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IT PAYS
TO ADVERTISE
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AND
INTHUSATHANAM.

Modern Heroines Of New India

THEIR RESPONSE TO GANDHIJI'S CALL

By Ellen Wilkinson

A HIGH-roofed room, a marble floor, cool in the sweltering heat, carved screens of sandalwood, low couches covered with brilliant Indian silks—a room of the Old India, but the women gathered round the tea-table were the newest product of a rapidly changing East.

They all had university degrees. All were married, of course, but one of them proudly held an independent post in an office.

The guest of honour was a vivacious dark-haired Parsee woman, recently married at thirty-five. That she had managed to put off the inevitable as long as that was regarded as a great triumph by her friends, all of whom had been married before they were twelve.

Surplus Of Men

For every Hindu woman her marriage is nearly as certain as her death. Owing to social customs such as that which forbids the remarriage of widows, there is always a surplus of men who want wives. That fact alone makes an enormous difference between the attitude to life of the Hindu woman and her English or American sisters.

The intensely individualistic Western woman lives in an atmosphere of competition—competition for husbands in countries where war, colonisation, and the services drain away so many of the eligible men, competition for jobs for a livelihood, for social recognition or to break records.

The Hindu woman does not compete, not even for the kind of husband she prefers. He is chosen for her by her family, mostly when she is too young to care much anyway. She does not strive for individuality, to stand out from the crowd. The 'sari' every woman wears, from the Maharane to the swee'er, gives the impression of "woman" rather than of separate personalities.

A Shock To Western World.

However much they may differ in colour, texture and cost, the 'sari' remains a straight strip of cloth six to eight yards long. Even the way of draping it round the body is decided more by race and caste, than by individual preference.

Very few Hindu women earn their own living. They are absorbed into their husband's family, and their property, if they have any, merges into the general family pool.

This subordination of the individual shocks the Western mind. The best minds in India, the new forces among her men and women of today are beginning to question the system also, but for different reasons.

To the Indian reformer, the real trouble is not that Indian women have too little power, but that in the mass they have far too much. The individual woman counts for little. The sex is worshipped. The

young girl has to fit into the pattern prescribed for her.

Obedience To Mother.

The older woman, mother of the family of grown-up sons, has a power that the voting Western woman seldom knows.

Her influence over her husband and sons extends beyond the home. My host at a dinner party in Calcutta offered me some sherry. It was excellent.

"You don't drink it yourself?" I asked, noticing that he did not pour a glass for himself. "I would like to," he smiled, "but my mother would never forgive me."

"But she is two thousand miles away," I remarked in astonishment. "True, but I could not disobey her while she lives."

The advanced element in Indian life dreads this influence of the older women. It is the grandmothers who have fought for the old customs of child marriage and untouchability even in homes where the men would gladly have dropped them.

But when they do take up a cause, each old lady is worth ten of her menfolk, and precisely because of this reverence for her mother-status, she can be of more real danger to a government than twenty agitators.

Gandhiji

Not the least of Gandhi's strange power in India is due to his winning of the older women. He is conservative in the things they care most about. His loin cloth and rigid way of living fit into all they have been taught about the saints and ascetics of ancient India.

His concern that Indians should remain Indian and not copy the West stopped at its beginning the craze for western fashions, when the girl students wanted to shingle and discard the traditional 'sari'.

I met only one bobbed-haired Indian woman in the twelve thousand miles I travelled in India.

Yet Gandhi has done more in the years to break down the barriers that keep women secluded in the home than fifty years' preaching of reformers.

His Call to Women

When Gandhi called for women to volunteer to picket foreign cloth and liquor shops, sixteen hundred women walked out of their seclusion and took part in a movement that led many of them straight to jail as political prisoners.

The women supporters of Gandhi formed themselves into a society called the Desh Sevikas (Servants of their Country). Their uniform is a plain home-spun 'sari' dyed bright orange. Since 1929 this 'sari' has become recognised all over India as a symbol of utter devotion to the cause.

Charm of Girls

With a care that sometimes amounts to mischief these daring young women, risking prison every day of their lives, will arrange with perfect taste the flower behind the ear, the jewel in the nostril, the wreath on the long hair—all those feminine touches, which have

(Continued on page 3)



EIGHTH DAY OF FAST

Practising What Parents Taught

PT. MALAVIYA'S BLESSINGS

On the eve of Gandhiji's fast Pandit Malaviya received from Gandhiji the following letter:—

Yerowada Central Prison,
2nd May.

It is two o'clock in the night. If you can send me your blessings for my coming yagna, then please do so. Whatever I learnt from my parents since my childhood, I am trying to put into practice. My mother passed half her life in fast. What am I to do? Service of Harijans cannot be effected by strength of reason alone.

Your younger brother,
(Sd.) Mohandas.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S REPLY.

Pandit Malaviya wired in reply: "God bless you. As I have said in my fast day public speech, I am fully convinced that He has guided you in your decision. I have been praying that He may grant you strength to go successfully through your great *vrata* and have faith that He will. Pray become Ananya Bhava. Shut out, as much as you can, all thought except of Him, who is our sole shelter and support. In addition to *japa* of *Dwadasaakshar mantra*, please practise during part of the day *so aham* with every inhalation and exhalation. This will help to keep up the stream of life within. Some great *tapasvis* are watching you with tender care, and vast millions are praying for you. Please let the atmosphere about you be disturbed as little as possible by any talk except of Vasudeva who dwells in all sentient beings. Remember his injunction and promise '*Matchittah sarva durgani mat-prasadat tarishyasi*' (Fixing thy thought on me, thou shalt surmount every difficulty by my grace). Will meet you as soon as health permits."

A Plea For The Study Of Communism

PRIMARILY A QUESTION OF THE STOMACH

BY V. NAVARATNAM

(Special to the "HINDU ORGAN".)

WE heard but a few days ago very authoritatively that a "swing to the left was recognizable in Oxford University politics. We also heard how the venerable guardians of British chivalry, in trying to refute an audacious resolution of the Oxford Union, discountenanced the opinion of these undergraduates as that of a set of petty cranks, an irresponsible raff. This conflict of opinions is not peculiar to England alone. It is characteristic of all the so-called democratic countries. Youth stands for progress—and progress implies radicalism—and therefore it is ever at arms with the conservative panjandrums. The tendency of the Oxford "undergrads" is the tendency of youth all the world over. There is no gainsaying of that fact. Take the world, country by country, and youth will be seen to have assimilated the spirit of radicalism and to bubble with enthusiasm. Russia, Italy, Germany, India, China, Japan, in all these countries youngmen and women are the standard-bearers of progress. Shall Ceylon lag behind?

Swing to the Left.

Till very recently the world had all its hopes in that sacred system of government called "Democracy". What is the position today? You see a forlorn world, looking askance at democracy, and craving for something new, hopeful, promising, equitable and dynamic. Democracy has failed, and that is admitted by all, though there are some who, as the proverb goes, try to "hide a whole pumpkin in a plate of rice". In the ruins of democracy has sprung up the edifice of Radicalism, represented by the various dictatorships. A Fascist dictatorship has been built up in Italy. Its prototype is to be seen in the new born Nazi dictatorship of Germany. Russia hovers in our imagination with her dictatorship of the proletariat. China is being rent asunder by the conflict between radical and democratic forces, while imperialist Japan has clapped her intolerable radicals behind prison bars. And the dashing youth of India is sent to rot in criminal colonies. All these go to prove that the world is growing more and more leftist and that the conservative forces that be are in a mortal funk. Hence the necessity of the modern youth to study deeply the progressive movements.

Communism

Now of all the movements that stand for progress I single out Communism, or in its lower rungs called Socialism, for our especial care. The reason for the partiality is not far to seek. It is solely a question of merit. Communism is singularly appealing to the youthful mind, because it is in the nature of youth to revolt against inequities, economic social or political. It has realized that something is radically wrong with the existing society. On the one hand we see the major portion of humanity sweating under the stress of physical labour

and yet living in misery, not getting what is naturally and justly—not to say morally—due to it, while on the other we see the privileged class of idle capitalists waxing fat on the blood-stained fruits of labour. America, the Mecca of capitalism, burns her wheat while thousands of famishing Negro families are migrating South from New York. Why? because no work could be found in New York and therefore no food to eat. Communism is out to purge human society of this glaring contradiction, and it is the only infallible panacea. It stands for complete overhauling of life in all the spheres, political social and economic.

In Politics

Politically Communism stands for the exaltation of the community above the individual, and communists recognize only one great community viz. the proletariat. It also calls for the complete extinction of the state, thereby establishing perfect freedom. Socially it stands for the rigid equalization of human conditions. Economically it stands for the elimination of the capitalist, however great or small, for the expropriation of the landlord without compensation of any kind, for the extinction of private enterprise of any sort, and last of all, but not least, for the eradication of competition. In short it demands absolute abolition of private property. Only thus can we achieve greater equality, greater justice, and enduring peace. Then, and only then, shall universal human happiness be a concrete fact.

Why Desirable?

Communism is all the more desirable under the present circumstances when almost all the countries find it difficult to extricate themselves from the death-grip of unemployment. Russia, the only country under the sun where Communism is practised, has long since deleted that word from her dictionary. If she has not done anything else under the Communist regime she has at least driven away the demon of unemployment from her boundaries into the Arctic snows from where he dare not lift his head. That is an achievement of which any system of government may feel proud today, and by which Communism commends itself to our special study.

Top Ignorance

There are some who shudder at the word Communism. A gory picture of massacre flashes before their mental vision. Communism to them means blood-curdling something. Top ignorance! Communism implies no such thing as perpetual terrorism though this country or that may find it expedient to use force in suppressing a dissentient minority in the interests of the majority. It is certainly revolutionary. But are there no revolutions achieved without a single drop of blood being spilt.

Communism, then, is to be studied on its own merits and for the benefit of humanity at large. Prof. F.J.C. Hearnshaw quotes Dr. A. Schaffle as saying that the question of Socialism (which is identical with Communism but for certain differences in degree) "is undoubtedly one of economics; it is primarily, at any rate, a question of the stomach." There is no country on the surface of the globe which has been impervious to this movement.

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Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MAY 15 1933.

A FARM WORKERS'
TRAINING COLONY.

WHILE MANY EDUCATED YOUNG men hearkening to the call of the joy of conquest have set out unaided to grapple with the problem of unemployment and are toiling in strange lands and unfamiliar surroundings with a cheerfulness that evokes praise, there are many more who, lacking the dash and go which animate their more fortunate brethren are content to stay at home and mope. With a little helpful sympathy on the part of the community it might be possible to save these young men from sinking deeper in the sulks and reclaim them from drifting into ways that would inevitably place them in opposition to ordered society. The problem of unemployment has ceased to be purely individual and personal to the parties concerned. It threatens to menace the well-being of the community itself and clamours for a solution. If some of the worst features of unemployment have not manifested themselves in a palpable and tangible manner, we should thank the forces which have taught the

Tamil race infinite patience and perseverance in the face of overwhelming difficulties. It is hardly wise to add avoidable strain on the power of endurance. There is no knowing when the strands of self-control will snap. There is a limit to human endurance and in the case of youth, the point is reached much earlier than in age chastened by experience. It is not fair to shirk the problem any longer. We cannot ignore the problem and expect things to right themselves. If the spirit of service to others is not strong enough in us to compel us to take steps to relieve unemployment among educated youngmen, then let even considerations of self interest prevail and these cannot fail to reveal the urgent necessity to address oneself to the problem, if only to assure one's own economic security. We are so interdependent economically and our market is practically limited to our own country that the prosperity of each of us depends on the prosperity of the rest of us. There is a steady out-flow of wealth from the country for food, clothing, lighting etc., and the sources which brought in wealth have dried up. If an effort is to be made to mobilise the strength of the community to prevent the annual drain on the wealth of the country and save educated young men from a parasitic existence, prompt action is necessary.

We cannot at the present moment expect the Government to help with funds any scheme calculated to start our youngmen on careers of profitable employment. We can, however, hope to have the support of Government to any scheme which does not add to the financial burden of the Island. The duty of helping them is thus shifted on to the shoulders of the people themselves. We have no doubt our people will rise to the occasion and respond generously to ward off what threatens to be a calamity of the first magnitude. Our leaders have not failed us in the past and they are not likely to fail us in this hour of urgent need and stress.

The young men on their part are willing to do their best to deserve the assistance that may be offered them now. They only need a start and when this is forthcoming they may be depended upon to throw up their faint-heartedness and joyously plunge with enthusiasm into their work. The transition from the leisurely class-room atmosphere to the stress of open air manual work in the farm is too difficult for the educated youngman to negotiate without some preliminary training.

We plead with all the earnestness at our command that a Farm Workers' Training Colony be started in Jaffna with a dozen or more of young men to give them practical training in farm-work. If the Colony is opened in some spot close to the Tinnevely Experiment Farm it will be a decided advantage in as much as the members of the Colony can have the personal guidance of the Farm Manager. Practical training for a couple of months would equip the colonists

with the qualities necessary for success as farmers. If the Department of Agriculture could be persuaded to allow the colonists the use of the spacious buildings of the Farm School, the expense of finding lodgings for the colonists could be saved. The society which undertakes to help the young men with the training will have to find the means to pay for the board and equipment of the colonists. Even this item will not call for heavy expenditure. Colonists who can afford it might be called upon to pay the full fees while some reduction might be made for those who cannot afford to do so. The profits earned by the colonists during the period of training will go some way towards reducing the expenditure. We understand that poultry-farming is shortly to be introduced in the Tinnevely Farm. This should prove to be a valuable example and practical demonstration in the best methods of commercial poultry-farming to the colonists.

We trust our leaders will take steps to get up an association of men interested in the problem and do the needful. There are many F.M.S. pensioners and other "axed" officers who will be only too glad to join and help to relieve the country from the evil consequences of educated unemployment.

Acting Secretary to
Home Minister.

Mr. E. W. Kannangara, Secretary to the Minister for Agriculture and Lands, will act in addition to his own duties, as Secretary to the Minister for Home Affairs, for three weeks from May 15, 1933, during the absence on leave on Mr. K. Vaithianathan.

Vavuniya South District
Mudaliyarship.

Mr. T. E. Selvadurai, Fiscal's Mashaal, Chavakacheri, has been appointed to the vacant office of District Mudaliyar, Vavuniya South. Mr. Selvadurai hails from a well-known and influential family of Jaffna and is a grandson of the late P. Mudir. Elankanyaka Mudaliyar. We congratulate him on his well-deserved appointment.

Mr. Selvadurai is an old boy of the Jaffna Hindu College.

Excise Changes
in Jaffna.

Mr. J. S. Nicholas, Acting Superintendent of Excise, Jaffna, has been appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Northern Division Jaffna, during the absence, on leave of Mr. H. E. D. Bandaranayake from May 3 to 21.

Mr. V. Nagalingam, Excise Inspector, has been appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Excise, Jaffna, Vice Mr. J. S. Nicholas.

Matrimonial.

PERAMBALAM — SUBRA-
MANIAM.

The marriage took place on Thursday the 11th instant at 5-30 a. m. of Mr. K. Perambalam, of the Central Telegraph Office, Colombo, with Miss Devanayahi Ammal, daughter of the late Mr. K. Subramanian, of the Treasury, Singapore, and Mrs. Subramanian.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT
IN INDIAIts great achievements and
Promise for Future

By G. D. Karwal

THE Swadeshi movement gave a great stimulus to some industries, re-habilitated certain ones, and called into being certain others. A few examples may be cited in substantiation of this statement. A large number of soap and toilet requisites factories have come into existence and have placed upon the market their products which compete on very good terms with the foreign produced articles. The soaps and toilets requisites of the Himani Soap Works, the Mahaluxmi Soap Company, the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Calcutta, of the Godrej Company, Mysore, and of the Benares Hindu University, Benares, to mention a few names, have received wide recognition.

Medicines, Stationery, etc.

Medicines of excellent quality, emulsions, liquid paraffins, effervescent salts, injections, etc., are prepared by some firms, particularly by the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Dr. Bose's Laboratory and the Bengal Immunity Company, Calcutta, and they are said to be so much in requisition that the firms are not able to cope with the demand for them. The stationery industry has received a great encouragement and is making huge progress—Indian-made fountain pens, pen-holders, pencils, inks, nibs and other articles in the line are available—especially those manufactured by F. N. Guptoo of Calcutta—in large numbers and are having a good sale. Electric torches have started to be manufactured by the Flash Light Company set on foot at Calcutta, and boot polishes of different varieties, especially those prepared at the Jallo Factory in the Panjab are seen everywhere.

Supplanting Foreign Goods.

Gramophones and electric fans have also begun to be made especially at the Dayal Bag at Agra. Iron bedsteads are being manufactured on a large scale and, according to some writers, are supplanting foreign ones. The glass factories have been able to stand on their own legs and put their wares in competition with the *bideshi* products. The tanneries are having a brisk trade and are meeting the needs of the mill-owners of Ahmedabad and Bombay. Mention may also be made of the *biri* industry which has been greatly stimulated and has to some extent been responsible for the large reduction in the imports of tobacco. The hosiery industry particularly at Ludhiana in the Panjab has shown a wonderful achievement. It is putting upon the market large quantities of woolen and cotton socks, pull-overs, mufflers, etc., of all qualities and designs.

Cloth making Industry

Most important of all should be noted the indigenous cloth-making industry and the industries subsidiary to it. Here the success recorded is wonderful indeed. The production and sale of *Khadi* has gone up by leaps and bounds. Hand-spinning and hand-loom is carried on in most homes and hand-loom factories in the country. This has led to the manufacture of *takkis*, *Charkkas* and hand-loom in very large numbers and the dyeing,

bleaching and printing industries have been saved from the grave and are making rapid recovery. It is true that much still remains to be done in regard to many of the Swadeshi products, but the beginnings that have been made augur well for the industrial future of India.

—(Indian Journal of Economics.)

HELPING
MINNERIYA
COLONISTSSPECIAL FACILITIES
ON RAILWAY

Certain special facilities are being offered by the Railway to those engaged in colonising work under the Minneriya Development Scheme and to their families. In order to enable them to recruit their health by returning to their home stations once a month they are being offered special facilities of transport at one and one-third cents per mile from Hatamune and Minneriya.

Proof Necessary

With the view of ensuring that these facilities are offered only to bona fide colonists they are requested to produce certificates to that effect from the Revenue officer of Tamankaduwa when they want to avail themselves of these facilities.

The children of the colonists below twelve years of age will be charged half the fare for the adults.

Colombogam Saiva Pari-
palana Sangam

The General Meeting of the Colombogam West Saiva Paripalana Sangam was held on Wednesday 10th May 1933 at 5 p.m. at the Colombogam Saivaite School.

The draft rules submitted by the sub-committee appointed for the purpose having been considered and approved, the election of office bearers took place and resulted as follows:

President: Mr. V. M. Kanagaratnam, Vice Presidents: Messrs C. T. Kumarasamy and M. Sivadurai, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. R. Ponnampalam, Asst. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. S. Sanmugam, The Manager of Colombogam Saivaite School: Mr. A. Ponnusamy, The Manager of Colombogam Vinnayagar Temple: Mr. A. Ponnusamy.

The General Committee: Messrs C. T. Arinachalam, K. Thirugunna Sampanthar, S. Saha Retnam, S. Nada Rajah, A. Muthucumar, E. Karthigasu, C. T. Namasivayam, M. Sivaguru and C. Arumugam.

Auditors: Messrs T. Ponniah and V. S. Nada Rajah.

Farewell to
Mr. V. W. Thambiah,
Kuala Lumpur.

The members of the Malayan Kokuvil Union and guests assembled at No. 13, Temple Road, Kuala Lumpur, on Tuesday the 11th April, 1933, at a Farewell Function in honour of Mr. V. W. Thambiah, President of the Union, on the eve of his departure to Ceylon on a holiday. Mr. A. Kandiah garlanded the guest and a group photograph of the gathering was taken at 5 p.m. Refreshments were served ad lib to all present. Mr. R. V. Kalakandan, Vice-President of the Union, presided.

After the President's and Secretary's speeches, Mr. Thambiah replied to them suitably.

SCHOOL GRANTS AND SALARIES

AMENDED CODE REGULATIONS

AWAITING CONFIRMATION

A new scheme of graded posts and salaries for teachers in assisted English and Assisted Vernacular and Bilingual Schools, which was approved by the Board of Education, is published in the latest Gazette in the form of amendments to the Education Code.

The confirmation of these amendments now rests with the Committee for Education and it cannot take place before 12th June.

As regards the levy on salaries, it is explained that "The salaries approved for purposes of grant shall be subject to such levy as is made on Government teachers' salaries and for such time as it is applicable to Government teachers' salaries, provided that the percentage of reduction on the salaries of teachers in Assisted Schools shall be calculated on such salaries after deduction of the 4 per cent. contribution towards the pension scheme".

Teachers now in service in Assisted English Schools are protected from the adverse effects of the new scheme so long as no change is made in the salary scales of the schools to which they are attached. In the case of a transfer to another school on the same scale of salaries, it is provided that the teacher should occupy the class of post to which he is eligible.

Assessment of Grants

The amended Clause 30 lays down the number of teachers of each class which the different types of schools may employ as follows:-

(a) The grant assessed for any school shall not exceed the difference between the Manager's contribution as shown in Appendix B towards the salaries of the approved staff and the salaries of the approved staff paid according to the appropriate scales as appearing in Appendix A attached to this Code.

In schools for which Scale A salaries are approved, not more than 60 per cent. of the staff eligible for grant under Clause 21 (a) shall be reckoned for grant as occupying class I. posts (vide Appendix A of this Code), and not more than 80 per cent. as occupying Class I. and Class II. posts together.

In schools for which Scale B salaries are approved and which have less than 45 per cent. of the staff eligible to occupy Class I. posts, not more than 40 per cent. of the staff eligible for grant under Clause 31 (a) shall be reckoned for grant as occupying Class I. posts, and not more than 70 per cent. as occupying Class I. and Class II. posts together.

In schools for which Scale C salaries are approved, and which have more than 44 per cent. of the staff eligible to occupy Class I. posts, not more than 55 per cent. of the staff eligible for grant under Clause 31 (a) shall be reckoned for grant as occupying Class I. posts and not more than 70 per cent. as occupying Class I and Class II. posts together.

In schools for which Scale A salaries are approved, not more than 30 per cent. of the staff eligible for grant under Clause 31 (a) shall be reckoned for grant as occupying Class I. posts, and not more than 60 per cent. as occupying Class I. and Class II. posts together.

The remainder of the eligible staff shall be reckoned for grant as occupying Class III posts.

The above provisions are subject to the exception indicated in notes 3, 4 and 5 to Appendix A.

In reckoning the number of teachers from the above percentages, a fraction of over one-half shall count for an additional teacher.

(b) A reduction of grant may be made if the proportion of fully registered teachers on the eligible staff is less than 50 per cent.

Salary Scales

The following are extracts from the notes:-

A school will not be eligible to adopt Scale A unless at least 55 per cent. of

Gandhiji in Excellent Condition

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS

A Scheme of Curtailment

It is learnt that a number of senior officers of the Public Service, whose posts are to be suppressed, are now being retired as they reach the age of 55. Over ten such officers have been instructed last month to send in their papers for retirement.

It is understood that a large number of the posts of Office Assistants to revenue officers and departmental heads are to be abolished. In the Excise and Survey Departments, a number of the posts of Assistant and Superintendents are to be abolished.

It is understood that there is to be a large number of retirements in the Post and Telegraph Department.

the staff eligible for grant are occupying Class I posts.

A school will not be eligible to adopt Scale B unless at least 40 per cent. of the staff eligible for grant are occupying Class I posts.

Junior and Senior Secondary Schools

In the Junior Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools which adopt Scale A or Scale B, the Principal Teacher's salary scale Grade I. may be approved, provided the average attendance of eligible pupils is not less than 300. When the average attendance of eligible pupils is less than 300 and not less than 150, the Principal Teacher's salary scale Grade II. may be approved or the salary scale according to qualifications whichever is greater. When the average attendance of eligible pupils is less than 150, then salary scale according to qualifications may be approved for the Principal Teacher.

In Junior and Senior Secondary Schools which adopt Scale C and in all Primary Schools the Principal Teacher's salary scale Grade I. may be approved, provided the average attendance of eligible pupils is not less than 250. When the average attendance of eligible pupils is less than 250 and not less than 120, the Principal Teacher's salary scale Grade II. may be approved. When the average attendance of eligible pupils is less than 120, the salary scale according to qualifications may be approved for the Principal Teacher.

Change Of Scales.

If at the beginning of the school year after (date of confirmation of these rules) a change of salary scale from Scale A to Scale B or Scale C, or from Scale B to Scale C, is made, the salary approved for each member of the eligible staff shall be the salary last approved for grant provided the amount of such salary shall not exceed the maximum of the corresponding salary scale on the new scale of salaries. The Manager's fixed contribution towards the salary of each member of the eligible staff shall be that given in Note A of Appendix B.

If, at the beginning of the next school year after the date of confirmation of these rules, a change of salary scales from Scale C to Scale B or Scale A, or from Scale B to Scale A is made the salary approved for each member of the eligible staff shall be the salary last approved for grant but not less than the minimum of the corresponding salary scale on the new scale of salaries. The Manager's fixed contribution towards the salary of each member of the eligible staff shall be that given in Note A of Appendix B.

Trained in Ceylon.

Trained graduates will be normally restricted to graduates trained in Ceylon.

Trained teachers will be normally restricted to teachers trained in Ceylon.

Uncertificated teachers (appointed before November, 1929) may continue on their scale until they become certificated.

ABSOLUTELY NO JAUNDICE

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY

DR. ANSARI'S DIAGNOSIS

Poona Saturday

"I am perfectly satisfied with what I have seen. I may tell you that I examined Mr. Gandhi thoroughly and found him in excellent condition," said Dr. Ansari to an Associated Press correspondent to-day.

Asked if he suspected whether there was a tint of jaundice he said there was absolutely no jaundice.

In reply to a further question whether Mr. Gandhi had entered the danger zone, Dr. Ansari said that the last ten days would be really anxious ones.

In the first week there were bound to be certain symptoms, such as nausea, which anyone who was undergoing a prolonged fast was bound to get. But beyond these symptoms there was nothing which need cause anxiety.

"Mr. Gandhi is standing the strain very well," added Dr. Ansari.

He will issue a detailed bulletin after consultation and joint examination with his colleagues this afternoon.

Mr. Gandhi expressed a desire this morning that the Bhagavad Gita should be read to him every morning.

Kaka Kalelkar read the most inspiring chapters of the Gita to-day, to which Mr. Gandhi listened with rapt attention. (C. O.)

"I Won't allow him to Die"

GANDEHIJI-ANSARI MEETING

Poona, May 12.

Dr. Ansari arrived here, this afternoon, and called on Gandhiji at 6 p.m. The Gandhiji-Ansari meeting was a very affectionate one. But for his weak condition, Gandhiji would have jumped out of his bed and embraced Dr. Ansari to sit by his side on the bed. Dr. Ansari kissed the Mahatma's hands and raised them to his eyes, asking: "How are you?"

Mrs. Sarojini enlivened the scene by remarking: "He is as fat as you are." Gandhiji smiled and Dr. Ansari laughed.

Gandhiji, who spoke in a weak voice, enquired about Dr. Ansari's state of health and about his family affairs.

Dr. Ansari's presence acted as a good tonic and Gandhiji is very cheerful.

Dr. Ansari left Lady Thackersey's place at 7.30.

To a group of Pressmen waiting at the gate, Dr. Ansari said: "Gandhiji is very cheerful. I won't allow him to die in my lifetime."

At 7.30, Gandhiji said his prayers and went to sleep.

Describing the Ansari-Gandhi meeting, Mrs. Sarojini remarked: "One sick man comes to see another and between them they make a perfect unit." She added: "Dr. Ansari is my patient. Gandhiji is Dr. Ansari's patient and I am God's."

Doctors' Statement

Poona, May 13.

Doctors Ansari, Gilder, Purushottam Patel and Deshmukh who examined Gandhiji this afternoon, in a joint statement on Gandhiji's state of health say:

"We examined Mr. Gandhi to-day. During the last twenty-four hours, he had nearly eleven hours' sleep. He vomited once last night. Nausea is still present, but is not troublesome. He is weak. There are no complications. The blood pressure is beginning to rise. The Mahatma is co-operating and avoiding all exertions, interviews, etc."

ENCOURAGING PADDY CULTIVATION

Proposed Govt. Rice-Mill

The stabilising of the price of village paddy in the dry zone provinces, North-Western and North-Central, and thus encouraging villagers to grow more and better paddy is the primary purpose of a scheme in contemplation by the Minister of Agriculture and Lands.

With this end in view, it is understood, the Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayake, who is on leave in England now, will personally select a suitable type of rice-mill for milling Ceylon-paddy and distributing the rice among the jails of the Island.

Provision in 1934 Budget

The rice-mill will be established at or near Anuradhapura prison, where all paddy from the North-Western and North-Central Provinces will be received, milled and distributed among the jails.

On his return from leave the Minister will bring the matter up in State Council as part of the Budget proposals of his Ministry for the financial year 1933-34.

Modern Heroines Of New India.

(Continued from page 1)

been the pet themes of Indian lyric poetry through the ages.

To the English visitor, especially the Englishman, this all very bewildering. Mr. Leonard Matters, a hard-bitten journalist used to the dominating women of British, Australian and American politics, was introduced with me to two sweetly demure young Indian ladies.

With their softly draped "saris" delicately tinted toes, and even wreaths of jasmine and lotus, they might have stepped out of an illustration to the poems of Rabindranath Tagore.

One was the professor of Sanskrit at a northern university, the other had two medical degrees and had been Congress "dictator" of her town.

"Ellen," said Mr. Matters solemnly to me afterwards, "if those pretty creatures are serious politicians heaven help the men who are trying to govern this country."

The worried British commissioner cordially agreed.

"Dictators"

Some Indian men have secretly felt that since it became the fashion among the Nationalists to appoint women as Congress "dictators," these dictators have absolute power over all the Nationalist activities in the district.

Since the Indian National Congress has been scheduled as an illegal organisation to accept the position means jail as soon as the police know of the promotion.

It seemed a bright idea to give a woman the honoured title, because the police would hesitate a little longer before arresting a woman and the men's committee could carry on behind the protecting 'sari'.

One of the first of these women dictators was the daughter of one famous National leader, wife to another. All her brothers were in prison, so as a compliment to her family the position was given to her.

But instead of being a decorative figurehead she set about re-organising her area which she thought had grown slack in the cause, issuing very vigorous and inconvenient orders that landed those whom she considered backsliders into the hands of the police.

Led Police A Dance

Instead of walking meekly into jail with the traditional bent head of the martyr, she led the police a fine dance round the area before she was caught.

Her exploits, which of course, were given wide publicity in the vernacular Press, so fired the other women that the British police superintendent usually considers it a signal that things are going to be lively in his area when

PARKS FOR JAFFNA TOWN

URBAN COUNCIL'S DECISION

PHILANTHROPISTS TO BE APPROACHED

The Jaffna Urban Council resolved at its meeting on Saturday to acquire lands in different parts of the Urban area, with a view to providing play-grounds and parks to the residents of the Town.

Pursuant to notice Mr. A. M. Brodie moved:—"This Council resolves to acquire land in different parts of the Urban area with a view to having open spaces suitable for play-grounds and parks in easy access to the residents of the Town".

Congested Town.

Mr. Brodie said that the Town was already congested, and there was need for open spaces. He instanced the case of Vannarponnai which, he said, was already congested and needed a park. If they delayed in reserving some open spaces now, it would become impossible, with the increasing congestion, to purchase or reserve in the future, any open space. Open spaces were very necessary for the health of a town. They had an example in the Colombo Municipal parks which were spotted in different parts of the town. The Urban Council should take action as early as possible, because delay meant more expense.

One of the strongest arguments, continued the speaker, urged against their building site was that the Council was trying to encroach on the few open spaces that were now left. It was therefore, the Council's duty to provide as many open spaces as were available and not to lose time in doing so.

An Untapped Source.

Continuing Mr. Brodie said that hitherto the Council had been trying to launch schemes only out of the money got from tax-payers. But they should not lose sight of the fact that there were people who had donated lands for various public causes. That was a source which they had not tapped. The Lord Mayor of London tapped that source well for public good. When the Council had a resolution like the one he proposed, they could appeal to charitably inclined philanthropists to donate lands for the purpose they had in view. He might tell them that he approached the Provincial Surgeon on a mission like that, and he was glad to tell them that the gentleman was prepared to donate Rs. 1000 for installing a broadcasting station in the beach. In addition to the breeze, people who go to the beach could enjoy music etc. if they had such a station. He was sure that there were a number of charitable gentlemen who would come to the rescue of the Council in such matters.

Provision in Budget

Mr. S. Rajaratnam, in seconding the motion, said that a park at Nallur could be easily had. Another should be had at Vannarponnai, which he thought, would cost them much. There was the beach for people in town, so the question of a park in town would not arise.

The Council should set apart year by year, he suggested, certain sums of money for acquiring lands etc. In the next budget they might provide some money for that purpose.

The Chairman said that the motion could be accepted and suggested that the Building Sub-committee with Mr. Brodie, could be entrusted to find suitable lands and to approach people for donations etc.

The Chairman's suggestion was accepted by the Council and the motion was passed unanimously.

he hears that a woman dictator has been appointed.

It is easy, of course, in one's enthusiasm for these daring clear-eyed women of the New India to exaggerate both their numbers and their influence.

There still remain millions of Indian women unable to read, with no hope of education, deeply embedded in the old traditions of submission to the family. But even in the remotest villages the stories of these modern heroines is beginning to work like a leaven. A tyrannical husband is as likely to be a Congressman as the most advanced supporter of women's freedom.

