

# The Jaffna Organ.

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Y. 14. 12—11-3-32.

## Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
TRINCOMALIE

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 203.

In the matter of the estate of the late  
Sinnathambay Karthigesu of Chally

- Deceased.  
Karthigesu Reinasabapathypillai of Chally  
Vs.  
1 Thangamma widow of Karthigesu personally  
and as Guardian-ad-Item of the minor  
Meenachipillai  
2 Muttachipillai  
3 Sivakamypillai daughter of Konamalai  
4 Chellamanikkam daughter of Konamalai  
5 Doraisamy son of Mattu  
6 Msrmatia by her Guardian-ad Item Aruna-  
chalam  
7 Darmalingam by his Guardian-ad-Item  
Mattu widow of Mattu  
8 Reinsam by her Guardian-ad Item Ledchimi-  
pillai

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before A. R. Subramaniam, Esqr., District Judge, of Trincomalie on the 8th day of December 1931 in the presence of Mr. P. Vinvalingam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner abovenamed, and the affidavit of the said Petitioner dated 1st October, 1931 having been read.

It is ordered that the 1st Respondent be appointed as Guardian ad item of the minor Meenachipillai, that Arunachalam be appointed Guardian ad item of the 6th Respondent Marimuttia, that Mattu be appointed Guardian ad item of the 7th Respondent Darmalingam and that Ledchimi pillai be appointed Guardian ad item of the 8th Respondent Reinsam unless the Respondents aforesaid shall on or before 19th January, 1932, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further declared that the said Petitioner, as son of the deceased abovenamed is entitled to have Letters of administration issued to him, unless the said Respondents shall on or before 19th January 1932, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. A. R. Subramaniam  
District Judge.  
December 8, 1931.  
19th January, 1932

Order Nisi extended till 15th March, 1932.  
Sgd A R Subramaniam,  
District Judge

O 326 1 & 4

## Continued.

of independence and freedom from parental control. At the present day, the spread of youth movement, the multiplication of youth leagues and kindred organisations has contributed not a little to emotional instability and to the creation of erroneous notions of independence in the minds of the rising generation and has tended to mar the career of many a promising youth. Nor the influence of the cinema has been an unmixed blessing for unsteady youths. Without depressing the above mentioned institutions, it must be said that guidance to the young men and women, is of supreme importance and those who undertake to promote youth organisations will do well to study the mental problems associated with adolescence and help to direct youthful energy along mentally sound lines.

Closely connected with this question is the problem of the youthful offender. The reclamation of the juvenile offender before he becomes a confirmed criminal is not attempted in this country in such a sustained, organised manner as the importance of the subject deserves. The apathy of the public in this regard is reflected in the scant attention paid by Government to this socially vital subject. Facilities must be afforded for the investigation of behaviour problems in children and institutions established where such cases could be systematically treated.

The mental factor in labour troubles and industrial conflicts is too often ignored. The conflict between capital and labour is a conflict between view points and a study of the emotional and other influences which affect the conduct of the disputants on either side will help solution and adjustment far more effectively than the mere application of the machinery of the law.

At every stage of life and in every phase of social activity, problems of mental health are encountered and a wider diffusion of its principles as necessary for the well being of the community, as hygienic principles are to ward off infectious and to raise the standard of bodily health.

## The Problem of Mental Health

By

DR. FRANK NORONHA M.B.C.M., D.P.M.

Supdt. Mental Hospital Bangalore

It is not generally realised that mental health is as important as bodily health. Whereas much attention is paid to the latter, the former is allowed to take its own course. Physical health does not connote mere avoidance of disease. It involves the maintenance of the body in an efficient state of function and the same is true of mental health. The functions of the mind are more complex than those of the body and a knowledge regarding these functions has yet to be popularised. Broadly speaking mental functions imply social relationship, in which an individual has to attain "the greatest success with the maximum of satisfaction and with the least friction and tension." He must please himself and be pleasing to others. Disturbances arise in trying to maintain this social relationship. These may be of any degree. They may be tolerable and yet incapacitate the individual from being a useful social unit or they may be so pronounced as to lead a person into criminality or insanity.

To attain the greatest success with a maximum of satisfaction may be a counsel of perfection, but from the point of view of mental health it must be the goal of every individual. No person can claim to be perfect in bodily health, but every one is advised to take such care of his body as to keep it in a highest state of physiological efficiency. Similarly as regards the mind defects may exist such as some peculiarities of behaviour, some "twists and turns," eccentricities and the like. The existence of these defects has to be recognised and measures taken to counteract them, especially if these defects lower the efficiency of the individual for sustained work.

The fact cannot be too strongly emphasised that mental disorders are of different grades of intensity, of different varieties, affecting all ages, all grades of society, all conditions of life, and are brought on by a variety of causes. This wide view of mental disorders is a necessary preliminary to a proper understanding of the problem of mental health. Let every one divest his mind of the crude idea that mental disorder is insanity and that it is restricted to any particular set of people or that it is due to the influence of evil spirits. Such ideas led to the neglect of mental health with serious consequences to some people.

A large portion of any community is subject to a disorder which though not of such a nature as to constitute insanity is yet serious enough to handicap them in their social relations. The eccentric, faddist, hypochondriac, the semi-responsible, the swindler, the inveterate liar, the truant, and the habitual criminals are victims of a disorder which is fundamental in the mental sphere. This aspect of the question displays a wide field for investigation and serious thought and makes it imperative to adopt measures for the relief of these sufferers and for the prevention of others from similar complaints.

Investigations into the causes of these conditions have revealed that their root causes could be traced to the early life of the individual, when the habits and reaction patterns are being formed. In the plastic period of childhood it is possible to inculcate habits and emotional attitudes of the right sort which if neglected, might lead to mental irritability of some kind or other. All those who have the care and control of children should concern themselves as much about their behaviour as about their vaccination, tonsils, heart and lungs.

The period of adolescence is fraught with serious consequences to the life of the individual. Apart from the physiological changes that are incidental to this period, the way is opened for the display

Continued on previous Column

# The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1932.

## DISSOLUTION IN SIGHT.

—:O:—

DEFEATED AND HUMBLED OVER THE Passage Bill, snubbed and subdued at every turn, the State Councillors now find themselves up against a situation which threatens the life of the present Council. The effort of the Government to save for the Governor the sole power to drive the Income Tax machinery untrammelled by the proposed Board of Control is a flagrant breach of faith with the people. The State Councillors bethought themselves of their experience in the past as to the sweep unlimited power in the hands of an alien executive was wont to dare in this country and sought to associate a couple of Councillors with the Board to meet contingencies. The proposal was well supported by the elected members. The Hon. the Financial Secretary, however, scented danger and opposed the proposal. He very properly indited a rider which appeared in the Committee Report. The whole question of the Income Tax Department as a workable concern was visualised by every member and the Bill passed the third reading. The opposition to the Board of Control was based on the ground of unworkability. That is not a question fit for experts only, laymen too could have found no reason to disagree with the State Council in holding that the Board of Control need not clog the smooth working of the Department. The money necessary to set up and start the Department on its go-getting quest has been voted. But H. E. the Governor is unable to assent to certain provisions in the Bill as they, it is alleged, offend the constitution. The constitution itself is "on trial" and the Councillors have, for their part, given ample evidence of their willingness to be helpful. The Board might be made to function smoothly by adjustments made in the light of experience; but, the advisers of the Government are not in a mood even to give the Board a fair trial. Most of the leaders of the people who are functioning as Ministers and as private members of the State Council were at one time opposed to the principles underlying some of the aspects of the present constitution. They were convinced of the retrograde character of the Donoughmore Reforms and even decided to refuse to accept them. The Ceylon National Congress rejected the proposals, the members of the old Legislative Council had at one time or another mercilessly criticised some of the provisions of it. The leaders of the people were, however, prevailed upon to give the Reforms a trial and the State Council was constituted. Students of constitutional schemes, condemned the Reforms as unworkable and retrograde in character. Men who have watched the working of constitutional machineries in other countries not dissimilar to ours in political aptitude and outlook, condemned the proposals and saw the sinister purpose of political emasculation behind it all. None too suspecting, the leaders of the people walked to their seats in the Council Chamber in the hope that adjustments could be made to work the reforms without friction and without loss of fundamental rights of the people. In this hope, our people have been disappointed not a little. Canons of interpretation were invoked in construing the Order-in-Council without any regard to the consequences. The spirit of accommodation which, it was expected that both the parties to the Government would display to ensure the successful working of scheme is now giving place to hard, cautious, prestige-ridden mind on the part of Government. Neither the Governor nor his advisers could complain of any lack of co-operation on the part

of the members of Council. Indeed, the proceedings in Council during the past eight months would seem to show that the elected representatives of the people have gambled away some of the most cherished rights of the Council. They stood by with folded hands when their views with regard to Passage Allowance were flouted and ignored. They looked on in dismay when Ministers were refused the right to receive or consider petitions. They have suffered without protest the maiming and even amputation of some of their useful corporate limbs. They have borne in patience little pin pricks; and cheerfully endured buffets.

The present effort of the Government is calculated to trench on the few rights still left to the Councillors. Are our members willing to surrender the few rights still left them or are they prepared to dash on the ground the Donoughmore toy and set about building up a sensible constitution? Could we afford to dawdle on the road to self-government with a machine—may be new model—but quite out of gear for any practical use whatever?

### Jaffna U. D. C. Nominated Seat.

We are glad that at last the Government have made up their mind to fill up the chair of the nominated member. It is said that much correspondence passed between the Governor's Department of the Government and the Local Government Department of the Government. Mr. Abdul Cader on whom the choice has fallen is esteemed by the local Muslims for his many acts of charity. Mr. Abdul Cader has been an elected member of the U. D. C. for nine years and we are unable to recall any particular achievement of his in the realm of municipal affairs. He was prominent in the anti-latrines campaign and was looked upon as a formidable member for a non-Muslim to dislodge. When a senior Tamil Proctor of wide influence contested the seat against him Mr. Abdul Cader won by a good majority. His success was said to have been due to the group-feeling induced by the tie of religion. Since then Tamils and Muslims have worked side by side and it may fairly be claimed that religion no longer stands in the way of these two communities working in close co-operation with each other. The nomination of Mr. Abdul Cader makes one suspect whether Government is really anxious to see the disappearance of communalism from this country. Recent events in India and elsewhere have given ample proof of the wide gulf between profession and practice on this question by the members of the Bureaucracy.

Some day one may hope to have the opportunity of hearing Mr. E. T. Dyson's reasons for his preference for Mr. Abdul Cader. We do not question the right of the Government Agents to nominate through the proper channel, even his own chauffeur. It is within his competence to do so, but it is permissible for the Rate-payers of Ward No. 8 to ask the Government why they have foisted on them a member whom they have rejected at the polls. True, Mr. Abdul Cader takes his seat in the U. D. C. not as member for Ward No. 8. Whom then, does he represent?

The evils of the system of Government nominations to a popular assembly of elected members were never more blatantly demonstrated than the nomination of a defeated candidate.

### The Kala Nilayam

Visitors to Jaffna have not unreasonably complained of the lack of libraries, clubs and meeting-halls to cater to the intellectual needs of the public. Jaffna is only seemingly dry in this respect. We admit there are no art-galleries, museums, Reading-rooms to catch the eye of the visitor; but, there is material enough to satisfy the most fastidious in the realm of literature, art, religion and

science if the visitor is prepared to go a little out of the metalled and tarred road. It is most desirable that materials which lie scattered throughout the district should be assembled in a convenient and accessible repository. We trust this will receive attention in the proper quarter.

The Nilayam has been nursed into being at a time when the need for an all-sided culture was recognised by the youths of Jaffna. Events all around us have awakened a genuine desire for the study of our own culture in the light of the researches made by savants into the past history of India, Egypt and even countries swept off the face of the earth long since. That this study of one's own culture not to claim the glories of the past but to re-capture and weave into the texture of the future the spirit of the ancient is a worthy purpose and is bound to result in producing a sense of kinship with man and thus produce the type of internationalism which values the advantages of nationalistic tendencies as siken cords to tie up the garland of humanity. To this purpose the Nilayam, with its limitations, has contributed in a large measure. It is heartening to see that under the guidance of so able a scholar as Principal Nadesapillai, B.A., B.L., regular lectures and classes are being held. It is remarkable that the Nilayam has eschewed religiousness which by itself is an achievement. We understand Rev. Fr. Guanoapirakasar, O.M.I. is speaking today on "Tamil roots in other Languages". It is desirable that the researches and conclusions of men of the calibre of the learned Rev. Father should be available to a larger circle of students than could gather at the Nilayam. There is promise of a great future for the Nilayam and this is the reason for us to stint praise on this occasion. We wish the promoters continued success in their labour of love.

### Wise and Otherwise.

—:O:—

**Privilege**  
Dr. W. Balendra:—I am one of those who support the theory that the great majority of those who pass for pure Sinhalese or Tamils have Portuguese blood in them."

We thought so, ourselves but kept ourselves from expressing it for fear of a bout across the mouth. Now, of course—  
**So hard up**

An advertiser in the "Times of Ceylon" wants finance to mortgage a grass land for Rs. 2000. We say raise the money on mortgage and then pay the Notary for attesting the mortgage.

**Ex M. L. C's Candour.**  
"In fact I should be standing with the accused in the same dock" said Mr. Advocate Corea of Chitlaw. The police acted on the maxim "De minimis lex non curat".

**Barber vs Methods.**  
The Sanitary Inspector has been instructed by the U. D. C. at Chitlaw to inspect Barber's Saloons. Here, we should appoint Excise Inspectors to raid such premises.

**Encore**  
Said an actress in Colombo to her employer: "You have nothing to do with my private life. You have only to see whether I look alright on the stage."

Local talents on the stage, pulpit and platform ought to agree.

**Wanted**  
The address of the consignees of a case of small-pox which arrived by the M.M. Portbos. Several cases of typhoid and enteric have been left behind.

**Quite.**  
An authority says that "social workers cannot please everybody" Why? They do not please themselves enough but put their fingers into other peoples' savings.

**A Hint.**  
We have a couple of anesthetic surgeons sojourning in the Island. Will the General Manager, (operating) C. G. R. consult these gentlemen if it is possible with a small outlay to make Booking desks look pleasant and human at the third class ticket window? The travelling public will readily pay towards providing this convenience.

**Your Pronunciation**  
That is important. English Sound Speech by Mr. H. S. Perera, M. A. (says an advertisement.) We commend the suggestion. Our emancipation political and social lies in placing the accents on the right syllable. Youth Leaguers, please note.

**Not Foreign, No**  
The Principal of a College is said to have remarked that it was wrong to say English is a foreign language. Tamil is already become foreign to us.

## News & Notes.

Fishermen at Anzan found a statue in the sea which is reported to be a fine example of the work of Hermes Loghios, a Greek sculptor of the fifth century B. C. It has been removed to the National Museum, Rome.

Two thousand persons are reported to have been killed in an earthquake at Santiago de Cuba. The Town is laid in ruins, according to Havana Newspapers, says a Reuters' message of yesterday.

Despite the financial depression and reduced salaries, the English are becoming thrifty and savings are increasing. Depositors in Trustee Savings Banks in England number 2½ millions and the deposits are well over £ 180,000,000.

Mr. H. S. M. Hoare who has been Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor since Sir Graeme Thomson arrived in Ceylon, is leaving for England in a few days and will be succeeded by Mr. A. R. MacDonald of the Ceylon Civil Service, at present stationed at Kandy.

Last January was the first absolutely rainless January in Colombo recorded since 1907, declared the Superintendent of the Colombo Observatory, in an interview to a pressman. He also stated that Jaffna, Kegalla, Maskeliya and Watawaia have so far had more than a tenth of an inch of rain, while every station is considerably below its average.

Intending pilgrims to Rameswaram and Tanushkodi for the Thai New Moon festival on the coming Saturday are warned by the Second Class Health Island Officer, Rameswaram, of the risk they are running, as cholera is prevalent in many places in the Ramnad District. All intending pilgrims are advised to get themselves inoculated against cholera before starting.

Whether Burma shall be separated from India or not is to be the main issue at the general election to be held in Burma in November, says the "Daily News." One of the delegates to the Round Table Conference, interviewed in Kandy on Monday last, whether they had gone to see the tooth relic—stated that a provisional constitution would be drawn up on the assumption that Burma was to be separated from India, but the question will be finally decided according to the results of the election.

At a meeting of the Gaile Sub-committee of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Association, a scheme for forming a Colony of Discharged Prisoners, whereby these men could be engaged in agricultural and industrial pursuits, was discussed and a Sub-committee was appointed to bring it into practice as early as possible. It was further resolved that the Sub-committee should wait in a deputation on the Assistant Government Agent and request that a block of 75 acres in a more fertile locality than Urugaba be given for the purpose of a Colony.

A different version is given by the Rome correspondent of *Goan Herald*, an Indian priest, who interviewed Mr. Gandhi says the *Catholic Guardian*. The story as told by him, is that the Mahatma through the good offices of a Catholic Englishwoman of high standing had secured a letter from Cardinal Bourne with a view to obtain audience with the Pope. Armed with this letter, Mr. Gandhi together with his Roman host, General Moria and Marquis Gozoga, drove to the Vatican. But when he showed the letter to the officer on duty at the gate, the latter read the note, frowned, bit his lip, threw a sidelong glance at the queerly dressed figure, and said decisively:—"I am sorry, but His Holiness does not receive people in this dress!" "So we let it at that," said Mr. Gandhi. The correspondent of the *Hera do*, thereupon, tried to clear up the misunderstanding. The mistake was in not going through the usual channels. But perhaps the matter could still be arranged. The Mahatma was only too willing to try again. So the General phoned to the Chamberlain, Mgr. Casalis Dominioli. The Monsignore was sorry that the Swiss Guard had acted on his own initiative. There was no question of Mr. Gandhi's not being received in his usual dress. Unfortunately it was now a Sunday, a day of "silence" when no audience is given to anybody, and as the Mahatma was leaving next morning, the meeting did not take place.

**Swaraj for Ceylon**

—O—  
"SLAVISH TO BE RULED BY ANOTHER"

MR SENANAYAKE WANTS A UNITED CEYLON.

"It is slavish to be ruled by another country when we can find our own rulers" declared the Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayake at a reception accorded to him on Sunday afternoon by the residents of Negombo. In the course of his remarks he dwelt on the desirability of the Ceylonese showing a united front to attain Swaraj for the country. It was, however, remarked the speaker, to be ruled by another country when they could find their own rulers. Their country had been passing periods of destruction by invaders during the last three or four hundred years, and the wealth of the country had gone to foreign countries.

He would not, however, hesitate to mention the fact that Englishmen had come to the rescue of the Sinhalese at a time when their help was most needed—when the greedy eyes of many another nation were being cast on the wealth of the Island. They had learnt much from the English for which the country should be grateful.

But to obtain Swaraj, the birth right of every self respecting nation, they must unite themselves, not as Sinhalese or Tamils, but as one Ceylonese nation. (Applause) Then and not till then could the efforts of all the politicians of their country be successful in the attainment of their one object. Till a united front was shown, forgetting all petty differences, neither the State Council nor the Government of the country should be blamed.

**Tamil Roots in other Languages**

—O—  
LECTURE AT KALA NILAYAM

"Tamil Roots in other Languages" is the subject of an address which Rev. Fr. Gnanaprakasam will deliver today at 6 p.m. at the Kala Nilayam Hall, Vannarponne.

**Board of Education.**

SALARY SCALE FOR SCIENCE TEACHERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Education held at the Education Office on Saturday, the 30th ultimo, the question of the appointment of a larger proportion of teachers with English qualifications was considered.

A Committee of the Board was appointed to consider the proposal to amend the rules regarding grant to Training Schools and to report to the Board.

A proposal that the reduction of grant for non payment of teachers' salaries under Clause 50 of the Vernacular Code should not exceed 1 per cent of the total grant or Rs. 25 whichever is less, was considered but was not approved by the Board.

The Board recommended a salary scale of Rs. 1,560—120—2,400 for teachers holding the Science Diploma in O level schools, the Manager's contribution being Rs. 800 in the case of men teachers.

The Board recommended that the efficiency bars in the salary scale for Bilingual teachers be expunged.

**Personal.**

Mr. S. U. Somasegeram, B.A. (Hons) D.D. Ed. has been appointed as an Assistant Inspector of Schools, Central Province. He is stationed at Kandy.

Mr. E. Chintamani, Chief Clerk, Jaffna Kacheri, has been appointed to act as Additional Extra Office Assistant to the Government, Agent Northern Province, from February 1 to 6, 1932.

Mr Justice Akbar who has been on leave is expected to resume duties at Haldoborp on the 10th instant.

Mudaliyar T. Welaydon, Officiating Intorpretor, 1st Jaffna circuit, 1932, will be leaving Colombo on the 6th instant for Jaffna.

Mr P O Eball Senior Clerk, Supreme Court, is acting as Deputy Registrar, Supreme Court.

**Gandhi—Hoare Correspondence**

GANDHIJI WAS FOR CO-OPERATION

Bombay, Jan 31

Following Sir Samuel Hoare's reference in his London broadcast speech to the Air Mail correspondence between him and Gandhiji, Pandit Malaviya has released the full text of the correspondence, and in doing so states: "It is necessary in public interests that the whole truth about the matter should be known". Pandit Malaviya adds that Gandhiji decided not to further co-operate if the Premier's declaration and Sir Samuel Hoare's speech in Parliament constituted the last words on Safeguards and Reservations.

**Gandhiji's Letter to India Secretary**

Following Gandhiji's interview with the Secretary of State before he left, Gandhiji wrote from Villeneuve on the 7th December last as follows:

Dear Sir Samuel:—I am reducing in writing the gist of our last conversation. You were good enough to say that neither the Prime Minister's declaration nor your speech in the House of Commons were the last word on Safeguards or reservations, and that it would be open to any member of the proposed Working Committee to suggest amendments or the removal of any of them as also to press forward the important investigation of the financial transactions to be taken over by the National Government. You also said that whatever you would be sending to the Working Committee for consideration would not be merely formal, but that the Working Committee's recommendations would receive the greatest consideration from His Majesty's Government. If this is the correct impression, I would like you, if you don't mind, to confirm it by Air Mail. My address in India would be Ahmedabad.

Yours sincerely,  
(Sd.) M. K. Gandhi,

**Sir Samuel Hoare's Reply.**

Sir Samuel Hoare's reply, dated 16th December, was as follows:—

Dear Mr Gandhi.—I am replying to your letter of the 7th December from Villeneuve. First of all as to your last point, the procedure of conference and consultation is in the fore-front of our policy. The Prime Minister and I and Lord Halifax made it sufficiently clear, I think, in our speeches. The Working Committee is an essential feature of this procedure in the next stage. Its proceedings, therefore, far from being purely formal, will necessarily receive from His Majesty's Government the fullest consideration. Within the usual limits of order, it will be open to any member of the Committee to raise any question which he thinks is relevant to and is likely to further the plans the Conference has in view.

As regards Reservations and Safeguards, the Prime Minister and I have stated the substance of what, after the most serious consideration, we regard as necessary. We have also given an indication of what we should consider the appropriate means of securing these requirements. Much will, of course, depend upon the precise terms in which they are translated in the statutory provisions. If the Working Committee can make suggestions which will satisfy the Government and which we can commend to both the Houses of Parliament, as effectively providing for what is required, and is at the same time more acceptable to Indian opinion, we would of course hope to find no difficulties in carrying into effect the Committee's view. I think that this confirms your impression of our conversation, but I have preferred to put it in my own words.

Yours sincerely,  
(Sd.) Samuel Hoare,

**Pandit Malaviya's Comments.**

Commenting on the correspondence Pandit Malaviya says:—

"The correspondence makes clear (1) that Gandhiji did desire to co-operate in the future work of the Conference and therefore sought to clear what he felt might stand in the way of his doing so, and (2) that Sir Samuel Hoare did assure Gandhiji that the obstacles which he apprehended in the way of that co-operation did not exist. It were unbelievable, if it were not true that the Secretary of State who had written the letter quoted above, should have permitted the latter to refuse an interview to Gandhiji which he sought to smoothen the path of co-operation and furthermore that he should have sanctioned the arrest and imprisonment of Gandhiji two days after the receipt of such a letter. Little

Continued by

**Trade Representative in India.**

DEMAND FOR CEYLON COCONUT OIL

The question of the appointment of a Ceylon Trade Representative in India will come up before the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce at a meeting to be held on the 4th instant at a meeting "Daily News."

In the estimates for the present financial year, a sum of Rs 15,000 was provided for such an appointment in any country. The Committee has now to make a final decision.

It is reported that certain export trading interests have represented to the Minister concerned the need for the appointment of a Trade Representative in India, especially at the present time.

Numerous inquiries from various parts of India are said to have been received in Ceylon regarding coconut oil. Owing to the boycott of foreign lards, butters and lubricating oils, the field for coconut oil products is now reported to be offering very favourable conditions, but the lack of a sufficient number of trade contacts between Ceylon and India is understood to be a big handicap.

**Hindu Priest Convicted for Theft in Batticaloa.**

SIMILAR CASES AGAINST HIM IN JAFFNA.

Subramaniam Borthi an officiating priest in the Hindu Temple at Veeramunal was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Batticaloa Police Magistrate for theft of articles in the Hindu temple.

The accused, it is said, will be taken to the Jaffna Police Court, in connection with certain other cases against him on similar charges.

**OBITUARY.**

MRS ARUMUGAM CHETTIAR

The death occurred last night of Brimathy Sionatchipillai, widow of the late Mr. O. Arumugam Chettiar of Thannichal, Vannarponne, and mother of Messrs. A. Muttukumaru and C. A. Candappasegeram, Chief Clerk, Hindu Board Office, Jaffna. The deceased was a niece of the late Vidwan N. S. Ponnampalappillai of Nalloru and grand-daughter of the late Sri L. S. Arumuga Navalar. She was 69 years of age at the time of her death. She leaves behind two sons, two daughters, her son in law, Mr. N. R. Perambalam, Apothecary, Jail Hospital, Jaffna, and a host of relatives to bemoan her loss.

Mr. N. MAILVAGANAM

The death occurred on the 23rd ultimo of Mr. N. Mailvaganam, F.M.S. Pensioner, (60) at his residence at Manipay. He leaves behind his widowed wife, his son, Mr. Somasundaram, Advocate, his daughter and son in law, Mr. S. K. Manickem of the P. W. D., Colombo, his brother-in-law, Mr. T. Appiah, Telegraphic Inspector, F.M.S. Railways, Kuala Lumpur and host of relatives and friends to bemoan his loss.—Cor.

Continued

does Sir Samuel Hoare realise what damage he has done to the reputation of British statesmen by the course he has adopted in this sorry affair.

Sir Samuel claimed that the severe measures the Government had imposed had been carried out with common sense, moderation and impartiality. Taking only one province, by way of example, the report of the terrible and cruel oppression practised in the Frontier Province, which has been published after a personal inquiry on the spot by Father Elwyn, a distinguished Oxford Don, shows how utterly opposed to truth the statement of the Secretary of State for India is." (Hindu)

Continued

faith that every succeeding generation will guard its honour and serve it without stint. Then only Lanka Devi will not brood over her fate. Then only happiness will fill her heart and she will bless her children with a mother's blessing.

So Ladies and Gentlemen, as this Flag sails up skywards into the quivering embrace of the free winds, let us pledge ourselves, with Heaven as witness, to prepare for and serve as the birth of Freedom, the hope of nations (Prolonged applause).

To this end, Sir, and on behalf of the people of Ceylon and more particularly on behalf of the Youth and on behalf of this assembly of our sisters and brothers, I call upon you as President of the Ceylon Youth Congress to unfurl the Flag of Ceylon. (applause)

**National Flag for Ceylon.**

—O—  
ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

ALL CEYLON YOUTH CONGRESS FLAG CEREMONY.

The following is the full text of the speech of Mr. P. N. Thirunavukarasu in calling on the President of the All Ceylon Youth Congress, 1932, to unfurl the Flag:—

Mr. President, Fellow-delegates Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have been invited to address a few words and to request you, Sir, to unfurl the National Flag of Ceylon. I consider it a very great privilege to be associated thus with this ceremony. This occasion is a memorable one. Even this day will become a cherished day in our land because we are assembled to raise a flag for us and fly it as a signal of the awakening of this beautiful but forsaken land, as a symbol of the call of sorrowing Lanka Devi to her children.

Ladies and Gentlemen, this occasion is too important for me to speak only in the capacity of a Congressman or even of a member of the Congress Flag Committee whose labours have been crowned with the adoption of this Flag as worthy of free Ceylon. (applause). It is because I feel that as a member of the Ceylon Youth Congress, I represent the youth of Ceylon, I have no hesitation in speaking on their behalf and in claiming that we, the youth of this land, demand a Flag to inspire us, to lead us, unite us. And it is but appropriate that you, Sir, as our President and a leader of the youth should unfurl the Flag of Saffron, Red and Green.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I feel sure that every one of you agree that the Flag before us is a beautiful one. It is no doubt beautiful from an aesthetic point of view. The choice of the colours will satisfy any carrying critic. But it is really the more beautiful because this Flag is above creed, above community. It stands for an awakened and united Ceylon. (applause) And in this sense it is more beautiful and more loveable than any local flag that has had only a limited or sectarian association. By adopting a new and inspiring Flag we proclaim that we are breaking the fetters of the bondage of the past, the fetters of distrust and disunion; we proclaim that we are taking our fate into our hands and are beginning a new chapter in our Island's story. This Flag is to lead us through the gateways of service to that future when the spread of Freedom and the rule of righteousness shall be established in our beloved Ceylon.

Ladies and Gentlemen, this Flag is intended to inspire and advance Ceylon's destiny. The colours of the Flag represent qualities without which patriotism and service are like grain sown among stones. Saffron is to signify dedication,—dedication of life, of service, of wealth of everything. For Ceylon, Saffron is a suitable and familiar colour. Then Red is to signify sacrifice. Without sacrifice there cannot be dedication. Lastly Green is the colour of faith. This faith that is in us is the foundation of earthly achievement and the chief glory of man. A flag dipped in these colours cannot fail to inspire the people of this country to the realization of a future greater than the great past and worthy of this land hoary with tradition.

Ladies and Gentlemen, we are gathered here now to salute this Flag and consecrate it as a fit emblem of Ceylon. This Flag is not for ourselves only. It is intended for all Ceylon and, if it please God, for all time. Therefore we enter at this Flag to the people of Ceylon as a necessity, as a sacred thing. Just as in religion the pervading Infinite being has to be represented by images or symbols in order to remind the masses of mankind of the Unseen Presence, so too for a country a flag is the best and most popular symbol. This awakens the consciousness and will the allegiance of an entire people as a flag else can. Nationalism is an intellectual concept and a flag is its best possible symbol.

May this Flag ever remain a call to our patriotism and an inspiration to the service of our country. This Flag should be protected from the stain of ignominious deeds. It should never be abandoned to become an emblem of reproach. In every hour of need may devoted hearts and willing hands be found in the service of the Flag. (applause) From today we, the people of Ceylon, accept this Flag as the Flag of Ceylon and affirm our

Continued on previous column.

Lausanne Meeting

Its Purpose and Prospect

BY WICKHAM STEED

I wish that people who talk and write about "reparations" or "war debts" could be made to tell an elementary school what it is all about. Then they would have to clear their own minds and to be simple. If they really knew what they were talking about, I think they would say something like this.—

Not so very long ago there was a Great War. It began because everybody in Europe was afraid of everybody else. All nations were armed to the teeth, and all feared that others might want to lord it over them. At last two of the nations, Austria and Germany, thought they could hit the others so hard and so quickly as to knock them down. They did a lot of damage. But the others hit back harder, forced Germany and Austria to sign a paper saying they had "begun it," and made them promise to pay for the damage done. This promise to pay for damage was called "reparations".

While they were hitting back, the second lot of nations began to run out of cash. They had spent pots of money on guns and food and things to shoot at the nations which were shooting at them. So the poorer borrowed from the richer until the rich grew poor in their turn. Then those which had been rich borrowed from America who, after a time, joined them in the fight and helped to win it. These borrowings were called "war debts".

Signing I. O. U's

At the end of the war all the nations in Europe were poor without knowing it. It is easy to live on borrowed money, hard to pay it back—all the harder when it has been spent on smashing things up. If they had been sensible they and America would have forgiven each other all these debts except what was really wanted to put together again the things that had been most badly smashed; and, after agreeing not to fight each other any more, they would have set to work to clear up the mess.

But, after a fight, people are usually too bristled and too angry to be sensible. Forgetting that there was not enough money in the world to pay the whole bill for breakages, they talked of "making others pay." France, England, and Italy wanted to "make Germany pay." America wanted to "make Europe pay."

Presently they all signed I. O. U's to everybody else and tried to pay them off—except America, who thought she owed nobody anything, not even for what others had done to win the war—until most of the nations in Europe found they were going "broke." Even America, who supposed she could live well by herself behind her high garden wall and take money from everybody else, woke up to find that millions of her people were getting very poor, and that her housekeeping cash was running short.

The nations in Europe, which owed her money, kept saying to her: "Let us off what we owe you and we will let each other off what we owe to one another." America scratched her head for a while, and answered: "I have let you off a good deal, and I won't let you off another penny." So the European nations are going to hold a meeting at Lausanne in Switzerland, in a fortnight's time, and talk over what is to be done. This meeting is called the "Lausanne Reparations Conference."

"I Can't Pay"

The only one among them which has already made up its mind is Germany. She says: "I can't pay and I won't pay." The others answer: "How can we pay each other and America if you don't pay us?" France cries out: "I've lent Germany off a big part of the money she owes me for damages, and she has faithfully promised to pay the rest. This I can't have." England and America exclaim: "We've lent Germany a lot of money privately since the war, and she ought first to pay that." France replies: "If you have been so silly as to lend her money privately, that is your lookout. I want my money for damages." England and America answer back that most of what Germany has already paid for damages has come out of the money they have lent her privately. At this France shakes her head and says: "Germany is shamming. She has hidden away enough of her money in safe places abroad to pay money on all; only she is trying to make us believe that her pockets are empty so as to get us to let her off everything."

If the meeting in Switzerland talks like this, not much will come of it, and then half Europe may really be "broke." But if all the European nations make up their minds to have done with squabbling—at least until they are rich enough to squabble it again—they may get into the way of pulling together. And, in time, may agree to tear up all their old I. O. U's.

Continued up

Three Hospitals to be Closed.

ECONOMY MEASURES.

The State Council has accepted the proposal of the Executive Committee of Health to close three hospitals and to continue dispensaries in their places as in these hospitals very few patients are treated annually. The Executive Committee of Health has recommended this step also with a view to saving some money. It is estimated the saving would amount to about Rs 10,600 annually.

Continued

Learning a Lesson.

There is some chance that they may do so. They may begin by saying, all together, that if European nations cannot pay each other, nobody in Europe can pay America. This is the more likely because both France and England have begun to learn a lesson. Like America, France once thought that she, too, could live well behind her garden wall and sit comfortably on a nice little heap of gold in her parlour. Then she found that a lot of her people were getting hungry, and that gold cannot be eaten. Nor can it be used to buy things with if other nations won't take it or can't use it.

England fancied that, if she behaved prettily, America would let her off a good deal of her debt, and that with America and Germany she could then put France in a hole.

But since America has said that she won't let anybody off another penny, England has sidled up to France and has asked her whether something cannot be done. France has answered: "If you will stop telling me and others that the paper we made Germany sign after the war, saying that Germany and Austria really 'began it' must be torn up; and if you will agree that, whether Germany can pay or not, she really ought to pay, I may not mind letting Germany off for a good long time.

"Then, if Germany is good and does not try to tear up that paper we made her sign, we will see what can be done to make things more comfortable for everybody in Europe.

A Ten Years Holiday

Germany may not quite like to see England and France talking in this way. But she may grin and bear it if she feels that she is really going to be let off. Some Germans even think that this would not be a bad way out of all the bother, because, if Germany tries to tear up that bit of paper, France and other nations, which do not want it to be torn up, may give her another whacking.

One very sensible German, called Baron von Boden, wrote not long ago that Germany's leaders have been wrong not to tell the people that, by trying to tear up the bit of paper, they were asking for another big fight, in which Germany and most of Europe might be smashed up for good. So, he said, let us at last be honest and reasonable. We cannot say that we like that bit of paper, and we do not really think that we alone began the war.

But let us have a holiday for ten years, let us forget about the war and the debts and so on, and see what comes of playing the European game together as a good team. Then we may find that we are all such jolly good fellows that we shall not think of fighting again.

II—

If Germany were to say something like this, and to do it, the nations of Europe could really wish each other a happy new year. France might come down off her heap of gold and show a smiling face over her garden wall. England would think that, as France was behaving nicely, she would be quite a good partner in helping to manage the European team. Even America would be puzzled and might say to herself, "Those nations in Europe seem rather a friendly lot, I'd better join them and say nothing about their I. O. U's."

And if America saw people in Europe knocking a few bricks off their various garden walls, so as to be able to talk to each other more easily, some bricks might come off the American garden wall as well.

If the people who talk and write about "reparations" and "war debts" could understand that the whole world is an elementary school which wants to have things explained to it simply, the nations might begin to see what is happening to them and how to make things happen otherwise.

—(Sunday Times)

"Protection."

LECTURE BY MR K BALASINGHAM.

A very interesting lecture on "Protection" was delivered on Thursday evening at the Study Circle, Canal Row, Fort by Mr. K. Balasingham, Mr. J. Tyagarajah presided.

The Lecture.

The following is the text of Mr. Balasingham's lecture.

"I have come here to ask you to work out the problem of protection in detail independent of Government. It is quite clear that anything you can do cannot be as effective as what Government can achieve by imposing protective tariffs. But as a training for the youths of the country, voluntary protection of local industries is not without its uses. What is the object of protection? Its primary object today is to find remunerative work for the people of Ceylon. The question has been asked from me by some correspondents to the press, how if protection is a cure for unemployment, there are so many unemployed in Germany and United States where the tariffs are so high. The answer is, you cannot ensure by high tariffs protection for export trade. You can secure the home market by protective tariffs. Importing countries do not today import as much as before, and the result is the manufacturers of United States of America and Germany and England are idle. No tariff in United States of America can compel the importers in other countries to buy as much as they did before from U.S.A.

Black England and Green England.

We are here seeking to secure the local market to our producers. In discussing the question of protection, do not take our ideas from British working classes. England is divided roughly into two parts, Black England and Green England. Black England is the industrial and mining section with the smoking chimneys. Green England is the agricultural plain of the East and South. Black England wants cheap food and the population engaged in industries and mines are larger than the population engaged in agriculture. Black England is eager for free trade so that the work people may get cheap food. Green England cannot compete with the wheat of the great plains of Canada, Russia, Argentina and Australia. The slogan of Black England—the larger section—was free trade and the slogan of Green England was Protection. To-day even some of the manufacturers of England want protection for some of their industries, as they find the home market is assailed by the manufactures of Russia and Central Europe.

In a country like Ceylon where 99 per cent. of the indigenous labourers are living by agriculture and where the nation lives in the bazaar, and not in town slums we should examine the slogan of Black England before we repeat it.

Protection of Industry.

There is no time to quarrel over details. We are all agreed that there are certain industries which should be fostered or protected. You may consider a certain industry easier to foster than another. Well do your best to foster that industry by giving it your voluntary protection. Do what you consider is right. Leave it to others to do what they consider is right. If you think the local furniture industry should be protected, do not buy iron beds; if you think the printing industry should be protected, do not buy the Exercise Books and Account Books made out of Ceylon; if you think the shoe, tie, shirt, button, hat or soap industry should be protected, well make up your mind not to buy these imported articles. Purchase the local article.

If you think that the tea industry should be protected—do not buy imported coffee. If you think our rice industry should be protected—do not buy Indian rice, or if the jaggery industry should be protected, do not buy Java Sugar.

If some of these articles are not produced in Ceylon, see if you can get on without them. Do not buy them unless you cannot get on without them. If you wish to be extravagant buy, as much as you like, local articles. Do not waste your money on foreign articles, unless you cannot get on without them. What is a luxury for one is a necessity for another. Each person must decide the detail. But all can agree on the principle of not wasting your money on unnecessary imported luxuries. That is a wise maxim for all time, but it is necessary that you should make that the cardinal principle of conduct to-day.

Continued up

NOTICE.

In order to avoid inconvenience and delay, our friends, who are good enough to send us advertisements, are kindly requested to see that the same are sent to us at least a day earlier than the date of publication.

Manager.

HELP LOCAL INDUSTRY. USE COUNTRY RICE.

Continued

How Economic Life Can be Quickened.

Though we are a debtor nation we can create wealth by producing more than we consume.

If we cannot produce more in the immediate present, we can cease to consume a good deal of imported luxuries and thus create some wealth, which can be used for starting industries. This will economic life be quickened, production stimulated, work found for educated youths and for the manual labourer.

You may not be able to produce all the cloth you want. But is there anything to prevent you wearing thread bare clothes. I do not ask you to be dirty. But for your country's sake do not discard a coat, or a shirt, as soon as it begins to tear; put a patch on it. Regard every patch to cover a hole in your coat as a mark of distinction—a Victoria Cross gained in the economic battle in which your country is engaged. We want "A thread bare club" of men who are proud to go about with thread bare clothes. "A country liquor club" of men who are not ashamed to drink arrack and toddy, if they must drink.

Produce Something Yourself.

I now wish to refer to a third point. If you cannot protect local industries by purchasing local goods, if you are living on the minimum of subsistence that you cannot contribute to national thrift by not purchasing any unnecessary imported article, you can add to the country's wealth by producing something yourself. You can rear poultry or goats, or plant a few economic plants in place of your canas, or ground orchid or tube roses. You can plant coffee even in Colombo where you now plant your crotons and get enough berries for home use. Would not the crimson pods of a chili plant in a flower pot look as well as your ferns, would not a cistern or fish be as good as parrots and minas, would not a goat be as good a pet as a cat.

I appeal to you to form poultry clubs, goat clubs, or tree clubs.

Every member of a tree club should undertake to plant at least 25 trees in the course of the year whether jak, or oja, or coffee, or mango, or tamarind, or teak, or mahogany, or margoose either in his garden, or in a neighbour's garden or in some public place.

Every member of a goat club should undertake to rear at least one goat, so must every member of a poultry club.

In Western countries in connection with schools similar clubs have been established. School records are kept of the financial success attaching to individual effort.

In America many boys belong to pig clubs. Each member raises a pig. This is how a record runs: Boy X paid 9 dollars for a pig weight 48 lbs. In 147 days pig weighed 802 lbs and was sold for 59 dollars. Let me give a local record. Five months ago a conductor on an estate bought a kid for Rs. 4. After four months the goat was offered Rs. 14 but not sold. It did not cost a cent to feed it on an estate.

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