

SUBSCRIPTION RATES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.			
Town Delivery.	Inland India etc.	Foreign F.M.S.	
R. C.	R. C.	R. C.	R. C.
Yearly 3-00	8-00	9-00	
6 Months 2-00	4-50	5-00	
3 Months 2-00	2-50	3-00	

THE Hindu Organ.

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

Editor: M. S. Eliatamby, Advocate.

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889.

VOL. XLV—No. 30

(Registered as a Newspaper.)

JAFFNA. MONDAY, JULY 24 1933.

Phone 56.

PRICE 5 CTS.

IT PAYS
TO ADVERTISE
IN THE
HINDU ORGAN
AND
INTHUSATHANAM.

Village Reconstruction A Ten-Year Plan

BACK TO THE VILLAGES

By S. Satyamurti, B. A., B. L.

It will be readily conceded that there is need for planning the future of this country, under Swamj, in many directions. Village reconstruction is perhaps, the most important of them. That the plan may be utopian, or too ambitious or immediately unworkable is no major criticism. In devising the plan, care must be taken to make it practicable under given conditions. But there can be no excuse for drifting. The very planning is great work. The plan may or may not wholly succeed; but it will give a point to the nation's activities, stimulate endeavour and enthuse the people generally. A period of ten years is neither too long nor too short. Hence, it is proposed in this article to suggest the outlines of a ten-year plan of village reconstruction in India. Practically, the whole sphere of village reconstruction will be under popular control, even under the White Paper scheme, except most probably, the required finance. Therefore, it is necessary that political parties should put forward, before the electorate a practical, political and economic programme of village reconstruction.

Our Modern Vision

India is a land of villages. 70 to 80% of her population live in villages and will continue to do so. It is as well that they should. Too rapid or too extensive industrialisation of India is undesirable, both from her point of view and from that of the world. The tragedy enacted at the World Economic Conference is the result of economic or uneconomic competition among the western nations of the world. Japan has become one of them. India does not want to join that group. India's economic goal is modest and human. She will produce, manufacture and transport her own needs, will sell her surplus to friendly countries in exchange for her requirement, which she cannot supply herself, or cannot do without. She will not attempt to play at the mad game of trying to exploit other countries.

Back To The Village

Moreover, the humanising effects of village life, especially on women and young people, are too serious to be ignored. No real well-wisher of India would like to see the country studded with factories, where men, women and children are reduced to machines. Humanity is slowly seeing that over-production by means of large scale factories can be at least as much our economic evil as under production. India proposes to profit by these lessons. In any plan of village reconstruction, the resuscitation of suitable cottage industries must play a very large part. It is perfectly possible in these days of cheap and easily available electric power. These cottage industries will strengthen home life in the villages, and help forward village reconstruction.

But no programme can succeed unless village life is made not only tolerable but also pleasant and edifying to the best men and women of

the country. It may be a vicious circle, but the tragedy of our villages to-day is that all but the most undeserving and lazy, seek to get out of the villages. A definite move of "Back to the village" must be started and worked, not merely or even mainly as sentimental propaganda, but as an economic and workable proposition. The most elementary needs of the villagers today are (1) good communications by rail or road for travel, and distribution of goods (2) good water-supply for irrigation and for human consumption (3) regular and effective sanitation and conservancy (4) adequate medical relief and prevention of disease (5) schools fairly well-equipped and (6) other amenities which will be mentioned later.

Need For Roads

In the Madras Presidency, the provision of these needs and amenities in most of the villages is very inadequate. Several hundreds of villages are without any roads at all. Such roads, as exist, are mere apologies. Railway construction in India has been governed more by strategic or commercial reasons, than by the needs of our villages. Buses are slowly supplying the need. Bad roads, foolish and uneconomic competition, and heavy taxation are standing in the way of bus traffic further developing. Already the vested interests of railways have taken alarm and the Rail Road conference was the result. The Conference did not consider, so far as the reports show, the interests of our villages. Anyhow the Government of the future must take on hand a definite plan of providing, within a ten year period, good roads for our villages. If finance stands in the way, the more important villages may be taken up first, and the programme may be spread over 20 or 30 years. In deciding whether the railway should be developed or the road traffic should be, the sole governing consideration should be the interests of the villagers.

Water For Man And Beast

Referring again of the Madras Presidency, the provision, or the lack of it, for water supply in most of the villages is a perfect scandal. There are many villages where, in hot months of the year, there is practically no water supply in the village at all, even for human consumption. The spectacle is quite familiar of women having to go a mile or two to draw water from a deep well and having to wait for hours, for the supply is poor and the demand is large. But even in other months, when the village tanks are full and water is plentiful, thanks to the lack of adequate provision and of a civic or sanitary conscience in our people, the same tank is used for all purposes, by man and beast, some of them unmentionable here. No wonder epidemics break out and hundreds are carried away. It should be part of the Government ten year plan of the village reconstruction, to provide each village in India, within 10, 20 or 30 years as the case may be, having regard to financial considerations with water supply for man and beast throughout the year on the following lines: a tank for each village should be provided with adequate inlets and outlets for storing water, for drinking purposes for men and carefully conserved. Another tank should be provided for bathing and washing purposes for man alone, and a third for

BANKING IN CEYLON

Commission To Inquire

CREDIT FACILITIES FOR AGRICULTURE

At Friday's meeting of the State Council the debate was begun on the report of the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce on Mr. Geo. E. de Silva's motion, asking that a Commission on Banking, Commerce and Insurance should be appointed.

Mr. Geo. E. de Silva consented to the deletion of the words "Commerce and Insurance" from the text of his motion.

Opposition To Motion

Mr. M. J. Cary (European Nominated) said that he opposed the motion. Although he was a member of the Executive Committee he was not in favour of the Committee's report. This was a time when the whole country and every industry were in need of financial assistance. He was fully in sympathy with any proposal to give assistance to the poor industrialist and the agricultural industry as a whole.

He then went on to say that what he would now like to see established in Ceylon would be a Co-operative Town Bank.

He was sorry to speak against a report of his Executive Committee. He moved that the report be referred back.

Mr. G. K. Stewart (Nominated) seconded this.

Mr. A. E. Goonesinha said the matter was thrashed out in the Committee and he did not see the purpose of referring it back.

Minister's Views

Mr. Peri Sunderam (Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce) said he could quite appreciate the speech of the Nominated Member (Mr. Cary) but he was afraid he could not accept his amendment.

It might be, he continued, that after investigation it would be found that banking facilities were available to all. But even to find out that there must be an inquiry. Then the public would be satisfied that whatever the restrictions of credit might be, the blame should not be laid at the door of existing organisations. There was no doubt a long time would be taken by the Commission if the terms of reference were very wide. He could not accept the amendment proposed by the Nominated Member.

Terms of Reference

He had prepared two alternative drafts of the terms of reference which he proposed to submit when the occasion arose. One was that the Commission should inquire into and report upon the existing conditions of banking and credit in Ceylon and consider the steps if any that are feasible and desirable in respect of banking and credit facilities for agriculture, industry and trade and also consider the desirability of establishing a State-aided bank and local banks if necessary.

The alternative terms of reference he suggested was to the effect that the Commission should inquire into and report on the existing conditions of banking and credit in Ceylon, with special reference to the needs of agriculture, industry and commerce.

Mr. Cary's motion was defeated and the original motion was carried with-
out a division.

Obiter Dicta—IX.

ODDS AND ENDS

The Dictator. — J. P. or A. A? — Mr. and Esqr. — Advocate and Mrs. P.

The Dictator.

Mr. J. T. Solomons of the Music and Art Society of Jaffna is to be congratulated upon his courage. He has established a dictatorship in our midst. He has not disguised the fact that he is the Dictator. Some brass this! Wendel Holmes says somewhere of someone being "the batsman and the bat, the bowler and the ball, and the pavilion cat". So is our Dictator. He is in his own autocratic person the committee, the manager, the treasurer, the final authority, and sole revoker and interpreter of rules. There are many advantages in this system. No question of a quorum can ever arise. There cannot be a packed meeting of members immorally predisposed to vote on a question in a prearranged way. I wonder if there is any voting at all. There are members, active and associate, but what are they in the presence of an all-powerful Dictator? He has the power (Rule 11) to "suspend, dismiss or expel any member for any irregularity". The proposer of a revolutionary motion, or even of so harmless an act as an adjournment, runs the risk of his conduct being deemed irregular and of his being suspended, dismissed or expelled. And who is to question such a fate? From the Dictator, the appeal lies only to the Dictator, and he is the "final authority" (Rule 12). Really, for speedy dispatch of business and for keeping out partizan feelings the Dictatorship idea might be made more popular.

J. P. or A. A?

Twice a year Daddy distributes toys among good boys and girls. The bad ones get hold of influential uncles to whisper recommendations into the ears of the distributor. They sometimes succeed, as if they really deserved any toy. The toy most coveted in Jaffna is J. P. And the energy and enterprise expended on the efforts to get it are enormous. Petitions with reams of signatures, letters to "great" men, visits to the Kachcheri, endeavour to secure the good will of the O. A., and a general ingratiating into the notice of the G. A. at public and private functions are some of the devices employed by aspirants to the honor of being a J. P. Has nobody in Jaffna sense enough to understand that the title J. P. is as empty as a coloured balloon you buy for three cents? The Kachcheri Mudaliyar, on the occasion of his being "honored" by a cake-eating public, confessed with commendable candour that his title meant no more, no less, than being an attester of affidavits. A J. P. is merely an A. A., attester of affidavits. Yet, people not only covet and clamour for this real bauble but are also mightily proud of possessing it. These bauble-holders decorate widdi gs and funerals by their presence and love the first cents at

social functions. And they are only attesters of affidavits! In England a J. P. is a real Justice with magisterial powers and out here in Ceylon those J. P.'s alone exercise Judicial powers who are also U. P. M.'s. In the planning districts Mr. Jones is J. P., U. P. M., but in Jaffna Mr. Kauthar, J. P. is a mere attester of affidavits. I do wish this could be driven into the heads of those silly folks in the North who wish to be J. P.'s.

Mr. and Esqr.

Just as J. P. means something specifically high in England, so does Esquire there. In Ceylon, except in the case of Barristers-at law who are entitled to be Esquird, there is no rule or custom as to who should be mistered only, and who Esquird.

The O. der Nisi announces that a certain cause came on for hearing before B.C.D. Esqr., D. J. in the presence of Mr. Ramu and Mr. Velu, Proctors for the respective parties. One wonders why this distinction occurs. The very Judge sending an official letter to Mr. Ramu or Mr. Velu addresses it to S. Ramu Esqr. or T. Velu Esqr. An overdose of Esquirding is noticeable at prize givings. The report of prizes and donors sounds sickening when you go on hearing, for nearly an hour, that such-and-such a prize was given by so-and-so Esqr. so and so Esqr. ad nauseam. In publishing a list of speakers at a public meeting why not state that Mr. A.B.C. will speak, instead of "A.B.C. Esqr. will speak"? There are cases when a man is neither Mr. nor Esqr. Thus, "S. Ratnam, Tapper, Ward No. 3, Jaffna", means a lot. The Kachcheri clerk must have thought that Tapper Ratnam would not be wearing shoes (with or without socks), pants, shirt, coat and Elwood hat, and so be deprived him of titular prefix and suffix at once. In a language where they juggle with only Mr. and Esqr. in ordinary addressing occasions, those subtle shades of epistolary courtesy so remarkable in the Tamil language are not feasible.

Advocate and Mrs. P.

Newspaper correspondents don't think much when they give currency to questionable modes of description. "Advocate and Mrs. P." is one of their sins. "Mr. Advocate R. I. and Mrs. P." does not mend matters, while it betrays an anxiety to drag in the "Advocate." "Mr. and Mrs. R. I. P. were present at the funeral" is simple. I remember reading recently in a Colombo paper a thanksgiving acknowledgment of condolences: "Advocate and Mrs. S. thank etc." Why Advocate? Why not more gracefully, "Mr. and Mrs. R. S. of etc. etc. thank etc."? The following forms are bad:

Barber and Mrs. Sinnaddian
Tailor and Mrs. Bateho
Procter and Mrs. Piaris
Advocate and Mrs. Seebiar
Mr. Procter and Mrs. Kasiappan
Mr. Advocate and Mrs. Poopal
Magistrate and Mrs. Singho.

(Continued on page 3.)

PEARL

Assurance

Company Limited

(INCORPORATED
IN ENGLAND 1864)

Accumulated Funds
£ 59,000,000.

BONUS

Rs 23

per

Rs 1000

ON WHOLE LIFE AND
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

Local Agent:

R. VAITHEASPARAN

GNANASTHAN

VANNARPONNAI

JAFFNA

HARRISONS & CROSSFIELD
LTD.

COLOMBO:

LIFE BRANCH MANAGERS
FOR CEYLON.

Y 34. 3-11-3-11-33.

Jaffna Hindu College
Old Boys' Association.

NOTICE

As it has been resolved to prepare a complete list of the Old Boys of J. H. C., all Old Boys are kindly requested to send in their names and addresses to the Secretary.

A. Kanapathipillai,
Secretary, O. B. A.

Jaffna Hindu College,
Jaffna, 19-7-33.

Mis. 59. 20-31-7-33.

Jaffna Commercial
Corporation Ltd.
(IN LIQUIDATION)

Those shareholders who have been writing to the undersigned to inquire about the progress of the Liquidation are hereby informed that the accounts are now prepared by the Liquidators and any shareholder who wishes a copy of the accounts may have one on application to them C/o Messrs. Ford Rhodes Thornton & Co., C. A., Colombo.

The issue of the accounts will for the present obviate the need for the action urged by some shareholders for production of a report.

July 1933 F. E. VAID,
Bombay No. 7 Shareholder.
(Mis. 64. 24th.)

DENTAL NOTICE

Dr. V. Sinnetaunby, Dental Surgeon, Colombo, will be at the Jaffna Rest House on the 28th, 29th 30th and 31st July,
(Mis. 61. 24th)

NOTICE

The Divisional Forest Officer, Jaffna, will sell by auction the undermentioned timber at the Jaffna Depot on Monday, July 31, 1933, at 9.30 a. m.

Lot 1. 35 Palu logs
Lot 2. 10 Satin logs.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Divisional Forest Officer at Jaffna. J. D. Sargent
Conservator of Forests, Forests,
Office of the Conservator of Forests, P. O. Box 500, Colombo, 19th July 1933.
(G 16. 24-7-33)



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1933.

HAS NON-CO-OPERATION FAILED?

THE DECISION TAKEN AT THE CONFERENCE of Indian Congressmen at Poona to suspend mass civil disobedience and the suggestion tendered from many quarters that the Indian National Congress should abandon its policy of non-co-operation with Government and, accepting the new constitution, work the machinery of Government in such a way as to advance the cause of National freedom render it relevant to examine the significance and efficacy of non-co-operation as a political weapon in the hands of subject nations. The need to consider the moral and other implications of non-co-operation as a policy for subject nations striving to shake themselves free of the yoke of alien domination is the greater in view of the efforts made by a local contemporary to mislead the youths of the country into the belief that civil disobedience has failed in India and that the path of national salvation lies in the fruitful and practical region of co-operation with Government. Non-co-operation having led the Indians and their visionary leaders into the arid wilderness of chaos, confusion and instability, the constitutionalist who prides in calling himself a "practical" politician would counsel the people to call off the boycott of State Council and co-operate with the Government, in the hope of securing more concessions gradually.

The Youth movement in the Island as also the National Committee have resolved upon the attainment of "immediate" Self-Government. The National Committee still cling to the old method of winning freedom by petitioning the powers-that-be to grant immediate Self-Government. The Tamil leaders of Jaffna and the Youth Congress decided to Boycott the State Council as a step in the march for freedom. The forces of reaction are still strong in the country; but the time will soon come when the present policy of indecision and drift will give place among the leaders of the major community to one of more definite and purposeful action. We have no doubt that when the National consciousness is aroused to assert itself, the leaders will decide in favour of a program of direct action with non-co-operation as its abiding policy. They will keep out of their camp men of the stamp of the Madras lawyer who moved the Independence resolution in the Congress and made himself scarce when the time for action came and the men who strenuously advocated the boycott of Council in Jaffna and deserted their party to enjoy the confidence and smiles of Government Agents. If mass civil disobedience has failed in India today, it is solely due to the failure of the human element in the campaign. It is a confession of their failure, not that of the movement. The boycott of Council in Jaffna failed to carry

its message to South Ceylon because some of the leaders of the movement grew nervous, knelt in the confessional at the Kachcheri and prayed for absolution and intercession at the hands of a high priest of British imperialism—with what results, it is hardly necessary to remind our readers. To say that the movement has failed is to say that truth has failed or righteousness has failed. There may be individual instances of lapses from truth or deviation from righteousness but truth or righteousness as such can never die.

Through fear or self-interest we have co-operated with the Government during a century and more of alien rule with the result that today we are more helpless than ever before. We look up to Government for everything we need. Our dependence on the Government is pathetic. We have surrendered our faith in ourselves. The degradation of the people is nowhere better seen than in their helplessness to manage the affairs of a village without the intervention of the civil servant. The public spirit of the people is all but dead. Each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost is the attitude of the average man towards public affairs. No scheme for the improvement of the people can materialise without the support of Government. The people have lost the living touch with their past, and of their future they have but a dim notion. No great idea stirs their heart and not a glorious vision sways their soul. A great nation has been reduced to the position of slaves who quarrel with much bitterness among themselves and claim equality of treatment in bondage. The only way out of this national deterioration is to secure political freedom to enable us to mould our destiny in our own way. Freedom by degrees is a delusion. Dare anyone deny that Gladstone was right in declaring that "every year and every month that a subject people are kept under the administration of a despotic government renders them less fit for free institutions." Freedom cannot be withheld from the people till they are "educated" and "fit for it." For the only way in which individuals or groups of individuals can be effectually trained for anything practical is by the method of actual doing, of practice, of "trial and error." There is no other way.

If responsibility for the weal of the country is denied to us now, it is not because we are less fit than the Boers in South Africa or the Arabs in Iraq or the Philipinos, but British imperialists find it necessary for their purpose to maintain Ceylon under their tutelage. Only a revolution can free the people from the stranglehold of an alien Government. Armed revolution is out of the question. A revolution in thought, attitude and feeling among the people will give them the strength of self-reliance. Boons and favours we shall have none. Freedom is a beautiful ideal to work for and the motive force should likewise be true and beautiful. It is love of country that should inspire, not hate of the enemy. It should enable the country not only to attain freedom but to retain it when it is attained. It should lead the nation to success but should avoid the possibility of brutalising it in the process. The religious susceptibilities of Hindus and Buddhists alike are in favour of peace and not war. Silent suffering and sacrifice with com-

passion are virtues which the people of this country have been taught for several centuries to practise. Non-co-operation is the only means available to us to win the country's freedom. The movement aims at making the people lead a better and a purer life. It is a discipline prescribed for the individual attainment of self-realisation. The Swarajya for the individual is necessary before Swarajya for a country is achieved. The means adopted is simplicity in food and clothing, of sincerity in thought and word, of sweetness in disposition, of fortitude in suffering, of non-violence in action. A long period of preparation is necessary, because the movement aims at evolving all the qualities of good citizenship. The time needed does not matter. A nation's life is not counted in years but in generations; and men who wish to win their country's freedom cannot hold back because the goal will not be reached in their life time. There is the glib tongue to say that civil disobedience has failed in India and non-co-operation along with it. Whatever alterations might be made in the plan of campaign in India, there can be no doubt that India will not give up her faith in non-co-operation. She cannot accept any other method which might assure her independence in her own land at the sacrifice of her soul. If one leaf in the tree of non-co-operation withers and drops, it does not mean that the whole tree is dying. The fact only shows that the tree is growing and other leaves are shooting forth. So long as India remains true to her ancient Dharma and age-long culture, she is not likely to abandon non-co-operation as a moral and spiritual weapon to attain her national ends.

The communalists and anti-boycotters make great efforts to show that the boycott of Council was "a national blunder." Whatever it has failed to accomplish, the boycott of Council has succeeded in awakening the political consciousness of the people to a remarkable degree. There are people who regret that their sons or nephews had lost the only chance they had to get into the State Council, there are also not a few parents who conveniently blame the boycott that their sons have not secured soft jobs under Government. These are too interested to see the change brought about in the consciousness of the people. The State Council and the Councillors have lost the prestige they enjoyed in the eyes of the masses. These now realise that the Council is an institution apart from the people and that the people have their destiny in their own hands. Most people now understand that in the Council, the Government's will prevails over the voice of the people, and members get themselves elected more for their own personal advancement than to serve the country. That to serve one's country it is not necessary to get into Council and make speeches. The people now see the severance between themselves and Government as two parties often with conflicting interests. The discovery that the stranglehold of the Government is not an embrace is a right step towards the national goal. Recipients of titles and honours are not stared at in admiration and pandals and arches do not spring up to greet their homecoming.

Who can say that these are small gains to a people long steeped in ignorance and servility?

AMENDED SALARIES FOR TEACHERS

To Affect Entrants As From Friday

The salary scales for new entrants to Assisted English Schools, Assisted Vernacular and Bilingual Schools and English teachers in vernacular and bilingual schools which have been approved by the Board of Education have come into force as from July 21st, 1933.

REVIEW

"Handbook of the Tamil Language," by A. B. Kumarakulasinghe, Interpreter Mudaliyar, Additional D. C. and P. C., Jaffna. 2nd edition. Nadar Press, Madura, 1933. 190 pages. Price Re. 1 Cts. 50. Copies can be had of the Author and of Messrs M. Bastiampillai & Co., Jaffna.

About two years ago, the present reviewer contributed to the "Hindu" of Madras a comparative study of the spoken Tamil of Jaffna and the spoken Tamil of South India, basing his study on purely philological principles. The experience he has since gained in Jaffna has only confirmed the conclusions of his earlier study. In addition, it has enabled him to account in part for the increasingly large number of failures in Tamil which has been occurring of late at the Cambridge and London examinations held in Ceylon. Tamil books written by or for South Indians, which take no account at all of the dialectal variety prevalent in Jaffna, often present serious difficulties to the Jaffna candidate. Similarly, a large sprinkling of Jaffna variants in the answer papers of Ceylon candidates is bound to be perplexing to their examiners in England who have been brought up on Indian Tamil alone. Either way, the Ceylon candidate stands to lose heavily.

Nothing lends stronger support to these conclusions than a perusal of the book under review, in the Foreword to which Mr. E. T. Dyeon, Government Agent of the Northern Province, makes the following particularly significant remark:—

"Being written by a Ceylon Tamil for students in Ceylon (Rev. Mr. Dyeon's italics) and being specially designed to meet the requirements of examinations it supplies just what is lacking in Pope's monumental work." To illustrate this statement, which refers mainly to the peculiarities of Jaffna Tamil, we shall cite from the book a few out of the numerous examples it contains:—

English Indian Tamil Jaffna Tamil
Sick man சேயரளி கருக்ககரன்
Chair கைக்காசி கைக்காசி
Leaf (of a book) இலை இலை
Club கிழி கிழி

(English) The defendant spoke to the plaintiff: (Indian Tamil) பேசினார் வாதிமேல். பேசினார்: (Jaffna Tamil) கைக்காசி கைக்காசிமேல் பேசினார்.

(English) Fine was imposed: (Indian Tamil) அபராதம் போடப்பட்டது: (Jaffna Tamil) தண்டம் அடிக்கப்பட்டது.

(English) Two lawyers appeared for the complainant: (Indian Tamil) வாதிக்க அரசு இரண்டு வழக்கரைகள் தூர்த்தனர். (Jaffna Tamil) முற்பார்வையாளர்களை இருவரிலிவர் தெரிபட்டார்கள்.

(English) Why did you cultivate the Crown land?: (Indian Tamil) சர்க்கார் நிலத்தை நீ ஏன் உழுதாய்?: (Jaffna Tamil) முடிக்கார நிலையை நீ ஏன் செய்க்கொண்டிருக்காய்?

It will thus be clear that the book supplies a want which no other book in the market now supplies. What is more, it is written on quite practical lines. The get up of the book is good; but, unfortunately, proofs have not been properly corrected. To give just one striking instance, the unreadable medley of symbols "அழகு?மே, கே, என்" on p. 72, stands for "அழகு என்மே?மே?மே?" On the whole, however, there is much in the book which entitles the author to our congratulations and to the encouragement of the public. We shall conclude by commending the book particularly to the careful attention of the examiners in Tamil of the Cambridge and London Universities, so that they may not penalise Ceylon candidates for using forms and modes of expression which, however strange to the examiners themselves, have obtained the sanction of usage in the candidates' own country, and must therefore be deemed to be correct and unexceptionable.

Reform Of The Constitution

FIRST READING OF COREA BILL

Mover's Warning To House

SECOND READING LONG AFTER BUDGET

Mr. G. C. S. Corea presented at Friday's meeting of the State Council his Bill for the amendment of the Constitution.

A Warning

After explaining the provisions of the Bill Mr. Corea urged upon all sections of the House to give the Bill full, fair and sympathetic consideration to enable the Donoughmore Constitution to function with the difficulties removed, so that they might still give it a fair trial. Otherwise it might be necessary for some of them—or most of them—to unite and take their stand on nothing short of a demand for full responsible Government, for which there was a very serious and a very insistent demand in the country at present.

Mr. D. S. de Fonseka (Panadura) seconded the motion, which was passed.

Mr. Corea gave notice that at the next or a subsequent meeting of the Council he would move the second reading.

The Speaker: Of course, it will be long after the Budget, I think.

Personal

Mr. S. Casinathan, Chief Clerk, Office of the Registrar of Motor Cars, has been appointed to act as Assistant Registrar of Motor Cars, on leave, of Mr. K. C. Selyadurai.

Moolai Tamil Mixed School

Mr. C. Thampiah has been appointed Manager of the Moolai Tamil Mixed School in place of Mr. V. Sanmugam, deceased.

Cancer Caused By Smoking?

DANGER OF BURNS.

A report of an inquiry undertaken at the instance of the Yorkshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign, under the direction of the Faculty of the General Infirmary at Leeds, on the subject of cancer of the skin is issued by the Ministry of Health.

Sir George Newman, the chief medical officer of the Ministry, in a prefatory note summarising the results of the inquiry, says one of its objectives was an attempt to ascertain whether environment associated with occupations or industries other than those already recognised as conducive to skin cancer was open to suspicion. The inquiry failed to elicit definite indications, though certain occupations required further investigation.

Dealing with the subject of cancer of the lip, Sir George Newman says the annual number of deaths of males for England and Wales is about twelve times as high as for females. Tobacco smoking has long rested under suspicion, not necessarily the effect upon the tissues of the products of combustion (a matter still under investigation) but the result of repeated minor injuries and burns. Minor injuries as the result of shaving have also been given some significance.

It is not infrequently stated that if tobacco smoking is, to some extent, responsible for lip cancer, the growth of the habit among women in recent years will provide further evidence, but in view of the long "latent period" required for the production of cancer by similar means such evidence may not become available in convincing amount for a generation or more.

"I Am A Bhangi"

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE TO HARIJANS

Don't Aspire To Be Clerks

Ahmedabad, July 22.

"I am a Bhangi, (sweeper). I have done Bhangi work in jail, in South Africa, and am doing this work in the Ashram. If I am given the contract of sweeping the Ahmedabad city, I would do that work efficiently and profitably," declared Mr. Gandhi, addressing a deputation of local Harijans, this morning, in Seth Ranchhodlal's bungalow. He advised them to receive education, but continue doing their work better, rather than aspire to be appointed as clerks.

Asked why he had put up in a mill-agent's bungalow, and not in Harijan quarters, Mr. Gandhi said that if his host was hostile to their cause, he would not be staying with him.

Concluding, Mr. Gandhi said that Caste-Hindus and not Harijans had to do reparation for the wrong they had committed. (Hindu)

THE NORTHERN ASSIZES

Vallai Murder Case Taken up for Trial

The Criminal Session of the Supreme Court commenced to-day at 11 a.m. in the Jaffna District M. T. Akbar presiding. The Fiscal of the Northern Province, Mr. E. Rodrigo, handed the mandate.

The Vallai murder case has been taken up for trial. The accused, Gnana-muttu, Elayavan and Kanapathy stand charged with the murder of the Sinhalese girl, Elsie, and with screening murder.

Supreme Court Eastern Circuit

CANCELLED FOR WANT OF SUFFICIENT CASES

The July sessions of the Supreme Court on its Second Eastern Circuit has been cancelled by a proclamation in the latest Gazette, in view of the fact that there are not sufficient cases. The cases that have been committed will be tried at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court in Jaffna which commenced today.

Medical College Council

The Governor has re-nominated Dr. Frank Gunasekera as a member of the Ceylon Medical College Council for a further period of three years. Dr. Gunasekera has also been elected Vice-President of the General Medical Council of Ceylon.

Import of Cotton Yarn

MOTION TO ABOLISH DUTY

At Friday's meeting of the State Council Mr. A. Ratnaike (Dumbara) gave notice of the following motion:—

That in the opinion of this Council, cotton yarn imported to this country should be made duty free.

VILLAGE RECONSTRUCTION A TEN-YEAR PLAN

(Continued from page 1)

other purposes for men and beasts. This is not difficult, if the programme is carefully planned out and economically worked.

Sanitation And Conservancy

This leads me on to the subject of village sanitation and conservancy. Indian Villages were once noted for their cleanliness. But, today, conditions are wholly otherwise. Our villagers have lost respect for the old inhibitions against polluting rivers, tanks, temples etc: and have not imbibed modern conceptions of sanitation. It should, therefore, be a part of this plan to see that villages are swept, cleaned and conserved. It is no use merely deploring the present day habits of our people. Your sanitary and conservancy arrangements must be such as to keep the villages clean in spite of the villagers.

But this is only the beginning of the work. No Government can hope to do this for more than a short time. As part of the plan, therefore, there should be a nation wide campaign especially in our villages, to educate our men, women and children, in modern methods of group living and to stimulate in them a sanitary conscience. This propaganda, however, must be carried out not only for this purpose, but also for all other relevant purposes, so as to make the villagers generally proud of their village and anxious for its reputation in every sphere.

Medical Relief

But in spite of all these, disease will have to be met. Today, the provision for medical relief in villages is woefully inadequate. Prevention of disease is practically unknown. All this must be changed. And medical relief—Ayurvedic, Unani or Allopathic—must be provided in every village. This is sufficient of rural practitioners, getting a fixed stipend from Local Bodies, providing free medical relief to the poor people, and being free to carry on private practice among those who can afford to pay, is a hopeful experiment and may be tried further. Or, the panel system, prevailing in England, whereby families practically retain a doctor by a group arrangement may be tried in our villages, the Government, however, contributing half the cost, in view of the poverty of our villagers. Public health propaganda also will have to be carried on, in the languages of the country by people who are specially trained for the work, and who can get into the skins of the people.

The School Master

Every village must have a well equipped school where all boys and girls between 6 and 14 years of age must be trained in the three R's, must learn to use their hands and eyes, and must be trained in discipline, and physically well-developed. The school must be used as such in two shifts, if necessary, morning and evening, to provide compulsory education for all boys and girls in the village. During other hours, the school should be the intellectual and social centre of each village. In it must be housed the library and the reading room. For the benefit of those who cannot read, reading and recitations must be given frequently. The parents of the boys and the girls must be encouraged to come to the school and take interest and delight in its working.

The Temple Mantapam

The above are more or less the elemental needs of our villages. But certain other amenities need to be provided, if village life is to be made attractive. The village common ground must be converted into the village green or park, where village games or sports must be regularly held. This is merely going back to our past. The village temple should be made available for all common village purposes. If a village cannot afford to have a special hall for itself, the village temple in Hindu villages, which almost always has a big mantapam, must be used for housing the school, a theatre, or a cinema, and for music parties. These mantapams are so situated in these temples that, even non-Hindus

A Maha Yagam

AT CHIDAMBARAM

Sacrificial Ceremony After Many Centuries

Mr. Appadurai Dikabidhar, alias Ragunatha Vajapeyayaji of Thandankorai, Tanjore district, is performing a sacrifice or Mahayagam of 31 days duration, at a specially erected pandal in the East Sannadhi of Sri Nataraja's temple, Chidambaram. The sacrifice commenced on July 2. The Maharaja of Mysore, His Holiness Sri Sankaracharyar Swamigal of Kama-koti Mutt, Kumbakonam, His Holiness Sri Sringeri Swamigal, and a number of orthodox people are encouraging Vajapeyayaji to perform this Mahasomayaga as no body has done this sacrifice for the past about 1,000 years.

may be admitted to them, without offending religious susceptibilities.

Restore Panchayats

All this plan of village reconstruction is possible, however, only on the basis of villages becoming living organisms. The village-Panchayat must be developed to its fullest height. The spirit, though dormant, is not dead. It can be revived by a resolute and confident Government. The village Panchayats according to this plan, must be made responsible for the payment of land revenue to the Government. The Government will continue to have its usual remedies against the individual ryot; but they will not be enforced unless the Panchayats default. The village Panchayats further, will attend to minor irrigation works by means of *kudi maramat*, which ought to be revived. They will also manage common properties. Village Panchayats, rather, functional Panchayats are being given in Madras judicial powers, both civil and criminal. The plan must be carefully watched to see how it works. It is no part of this plan, however, that the village Panchayat should exercise these judicial functions.

The Human Element

The most important part of the plan is the finding of the human element. Every village should have at least one man or woman, educated and trained for this work. Graduates should be trained for this work of village reconstruction for a year, and employed in each village by the Government on a monthly salary of Rs. 20 to Rs. 25. If the Government cannot afford it otherwise, he will also eventually be the village school-master. But he must become, within 3 or 5 years the friend, philosopher and guide of all the villagers. He must train them all to go to him in any trouble, protect them against the vagaries of the Police, Revenue or Irrigation officials, instruct and amuse them in their leisure hours, and settle small disputes. At the end of three or five years, their monthly salary will be stopped, it being expected that by that time, they would have earned enough respect and gratitude at the hands of the villagers, who will then think it worth their while to maintain them.

Finances

The question of finance has been left to the last, though it is the most important. Money can and must be found. Expenditure must be ruthlessly retrenched in other departments. If necessary, Government should raise a loan of some crores to finance this scheme. District Boards must be abolished, and a portion of the revenue now going to them should be assigned to Village Panchayats for expenditure for these purposes. Village Panchayats also must be encouraged to add to these resources, by exercising their taxation powers to the full and by the economic utilisation of the village common properties. One may also venture to hope that when village Panchayats take on hand this nation-building work, the richer men in the villages, who would have returned to their villages, which would have been made attractive enough for them, will voluntarily contribute to the village amenities. At any rate, the ability and the willingness to carry out this or a very similar plan of village reconstruction will be the acid test of any Government in Swaraj India.

—Roy's Weekly.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

VERNACULAR COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Sir,—Jaffna has too many vernacular and English schools. But it is quite strange that there is not a single vernacular collegiate school in Jaffna or in the Island to enable the children to have higher education in the Tamil Language. All the vernacular schools teach up to the seventh standard and no more. The Tamil culture cannot be had either in the vernacular or English schools. There is not even a private institution—Is higher education or culture possible only in the English schools or English language? Are we to discard our Sangam literature as worthless rubbish? Where are we?

In the Sinhalese country, the Buddhist priests carry on higher education. We have lost or rather given up the Gurukula system of education. Can't we revive it by private enterprise? Who will come forward to meet this need?

The time has reached when the parents are yearning to impart higher education in the Tamil Language as English is no more a paying concern. Now only we are out for education for the sake of education. It is possible for us in such a collegiate vernacular school to study English or Sanskrit as a second language and Tamil higher literature.

I hope it is possible for us to convert an existing school in a collegiate school with encouragement by funds and students. Will our leaders take up this matter in earnestness and bring into life in a short time?

Yours etc.,

Lanka Home. K. M. Chellappah.
Jaffna, 19-7-33.

Village Committees

MODIFICATIONS IN DRAFT BILL.

The Executive Committee of Local Administration, it is understood has decided that provision should be made in the new Village Communities Ordinance to empower Village Committees to provide for retiring allowances and pensions for their employees.

Another important decision recently arrived at is to the effect that the election of members, Chairman and vice-Chairman of Village Committees should be by some simple form of secret ballot.

Immigration Labourers.

A number of other decisions including the following were also made at the last meeting of the Executive Committee:—

That the representations of the Agent of the Government of India about Indian immigrant labourers and the Village Committee Tax need not be further answered as the final decision regarding the imposition of the tax was to be left to the State Council.

Not J. P.'s and U. P. M's

That Chairmen of Village Committees should not be ex-officio Justices of the Peace and Unofficial Police Magistrates.

That there is no need to provide penalties for unqualified members who may sit and vote.

That a member should be disqualified from continuing as a member if after election he is convicted of an election offence.

That the Chairman of a Village Committee should be elected for two years, but should vacate office during this term on a vote of censure by three-fourths of the total Committee.

That the removal of buffaloes and branding of cattle and excise questions are within the province of the Executive Committee of Home Affairs.

That Chairman should be able to resign from office without ceasing to be members of the Committee.

That in the event of no member being elected for any ward the Governor shall nominate a member.

That all money resolutions and all annual statement of accounts should be posted at the Village Tribunals and Village Committee offices.

NOTICE.

We hereby give notice that we have on July 14 1933 applied to the Government Agent Northern Province, Jaffna, for the licence shown in the schedule hereto annexed, for the licensing period ending September, 30, 1934 in compliance with Excise Notification No. 200 of September, 18, 1930.

Schedule.

Name and address of applicants: V. Vallipuram, V. Ponniah and A Kanapathipillai, Liquor Shop, Point Pedro.

Description of licence applied for: Retail
State whether application is for renewal of existing licence or licences or for a new licence or licences:

Situation of premises to be licensed: No. 359, Main Street, Point Pedro.

1. **சே. வல்புரம்** (V. Vallipuram)
2. **V. Ponniah**
3. **அ. கணபதிபிள்ளை** (A. Kanapathipillai.)

Mis. 62. 24.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8226

In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnathangam wife of Sangarapillai Sinnatham by of Chuthumalai

- Deceased
1. Perumalpillai Sinniah and
 2. wife Nagamattu of Chuthumalai. Petitioners

Vs.

1. Nagappan Kulanthaihamby
2. Rasammah dr. of K. Suppiah
3. Kulanthaiar Veluppillai of Chuthumalai
4. Parupathippillai widow of Ambalavanar of Chuthumalai
5. Kulanthaihamby Muttiah of do. now in F. M. S.
6. Kulanthaihamby Kandiah of Karanagar
7. Kulanthaihamby Suppiah of Suthumalai
8. Sinnappillai wife of Suppar Sellathurai
9. Sangarapillai Sinnathamby of Colombo.

The 2nd Respondent is a minor and appears by the 1st Respondent.

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioners praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Sinnathangam wife of Sangarapillai Sinnathamby coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, on the 1st day of March 1933 in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 21st day of February 1933 having been read, it is declared that the 2nd Petitioner is the sister and one of the heirs of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 27th day of March 1933 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 19th day of March 1933 (Sgd.) D. H. Balfour, District Judge.

Extended for 21-8-33. By order of Court (Sgd.) C. Canapathipillai, Secretary. (O. 15, 20 & 24)

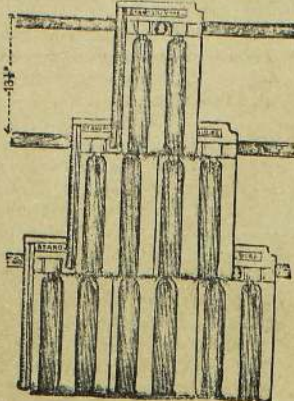
'POUND MARK' STANDARD ROOFING TILES.

The Cheapest and most durable form of roofing in India.

120 tiles cover 100 Square feet of Roof. Weight about 5 lbs.

The Most Elegant & Economical Roofing On the Market.

THE MOST POPULAR ROOFING TILES



IN CEYLON, MOSTLY IN JAFFNA.

Radiates little Heat and is most Durable. It is rain-proof and never leaks.

The "Pound Mark" Standard Tiles won Gold Medals at the All-India Exhibition and the Mysore Dasara Exhibition.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Sole Agents:-

MESSRS. S. VEERAGATHIPILLAI & SONS, JAFFNA, PT. PEDRO, VALVETTITURAI, KANKE SANTURAI AND KARAINAGAR.

TELE { Phone: No. 93, Jaffna } gram: "Ruby", Valvettiturai. Y 3. 26-4-34

Neat and Good PRINTING of every description

ARTISTIC AND COMMERCIAL

- | | |
|------------|-------------------------|
| BOOKS | PRESENTATION ADDRESSES |
| HANDBILLS | WEDDING CARDS |
| BILL HEADS | VISITING CARD |
| MEMOS | LETTER HEADS |
| | WALL POSTERS. ETC. ETC. |

We are specially equipped to give you prompt service

SEND US YOUR NEXT JOB.

THE HINDU ORGAN

Phone 56.

VANNARPANNAI, JAFFNA.

The Saiva Paripalana Sabhai.

Tamil Text Books

	For Schools.	Rs.	Cts.
Tamil Reader No. 1	...	—	10
" " " 2	...	—	20
" " " 3	...	—	25
" " " 4	...	—	35
" " " 5	...	—	40
" " " 6	...	—	50
" " " 7	...	—	60
Kala Manjari with notes	—	75
Senthamil Vasaka Manjari (new Edition)....	—	40
Compendium of Saiva Stotras (Special binding)	—	30
Saiva Bhotham I	—	25
" " II	—	40
Tirukkural Chapters 1-20	—	75
" Araththuppal	1	25
Kridnan Thoothu (with notes)	1	00
Saiva Kiriyai Vilakkam	—	25
Marasai Anthathi	—	20
Tiruchendur Puranam (Glazed)	1	25
(Rough)	1	00

20 per cent. discount allowed on purchases amounting to Rs. 25 and above.

MANAGER, HINDU ORGAN.

Prevent that **SUMMER HEADACHE**

by buying a bottle of

Littles Oriental Balm

INDIA'S FIRST AND BEST

Y. 18 11-2-33—10-2-34.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1897.

IMPRESSIVE FIGURES

Year ending 28th February.	Yearly Income	Life and Reserve Funds.
1913.	Rs. 20,62,000	Rs. 64,09,000
1923.	Rs. 39,97,000	Rs. 1,98,92,000
1933	Rs. 70,17,000	Rs. 3,96,69,000

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET on application to—

Head Office
Empire of India Life Building
BOMBAY
H. 56 31-12-33

F. DADABHOY,
Chief Agent for Ceylon,
No. 2. Canal Row, Fort,
COLOMBO

B. P. Nicholas & Sons (Bankers) JAFFNA

TELEGRAMS:—JAFFNABANK. TELEPHONE:—No. 27

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

It is hereby notified for the information of the travelling public in general and of our clients from Malaya and Straits Settlements in particular that we have made arrangements with our shipping Agents in Colombo for the issue of passage tickets in Jaffna **FREE OF ANY COMMISSION** for all class of passengers by any line of steamers sailing from Colombo to Penang, Singapore and to any other ports of the world.

General Banking and Exchange business of every description undertaken. Money lent on jewels, interest at 12 percent per annum. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—KUALA LUMPUR, COLOMBO, MADRAS and MADURA,

B. P. Nicholas Senior Partner. Y. 33. 22-9-32—20-9-33.
S. P. Joseph, Manager.

You get the Benefit of Ripe Experience!

37

Years of Study Research and Practice in **AYURVEDA**

OHYAVANA PRAS:—For all affections of the throat and lungs Tonic in cough, bronchitis, asthma consumption, sore throat etc Box Rs 2 V P P 8 aa

VASANTA KUSUMAKARAM:—Surest cure for diabetes mellitus, nervous debility, excessive thirst, parched tongue burning of hands and feet, fatigue, sweats gonorrhoea, difficult urination, spermatorrhoea 7 doses Rs 5 V P P 8 aa

Complete Catalogue on request

P. Subbaroy, AYURVEDIC PHARMACY
Sri Venkatesa Perumal Sannathi, Tanjore, India.
(Y 35, 26—11—33)

Printed & published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Ayanarkovilady Van: West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, Jaffna, at their Press the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarpannai, Jaffna

TRY OUR Binding Department

which is now **Fully Equipped** to satisfy

ALL TASTES

in **BOOK-BINDING.**

Saiva Prakasa Press.