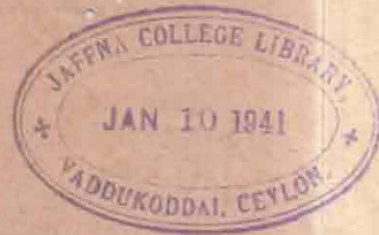


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VILLAGES—PAST AND PRESENT

The Veins and Arteries of a Country's Life

AN ALL ROUND & THOROUGH UPLIFT NEEDED

By V. D. C.

RURAL life is real life where man and beast come face to face with Nature. Man, even as a cave dweller, dwelt in a cluster of caves with a congregational sense. Villages were man's first Colonies where all his natural wants were met by either local production or outside exchange. Even from the old days when Adam delved and Eve span to the present era of machine ploughs and spinning mills, villages have been and continue to be the producers and the consumers and the townships the markets and the manufactories of exchange and distribution. But the townships rested on the strength and support of the villages out of which alone the towns grew and survive. Thus, the villages are the vital roots of any country's opulence. They are the veins and the arteries of a country's life and ply with its heart either way. Agricultural or industrial, every country has to provide for rural welfare a first and paramount charge on its resources even in priority of its defence as no defence is necessary for an empty treasury.

The Tiny Organism

Agricultural India throbs in nearly 700,000 villages whose fate can make or mar the country's health, wealth and prosperity. Let us see how these old institutions worked in the past and how they work now. The old Indian village began its institution with a place of worship and another for conference. In many villages, the former functioned for the latter when the form of worship was popular and non-sectarian. The conference always chose its *Panch* or the committee of five who heard and judged cases and conferred and promulgated ordinances for the conduct of the respective village functionaries as to how

the barber should shave, the *dhobi* wash, the smiths work their different arts, the trader measure, buy and sell, the oilman press and serve and so on and so forth. There were also other public utility institutions, namely, the threshing grounds, the hard stands, bathing ghats in the river, tank or lake and wells sweet or sour. A catalogue of village functionaries should show the stage of organisation and civilisation obtained in the country. Each village or a batch of them boasted of a barber, washerman, shoemaker, weaver, toddy tapper, carion-lifter, potter, blacksmith, carpenter, coppersmith, goldsmith, tinker, stonemason, mason, farrier, cowherd, shepherd, physician, surgeon, midwife, drummer, flute player, florist, brick layer, barn maker, scavenger, street cleaner, wick-worker, tailor, oil monger, hawker, grocer, cartman, porter, milkman or maid, fowler and a fisherman. The bulk of the village people were the tillers of the soil good and hefty for all spade work, ploughing, hoeing, hay making, reaping, winnowing and a thousand other little tricks requiring skill and strength. There was also a batch of village guardmen responsible for the protection of property.

Self-Sufficiency & Solace

The village headman and *karkun* and the two Government officials were responsible for collection and levy respectively of revenues. There was the village schoolmaster to teach the three "Bs" and more if pupils desired and deserved it. There were also two or three Government menials to attend on the officials, i. e., the headman and the *karkun*. The village official was a *manyam* who looked after the irrigation of the fields, the meetings and

(Continued on page 4)

THE MYTH OF THE RACE THEORY

CLASSIFYING HUMAN GROUPS

By Jay

THE question, what is our race according to some argumentators, does not arise, especially in South India. According to such persons all Brahmans are Aryans and the rest Dravidians. One easily realises that such a sweeping statement cannot be true. Still doubts linger in many a mind in South India regarding this two-race theory. The word *Race* has been exploited without a complete understanding of its meaning. Many seem to have peculiar notions about the ethnology of India. Though nowadays people do not consider Brahmans as of divine origin, still they believe in some theories equally unfounded. Such persons will perhaps be benefited by a knowledge of the elements of race theory.

There is a vast difference of meaning between the words, race and nation. A race may be composed of many nations and a nation may also be composed of many races. Nationality is a chance product of History. Formerly races fought each other for existence. Now the races have mingled too much for such a thing to happen. It is as a nation that people unite in these days. The study of races is just a scientific curiosity.

Scientists define a race as a large group of people having certain definite features in common. Only physical features have been studied well, though, nowadays, the study of temperament also has begun. Generally the character of hair, skin, shape of nose and head and stature are taken into account. The first three are the most important criteria of a race. The hair is the final deciding factor.

The Four Great Races

Ethnologists recognise four great races of mankind: the white or Aryan or Caucasian race, the Mongol race, the Negro race and the Australian race. The Caucasian race contains three sub-groups: the Nordic, the Alpine and the

dark-white races. The Nordic race is made up of the North Europeans. The Alpine race includes the central Europeans and some Asiatics. The dark white (sometimes called the Mediterranean) race includes the people of the Mediterranean region, England, Egypt, Abyssinia and India. Many peoples of this branch have skins varying in colour from brown to black. Still they are included in the Caucasian race because of their physical features. The ancient classification into White, Yellow, Brown and Black races is not accepted now.

Physical Characteristics

It is better to know first how the physical features decide one's race.

Three kinds of hair are recognised viz., smooth and wiry hair, straight hair, and thick dark, curly hair. The first two kinds are possessed by the Caucasians and the Mongols. The third variety is characteristic of the Negro and Australian races.

As regards noses, the relation of breadth to length, called the nasal index is the deciding factor. The Nasal index = Breadth/Length x 100. Under the index basis the noses are divided into four classes: (a) those having indices from 50-70 (b) 70-85 (c) 85-100 and (d) above 100 i. e. those having a "breadth" greater than the length! Caucasians rarely have a nasal index above 80. Other races predominate in the latter groups.

Some ethnologists consider the shape of the head as a good determining factor. Others deny it any importance especially after it was found that the shape changes gradually from generation to generation. Long heads are usually termed dolichocephalic and round heads as brachycephalic. "High" Nordics possess mostly dolichocephalic skulls. In the matter of heights the Caucasians are usually tall, the Mongols range from medium to short as also

(Continued on page 6)

MANAGER'S NOTICE

The "Hindu Organ" Office will be closed on Sunday, the 12th instant, for *Ardra Darshan* and there will be no issue of the paper on Monday, the 13th instant.

The Office will also be closed on Tuesday, the 14th instant, for *Thaipongal* festival.

Manager.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1941.

THE NEUTRALITY OF EIRE

THE DELIBERATE BOMBING of Irish towns and villages and the laying of magnetic mines in Irish harbours by German aeroplanes bring to the forefront the question of Irish neutrality. President ROOSEVELT in his address to the Congress has justly observed, "When the Dictators are ready to make war on us, they will not wait for an act of war on our part. They did not wait for Norway, Belgium or the Netherlands to commit an act of war. Their only interest is in a one-way international law which lacks mutuality in its observance, and therefore becomes an instrument of oppression." Eire was bombed last week and may be bombed again when the German command takes it into its head to do so. The Berlin news agency regards the bombing as fortuitous while the German Government will in all probability repudiate all responsibility in case MR. DE VALERA enters a protest. Last week's incident forces on MR. DE VALERA the issue whether Eire should join hands with Britain in resisting the Dictators or allow herself to become a victim of German aggression. If he still banks on the goodwill of the Axis powers and hopes to save his country from the blight of war, he is in a fool's paradise. He has enjoyed a degree of security because of the British Navy which stands in the way of HITLER's occupation of Eire and the use of her harbours as a base for operations against Britain. In the light of these observations MR. DE VALERA'S declaration that he is fully prepared to resist all aggressions become meaningless as Eire will never be in a position to resist. It does not help matters for him to be sulking under the wrongs done by Britain to Ireland or at the injury of the partition. Britain cannot force Northern Ireland against her will to be incorporated in Eire. The

people must themselves elect to do so.

Eire is part of the British Commonwealth of Nations and is enjoying all the advantages of membership. When the Empire is fighting for its very existence, Eire also should throw in her weight with the rest of the Commonwealth in the struggle. Already there is acute shortage of some food materials in Eire. It is the British Navy that even now ensures her food supplies. German submarines do not spare ships carrying supplies to Eire. Their attacks are ruthlessly directed against all shipping, neutral as well as belligerent. Besides Irish neutrality puts obstacles in the way of British defence. If the harbours of Eire can be used by the British Navy, the German submarine and air-craft attacks on British shipping can be more effectively countered. The R. A. F. can save some time and labour if it is free to fly over Ireland, the route from Wales through Britain being more difficult. MR. DE VALERA by his intransigent opposition to the use of the harbours of Eire by Britain is alienating the sympathies of the United States. People there are beginning to feel that he is helping the cause of the aggressor by his recalcitrance. There is a proposal that DE VALERA should hand over the harbours of Eire to the United States to be used for purposes of defence. If the Irish Dictator should take a realistic view of the situation and join hands with the Democracies he would be playing his part worthily as a member of the British Commonwealth and save his country from invasion.

Grievances of Pungudutivu

We would draw the attention of the Minister of Health to the grievances of the inhabitants of the island of Pungudutivu, as described in another column by an esteemed correspondent. This island lacks in many of the elementary amenities of life; its remoteness from Jaffna and the difficulties of communication between the island and the Peninsula stand in the way of the unfortunate inhabitants of this island availing themselves of the many facilities that obtain in the town. The present wave of fever, as the correspondent points out, is greatly affecting the health and vitality of the people. The authorities who have been considerate enough to appoint a Medical Officer for this island do not seem to realise that he should be allowed to give his undivided attention to improve the health of the people; he is very frequently transferred to outstations on acting duties while his services are needed at his permanent station. It is very regrettable

to find that he has been sent out on acting duty elsewhere when the island is in the grip of a fever epidemic. It is time the hospital buildings which were completed long ago were opened without delay and the Medical Officer made to reside permanently here without being transferred to other places. This would mean a great boon to a poor and backward people who stand in great need of health education and medical facilities.

New Mayor of Colombo

Dr. R Saravanamuttu Elected Aagain

Colombo, Wednesday.

Dr. R. Saravanamuttu is once again Mayor of Colombo. He was elected today at the first meeting for the year of the second reformed Municipal Council of Colombo, by 15 votes to eight, in preference to Dr. E. A. Cooray.

One declined to vote.

Dr. Saravanamuttu was the first elected Mayor of Colombo in 1937, when the reformed Council was inaugurated.

Mr. S. P. Wickramasingha, the Municipal Commissioner, presided and all the 20 elected members and the four nominated members were present.

Dr. Saravanamuttu secured the support of Dr. Ratnapala, Dr. Casie Chetty and Messrs. George R. de Silva, Jayawardene, Kotelawala, R. F. S. de Mel, R. A. de Mel, Givendrasinghe, N. Saravanamuttu, S. Saravanamuttu, Gilbert Perera, Fowzeka, Adamally and Dorasamy.

Mr. George R. de Silva was unopposedly elected Deputy Mayor.

Mr. J. R. Jayawardene proposed and Mr. Justin Kotelawala seconded the name of Dr. Saravanamuttu.

Mr. A. E. Ganesinha proposed and Mr. Reyal seconded the name of Dr. Cooray.

SUPREME COURT

Sessions Begin Next Week

The Colombo Assizes begin on January 10th, presided over by Mr. Justice Cannon. The sessions will be duplicated on January 20th when Mr. Justice Nihil will preside.

A criminal session of the Supreme Court will also be held at Kottaram on January 15th, Mr. Justice de Kretsen presiding, while the Galle sessions will be continued on January 20th before the Chief Justice.

The Jaffna and the Kurunegada Assizes begin on February 3rd and will be presided over by Mr. Justice Cannon and Mr. Justice Nihil, respectively.

(Continued).

were you made to attack and invade Greece? I ask why—because you may ask why too, because you never were consulted. The people of Italy were never consulted, the Army of Italy was never consulted. No one was consulted.

Congressmen in India seem to have asked a similar question about being consulted in India.

SIDE LIGHTS AND LIGHT SIDES

(By Squint Eye)

"Wanted 100 Ambitious persons of both sex to be Cinema Actors" —(Adv't)

It is a good idea to get people of this new "both sex" to avoid scandal in studios.

Britain is not going to be officially encouraged to indulge in transitory rejoicing about local victories, said Mr. Churchill in reply to a suggestion to boost a recent victory.

Neither, one hopes, in permanent grief about general losses.

An Athens report stated that an official spokesman said that all Italian counter attacks had been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

The "Enemy" is sometimes a confusing term as to his exact identity, but sometimes in war it pays to be ambiguous.

According to a Madras Public Services Commission report, in a certain examination candidates from the Secondary School Leaving Certificate group scored the largest number of successes, with Intermediates coming next and graduates last.

Why do they waste time and money then on University education there? The Intermediate, however, is in the happy position of always maintaining its place, whichever way you look at it.

London, Dec. 17.

Twenty-three ships, aggregating 101,190 tons were lost by enemy action during the week ending the midnight of December 8, announces the Admiralty. The Germans claim to have sunk 243,000 tons during that period.

Seeing that German reports invariably put the figure about double, they must be losing heavily all along the line, according to the system of Chinese Profit Realisation.

The Chinese are said to set a price on a thing and if they don't get that they consider the transaction a loss to the extent of the difference. Suppose John Chinaman wants to sell a horse for five hundred rupees, though it might have cost him only three hundred. If the deal with the purchaser ends at four hundred and fifty rupees the seller writes it down as a loss of fifty rupees. Now look at the German realisation against expectation.

About the reported appointment of a Dictator of all Dutch Wireless Stations London explains that it will make no difference to news and speeches which are German-dictated since the invasion, but the Dutch have sometimes been able to express feelings towards the German invaders by music and other means. Even music may be torture.

President Roosevelt says they must keep on striving for a better world.

From the New World to a Newer?

From Mr. Churchill's speech to the Italians: Why, after all this, (Continued in previous column)

“JUSTICE OF MORALITY MUST WIN”

ALL POSSIBLE AID FOR BRITAIN

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE

Washington, Monday.

MR. Roosevelt's first message to Congress as third-term President was entirely devoted to America's position and policy in relation to the European war.

Stating that the “future safety of the United States and our democracy is overwhelmingly involved in events far beyond our borders”, the President declared: “The United States is committed to the full support of all those peoples everywhere who are resisting aggression.”

When he added that the “principles of morality and considerations of her own security would never permit the United States to acquiesce in a peace dictated by aggressors”, he spoke sternly and slowly, letting each word sink in.

Frequently and loudly applauded throughout the speech, Mr. Roosevelt made his first official reference to his “lend-lease” plan. “I recommend”, he declared, “that for what we send abroad we shall be repaid within a reasonable time following the close of hostilities in similar materials or at our own option in other goods they can produce and which we need. The time is near when they (the nations fighting the aggressors) will not be able to pay for weapons of defence. We cannot and will not tell them that they must surrender, because of their present inability to pay for weapons, which we know they must have.”

Sacrifices Asked

Stressing that the “happiness of future generations of Americans may well depend upon how effective and how immediate we can make our aid felt,” Mr. Roosevelt demanded not only the speeding-up of American war material production but sacrifices by all Americans in order to make effective aid possible.

In his forthcoming budget speech, he said, he would ask for the greater part of the defence programme to be paid for out of direct taxation than was done so far.

The President dealt scathingly with those “appeasers” who continued to place faith in the dictators' words. “When the dictators are ready to make war on us”, he declared, “they will not wait for an act of war on our part. We will not be intimidated by the threats of the dictators that they will regard as a breach of international law and as an act of war our aid to the Democracies which dare resist their aggression.”

Mr. Roosevelt once again declared his faith in the victory of the democracies when he said: “The justice of morality must win in the end.”

Plain Speaking

Seldom, if ever, has Mr. Roosevelt spoken so plainly to Congress and the country on foreign

Unemployed Ceylonese

Association Formed At Kandy

Kandy, Sunday.

At a largely-attended public meeting held this evening under the auspices of the local branch of the Sinhala Maha Sabha presided over by Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Minister of Local Administration, it was decided to form an Association of Unemployed Ceylonese in Kandy.

The meeting also passed a resolution to the effect that in view of the unjust demands with regard to the rights of Indians in Ceylon by India, the Ceylon Government and the people of Ceylon should take steps to safeguard the political and economic welfare of the country.

The meeting was held at Dharmaraja College, and the proceedings were in Sinhalese.

Problem of Finding Work

Mr. Bandaranaike, in the course of his address said that there were 46,000 unemployed in Colombo and if a record was taken of the whole Island the figure would run into lakhs. To absorb such vast numbers of unemployed people the country had no industries nor was there a possibility of any new industries in the immediate future. Before they thought of new industries they should take steps to secure for the people what was available.

Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara, Minister of Education, who spoke next called upon the people of Kandy to work in unity with the rest of the Island in order to find a way out of the dangerous situation in which they all found themselves.

After a number of other speakers had addressed the meeting a Committee of 22 with power to add to the number, and with Messrs. P. A. S. Khapola and H. G. Perera as its Secretaries, was appointed to draft the rules of the Association and to take other necessary steps.

affairs, and in so doing he has achieved a personal triumph such as was never possible in his “fireside chat.” Enthusiastic Congressmen and the public in the galleries applauded time and time again. No seat in the Chamber was vacant. Among the diplomats present were the British Charge d'Affaires and the Ministers and Ambassadors from South Africa, Norway, The Argentine, Persia, China, Switzerland, Finland and Portugal, but no representatives of Germany or Italy were noticeable anywhere.

Before he delivered his message, the Senate and the House of Representatives formally declared Mr. Roosevelt elected for a third term, simultaneously confirming the election of Mr. Henry Wallace as Vice-President.

Closely guarded by Secret Service men, Mr. Roosevelt entered the Capitol amid vociferous applause from a packed house. The President wore a double-breasted grey suit which contrasted sharply with the formal morning attire of almost all the other men present.

Parleys With Mr. Jinnah

Gandhiji's Reply To Suggestion

Bombay, Jan. 2.

To a suggestion from friends that he should start negotiations with Mr. Jinnah, Gandhiji, according to a Wardha report, is stated to have remarked that while he had no objection to receiving Mr. Jinnah if the latter called on him at Sevagram, he was of the opinion that the Congress President and the Working Committee alone were best fitted to enter into any kind of pourparlers either with Mr. Jinnah or the Viceroy.

So far as Gandhiji is concerned, it appears that he is not prepared to take any interest in any kind of negotiations at present.

The views of the Congress Executive are well known as regards Mr. Jinnah's condition precedent for the opening of negotiations with the League, viz, acceptance of the principle of Pakistan. The Congress is for leaving the issue to be decided by the Muslims themselves in a Constituent Assembly.

It will be recalled that though the Lahore session of the League has voted for Pakistan, it has not been accepted or approved of by the Punjab Premier himself, who is a prominent member of the League with considerable following.

Gandhiji, it may be mentioned, has made it clear that only the Congress Executive could lay down the political demand of the Congress.

Gandhiji is further reported to have stated that he is conducting the present campaign on the basis of nonviolence for achieving freedom of speech and he would go on with his campaign till either that objective is achieved or the Congress Working Committee requests him to call off the movement.

Gandhiji is reported to have been very much impressed with the representative character of the Satyagraha movement and to be satisfied with the progress of individual civil disobedience.

It is emphasised in political circles that the next move rests with the Government alone. There should be jail delivery prior to any negotiations if the Indian deadlock is to be relieved.

AN UNUSUAL SKULL

Discovered at Kuruwita

Recent excavations made at the stone age caves at Kuruwita have revealed a number of stone artifacts and bone points artificially sharpened.

An interesting find is that of a piece of human skull of unusual thickness which might have belonged to a type of man totally different and more primitive than any race known so far in Ceylon.

Dr. R. L. Spittle, who saw the specimen, regarded it as unusual.

Comparisons are now being made with other specimens, by Mr. P. E. P. Deraniyagala, the Director of the Colombo Museum, to place the find definitely.

PUNGUDUTIVU IN THE GRIP OF FEVER

ABSENCE OF MEDICAL OFFICER

PATHETIC EXPERIENCE OF INHABITANTS

ALL roads and lanes in the island of Pungudutivu, in the Kayts constituency, now lead to the Government dispensary where hour after hour the Apothecary, an amiable gentleman, diagnoses diseases and dispenses the available drugs to the sick and the suffering. There is a wave of malaria and other types of fever—a considerable percentage of which is suspected to be enteric—and the apothecary is left all alone to tackle these cases. The Medical Officer in charge, another amiable gentleman, is now not in the island for the past two weeks, having gone out on acting duty somewhere. The apothecary too is not there all the days of the week for he has to be at Nainativu for three days in the week. He, however, does his work satisfactorily within the limited time, to the best of his ability. It is a great strain on his capacity. It is no reflection on him to add that there are cases beyond his capacity which a qualified Medical Officer alone can tackle. There have come to light several cases which require the attention of a qualified doctor. But no doctor is available there. The majority of the inhabitants of this island are poor and cannot afford the expenses of removing the patients to Kayts or to Jaffna for medical aid. The plight of these people is one to be pitied. The Apothecary does his best—the best that an apothecary is capable of. Fate takes care of the rest. It is no exaggeration to say that there is hardly a home in this island where there is not at least one patient. It is unthinkable that at such a time the medical authorities have thought fit to transfer, though temporarily, the Medical Officer out of the island, when his services are most needed.

The new hospital which the authorities have been good enough to put up is not yet open to the public, though the buildings were completed long ago. There are many cases which have to be admitted to hospital. A small percentage of these manage to go to Kayts or Jaffna. The rest suffer in silence. The delay in opening the hospital at Pungudutivu is ununderstandable.

The present wave of fever and other ailments in the island is severely taxing the health of the people. Proper medical attention and health propaganda are very essential and urgent to arrest this.

The absence at this critical time from the station of the Medical Officer is very much to be regretted. It has almost become a habit with the authorities to send him out frequently on acting duties and thus deprive the unfortunate people of this island of one of the most essential of public services.

It is understood that representations are being made to the proper authorities about the prevalence of diseases and about the necessity of adequate and permanent medical facilities. (Cor.)

Villages - Past and Present

(Continued from page 1)

conferences, the festivals, feasts and other village functions. There was a couple of village menials called tendal and mochi attached to the manyam. There was the village priest to officiate in births, deaths and marriages. This was the old village, hale and flourishing with plenty to eat and plentier to spare, economically segregated for want to traffic communication to the outside market. No railway, no bus service, no telegraph, no postal mail and not even a cold-drink, beedi shop and yet happy were they all and contented too. With wants and tasks limited to obtain social economy and physical fitness, the simple village afforded them self-sufficiency and solace.

The Deserted Village of To-day

Now let us turn to the present day picture. The English rhyme "the deserted village" may fit in easily. Many of the old Indian villages are deserted. The old state of the country has changed a good deal for the better. The traffic and consequently the marketing conditions are simply excellent. The regulation and conservation of water resources are greatly improved.

The policing as to protection of property and rights are rigorous and effective. Everything is made easy. Our cash chests are fire proof, thief proof and even fool proof. But alas! Where are the old homely tenements that filled the old village streets which I ok like toothless rows of gum? What ails the soil that it cannot yield as plentifully as it did in the old days? What are the present day humanity faded and jaded in place of the old stalwarts who could easily hug a two maund load on each hip and jog along any day a mile of boggy fields? Where are the old fat cattle gone and what are these quadruped skeletons flurting like shades of despair? The whole kaleidoscope is Rip-Van-Winklian, thanks to the great American sketchman. In this land of soul transmigration, the idea is less fantastic and more real. It is all a gruesome tangle and debris. Through all this tangle and debris, one will have to finger caressingly each knot and joint, reshape and fill the structure and reinforce it with fresh vigour and life. This process of rural uplift is an urgent necessity of the day. To trace the causes is to raise controversies and it is best to tackle the ills and operate the remedies instead.

First and foremost in rural welfare is confidence in the incidence of the seasons in the expected order and time. One good shower in time doubles the crops and when it rains out of season, it brings pest instead of nutrition and the crops fail. Floods devastate while seasonal monsoons increase the yield. Wholesale deforestation and the regional bifurcation of vast areas by railway embankments are the prime causes of late seasons and sudden floods,

Perhaps, there are necessary evils brought about for the best of purposes and with the best of intentions.

The New "Civilisation"

If the new "civilisation" has not broken idols and razed temples to the ground, it has broken the old faiths and traditions and razed all the old social, moral and religious conventions down to the ground. I am simply instancing square plugs never fill round slots as squareness and roundity are eternal misfits and they had better be left to develop severally. The advent of machinery is another instance. Machinery is a centre of intelligence and requires intelligence for its operation. Without intelligence to lead and guide, it will be inert. But practically its advent has kept cores of human hands and brains inert. The creature is slowly capturing the creator, who knows naught and does naught without its aid. You can not devote time by perioding the day or night but by the hour of the clock. The modern weaver knows only his loom and its motions, his count-glass and its readings. He need not know nor has the time and necessity to know anything about cotton, wool or silk. They may be products of the glass and fallen down from the clouds or they may have grown out of the sea. The modern spinner knows his mule or ring frame, the rowing frame, the slubbing frame and even the drawing frame, but beyond that is the carding department's concern. This departmental idea is the first canker of the machine era. You are estranged from Nature's beauty, power and precision and made to dote on your wheels and cranks and that is the cranky side of the machine mentality. We are developing a partiality for the batting pump, the barrage, the regulation sluices and quite forgotten the green forests to gravitate the clouds and to regulate the floods by woody glades and ravines. The modern villager will have to see that his billy neighbourhood is preserved and scientifically forested. Next to God and Nature, the villager takes his King or government. Here the villager should be afforded cause to expect sympathy, guidance and support of the government of the day and their officers. Something of the American pattern of triangular government by, of and for the people should function in the land so that the short sighted and mostly short tempered villager may understand that the Government works for him and he for it and he and the Government are reciprocal supports.

To effect an all round and thorough village uplift, the following aspects may be inspected and improved, namely, agriculture, cattle husbandry, poultry industry, arts, trade, hygiene, education, medical aid, traffic and transport services, public works, religious institutions, personal purity, physical culture, aesthetics, moral virtues and legal concepts, vocational tastes and training for the utilitarian arts, adjustment of and exploitation of local production and consumption and a host of other specialities.

(Roy's Weekly)

MAHA JANA SABHA'S FAREWEL TO PRESIDENT

Point Pedro, Monday.

The Point Pedro Maha Jana Sabha bade goodbye to Mr. Sam T. Solomons their President, who is leaving Ceylon to South India to study Cottage Industry, at a function held at the Sabha's Hall yesterday evening.

Mr. T. R. Joseph speaking on behalf of the Sabha, paid a glowing tribute to the services of Mr. Solomons, who was with them as President for the last ten years, and was responsible for opening the first Barber saloon for the Vellalas and one for the depressed Classes.

Fishermen who were not allowed to bring fire-wood as dunnage from the fishing centres were now able to get Permits, thanks to the President and to the Conservator of Forests. As President of the Vadamarachy Co-operative Union, Mr. Solomons established two Co-operative Societies under the Sabha, one society was to give Rs. 500/- a head and the other society Rs 100/-. He Co-operated and worked with the Central Fisheries Union and had the price of reduced Salt to one rupee from three rupees.

He worked for the potters and reduced the rate of Clay transport by the railway. He (the speaker) expressed the hope that he and Mr. Solomons would have a happy time in India studying Cottage Industry.

Messrs. M. Mariampillai and M. Savenmattu spoke next. Mr. S. Sathiappillai presented a gold chain.

Mr. Solomons thanked the members of the Sabha for having come in

MANIPAY HINDU COLLEGE

Question of Proprietorship

Manipay, Monday.

"At a meeting of the Manipay Hindu College Old Boys' Association held on the 26th December 1940, it was sought to ascertain why the Board of Directors of the College had not functioned for the last ten or twelve years, and, in the course of discussion, the Principal of the College, who is also *Ex-officio* President of the Association, stated that the Board was functioning and, when questioned as to who the Directors were, he replied that he was not authorized to divulge their names. In view of that ominous reply and in view of a notice appearing in the Government Gazette of 20th December, 1940, which states that the proprietors of the College are Messrs. S. Pararajasingam S. Dorasamy, and S. Pathmaoathan (sons of the late Mr. W. Sangarapully)." fourteen prominent Old Boys of the College have invited those interested in the institution to a preliminary public meeting to be held on Wednesday the 8th January, 1941, at 4 p.m. at the Vivekananda Vidyasalai hall (where the College was originally initiated) to consider what steps should be taken to clarify the proprietorship of the College, which for the last 30 years was believed to be vested in the public.

large numbers. He hoped to return with new ideas of Industry and further, he said, that the Sabha which had studiously kept aloof from all political matters stood out boldly for progress and advancement. (Cor.)

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Mis. 127. 14-11-40—

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS FOR BRITAIN

THE OUTLOOK FOR 1941

PREPARATIONS FOR TOTAL WAR NECESSARY

London, Jan. 2.

PICCADILLY Circus and Leicester Square were full of people last night celebrating the birth of the New Year — the second New Year born in the darkness of the black-out. To-day newspapers review past events and discern fairer prospects in 1941. From the military point of view, the winter has seen some reversal of the disasters that overtook the allies in the spring and summer. The German air blitz was smashed in September, a month which no Londoner will easily forget. Then came Italy's inglorious campaign in Greece, followed by the British thrust in Egypt. Germany's inactivity has permitted Britain to rearm and reinforce her armies.

British losses at sea during the last two months have been a terrible drain on her shipping resources but against this must be set the expansion of American help which has been solidly guaranteed by the election of President Roosevelt in November. Isolationism is still strong in the United States and Mr. Roosevelt is pledged not to send the American Army overseas, but Britain's urgent need is not for men but for money and munitions. In one sense American neutrality is valuable to Britain. For example, Mr. Roosevelt's New Year message to the King of Italy cannot be very pleasing to Sgr. Mussolini. The American Government also possesses important diplomatic contacts with the Vichy regime and with Spain. A further improvement in Anglo-American relations with the Soviet may also develop this year despite the past distrust and the existence of the Russo-German agreement, for it is likely that if Russo-German relations worsen, Anglo-Russian relations may improve. If American neutrality is seriously disturbed, it will be by the actions of Japan who is steadily losing what sympathy she possessed in the democratic countries.

Tory Dominance

Inside Britain the Tory Labour coalition maintains a *modus vivendi* and Mr. Churchill's leadership is effective. He is the most popular man in England to-day. Nevertheless, while Labour leaders occupy important posts, the fact remains that the outlook of administration as a whole remains Conservative and there are many persons inside and outside the Socialist Party who feel that the war effort is being run by business men keen on retaining peace-time methods and privileges.

Mr. J. B. Priestley, for example, writes to-day that he thinks that the party truce is something that Liberal and Labour men are expected to observe while Tories may please themselves. He points out that it is not enough to make vague promises about reforms after the war. There should be immediate control of both property and man-power and the uprooting of vested interests. As prices rise and shortage occur, as certain classes are called upon to bear hardships while others escape or even profit from growing inequalities, there will arise problems that

SUPREME DIRECTORATE FOR U. S

To Speed Up Arms Production

Washington, Tuesday.

A Supreme Directorate for the United States defence programme to speed up arms production was established by Mr. Roosevelt today.

The Directorate comprises Mr. William Knudsen, as Director-General, Mr. Sidney Hillman, the Labour Leader, as Associate Director-General, Mr. Henry Stimson, the Secretary of War and Colonel Frank Knox, the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Roosevelt announced that the Directorate had been given full authority to formulate and to execute policies for armament production.

Full Membership of Engineering Society

Mr. K. Subrahmanyam has been elected a Full Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Mr. Subrahmanyam took the degree of Master of Science in Sanitary Engineering at Harvard University, U. S. A., passing with distinctions in ten subjects after a year of resident study last year. In 1938 he passed the full examination for Associate Membership of the Institute of Civil Engineers, England, taking sections A, B and C at one sitting, and came first in order of merit in the British Empire.

Mr. Subrahmanyam is also a Bachelor of Engineering, Madras University and an Associate Member of the Institution of Engineers, India.

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(Y. 19. 2-5-40 to 1-5-41.)

Government will have to face and resist

1941 may well be a crucial year in the struggle between Britain and Germany. The blockade and counter-blockade will certainly hasten the day of decisive military conflict. In the coming months the rulers of Britain have to organise the people for total war of a character that they have never experienced in the past and which demands the unquestioned backing of everyone in this country. (Hindu cor)

OLD BOYS' REUNION

Social at Mahajana English School

The old boys of the Tellippalai Mahajana English High School were the guests of the Headmaster and Staff at a pleasant garden party on Sunday, the 29th ultimo at 4.30 p.m. in the school premises. The past student responded to the invitation in large numbers and a very enjoyable social was gone through. Several distinguished alumni were present. The Headmaster in welcoming "the elder children," congratulated Mr. C. Balasingham on his success in the recent Civil Service Examination and referred to several others present who had distinguished themselves in various walks of life. He said that he was proud to welcome them all to their alma mater. He also outlined the work done in the school and the part the old boys will have to play in developing the school.

Mr. C. Vanniasingham, Advocate, proposed that the O. B. A. which had been inactive for some time, be revived. Mr. S. Nadarajah, F. M. S. Pensioner, seconded the proposal which was unanimously accepted.

The election of office-bearers then ensued and resulted as follows:—President: The Head Master (ex-officio) Vice Presidents:—Messrs. N. Sangarapillai B. A., C. Vanniasingham, Advocate, and S. Kandiah, Asst. Chemist, Peradeniya. Secretaries: Messrs. K. E. Thamby, Proctor, and T. T. Jayaratnam; Treasurer: Mr. A. Sangarapillai, Teacher. Auditors: Messrs. N. Sinnathambay and K. Arumugam. Managing Committee: Messrs. N. Kandiah, K. Sundaramoorthy, S. Murugapillai, P. Nagalingam, V. Kandiah, M. Sithambaramathan, C. Kandiah, P. Eliahambay, S. Nadarajah, S. Sethukavalan, A. Sinnathambay, T. Krishnar, A. T. Subramaniam, K. K. Subramaniam and T. Sundaramoorthy.

Several useful suggestions were made by those present. The happy function terminated at about 7 p.m. (cor.)

44 SIT FOR C.C.S. EXAM

Colombo, Tuesday,

The Civil Service examination commenced at the Technical College yesterday when 44 candidates presented themselves.

Originally applications to sit for the examination had been received from 48 candidates but four of them withdrew a few days ago.

The examination will be continued till February 1.

Special Inquiry Into Complaints About Railway

The Minister of Communications and Works, has, it is learned, instructed the General Manager of the Railway to cause a special inquiry to be held into the complaint of the Student Christian Conference delegates on the inadequate railway facilities provided for them on their arrival at Talaimannar.

Auction Sale

D. C. J. 13741

Sinnathambay Aiyadurai of Vannarpennai East Plaintiff.

Mohideen Bava Mohammadu Thamby Sinna Lebbe of Eravoor in Batticaloa as legal representative of the estate of the late Mohideen Bava Mohammadu Thamby of Eravoor.

PROPERTIES

(1) Land situated at Eravoor, Eravoor pattu Batticaloa District in the Northern Province called "Nelah Veliyar Valavu" of this half share in the Eastern side which according to deed is bounded on the North by the compound of Meerah Lebbe, East by compound of Alvar, South by land of Meerappillai and South West by compound of Paththammah wife of Pitchy Kandu. The extent of this from North to South is 12½ fathoms, and from East to West 9 fathoms the land of the above boundaries and extent and all the right, title and interest thereon.

(2) Do land situated at Eravoor 2nd Kurichy called "Kaskathippillai Valave" and this according to deed is bounded on the East by the property of Ummah Lebbe and others, South by the open common space of Land belonging to or contained in Sonakan Thoddam belonging to Ahamadu Lebbe Vanniay; West and North by lane. The area of this is excluding the fountain existing in land called "Sonakan Thoddam" Veli from East to West 12 fathoms and from North to South 23 fathoms and 1½ cubics. Of the compound of the above description and the houses and coconut trees included therein an undivided ½ share.

(3) Do land situated in the said place called "Iluppaiyadi Valavu" which according to deed is bounded on the East, South and West by the property of Meerah Lebbe Porty and North by lane, the extent of this is from east to west 15½ fathoms and from North to South 10½. Of the land of the above descriptions and all rights thereon an undivided ½ share that is ½.

(4) Do land situated at Eravoor called "Kuddiyar Valavu" of this the share in the western side and the house and produce include therein which according to deed is bounded on the North and West by the compound of M. P. J. Ahumadu Lebbe Porty, South by land of Thamby Kandu and East by the compound of Sena Sivaththar Umma the extent is from North to South 9 fathoms and from East to West 12½ fathoms.

(5) Do in the said place, a certain land and all appurtenances thereof and which according to deed is bounded on the East by the property of Umarakaththa, South by the property of Senththar, West by the property of Matha rappillai Marakayar and North by the property of Umarukkuddy. The extent is from East to West 11 fathoms and North to South 6 fathoms.

(6) Do land situated at Eravoor, called "Milasranvalavu" as a whole and all the appurtenances thereof and bounded on the East by lane, West by Udair Valava, North by land of Sinnappillai and South by land of Umarukkuddy the extent is from North to South 8 fathoms and 2 cubics, East to West 13 fathoms and 3 cubics.

In terms of the Commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in Case No. 13741. I shall sell the above properties by public Auction on Tuesday the 28th January 1941, at the spots, commencing at 10 a.m.

N. KANDIAH
Commissioner

(Dia. 176. 9-1-41)

The Myth of the Race Theory

(Continued from page 1)

the Australoids.

The Blood Test

Another not well-known criterion is the blood-test. It has been found that there are four different kinds of blood when tested by serums. They are classified into the I, II, III, IV blood-groups. In different peoples the percentage of each group varies in a remarkable manner. Thus, in Germans the percentages of groups I and II are high. In Hindus groups I and III are high. This blood-test demonstrates easily the connection between Hindus and Europeans. But the blood-test is not decisive. Only physical features are of importance.

Summing up, the Caucasians are tall with smooth wavy hair, clear cut profiles and narrow noses and generally fair skins. The Mongols have coarse straight hair and flat noses and are not tall. The Australian race is of medium height with dark thick curly hair, bairy skin and broad noses. The Negro race is characterised by flat noses, dark shiny skins and thick lips. All these races have many sub-groups.

From what has been said one can easily realise that most Indians will answer to the specifications of more than one race. It will surprise many to note how large a percentage of Brahmans shows absolutely non-Aryan traits. But this is by the way; more of this will come later.

Common Ancestor Theory

Formerly it was thought that the different races arose out of separate "ancestors". But modern researches show that all the present races of mankind called *Homo sapiens* had the same anthropoid ancestor. In course of time different groups of these ancestors living isolated under different conditions evolved in various directions. Many of these groups then became unfit for survival and vanished. The remains of such primitive men have been found. The present races of mankind represent those groups that have fought out and won the test of time. The differences in their features are assumed to be due to the differences in climatic conditions and the consequent differences in the secretions of the vital glands that control the growth.

The Caucasian race is supposed to have originated in Central Asia, the so-called cradle of mankind. In fact Huxley considered the dark-white peoples as the basic peoples of the modern world. The Caucasian race spread to the South as well as the West.

The Races of India

Now about the races of India. There is evidence to show that formerly India was connected by land to Australia and Africa. This perhaps explains the trace of Negroid and Australoid features found in the peoples of India. The presence of the hill tribes, the pre-Dravidians, also supports such view.

From the facts now at hand it is surmised that the original advanced people of India were Dravidians whose "stature was short, complexion very dark, hair curly and nose broad", according

to Dr. Risley's description in his book, "The Races of India." Very few of our people to-day will answer to such a description. The use of Dravidian dialects by some backward tribes in the central provinces, Behar and even Baluchistan lends strong support to the Dravidian hypothesis. It has also been established that the construction of Dolmens, the use of boomerangs and other primitive usages belong to the Dravidian civilisation. None of these survive in modern Indian society.

The present population of India is a modification of the Dravidian people by foreign races like the Caucasians, Mongols, Scythians, etc. According to Dr. Risley almost all the people in India have Dravidian blood in them. He divides the peoples of India into Dravidians, Scytho-Dravidians, Aryo-Dravidians and Mongolo-Dravidians. The population in the extreme North-West of India is a hotch-potch of many peoples and cannot be classified under any simple heading. "The Dravidians extend from Ceylon to the valley of the Ganges pervading the whole of Madras, Hyderabad, the Central India." It is important to note that the Dravidians include the Brahmans amongst them. The Scytho-Dravidians include the Maratha Brahmans and the Coorgs. The Mongolo-Dravidians include the Bengal Brahmans. The Hindusthani Brahmans come under the heading Aryo-Dravidians.

How Mongrel we are

From the Sanskrit word Varna for caste, many have concluded that the four castes of the Hindus have arisen out of different races. A study of the Hindu scriptures leaves one much confused on this point. But from the way it is talked about one is apt to conclude that only the Non-Brahmans of South India belong to the Dravidian "race". The verdict of scientists is otherwise. Neither the Dravidian nor the Aryan blood is confined to any caste.

If there is any body who has doubts regarding this race theory, he has but to look about himself and realise how mongrel we are all; how many shades of complexions, how many kinds of hair, eyes and noses go to make up the Indian peoples. So are all other peoples. Neither is Germany wholly Nordic nor England wholly Iberian, i. e., dark-white. Nor is a singleness of race a guarantee for unity and peace. There have been wars between peoples of the same race, of the same religion or speaking the same language. These do not always bind. Also there is no reason for any one race to consider itself superior to any other. The fox can well consider itself superior to the Jackal. These are things of the past. The present state of affairs should be taken for granted. The races have mixed but not well. Men unite just for convenience; just to keep alive. As H. G. Wells said, "Men will not hate so much, fear so much, nor cheat so desperately if only they are guaranteed food, clothing and shelter; if only they are protected from violence, if only they are allowed to pursue happiness and life.

If men are cheated out of these, they clutch desperately at race theories, religious differences and what not. (Hindu)

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