, all is lost and life becomes a sham.

The Ceylon "National Congress" Special

A special session of the "national" Congress convened on 28 September 1935 gave Sir D. B. Jayatilaka an opportunity for his apology. He sang,

"Of the glorious ambitions
Yet unquenched by their frustrations
Of the strife at rival heights
Of achievement
By a des
His pion
of the
of
achievement
in England
four
points which are
in the
memorandum of the Congress Executive, his solicitude for a high standard of living for the villager, his appeal to the Sinhalese majority in the State Council—all make entertaining reading. A close analysis of his speech on the policy and program of the Congress reveals the utter lack of grasp of the root-problems that face constitutional progress. It took four years for the Singalese leaders to spot the defects of the present constitution. It may take four times that period for them to find a way of removing them. They consented to work the constitution to benefit by the working. How far have they been benefited? They say they have found out where the mechanism jolts and they prescribe a remedy of four elements, not caring to know whether the other communities have a stomach for their quack cure. Let Sir D. B. and his fellow conspirators know that their labours are bound to miscarry unless they cast a balanced scheme of constitution whereby all interests are secured. Do the Singalese leaders know that the minority communities, notably the Tamils, feel sore at the manner the State Council has handled affairs during the past four years? Sir D. B. feels elated at their achievements. He has drawn pointed attention to malarial relief. He doubted if they could have found the millions they spent before 1931. Is that all they were expected to do? We grant the need for relief in the villages of the South. But did Sir D. B. and the other Minister-players know that there was acute unemployment in the North and the East? And what relief work they took in hand? Nothing, absolutely nothing was one. They did not even care to improve the health of the settlements under the tanks in the North and the East while they spread out millions in Singalese areas. In the face of the almost blank return in respect of the Tamil areas what meaning could be attached to Sir D. B.'s appeal to the Singalese majority for restrained use of political power?

They have been aiming at promoting sectional interests. This appeal is simply a cover for further exploiting the unbalanced power they have come to. Minorities can save their skin only by combined opposition to majority moves. The Tamils oppose the memorandum of reforms passed by the special session of the Congress. It would be an evil day if the British Government entertained the new reform proposals of the Singalese. The flood of universal suffrage has exposed the minorities to grave risks. The risks become grayer when the majority leaders are swayed by newfound power and slight the small communities. Let us hope the reserve powers of the Governor wherein alone lies the hopes of the minorities will remain intact and let us also hope that better sense will dawn on majority leaders.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1935.

THE "REFORMS" BILL.

THE REFORMS BILL WHICH THE indefatigable MR. COREA, Member for Chilaw, has placed again before the State Council has passed through the first stage. This Bill was presented to the Council in 1933 but was withdrawn out of deference to the Board of Ministers who were preparing the next instalment of reforms. Since we were not able to discuss the Memorandum drawn up by the authorities in England, we are now why the Member drew back at it again. Whatever the reason for his fresh attempt we are concerned only with the essentials of the Bill which has just passed the first reading.

While we are of opinion that a private member has not, under the Order in Council, the right to introduce a motion of this sort, we must point out that the main features of the Bill are more idealistic than practical. What is idealistic needs the necessary nursery conditions for its growth. As PROF. DICKEY would point out, the nature of constitutional reforms shall wholly and entirely depend upon the local conditions and where more than one social and ethnic group of people inhabit, the absolute ideal must undergo the necessary cast and colour. It is idle for MR. COREA who seems to echo the views of that reactionary clique—the "National" Congress—and those others who are also egged on by a sense of racial superiority, to move for an instalment of reforms which takes no cognisance of the minorities.

We have always girded our loins to fight for common national rights. We have always taken the synthetic view of Ceylon as a whole, not differentiating between one racial group and another. We have found after long vain hope that we, in cherishing the ideal of united Ceylon, have not calculated the forces of racial reaction, which for the moment are far more vociferous than necessary. We have long thought that the leaders of the major community would see the sanity of the Tamil stand as succinctly put in the Memorandum of the Jaffna Association. There was, indeed, a time when we thought that the Tamils should stand by the Sinhalese, but later events and the trend of affairs as moulded by the leaders of the major community warn us to be on our guard. Though we are inclined to swear by the absolute ideal, certain recent events warn us of the unwisdom of swearing by the absolute.

We feel certain that MR. COREA and those who think likewise will grant that constitutional progress in a polyglot society cannot be wholesale and all at once. If it is all at once, the measure put forward shall and should secure the safety of minority interests. When minorities feel timid of their position, the majority shall not hasten in their propaganda. Why not MR. COREA and other Sinhalese leaders take a more balanced view of things than they seem to do? Why not call an all

parties conference before pushing on with this one-sided reform aberration? As things are, in the light of the major community leaders' disregard of all other interests, we cannot but adopt an attitude of hostility to the Reforms Bill of MR. COREA. For, the safety of the minor communities lies in the very things which the Bill seeks to remove. Self-preservation is the first instinct they say.

The Tamils of the North have been ardent supporters of the whole-hog idea. If they fall back from the ideal, the Sinhalese leaders are more to blame. MR. COREA—who thinks of the whole or nothing in constitutional progress should profitably devote sometime as to how best his ideal could be secured. Let him know that the Tamils of the North are confident that full responsible Government is an unrealisable ideal as long as their rights and privileges are not sufficiently safeguarded. Let him know that the first sensible step towards further reforms shall be a workable understanding with the minorities, chiefly the Tamils. Let him know that a social group which does not care to weigh and regard the rights and privileges of another social group, albeit minor, forfeits all claims to further constitutional advance. We close on the note that MR. COREA might do something else more profitable than rack his pate for constitutional progress.

RAMANATHAN MEMORIAL LECTURES.

THE FUNCTIONS OF A MODERN university are diverse. It has ceased to be a mere examining body. It makes provision for teaching by a regular staff of its own within the residential area. Under its auspices extension lectures are given to external students. Also, with the help of endowments—varying from a few thousand rupees to several lakhs of rupees—it arranges for the delivery of periodic lectures in a number of subjects by experts invited from different parts of the world. The Madras University, for instance, has its Wedderburn lectures, V. Krishnaswami Aiyer lectures, Sir S. Subrahmanya Iyer lectures, and so on. It was only the other day that Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer repeated, before the University of Mysore, the Kamala lectures on "The Evolution of Hindu Moral Ideals" which he had previously delivered before the University of Calcutta. All these effective ways of disseminating culture are denied to a country which has no University of its own, and Ceylon suffers under this severe handicap. Fortunately, however, some members of the family of the late Sir P. Ramanathan have nobly come forward to give us a partial solution of the problem of University education by founding—what we hope will be—a lasting institution for the delivery of a series of lectures year after year, on several subjects by recognised authorities. Sir P. Ramanathan was, perhaps, the only Ceylonese whose name was well known outside Ceylon in the first quarter of this century. This is an undoubted proof of his real eminence. If the memory of any Ceylonese deserves to be perpetuated, it is his. Ceylon has not fully recognised this fact.

The best memorial, perhaps, is the indelible form in which his services to his countrymen—so many and striking—remain engraven in their hearts. And, if concrete symbols of commemora-

tion other than a statue are required, they are furnished by the splendid educational institutions which he himself has established at Marudanamadam and Tinnevely. None of these, however, would be so fitting a tribute to his memory as the foundation of the lectures inaugurated now. Sir Ramanathan was a member of the university of spirit which knows no barriers of race, creed, or country, and his soul would delight most at communing with similar members of the university of spirit in other parts of the world. The present foundation is particularly significant because it provides for this communion of souls. We are glad that the inauguration of these lectures was entrusted to Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer K.C.I.E.—one of the most brilliant representatives of the New India of our times. Born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and shooting up to heights of glory before he was barely thirty five, he has hardly left any field of life or letters untouched, and hardly left anything he has touched un-adorned. The marvellous intellectual feasts to which he has treated us during the last two or three days have toned us up in a way which it is not easy to describe. The high standard he has set up in these lectures may make it difficult for the founders to get at other men of equal ability to lecture to us in the ensuing years, but, whatever the difficulty, we believe it will be faced with resolution and resource, so that Jaffna may continue to receive the pleasure and the profit which she has so amply received this time.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

RAMANATHAN STATUE FUND.

Sir,—Will you or any of your readers be good enough to let the public know what has happened to the funds collected to provide a memorial to the late Sir P. Ramanathan? If sufficient funds cannot be collected to erect a memorial, will the collection committee consider the desirability of offering a free studentship for a girl in Ramanathan College?

ANXIOUS,

13-10-35.

(We trust the Treasurers of the Fund will give the information asked for.—Ed. H. O.)

HIGHER PRICES FOR COMMODITIES.

Minister's Warning

In a Press communique issued on Friday the Hon. Mr. Peri Sunderam, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, states:—

"It has been brought to the notice of the Government that merchants have raised abnormally the prices of food-stuffs and other articles on account of the present hostilities between Italy and Abyssinia."

"The public are hereby informed that the situation does not warrant any increase whatsoever in prices. The public are requested to report promptly to the Director of Commercial Intelligence particulars of any cases in which substantially higher prices are demanded."

The Government is watching carefully the movement of prices and if it is found that any widespread attempt is being made to take unfair advantage of the Italo-Abyssinian situation, immediate steps will be taken for the protection of the public.

Ramanathan Memorial Lectures

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMY IYER'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Best Memorial for Ramanathan's Memory

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer K.C.I.E. inaugurated the Ramanathan Memorial Lectures on Saturday at the Parameshwara College. Sir D. B. Jayatilake, presided. Others accommodated on the platform were Messrs. Nevins Selvadurai M.S.C., A Mahadeva M.S.C., S. Arulnandhy, Lady Ramanathan and Mrs. S. Natesan. The spacious hall was packed to overflowing long before the time. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer arrived at 4-30 p.m. and was conducted in procession to the upper hall. Proceedings commenced with Thevaram. Mr. Natesanpillai, having garlanded the Chairman and Sir Ramaswamy Aiyer, offered a hearty welcome to the distinguished guests on behalf of Lady Ramanathan. It was two years ago he continued, that Lady Ramanathan thought of founding a memorial in the name of Sir Ramanathan in the form in which they were inaugurating that day. It was to Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer that the request was first made that he should inaugurate the lectures. The organisers could not have thought of a more appropriate person to open the lectures which would be of a great cultural value to the present generation and generations to come. The speakers paid glowing tributes to the versatility of the late Sir P. Ramanathan and to the intellectual attainments of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy. In welcoming Sir D. B. Jayatilake, Mr. Natesan said, they were following the tradition of their ancestors in getting a Sinhalese leader to preside over the function.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka said that he felt greatly honoured to occupy the chair that day and extremely grateful to Lady Ramanathan in having enabled him to join with them all to honour the memory of one of the most conspicuous figures in the public life of Ceylon. He paid tribute to the great services rendered by Sir Ramanathan whose magnificent educational institution would ever perpetuate his memory. He was a philosopher and was deeply religious. He was glad that steps had been taken to further perpetuate his memory by means of lectures. Sir C. P. was a personal friend of the late Sir P. Ramanathan and it was fitting that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy, should inaugurate those lectures. He then called upon Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer to deliver his address.

Sir Ramaswamy read out his address. On the second day under the presidency of Mr. Nevins Selvadurai, he delivered his second lecture, both under the caption "At the Cross-Roads". (The two lectures will be issued as a supplement with the next issue of the Hindu Organ).

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer delivered a lecture on Citizenship at the Jaffna Hindu College, this morning. He leaves for Colombo today by the night mail.

Navalar Schools, Kopay And Vannarponnai

Mr. N. R. Ponnambalam, Retired Apothecary, Jail Hospital, Jaffna, has been Appointed Manager of the Vannarponnai and Kopay Navalar Schools in place of Mr. T. Kailasapillai. (Cor.)

Personal

Mr. S. K. Subramaniam, the Managing Director of The Indo-Lanka Life Assurance Co. Ltd., of Madras, has returned to his native place and will be staying at his bungalow at Vathiry for about a month.

U.D.C. SECRETARY "RETIRED"

"IMPOSSIBLE TO WORK WITH HIM"

HEATED DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL

The Jaffna U. D. C., at a meeting held on Saturday resolved by a majority to "retire the Secretary forthwith. Much heated discussion took place.

The monthly meeting was held on Saturday at the Ridgeway Hall at 9 a.m. Mr. R. R. Nalliah, the Chairman, presided. The members present were Messrs. S. Patanjali, C. Ponnambalam, R. Sivagurunathan, S. M. Aboobucker, V. A. Durayappah, Sam A. Sabapathy, R. V. Sinnadurai, T. M. Antony, and the M. O. H. and the Provincial Engineer. The Secretary, Mr. E. T. Hitchcock, was also present.

A crowd had collected round the hall. Some members of the public were also present in the hall. The charges framed by the Chairman against the Secretary, had gained public currency.

After the preliminaries and some minor items have been disposed of the charges against the Secretary and connected papers were taken up for consideration.

The Chairman asked the Secretary to keep out.

Mr. Sivagurunathan objected to the Secretary being asked to go out. He should remain there to give his explanations.

The Chairman said that the Secretary should go out and might be called in when wanted. The Secretary then went out.

Mr. Sivagurunathan said that the house be allowed to discuss generally on the item, before going into the charges. He proposed to move an amendment which might not necessitate their considering the charges that day. There were rumours of many irregularities in the U. D. C.

Chairman. I have had no official information about them. Why pay heed to them?

Mr. Sivagurunathan continued that it appeared there were serious irregularities in the different departments. On a previous occasion he had brought to the notice of the Council certain rumours that were current in the town. They were still persisting, and many more alleged irregularities were gaining currency.

Chairman: I will have to rule out your remarks. You must cut short your speech.

"Leakage of Money"

Mr. Sivagurunathan said that there were very serious allegations against the Council which could not so easily be brushed aside. There was talk in the country that there was leakage not only of information but also leakage of money from the U. D. C. If the allegations were properly inquired into, it is believed, certain officers would have to answer for those defalcations. Under those circumstances why should they consider only the charges against the Secretary at present, instead of going into the whole affair thoroughly. They could afford to wait till the audit sent its Report and see whether any action should be taken against other officers and then consider the Secretary's case along with those. He moved that this item be deferred for three months.

Chairman: It cannot be deferred. Mr. Sivagurunathan: It is not for you to decide.

Chairman: Anyone seconding?

Mr. Sinnadurai seconded.

The motion was put to the vote and lost only Messrs Sivagurunathan, Sinnadurai and Sabapathy voting for.

Mr. Sabapathy moved that a committee of the Council be appointed to enquire into and report on the charges against the Secretary and his explanations.

(Continued on Page 3.)

U. D. C. SECRETARY "RETIRED"

(Continued from page 2)

nations. Giving the reasons for his resolution Mr. Sabapathy said that certain definite charges had been brought against the Secretary. It was but appropriate, that if they were proved true, they should get rid of him. But they should give the Secretary a chance to defend himself. It was but fair therefore, that a full and formal enquiry should be made into all the charges.

Chairman's Alleged "Prejudice"

Mr. Sinnadurai in seconding the motion gave the reasons which necessitate an enquiry. In submitting his explanation, the Secretary had stated that the Chairman had some prejudice against him and that was why charges were framed against him. Having framed charges, without and giving the accused man a chance to defend himself the Chairman had made up his mind that the Secretary should be dismissed.

Mr. Sinnadurai said that there was a talk abroad that there was some division in the Office—parties led by two different men. One by Mr. Hitchcock and the other by another Officer. The Council should give the Secretary every chance to defend himself. It was therefore but right and fair that a Committee should be appointed to report on the matter.

Mr. Sivagurunathar said that some of them (members) might be prejudiced. He suggested that some outside authority might be asked to inquire into the matter and report within three months.

The Chairman:—It is impossible to go on with this man for one minute longer.

Mr. Sivagurunathar said that the Secretary should be allowed to be present there, and confronted with the charges, in fairness. Justice should be done. It might be that that day's proceedings might lead to court proceedings.

Mr. Sabapathy said that he received the papers only on Wednesday, and had no time to go through them.

The Chairman said Council might go into the charges as far as possible and adjourn, if they could not finish. In that case he suggested that the Secretary be interdicted.

Mr. Sabapathy pleaded that some time be given as he wanted to study all the connected papers.

The Chairman said the papers were circulated in time.

Mr. Sinnadurai:—If we are decided that an enquiry be held.....

The Chairman:—What is the enquiry?

Mr. Sabapathy said they were prepared to go the whole hog with him in the matter, if the results of a full enquiry would justify it. What harm was there in giving a fully opportunity for a fair enquiry?

Chairman:—What is the purpose?

Mr. Sabapathy: It is going to be an enquiry. Why not let us have it?

Mr. Aboobacker said that he quite agreed that an enquiry should be held but he wanted that to be started forthwith. The Chairman had told them that it was impossible for him to carry on with the Secretary. But as far as an enquiry was concerned he was

for it and he also agreed that the full opportunity to defend himself should be given to the Secretary. They ought to be magnanimous enough to do so. But he strongly urged that the Council should hold the enquiry that day itself, as they had all come there ready to consider that item.

Adjournment Motion Lost

Mr. Sabapathy's amendment was lost and the house went into committee to consider the charges. The Secretary was called in to be present. On resumption Mr. Sivagurunathar moved an adjournment of the Council to enable them to make further inquiries, as the explanations given by the Secretary required further investigation for justice to be done. Besides that was not a matter affecting only the Secretary. Suppose they dismissed him, they might have to face a legal action.

Chairman:—We may. But you give your vote.

Mr. Sivagurunathar said that there were statements which required further examination and they were dealing with a highly paid officer. He moved that they do adjourn to enable the Council to enquire further into the allegations against the Secretary, his statements and denials.

Mr. K. V. Sinnadurai seconded. He said that since the Chairman's recommendation was for dismissal, and from the facts emerging from the inquiry, they found that it was difficult to agree with it, as further elucidation was very necessary, an adjournment was the right course. The Chairman's idea was to dismiss him. The Secretary, in answer to the Chairman's charges, had contended they were baseless. Council should carefully examine the Secretary's explanations and denials. It is only after doing that they would be justified in judging the veracity or otherwise of the Secretary's statements.

The Chairman said there was sufficient material to punish him, to dismiss him or discontinue his services.

Mr. Sinnadurai said that from the enquiry they had, they could not come to any decision.

The adjournment motion was put to the house and lost, only the mover the seconder, and Mr. Sabapathy, voting for, and others against.

The Chairman then summing up said there were two ways of dealing with the question—to dismiss the Secretary or to retire him for inefficiency. It was impossible to work with him any longer.

Mr. Sabapathy said that it should first be ascertained whether he was guilty on each of the charges.

Mr. Sivagurunathar said that each charge should be decided on its merits.

Mr. Ponnambalam said that he must be retired from service. He was an efficient officer. Mr. Canagaratnam had complimented him.

The Chairman: I feel that he should be retired from service.

Mr. Ponnambalam moved that the Secretary be retired forthwith on grounds of inefficiency.

Mr. Antony seconded. Mr. Sinnadurai wanted that before the motion was taken up, the Secretary be called and asked whether he had any more evidence to add.

This was not taken notice of. Mr. Sabapathy moved an amendment to the effect that the Secretary be called upon to show cause why he should not

be retired forthwith on grounds of inefficiency.

Mr. Sivagurunathar seconded.

The Chairman at this stage wanted to read a letter from the former Commissioner of Local Government about the Secretary.

Mr. Sabapathy:—I rise to a point of order, Sir. We don't want other people's opinions. We can form our own opinions. We are not concerned with other's.

The Chairman:—I am quite in order.

Mr. Sabapathy:—He is an outsider. The Chairman:—An outsider?

Mr. Sabapathy:—Yes. What has he got to do with this affair? I say it is out of order.

The Chairman thereupon gave up the idea of reading it.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost only three voting for it.

The Chairman thereupon wanted to put Mr. Ponnambalam's motion to the vote.

Mr. Sinnadurai sprang up with an amendment.

The Chairman: What were you doing all this time?

Mr. Sinnadurai did not answer this question but moved his amendment that in view of the charges framed against the Secretary and the explanations offered by him, the house resolved that the Secretary be severely warned and allowed to remain in office.

Mr. Sabapathy seconded. The amendment was lost, only the mover, the seconder and Mr. Sivagurunathar voting for it.

The substantive motion was then put to the vote and carried, all except the three, voting for it.

Mr. Sivagurunathar said that he was dissenting from the motion and would submit his dissent in writing.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

T. R. 46

In the matter of an Application under Section 8 of the Trusts Ordinance No. 9 of 1917.

Velupillai Vinasingam of Vannarponne West Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Venasingam Velupillai
2. Ponniah Regupathy both of Vannarponne West Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for permission of Court to lease out a land called "Aiyantharai" in extent 3, 1/8 Lms. V. C. with its appurtenances and well and school buildings situated at Vannarponne West to the 2nd named Respondent for a period of thirty years to run a school called "The Panakrishna Mission" in Vaideswara Vidyalaya, Panakrishna, for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 18th day of October 1935 in the presence of Mr. T. N. Subbiah, Proctor for the Petitioner and on the affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is declared that the above-named Petitioner is hereby authorised by court to execute the lease bond referred to herein unless the above-named Respondents or any others show cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of the court on or before the 18th October 1935.

This 12th day of October 1935

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

O. 83, 14 & 17-10-35

The Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council, 1931

NO. 31—KANKESANTURAI ELECTORAL DISTRICT

Notice is hereby given that the revised register of voters relating to the above named electoral district has been completed and that a copy of such register is open for inspection during office hours at the Jaffna Kachcheri.

Every person who is qualified in accordance with the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council, 1931, to have his or her name entered in the Register for the above-named electoral district and whose name has been omitted or expunged from such registers and who claims to have it entered therein, submit a written claim, which must reach the Registering Officer at the Jaffna Kachcheri within two weeks of the date of the publication of this notice in the Government Gazette, to have his or her name inserted in such register. Such claim must be in the Form A in the second Schedule to the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Amendment Order in Council, 1935, (copies of which form may be obtained from the said Registering Officer), must set out the grounds of claim, and must give an address for the receipt of notices: Provided that no person shall be entitled to claim to have his or her name inserted in the register on the ground that he or she is qualified under Article 8 or Article 9 of the above Order in Council unless an application made by that person in accordance with the requirements of Article 14 was duly received by the said Registering Officer on or before the 16th day of September, 1935.

Every person whose name appears in the Register for the above-named electoral district who objects to the name of any other person or his or her own name appearing therein, may submit a written application, which must reach the Registering Officer, at the Jaffna Kachcheri within two weeks from the date of the publication of this notice in the Government Gazette, to have such name expunged from such register. Such application must be in the Form B in the Second Schedule to the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council 1931 (copies of which form may be obtained from the said Registering Officer), must set out the grounds of objection and must give an address for the receipt of notices.

E. T. DYSON

Registering Officer for

No. 31 Kankesanturai Electoral District

The Kachcheri,

Jaffna, 1st October, 1935.

Agricultural Marketing

(Continued From Page 1).

passage of the produce through various channels. It also enables the consumer to satisfy his tastes and interests. Finally, what is most important is the rapidity with which it enhances the reputation of farm products in world markets.

(iii) Packaging has been scientifically studied in view of the enormous importance of our national exports. Thus packages are being standardized for entering to the tastes of the consumer. It is highly necessary to make them as attractive as possible for there is the competing individual seller at every step.

(iv) Processing of farm produce is indispensable in so far as it raises the general standard of consumption. No agricultural product is directly consumable in its raw state. It should be made into a palatable and nutritious form. For example, tobacco, cotton, oilseeds, etc., are processed into various forms. Fruits are made into juices, jams, etc. The processing of agricultural products is a very important factor in the marketing of the produce.

(v) The co-operative society for marketing the produce of the farmers is a very important factor in the marketing of the produce. It provides the fixed capital although the circulating capital for working out its mechanism can be supplied by neighbouring credit institutions.

(vi) Storage secures the best possible price for a commodity by means of an adequate supply in times of scarcity. The Indian farmers have not yet recognised the primitive methods of storage resulting in heavy damage to their produce. Modern usage of either grain elevators or licensed ware houses is quite unknown to these men of low purchasing power. The North-Western Railway has already provided icecold vans for the transport of fruit, but a more widespread utilization of the cold storage process is essential to accelerate their demands broad.

(vii) Transportation facilitates even consumption by distributing the rural surplus produce among the needy consumers of the urban area. If an urban co-operative society owns or takes for rent a motor lorry for the speedy transport of farm produce, marketing can be advanced to a large extent.

(viii) The distributing capacity of an association mostly depends upon the quality of organization helping such process. In the interests of both economy and efficiency, an organization essentially centralized in its form rather than federal is necessary for our co-operative marketing societies.

Co operation is henceforth the specific remedy for curing many diseases paralysing the Indian marketing movement. It is the only principle which can eliminate the middleman from the present economic system. It is a new force to rouse up the corporate spirit among the Indian cultivators. In view of its colossal importance, men of character and outstanding business acumen should handle the problem of agricultural marketing.

(The Mysore Economic Journal.)

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