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"NO AGRICULTURAL NATION HAS BECOME RICH"

RAPID INDUSTRIAL ADVANCE NEEDED

OCCUPATIONAL SURVEY OF THE COUNTRY NECESSARY

BY SIR M. VISVESVARAYA,

(Ex-Dewan of Mysore, in an Address at the Mysore Chamber of Commerce)

BEFORE the Great War, India was exporting agricultural products to Europe and other countries; but after that war, many of those countries have been growing their own food products and raw materials; science is also helping them. On this account and also owing to great changes that have taken place in international trade our income from agriculture is dwindling. Through this disregard of industries, India is put to a double loss: firstly, her market for raw products is contracting and in the second place the country has to pay for imported manufactures from her diminishing income from agriculture.

"The backwardness and poverty of India is due mainly to neglect of industries. It is unsafe to be without a plan or organisation in so important a concern of national life as industries. The most regrettable part of the present situation is that there is no plan or organisation to remedy this. Government consider it is not their concern and national leaders feel helpless without the power of the purse, or control over trade, transport and defence.

"Agriculture is a necessary occupation. But it does not bring wealth. No agricultural nation has become rich. Food and raw materials being essential to a nation, their production should be not on the primitive lines on which we are going on, but should be industrialised. The bulk of the population should be employed on industries, trade, transport and other profitable occupations.

"A fairly exhaustive list of all modern industries and manufactures may be brought under some 24 distinct heads, and classified in three groups:

(1) the engineering group, (2) the chemical group, and (3) the group of independent individual undertakings like textiles, ship and boat building and non-ferrous metals, in which engineering or chemistry or both play a part.

Rapid Growth of Industries

"One very feasible plan to secure rapid growth of industries, suggested by me on previous occasions, was that the Central Government should ask each Provincial Government to establish within a year or two, one large-scale or key industry, in the country within its jurisdiction either by forming a company with share capital, or financed from both share capital and public funds. As an alternative, Government might guarantee interest on the share capital for a term of years.

"A list has also been prepared of small industries required to give local employment to the rural population and enable it to provide itself with all the necessities of life to keep it in health and strength for its usual avocations. This list gives a number of what may be termed subsistence industries or cottage industries as a sample of the productive activities which might be undertaken in villages, and in districts as a whole, under a proper Government organisation. Key industries will be useful to increase the money power of the area concerned, while subsistence industries will help to make the area self-sufficient as far as possible in regard to the necessities of life.

"As a first step to devise any measures for developing industries within a tract, it is necessary to make a survey of industries and to investigate the

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THE ECONOMICS OF SUN AND WATER

THEIR HEALTH-GIVING PROPERTIES

DANGERS OF EXCESSIVE EXPOSURE

AS soon as the warm days arrive, the sea-shores, lake-sides and banks of the rivers are thronged with multitudes who come to their sunlit expanses in search of health and rest after their toil.

There is no doubt a certain exaggeration, not entirely unconnected with the fashion of the day, in this seasonal return of the town-dwellers to nature; yet this is on the whole a beneficial phenomenon and to a certain extent a defensive reaction against the artificial conditions under which this population is obliged, in these days especially, to live.

Yet, however salutary this outdoor life may be, it is not without certain dangers which may deprive its over-zealous partisans of the very benefits to their health which they hope to reap, or which may sometimes even affect their health more or less seriously.

In fact, it must not be forgotten that to-day civilized man,—and especially the townsman,—is far less well adapted to the effects of the elements than were his faraway ancestors for whom natural surroundings represented the normal state.

Sunlight is indispensable to health: under its influence, the digestive processes of the body increase, the appetite grows, the blood is enriched, the nervous system is strengthened and responds better to stimulation. On the other hand, over-exposure to the sun may have results that are more harmful to the health than beneficial. Who has not experienced, in summer, or in the mountains in winter, the disagreeable and sometimes very painful effects of the sun's rays? Livid scars on the bronzed skin of bathers, a frequent sight on the benches among over-ardent devotees of sun-bathing, prove that the sun's rays, especially at mid-day when they strike the earth vertically, are by no means harmless. Such scars are in fact the consequence of burns caused by exposing the body to intense light for too long a time, in the same way as the

eyes become inflamed in the same conditions when they are not protected by smoked glasses. The harmful effects of excessive exposure to the sun are not confined to the surface of the body. They may cause a veritable "sun-fever", accompanied by a temperature of 39° or more, gastro-intestinal troubles, headaches, sleeplessness, etc.... Fortunately, this illness is usually not dangerous and generally all is well within a few days. It should not be forgotten, however, that too intense sun on the insufficiently protected head and back of the neck may cause a sun-stroke accompanied by loss of consciousness and a generally grave condition which may even end in death.

It should be noted here that persons suffering from lung lesions are particularly sensitive to the direct rays of the sun which may bring about a rapid aggravation of their illness. Sun-bathing has been known to reawaken healed or incipient lesions. For these reasons it is wise not to take sunbaths without first having consulted a doctor. In any case, moderation is preferable and great care should be taken not to expose the body to the sun's rays when they are at their hottest. The best time of the day for sun-bathing or bathing in general is in the morning, or in the middle of the afternoon when the sun is beginning to go down. For sun-bathing a place should be chosen, sheltered as much as possible from the wind. The head and back of the neck should be covered and the body well coated with an oily substance—olive oil, paraffin oil, etc. At the beginning, sunbaths should not be taken for more than from 20 to 30 minutes, in temperate latitudes, and for proportionately shorter periods in southern countries. Afterwards, they may be prolonged by ten minutes every day, until, when the skin is sufficiently tanned, sun-bathing may be indulged in for two hours or even longer. Since the muscles become relaxed

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ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, JAFFNA

1. Next term begins 8th January, 1941.

2. Admission of New Students—Monday 6th and Tuesday 7th at 9.0 a.m.

3. Scholarship Examinations:—
Thompson Scholarship. Consisting of free tuition tenable for two years for entry into Form I. Candidates must be under 12 years of age.

Crossette Scholarship. Consisting of free tuition tenable for two years for entry into Form VI B. Candidates must be under 15 years of age.

The examination for the above scholarships will be held at College at 9.0 a.m. on Monday the 6th of January, 1941. Applications for admission should reach the Principal on or before Saturday, the 4th of January 1941.

4. *Sinhalese* will be taught as one of the optional subjects from 1941. Further particulars from the Principal.

(Mis. 171. 23 & 30-12-40).

THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

The London Intermediate in Arts and science classes preparing for the examination in July 1942 will be opened on the 22nd of January 1941. Admission is given to candidates who have passed the matriculation examination. Those who have appeared at the January 1941 examination may be admitted on probation, pending results. Special provision is being made to teach Botany and Zoology.

(Mis. 168. 19, 23 & G.1.41)

NOTICE

The private burial temple or Samadhi by Thambipillai Ambalawaner in Kondavil West.

The public is warned not to give any money to a dark short man with a long beard, wearing kavi clothes on his head, called Thambipillai Ambalawaner of Kondavil West, for the purpose of putting up a temple for burial at the junction of Kondavil—Kankesanthurai Road, front of old Sandrasegaram Pillayar Temple. There is no necessity for his burial or Samadhi temple. It has been decided by the Jaffna District Court that a Samadhi should not be erected or any additional work done at the spot.

S. SATHASIVAKURUKKAL,
17-12-40 Kondavil.
(Mis. 166. 19 & 23-12-40)

NOTICE

It is hereby notified for the information of all concerned that by the decree made in Case No. 224 of the Supreme Court on the 29th day of November 1940 I, the undersigned, Thuraiappah Vaitilingam and my brother Thuraiappah Visuvalingam of Vannarponnai West were appointed trustees of the trust of the late Mr. Vaitilingam Vaitilingam.

I therefore hereby give notice that anybody having any connection with the properties relating to the said trust should communicate to me in writing or personally regarding such connections.

Sgd. T. VAITILINGAM,
Koddady,
Vannarponnai West,
Jaffna.

19th December 1940.
(Mis. 172. 23-12-40)

PUBLIC NOTICE

Know all persons to whom it may concern that the policy No. 23519 issued in favour of Sinnathamby Nagalingam, of Thyiddu Kankesanthurai, our brother (now deceased) by the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., of Calcutta, has been lost to which effect we affirmed an affidavit on 20th December 1940 before the District Judge, Jaffna. The said policy is hereby made null and void and anybody dealing with the same will do so at his own risk.

1. சி. இளையத்தம்பி
2. Theivanai wife of
S. Eliathamby.

Dated 20th Dec 1940.

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

WANTED a teacher qualified to teach Botany for the London Intermediate classes. State qualifications and subjects. Applications close 5th January 1941. Salary according to scale.

MANAGER.

(Mis. 167. 19 & 30-12-40)



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1940.

THE HEEL OF ACHILLES

When Italy invaded Greece in October, nobody suspected that the Greek nation would be able to put up a stout resistance for long or that the projected invasion of Egypt would meet with so sudden and ignominious an end. Viewed from a distance Mussolini and Italy looked formidable enough, a not unworthy partner of the axis, with a military strength highly impressive on paper. Italy has nearly two million men under arms, with a reserve of four millions, a formidable air force and a respectable navy. The unfavourable records of the Italian army in previous wars notwithstanding, Mussolini was able to carry things by mere bluff, and stalked on the European stage as a Napoleon in the making. Neither the Democracies nor Hitler realised the hollowness of his pretensions or the slender foundations on which his power rested. Hitler paid the compliment of many personal visits and consultations and sent the French armistice delegation to Rome to make a separate supplication. President Roosevelt made a big bid for Italian neutrality and but for the imminent collapse of France would have succeeded. The Greek campaign which he undertook with such fanfare failed at the very first encounter with the enemy. The Greek army, though outnumbered in men and equipment, has covered itself with glory

and has already captured a good part of Albania. The Italian retreat, which started nearly two months ago, is still continuing, and the British Navy has established its mastery even in the Adriatic. But the British successes in Egypt are even more spectacular. In about ten days the Empire forces have not only cleared the Egyptian soil of the invader, but have carried the war, far into Libya and seized the supply base of Solum and invested Bardia whose fall is imminent.

If we look for a parallel to such a contrast between promise and fulfilment, we have to turn to the wars which Rome waged in the East in the first two centuries preceding the Christian Era. The preponderance of the British Navy, the inferior fighting quality of the Italian soldier, the dissensions among the high command, the want of enthusiasm for the war among the Italian people may account for the failure, but cannot absolve Mussolini from responsibility for it or from stupid miscalculation and intellectual ineptitude. The fact remains that he failed ignominiously to gauge the needs of the military situation or assess the chances of his success or his own military weaknesses. He has also failed to gather round him leaders of undoubted capacity and loyalty or to inspire his people with genuine confidence and fervent devotion. Thus he has revealed himself as a bully without intellectual resource who was able to carry things to a certain point by bluff. The present war will prove the grave of his reputation, if it has not already done so. Even the most cautious and foresighted generals are apt to make miscalculations. But the miscalculations of MUSSOLINI cannot be excused. After nearly two months of unbroken reverses, he has not been able to stem the advance of a small Balkan state.

As anticipated by some military critics, Italy may prove to be the heel of Achilles to HITLER, a real liability, a drag on his resources in men and material. Before the winter passes Albania and Libya may be wrested from Italy, if Greece and Britain should push their campaigns with vigour. Italian *mare nostrum* will become unserviceable to her and the navy will have to be idle in her harbours. The economic pinch is already felt by Italy and may soon become acute. It is feared that economic conditions may compel Italy to sue for peace, unless HITLER comes to his rescue. Winter conditions will be unfavourable to any large-scale military operations by Germany, who will not thus be able to render any effective aid to her partner. Italy's weakness also renders Germany vulnerable through the Brenner Pass and the Balkans.

WEEK BY WEEK

NOMINATIONS TO LOCAL BODIES

BY MAN ABOUT TOWN

LAST week Colombo was the Mecca for all aspirants to civic honours by nomination. There was an unusual rush to the metropolis by candidates and their supporters and the members of the Local Administration Committee were simply bothered on behalf of some candidate or other. The Committee erred gravely over the recommendations for the Jaffna Council. The Committee is a miniature Sinhala Maha Sabha. The politics of this body is notorious. The Chairman of the Executive Committee of Local Administration is the President of the Sabha. Three members of the Executive Committee are also members of the Sinhala Maha Sabha.

In regard to the recommendations to the Jaffna Council, one is inclined to think that the Committee is in the dark about local conditions and bankrupt as regards knowledge of Jaffna. The whole matter in connection with the nominations for the Jaffna Council had been bungled. The members of the Local Administration Committee had the benefit of the views of the Government Agent and the Chairman of our Urban Council to guide them in the task of selecting two persons for nomination. But did they go by the recommendations of the two persons who were in a position to enlighten them?

To my knowledge there was no agitation in the Town for a Sinhalese in the Urban Council. But suddenly two interested Sinhalese residents of the Town and some mischief makers saw to it that there was necessity for a Sinhalese being nominated to the Urban Council. Jaffna will not grudge a Sinhalese being in the Council provided a person who is qualified by virtue of his education and training to contribute usefully his bit towards the progress of local Government were selected. The condition that a member should be a resident of the Town has been not followed as is clear from the nomination of Mr. V. Suppiah. If the Executive Committee of Local Administration thought it necessary that a Sinhalese should be nominated for the U.C. then there was the obvious choice of another Sinhalese though not a resident of the Town, but would have been an asset to the Council and whose selection all would have acclaimed. I refer to Mr. Obeyesekere, till recently A.S.P. Jaffna, and now practicing as an advocate here. Now that the selection has been confirmed by our constitutional Governor, I hope Mr. Bandaranaike and his Committee would follow this policy of communal representation in Local Bodies to its logical conclusion. All fair-minded people in Ceylon would expect that from Malara in the South to Matale in the hills the Committee would in pursuance of its policy nominate a Tamil or a Muslim wherever there are a few traders, pedlars or hawkers.

A New Association

I understand that very soon the traders and labourers of Grand Bazaar will form themselves into an association for their common good. The Jaffna Traders and Labourers Union is in the making. Already 3 to 4 hundred members have been enrolled. They have an ambitious programme. Primarily

(Continued on page 5)

INDIAN AND CHINESE CULTURES

H. E. TAI'S INTERVIEW WITH DR. TAGORE

ANCIENT CONTACT RE-ESTABLISHED

Santiniketan, Dec. 13.

AN interview took place between His Excellency Tai Chi Tao leader of the Chinese Goodwill Mission, and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore on December 10 in the poet's own room at Udayana where he is convalescing.

Dr. Tagore: I feel I must not fail to convey to Your Excellency that your coming to this ashrama has given us deepest pleasure, not only because it has conferred distinction on Santiniketan, but because your personality has conveyed to our minds the touch of the eternal China and its tradition of civility. We shall never forget your serene presence which represents the dignity of your national character. It vividly brings to our mind the glory that was China and makes us long for that not too distant a day when China will successfully emerge out of her present struggles and tribulation and once again take her honoured place in the world of culture.

H. E. Tai Chi Tao: Dr. Tagore, I am deeply touched by your kind words of welcome and the warmth with which you and your people have received me in this great centre of education and culture. I assure you that I do not come to you as a stranger, for in spirit, I belong to you. Ever since dawn of civilisation, China and India have been like two brothers, linked up by the deepest feelings of cultural sympathy and spiritual affinity. It is most interesting to notice that Shakyamuni and Confucius both were contemporaries. And since then there have been always a constant stream of scholars and seekers of truth from either end, crossing the barriers of nature and communicating with one another in search of the common goal. It was only during the last 700 years when darkness fell upon both these two great nations that the relationship was lost. Your visit to China was most opportune as it came at a time when both of these two nations were emerging out of their stupor and were trying to find back their lost souls. Since then we have again come closer to one another. Your visit in 1924 not only brought to us the message of India, but also inspired us to know ourselves, and saved us from the strangling hold and fatal glamour of the materialist West. Our cultural renaissance in fact dates from that event and I am sure, it promises a bright future which I ever pray may not be too far.

Dr. Tagore: If I am not mistaken, I think Lao Tse also belongs to the period of Lord Buddha and Confucius.

H. E. Tai Chi Tao: Yes, more or less; but Lao Tse was senior to both of them.

Dr. Tagore: Lao Tse is great though his writings are sometimes rather difficult of full comprehension; some of them that I have been able to understand remind me very strongly of the teachings of

some of the Upanishads.

Renewed Contacts

H. E. Tai Chi Tao: Yes, Dr. Tagore. There is another interesting thing I would like to draw your attention to. When both of us were great, we kept up contact with each other. Darkness overtook both of us about the same time and strangely enough all contacts were completely severed. Now that we are both experiencing a renaissance in our respective countries, contact has again been re-established and the old fraternity revived, it augurs well for the future of both the countries.

Dr. Tagore: Perhaps you know in India we have lost our path; but we shall await your inspiration, when through your heroic endeavour, you will come out of your trouble and find yourselves in the fulness of your freedom. I pray with all my heart that China may complete her work of reconstruction soon. I have been privileged to witness the commencement of that great work; may I also be privileged to see the realisation of the goal.

H. E. Tai Chi Tao: It is sad to contemplate that ever since the inauguration of the Republic we have not had even a year's respite and peace. The struggle has been continuous but we feel we are bound to succeed. Our great leader Dr. Sun Yat-sen had shown us the path and we who are his disciples and comrades have invincible faith that along this path we shall reach our destination.

Dr. Tagore: May it not be too long, for I long to revisit that noble land and see for myself the great work of reconstruction that you have undertaken under the direction of your leader, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. I shall then convey in person the message of fellowship and *maitri* which we have received from our great Master.

H. E. Tai Chi Tao: Dr. Tagore, I rejoice to see you in better health, confident that we shall have the rare fortune and honour of another visit from you to our country. When the present troubles are over I shall myself come over here and on behalf of my country, my people and my government, escort you to China to bless us. By an aeroplane, it is only a few hours' journey now to China and all possible arrangements can be and will be made for your comfort and convenience.

Dr. Tagore: Thank you, I look forward to that day.

All Ceylon Hindu Conference

The Conference will be held under the auspices of the All Ceylon Y. M. H. A. on the 26th, 27th and 28th December 1940, beginning at 9 a.m. at the J.H.C. Tamil School Hall, Vannarponnai. Mr. S. Sachithanandam Pillai, B. A., L. T. will preside. Several other distinguished scholars will take part in the proceedings.

Congress Displays Swadeshi Goods

Exhibition Prelude to Sessions

Colombo, Saturday.

THE venue of the Ceylon National Congress Sessions at Mirigama presented a picturesque scene when a Swadeshi Exhibition was opened yesterday as a preliminary to the actual Sessions to start today.

At the entrance to the grounds was a pandal and at the centre was a rostrum, constructed in the Polonnaruwa style of architecture in keeping with the pageant of the second crowning of Parakrama Bahu the Great which is to be demonstrated. Behind the rostrum were the exhibition stalls.

Encouragement of Swadeshi

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, in inviting Mr. G. C. S. Corea, the President of the Ceylon National Congress, to declare the Exhibition open said that it had been organised for the purpose of encouraging the production of Swadeshi goods and of popularising them among the people so that the country might gradually become self-supporting. On behalf of the Congress he wished to thank all those who had co-operated in organising that Exhibition. He wished particularly to thank the Government Departments who had organised various sections. The Congress expected the Government and the people to co-operate in producing and promoting Swadeshi goods so that the goal they had in view of producing in this country what they needed might be expected.

Mr. Corea said that for twenty-one years the Congress had worked for the political progress of Ceylon and now for the first time it had organised a Swadeshi Exhibition. He was very glad that it had fallen to his lot to declare it open. In recent years with the obtaining of a certain measure of representative Government and with the hope of greater freedom in the future, the Congress had been devoting its attention to the economic and social uplift of the people.

It had realised the need for the greater encouragement of Swadeshi goods. He hoped that the people would take a great pride in producing Swadeshi goods and feel a particular pleasure in patronising Ceylon-made or Ceylon-grown products in preference to the imported, even though the former might not have the same finish and polish as the imported articles. It was with the view of encouraging the producers to producing them and of the others to patronising them that they had organised that Exhibition. If they succeeded in that, the money that now went out of the country would circulate in the country itself. If they proceeded along those lines they would gradually develop their agriculture and industries and make Ceylon self-supporting.

Mr. Corea then declared the Exhibition open by cutting a ribbon that was drawn across the entrance.

State Mortgage Bank

Mr. K. Balasingham has been reappointed to be a Director of the Bank for a term of five years from January 1, 1941.

Moscow's Admiration for British Arms

British Naval Supremacy

Moscow, Friday.

A tribute to the British feat of arms in North Africa is paid by Colonel Kononenko writing in the "Red Fleet." "The British," he says, "have succeeded in crushing no less than two Italian army corps or half the Italian army on this front."

Colonel Kononenko refers to the British staff work which successfully co-ordinated the land, sea and air forces in the attack on the Italians in the Western Desert and adds that British naval supremacy, while preventing the Italians from bringing up reinforcements, also makes possible a British landing in the rear of the Italian battle-front.

He concludes: "The operations of the British troops in Africa may in future influence the struggle of Italian arms in the European theatre."

India's Demand

Labour Opposed to Half Measures

New Delhi, Dec. 17.

Though he has used the phrase, "National Government for India" in it, the Viceroy's address to the Associated Chambers of Commerce does not take the country any nearer to a settlement of the political crisis. "A forceful apologist for His Majesty's Government" is how the "Statesman" describes him in commenting on the speech. The "Statesman" points out that His Excellency has made it abundantly clear that in regard to war effort he and the Government of India are under the complete control of His Majesty's Government. Though the Viceroy has not admitted this in respect of the constitutional position, there is little doubt that he cannot take any fresh steps in the matter without the fullest approval of Whitehall.

The launching of civil disobedience appears to have stiffened British attitude towards India. Another complicating factor is that the Trade Union members of the British Cabinet like Mr. Bevin and Mr. Herbert Morrison view the problem from their special point of view. British Trade Unionists while in office under Mr. MacDonald were easily the worst opponents of radical changes in India's constitutional position. Their contention was that self-government for India would only mean more exploitation of Indian workers. In fact, they have regarded raising the standards of the Indian workers as an essential preliminary condition to the grant of self-government to this country. Therefore, any hopes that members of the Labour Party in the British Government would sympathise with or support a new effort designed in offering India more than the Viceroy's proposals must be regarded as completely lacking reality.

Thank You Stamps Scheme Inaugurated

H. E. is Proud of Ceylon

Colombo, Friday. "Whereas we are launching this stamp scheme today when the tide of victory seems to have turned in our favour, the poor man of Ceylon pressed his contributions on us when that tide was at its lowest ebb at Dunkirk," declared H. E. the Governor, in inaugurating the War Stamp Labels Scheme, organised by the Post Office, at the G. P. O., Colombo, this morning.

"I am not going to talk of the duty to support War Funds because it is the fine response to that duty by the man in the village, in the street, in the lane, on the plantation, in the jungle, that has inspired this scheme of collection through the Postal Department and the issue of 'Thank You Stamps'," he added.

"Here is what the G. A. of the Central Province says about it in his last monthly review in reporting one of his tours: 'I took the opportunity of expressing the appreciation of Government at the spontaneous offer of regular contributions to the War Funds started by headmen and villagers at the time when things were at their gloomiest.'

Plane Fund

"It is this sort of thing that makes one proud to belong to Ceylon. The same spirit has been abroad on the tea and rubber estates; the contributions of the labourers to the 'Send a Plane Fund' have been magnificent'.

"These 'Thank You Stamps' will give the poor man still greater facilities to do his bit that he is so anxious to do, and an opportunity of showing that he is doing it.

"I hope that up and down this Island purchasers of these 'Thank You Stamps' will affix them to the doors of their houses or boutiques or to the gates of their gardens. They can then see and we shall all see, how much little individual war chest is getting on. I myself am going to start this today.

"As Minister in charge of public buildings, Lt Col. Kotelawala would probably object to my affixing stamps to the actual fabric of the Governor's residences. But at each of them I am having a board put at the door or gate at which I shall stick, or have stuck a stamp each day.

"I hope that every boutique in the country will stick on its shutters daily stamps representing, at the minimum, 1 per cent. of its day's takings.

Shoulder to Shoulder

"On peasant houses there may be only a weekly, or a fortnightly or a monthly fixing of a stamp; many of them are very poor, but we know already that they want to give as much and as frequently as they can. You may say that the Governor is well paid; why, therefore, should he join personally in a scheme designed for the peasant labourer and boutique seller?

"Well, it is precisely because I admire the people's generosity and patriotism so much that I want to feel myself shoulder to shoulder with them in this business. And I hope that most of my friends will feel like me and add to their present war contributions a daily stamp under this scheme. They can affix 'Thank

Medical College Results

Tamil Girl's Brilliant Success

Mr. D. S. Senaratne and Mr. P. J. de Fonseka have qualified as doctors at the December examinations of the Ceylon Medical College.

Miss S. Panchalingam has swept the board in the First Professional Examination, securing a First Class pass and also winning the Vaithalingam Gold Medal in Physiology, the Scholarship and the First Professional Medal.

The results of the First Professional Examination are as follows: First Class (in order of merit): Miss S. Panchalingam and V. Rasanayagam; Second Class (in order of merit): F. L. W. Jayawardena, Miss D. C. Peiris, B. R. F. Daniel, N. E. Loos and Miss I. Williams; Second Class (supplementary): Miss N. R. Joseph and S. A. Kuhathason.

The following complete the First Professional examination: W. L. Mendis, D. W. Walpole, P. U. Jayawardena, W. A. S. Fernando, M. Mohideen, Miss S. G. de Silva, A. R. Deane, B. Motha, G. E. Tennekoon, V. Rajadurai and N. Thirugnanasampathan.

The following pass in the subjects stated:—G. L. de Silva (Materia Medica) and Pharmacology); P. Paramasamy (Materia Medica and Pharmacology); D. N. Perera (Materia Medica and Pharmacology); M. L. C. Fernando (Materia Medica and Pharmacology); and T. E. de Kretser (Materia Medica and Pharmacology).

Apothecaries

The following complete the Second Apothecaries' Examination:—A. Nesadurai, T. Sivarajah and S. Selvarajah.

The following pass in the subjects stated:—K. Rajaratnam (El. Medicine and Hygiene); A. Thiraisamy (El. Medicine and Hygiene); and A. D. Dias (El. Medicine and Hygiene and Materia Medica).

The following pass the examination for the certificates of Efficiency as Pharmacists:—J. C. Parathesv, M. J. J. Fernando, A. R. M. Salih, A. Wilmot Silva, W. S. B. Imbuldeniya, K. Balakrishnan Nair, C. W. Denawaka, K. J. C. Soysa, C. Candasaamy, P. H. K. A. Ranasinghe, A. H. Piyasena, H. R. Fernando, S. R. William, W. Samuel and S. Sathasivam.

Personal

Mr. V. S. C. Singham of Messrs. Singham Bros & Co., (India). Bell Building, Bombay, formerly of Shanghai and Hongkong is engaged to be married shortly to Miss Thirupura Sundari Ramanathan, daughter of Subedar K. V. Ramanathan of Indian Military Services (Ceylonese) and the marriage would be performed in Bombay according to the Hindu rites.

You Stamps' to their letters in addition.

"Mr. Minister, and Mr. Postmaster-General, I congratulate you both on the launching of this scheme and if I may tender a word of advice it is that you get busy forthwith with further printings of these stamps, as I feel certain that there will be a bumper demand for them and that your present stock will soon run out."

"No Agricultural Nation has Become Rich"

(Continued from page 1)

resources and economic conditions of the area and build up a standard of production and income to work up to. At present, a poor family of five persons in an average Indian district, may be said to be earning about Rs. 12 per month. By making the people work longer hours and in more profitable occupations, this income could and should be doubled, that is, increased as early as possible to at least Rs. 25. The monthly income of an average family in rural areas does not exceed Rs. 25. That income too will have to be increased to Rs. 40 or 50 in the shortest time possible. This, in my opinion, should be the main purpose of any scheme of economic advance in the near future.

Occupational Survey

"An occupational survey is also necessary to show how the people are distributed according to occupations. Measures may have to be adopted to induce people to give up some of the more unprofitable occupations and take to new and profitable ones. The occupational survey will be useful for this purpose. In the organization for a district, a Superintendent and two or three assistants and staff will be needed. The cost of this staff will be the chief responsibility to be borne by Government, if they contemplate industrialising a district in the manner suggested.

"Capital will be required for both industries and agricultural operations. It may be suggested with reason that a sum equivalent at least to half the total revenues of a district from all sources should be kept in circulation within the district, at a low rate of interest, for stimulating productive activities particularly in industries. Simultaneously a small staff will be necessary to work under the Superintendent for maintaining statistics of operations and activities. In order that there may be proper co-operation between the development staff and the people of a district, an industrial or economic council of representative citizens and businessmen should be associated with the Superintendent for consultation and advice, and where possible, also for guidance. Propaganda will be necessary to increase production in agriculture, industries, trade and transport and occupations generally.

"Expansion of operations under agriculture and industries should be attempted; companies, partnership concerns, co-operative societies, etc., on modern lines, initiated; and instruction should be given how to work under discipline and follow modern business practices. In villages, for instance, the yearly production should be estimated, and as far as possible the total income of the village should be calculated and recorded. The figures giving the total income in this way for a series of years in succession will give sufficient data to judge at what rate the productive capacity

The Economics of Sun and Water

(Continued from page 1)

during the process of sun-bathing, it is good plan to follow up the latter with some gymnastics on the beach. The bather is then ready to go into the water; or, indeed the bathe can just as well be taken half way through the sun-bathing period.

Bathing cold water,—in the sea river or lakes,—should not generally speaking be indulged in for more than ten minutes, especially when the bather has not yet become sufficiently accustomed to cold water. In fact, although a quick dip in cold water brings about an increase of energy in young and healthy persons, bathing in cold water for too long a period or repeatedly during the day not only fails to produce this beneficial effect but in the end fatigues the bather. It must be remembered that prolonged bathing in cold water involves a risk of drowning, even if the person is a good swimmer. At first the effects of a bathe are a general feeling of physical and mental well-being, a sensation which remains for several hours after bathing, if one is wise enough not to remain too long in the water; however, the results are not at all the same when one remains too long in cold water. Due to the progressive chilling of the body, the bather next becomes conscious of a sharp and penetrating coldness, turns pale, his extremities become cramped and numbed, he begins to shiver, the pulse becomes weak and unconsciousness occurs. Fortunately, cold-water bathing does not always terminate so tragically. In most cases, the bather, when he feels the cold beginning to overcome him, still has enough strength left to swim to the shore and to warm himself by exercises. Nevertheless, ignorance, recklessness and often, also, the desire, very common on the part of young people, to impress their companions, are the cause of numerous accidents and drownings every summer.

It is therefore natural that the Red Cross should have been concerned about this state of affairs and should have tried to find a remedy. A great many of the national Societies and Junior groups are organising classes in swimming and life-saving and setting up first aid stations at the most popular beaches and bathing-places. This method is having very good results, as is evidenced by the number of life-saving operations successfully carried out by Red Cross groups.

(Mysore Economic Journal)

and income of the village or other region concerned is growing.

"In contrast to what obtains in America, we have in this country an enormous rural population, who have no steady occupation for four or six months in the year. While only one-tenth of our population can read and write, almost the entire population of civilised countries is educated. The necessary changes in habits and practices, if brought about, will automatically lead to a higher standard of living. Disciplining a nation is possible under a well-organised Government.

—(Hindu)

WHY INDO-CEYLON TALKS FAILED

CEYLON "BETRAYED" BY INDIANS HERE

MR. SENANAYAKE SPEAKS OUT

Congress Camp, Saturday. DETAILS of the recent abortive Indo-Ceylon talks at Delhi were revealed for the first time by Mr. D. S. Senanayake, one of Ceylon's delegates to Delhi, when he spoke as Chairman of the Reception Committee at today's session of the Ceylon National Congress at Mirigama. Mr. E. A. P. Wijeyaratne, the President elect, occupied the chair.

Remarking that the vast majority of Indians in Ceylon regarded India as their home and Ceylon only as their "place of occupation", Mr. Senanayake specifically mentioned the tentative proposals which were laid before the Delhi Conference as embodying the conditions under which the status of Indians in Ceylon should be determined.

"I make bold to say", declared Mr. Senanayake, "that the chief reason why our conference with the representatives of the Indian Government failed was because of the poisonous atmosphere already created by so-called Indian leaders from Ceylon who are betraying this country."

"The vast majority of the Indians in Ceylon have no intention of permanently settling down in Ceylon. They do not bring their families here. They are here only to earn and make money and take it away to India," said Mr. Senanayake.

"If these people are to be given the franchise without restriction and admitted to full rights of citizenship we would be taking upon ourselves intolerable burdens and facing grave dangers. These sojourners would be entitled to share in all the measures which we adopt for the economic amelioration of the condition of our people.

"Such a claim becomes all the more ridiculous when we consider that many of the sufferings which our people endure by reason of unemployment are to a large extent due to the presence of Indians who have rapidly ousted our people from employment and gainful occupations of all kinds.

"On the other hand there is a small minority of Indians who have made Ceylon their permanent home and in their way of living have identified themselves with us. To them we are willing to extend the full rights of citizenship and to treat them as Ceylonese.

The Proposals:

"On these principles we placed before the recent Indo-Ceylon Conference at Delhi certain tentative proposals laying down the conditions under which the status of Indians in Ceylon should be determined. They were as follows:—

(1) Persons of Indian descent who possess a Ceylon domicile of origin, i.e., those born in Ceylon of a father having a Ceylon domicile of origin or of choice, will be considered Ceylonese and will be entitled to all the rights and privileges of Ceylonese.

(2) Other persons of Indian descent now resident in Ceylon will be entitled to the rights and privileges normally accorded to

British subjects. Within this class those who possess a Ceylon domicile of choice (which must include 5 years' residence) will be entitled to State Council franchise, but will be not entitled to certain privileges reserved for Ceylonese, e.g., under the Land Development Ordinance and the Fisheries Ordinance; and to apply for posts under the Ceylon Government. The whole of this class, i.e., other persons of Indian descent now resident in Ceylon, will be entitled on application to certificates of residence, entitling them to reside and earn their living in Ceylon, subject to such conditions as may be set out in the certificate.

"On our proposals Indians now in Ceylon may be divided into three classes:—

(i) The second generation of Indians who have made Ceylon their permanent home. To those we give full rights of citizenship and treat them as Ceylonese for all purposes.

(ii) Those Indians now in Ceylon who have made Ceylon their permanent home, irrespective of who their parents were, and have resided at least five years. To these we not only give the right to continue to reside and earn their living, but also they will be entitled to the franchise. But they will not be entitled to certain special benefits, e.g., obtaining Crown land under Government schemes, etc.

(iii) Those Indians now in Ceylon who have not settled permanently here but continue to have connections with India. These will be entitled to obtain certificates to enable them to continue to reside and earn their living, but they will not have any other rights such as the franchise.

Indian Point of View

"The representatives of the Government of India rejected these proposals and made the following counter proposals:—

(1) Our category (i), giving full rights of citizenship to the second generation of Indians permanently settled in Ceylon, to remain.

(2) Full rights of citizenship, with the exceptions stated below, to be conferred on all Indians who can furnish proof

(a) of five years residence, and
(b) of a permanent interest in the Island.

The fact that a married person lives in Ceylon with his wife and children would suffice to raise the presumption of permanent interest. Similar test to be adopted for unmarried persons. The only exceptions from the full rights of citizenship applicable to this class are the following:—

(i) They may not claim the right to appointment in the Ceylon Government Service but their descendants are to be entitled to it.

(ii) They may not claim grants of Crown land already set apart for Ceylonese, but they are to have equality of rights to all other Crown land.

(3) Other Indians not coming under the above classes to be entitled to engage in any lawful voca-

tion or calling which they now exercise or may hereafter exercise, without discrimination. These Indians now in Ceylon may however qualify in the future to come within category (2).

"The difference between our proposals and those of the Indian Government representatives may be briefly put as follows:—We proposed that the franchise should be given to all Indians now in Ceylon who have permanently settled down here, and that full rights of citizenship should be given only to the second generation of such Indians. Their proposal was that full rights of citizenship with very minor restrictions should be given to all Indians who have lived five years in Ceylon and have their families here.

"Their proposals would practically amount to our having to confer full rights of citizenship on the entire 900,000 Indians now in Ceylon irrespective of the fact that their real home is India and not Ceylon, except to those who choose to leave Ceylon.

"We found it impossible to agree to these proposals and so the Conference had to end in this unsatisfactory manner. We suggested that the proposed Indo-Ceylon trade talks be taken up but the representatives of the Government of India said that as no mutual goodwill had been established they were not prepared to discuss questions of trade between the two countries.

"Lying Tales"

"No one but a man who is absolutely blind or absolutely dishonest can fail to see that within the last few decades the Indians in Ceylon have made enormous strides in ousting our people out of their business property. Compared to their own country, Ceylon has been a veritable paradise to them.

"When these are the facts, it is a most depressing thought that some amongst them whose parents have made fortunes in Ceylon and who today are living in comfort and luxury only because of the hospitality of the people of Ceylon, should betray this country by carrying to India lying tales of imaginary ill-treatment and imaginary grievances.

"All this is for their own selfish political ends. I make bold to say that the chief reason why our Conference with the representatives of the Indian Government failed was because of the poisonous atmosphere already created by these so-called Indian leaders from Ceylon, who are betraying this country.

"These Indian delegates broke off the Conference because mutual goodwill had not been established. What chance was there for mutual goodwill to be established when the air had already been poisoned?

"I appeal to you with all the earnestness at my command to realize that unless we can stem the tide of this growing domination of the Indians in Ceylon in our economic and political life, our extinction as a Ceylonese nation is doomed.

"We must rouse the whole country, all the races that call this Lanka our home whether it be Sinhalese, Ceylon Tamils, Ceylon Moors, Burghers, or Malays to strive by constitutional methods to bring before the British people our just demands that we, the Ceylonese nation must have the sole say in the affairs of our country."

London Calling

Rotary Carnival in Colombo

Familiar London scenes will be reconstructed at the forth-coming Rotary Club Carnival, "London Calling," which will be held in aid of War Funds at the Colombo Racecourse beginning on February 13th.

There will be Piccadilly Circus, Regent Street and Burlington Arcade, as well as Caledonian Market and Petticoat Lane, Madame Tussaud, the Royal Academy, bootblacks, newsboys and street corner lightening artists, as well as the familiar London policemen; Punch and Judy will also be included.

This attempt to create a miniature London in Colombo is made to help those who have visited that unique City to recapture its memories, more particularly at a time like the present when it is being ruthlessly bombed by Nazi raiders who have destroyed familiar landmarks, but failed to erase the time-worn traditions and cherished memories associated with them.

"London Calling" will give all these and others an opportunity to create the grand old city itself again by helping in the first step towards that end—winning the war. Non-top concerts by famous artistes, cinema shows in the grand stand and innumerable other novelty features, including a "Donkey Derby" will make the event a "date" that simply cannot be missed.

Outstation clubs too will rally round in making the carnival a truly typical Rotarian feature and a special committee consisting of Rotarian President H. S. Perera and Rotarian Secretary P. de S. Kularatne has been formed to enlist the support of outstation clubs. Special pictorial stamps depicting Trafalgar Square have been issued to remind the public of the coming event.

WEEK BY WEEK

(Continued from page 2)

an organisation to safeguard their interests, it has also plans to run a library and a night school teaching Tamil, Sinhalese and English to its members. The organisers who are traders themselves tell me that the need has come for an organisation of this type. They say that they must organise themselves and know their duties and responsibilities as citizens. The inaugural meeting will be held in the early part of January. Messrs. Corea, Wijeyaratne, Jayawardene and Dr. Saramanattu with local leaders are expected to take part in the meeting.

The Congress Sessions

The Ceylon Congress sessions seem a huge success. This is entirely due to Messrs. Corea, Jayawardene and Dudley Senanayake. The speeches by the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President deserve the attention of all Ceylonese. There is much food for thought and action. I shall comment on them on a subsequent date. The coming of age—the Congress is twenty one years old—argues well for this organisation. I hope those in the Congress will push forward and once again make it the live wire of Ceylon. They must make it an all-island body and must by example put a check to the communal tendencies among the various communities.

PILGRIMS SWIM ACROSS RIVER

Hardships of Katragama Devotees

Tangalla, Tuesday.

Pilgrims attending the Ilaha Kachchi Festival at the ancient jungle shrine of Kataragama last week had to swim across the Menik Ganga, which was flooded as a result of the heavy rain.

Eight pilgrims, five men and three women, were carried away by the strong current, but were promptly rescued by Sergeant K. S. Rutnam of the Tangalla Police and five constables, who were on duty at the river bank.

Pilgrims who were unable to swim were carried across the water by professional swimmers at the rate of 25 cents a head. These men also conveyed the pilgrims' luggage across the stream.

The rain commenced last Tuesday, the eve of the festival, and continued at intervals throughout the festival. The level of the river rose steadily until on Friday morning it was fifteen feet in depth. After that the water gradually subsided.

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road from Tissa to Kataragama was also flooded, with the result that the pilgrims had to wade knee deep in water.

In spite of the bad weather, the attendance was better than in previous years, the total number of pilgrims amounting to 2,500.

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