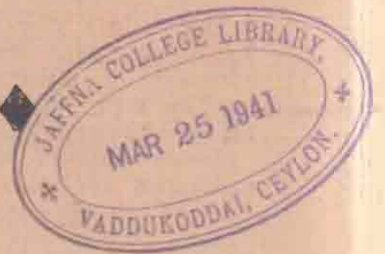


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THE ADVENT OF ARYANS INTO INDIA

MIGRATION EVIDENTLY STARTED FROM THE SOUTH

WHAT THE MOHENJODARO DISCOVERIES INDICATE

(By Prof. Charanjit Singh Bindra)

INVESTIGATIONS based on the comparative study of philology have led Pictet to surmise that long before the age of the Vedas and the advent of Aryans into India these people had learnt the art of building houses with doors, windows and fire-places for themselves. They could also make pottery, and spin and weave to some extent. They wore cloaks or mantles, used lances, swords, the bow and arrow for attack in war and the shield for defence, though not the armour. They had known the science of navigation, had invented the decimal numeration, and worshipped the heaven, earth, sun, fire, water and wind. This nature worship bore even traces of an earlier monotheism, from which Pictet believes it had proceeded.

The question of the date of Aryan advent into India still bristles with manifold difficulties, though the finds at Mohenjodaro and Harappa have now placed the study on a much firmer footing. Guessing from the nature of antiquities that have been discovered at these places it has been hazarded that the males must have worn loin-clothes, turbans, shirts and shoes, and the ladies, embroidered saris, gowns and jackets, etc. The various kinds of ornaments and toilet requisites show that the ladies were very fashionable. The toy carts with wheels indicate how well advanced these people were on the mechanical side also. Their city was laid to the west of the Indus according to a pre-arranged plan with a perfect hygienic underground drainage system. The houses were sometimes two storied, each having a separate well for domestic purposes.

Dating the Aryan advent round about 2000-1500 B. C., Western scholars allocate the finds at Mohenjodaro and Har-

appa to a pre Aryan period' 3000-1500 B. C., assigned to the palaeolithic and neolithic peoples who had themselves long emerged from primitive barbarism and developed an urban life. According to Dr. Majumdar these people cannot be definitely affiliated to any race in India such as for example the Dravidians. And a theory is put forward on the basis of certain conclusions derivable from the nature of icons rescued from their seats of culture that many traits of later Hinduism, such as the worship of Shiva in the form of phallus and the mother goddess, which can neither be traced to the Vedas nor have been condemned therein, are a legacy of these people. Also, the Bhakti cult and even some of the philosophic doctrines such as me tempsychosis are alleged to have been inherited from the same people. Ultimately, the influx of the Aryans is considered to have caused the downfall of this older culture.

On the other hand Professor Venkateswara held the view that the 'Indus civilization', which was earlier christened 'Indo-Sumerian' by Sir John Marshall, has nothing in common with the civilization of the brunette peoples of Heliolithic culture, and is the direct descendant of the Aryan stock; though he admits the evidence as to the inter-communication between the 'Indus' and 'Heliolithic'. On certain ethnographical grounds he considers that the finds at Mohenjodaro belong to the later Vedic period circa 5000-3100 B. C., the Treta-Yuga of Puranic legendary history; and that practically all the Rig-Vedic hymns are anterior in date to these finds, and the lower date for these hymns therefore is the fifth millennium B. C. Further, on the strength of some astro-

(Continued on page 4)

Training School For Batticaloa

Government's Apathy Deplored

Public Meeting Decides on Deputation

Batticaloa, March 18. THE necessity for the immediate establishment of a Tamil Training School at Batticaloa was urged at a meeting of the residents of the Batticaloa District, held on the 15th instant at Kalmunai. The meeting commenced at 3 p.m. and was presided over by Mr. S. Dharmaratnam, M. S. C. Mr. V. Nalliah was elected Secretary Pro-tem.

The chairman explained the objects of the meeting and read out a letter which he had received from the Minister of Education on that subject.

Govt's Indifference

Mr. V. Nalliah, speaking next said it was a matter that vitally affected the interests of the Muslims and Hindus of the Eastern Province, and from the attitude of the Government they could only infer that they were indifferent to the needs of the people of Batticaloa. The letter from the Minister of Education had not clarified the issue at all. The Hindus and Muslims who together formed the bulk of the population of the province, had no Training School. The Government proposed to establish a Training Centre for Training the teachers already in service. This Training Centre, it was said, would in time develop into a Training School. Where Batticaloa was concerned an evolutionary process was considered the best. There was either a need for a Training Centre or there was not. If there was, it could not possibly disappear at the end of the year. A Training Centre could never develop into a Training School without defeating the objects for which the former was being established. The Government could not say that it was their intention to make use of the teachers who would attend the Training Centre as masons and labourers for putting up a Training School.

Govt Training School

Mr. P. A. M. Ibbralebbe

(Continued on page 6)

JAFFNĀ BETEL-VINE INDUSTRY

CAUSES OF ITS DECLINE

TRIALS WITH IMPORTED VARIETIES

IT will be remembered that the Central Board of Agriculture at its meeting in December last passed a resolution recommending to the Department of Agriculture that an early investigation be made into the prevailing conditions of the betel-vine growing industry in the Jaffna District with a view to finding out the causes which have led to its decline, and to suggest and carry out remedies for the improvement of this industry.

A report of the discussion of this resolution which was moved by Mr. C. Arulambalam, Advocate, Jaffna is now available.

Mr. R. C. Kannangara seconding the resolution said that something should be done to find a disease resisting variety of betel suitable to this country.

Mr. James P. Fernando stated that betel disease was prevalent in the North-Western Province too.

Dr. W. R. C. Paul agreed there had been a definite decline in production and added that the problem had been under investigation since 1937. Indian varieties had recently found their way into the Ceylon market in increasing quantities. Betel growing, he proceeded, was a highly intensive type of market gardening somewhat comparable to the forced tomato plants raised in glass houses in England. The methods of cultivation in use in Jaffna are designed to produce a humid atmosphere and an even temperature. Such conditions favour the development of parasitic organisms and unless steps are taken to check the spread of the two diseases which occur in Ceylon, viz., bacterial leaf spot and collar rot either by direct methods such as spraying or indirectly by modifying the methods of cultivation and so rendering conditions less favourable for these organisms there will be a serious loss in yields.

Dr. Paul referred to an

(Continued on page 6)

College of Indigenous Medicine, Cotta Road, Colombo

The college year commences on 7th May, 1941. Students desiring admission to the classes should send in their applications to reach me on or before 25th April, 1941.

For application forms and further particulars apply to

A. N. N. Panikker,
Principal,

College of Indigenous Medicine,
(G. 54. 24-3-41)



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1941

THE TIDE TURNS

WITH THE PASSAGE BY THE United States Congress of the Lend and Lease Bill, the war may be said to have definitely entered a new phase. Hitler can no longer keep the Democracies guessing as to what his next step will be. The initiative is now with Britain. The nations of Europe are now looking up to President Roosevelt for leadership and guidance. It is mainly his diplomatic influence that has kept Spain and Vichy from joining hands with Hitler and threatening Gibraltar and Africa. Both of them look up to the U. S. A. for relief from the effects of the economic blockade. In spite of their pronounced pro-German sympathies the Vichy Government have refused to hand over the French fleet or the African harbours to Hitler to be used against Britain. Some lifting of the economic blockade by Britain will soon be made under definite guarantees that the Vichy Government will not go beyond the Armistice terms to placate Hitler and that no part of the food that reaches unoccupied France by way of relief will benefit the aggressor. Such a step will be nothing more than an act of justice to a fallen Ally.

In the Balkans Jugo-slavia has been resisting the pressure which Hitler has been for some weeks past bringing to bear on her for the signing of the Tripartite Axis Pact. The Slavs with their traditional antagonism to Austro-German policy and their friendship with Britain are naturally averse to an alliance with the Axis powers. The passage of the Lend and Lease Bill and the President's historic pronouncement of Saturday have put new heart into Jugo-Slav resistance, and made them all the more unwilling to commit themselves to an extremely hazardous policy. Hitler's Balkan campaign seems to be attended with so many impediments. The longer route through Rumania and Bulgaria has to face many difficulties of transport. The

road system and the railways are not efficient and there are not adequate aerodromes. The shorter and more strategic route is through the unfriendly and martial Serbs who are not in a mood to placate Hitler. Unless the Jugo-Slavs become more accommodating so as to allow a free passage to German forces, Hitler's chances of a swift victory over Greece will be very remote. Britain will be in a position to render effective military help to Greece and save her from German conquest. That explains Hitler's hesitation in attacking Greece. By intimidation and cajolery he is trying to induce Jugo-Slavia to sign the Axis Pact or failing that at least to allow a free passage to his forces. The Cabinet seems to be divided equally for and against placating Germany. The Serbs are naturally opposed to any concession to Hitler, while some other races lean towards Germany. There is a possibility of the Jugo-Slav Government signing a Non-Aggression Pact with Hitler and allowing the transport of material through their territories. By now some sort of understanding may have been reached between Germany and Jugo-Slavia.

In the meantime Hitler has been conducting his blitzkrieg both in the air and in the sea. An intensified submarine campaign and Luftwaffe have been going on for a week or two. There is the usual tale of the destruction of civilian property, churches, hospitals and shops on a fairly large scale. But these are the last thing to undermine the morale of a determined people like the British. For anything they are more likely to stiffen their resistance and determination to overthrow Nazism. British strength in all arms is fast growing. The U. S. A. having once thrown herself heart and soul on the side of Britain will see that every ounce of help is not merely sent to Britain, but reaches her safe and sound. The submarine menace will be countered somehow or other as it was done in the last war. In the last resort American warships will convey food and war material so that the sinking will be reduced eventually to a negligible minimum. Then the balance will swing definitely against Hitler.

Appointments Approved

The appointment of Dr. S. Paranavitane as Archaeological Commissioner and that of Dr. S. F. Chelappah as the Director of Medical and Sanitary services have been approved by the Secretary of state.

'Varsity College Principal Arrives

Dr. Ivor Jennings, the new Principal of the Ceylon University College, arrived in Colombo on Saturday by the Ta'aimannar train.

"Jaffna as Dear as My Country"

G. A's Sympathy for Jaffna

"The District is as dear to me as my own country and it is my desire to serve it and advance its prosperity before I leave it," said Mr. M. Prasad, Government Agent, N. P., speaking from the chair at the first annual meeting of subscribers to the Chundiculi Reading Room.

"There is a feeling among the people of Jaffna" he said "that the Central Government is niggardly towards the requirements of the Jaffna district, but I may tell you that it is not so. All my recommendations have been sympathetically considered by the Central Government, and many useful improvements have been sanctioned.

"I always try to understand as sympathetically as possible the views of those who come to me, and try to do everything in my power. There may be some delay but that is not due to any kind of policy either on my part or on the part of the Central Government.

TEXT BOOK "RACKET"

Minister Suggests Personnel of Commission

It is understood that the Minister for Education has suggested to the Governor that Sir Gerard Wijevakona, Mr. K. Balasingham and Mr. Kenneth de Kretser be appointed to inquire into the charges of bribery and corruption levelled against officers of the Education Department and others connected with the selection of text books for schools.

"THE HARIJAN"

To Resume Publication

Bombay, March 19.

I understand that the *Harijan*, Mahatmaji's English weekly, edited by his Secretary Mr. Mahadev Desai, will resume publication shortly. Mr. Mahadev Desai, who arrived in Bombay on Saturday night from Poona, was busy here for the last three days making preparations for restarting the weekly. After completing his arrangements, Mr. Desai left for Wardha this evening.

It is learnt that the '*Harijan*' may come out probably from Poona for some time and it appears that very shortly the journal will have a press of its own in Ahmedabad from where '*Young India*', Gandhi's previous political weekly, used to appear.

According to the usual programme the English edition of the '*Harijan*' will appear on Sundays while the Gujarati edition, '*Harijan Bandhu*' and the allied Hindi edition will appear on Saturdays.

(Hindu Cor.)

Rural Reconstruction

A Ten-year Programme

The following resolutions were passed unanimously at the Second All Ceylon Rural Reconstruction Congress held at Kirinda, Matara, last month:-

This Congress appeals to the Youths of Lanka to organise a well disciplined Rural Reconstruction army and a women's Land Army as auxiliary to carry on the ten year programme of Rural Reconstruction and Food Production.

This Congress invites the hearty co-operation of organisations like the Boy Scouts and Girl Guide movements, Guilds of churches, Sila Hamudawa Kulangama, Samitis and Mahila Samitis to work out the details of the organisation of the R. R. Army.

This Congress invites the organisers of the Arya Kaniya Maha Vidyalaya, Bratachari, Gokulam, and other Rural Reconstruction movements of India, Burma, and Lanka to participate in the India, Burma, Lanka R. R. Congress to be held at Dondra, Matara and Weligama during the last week of April 1941.

This Congress appeals to all Social workers in Towns and Villages to co-operate with the Board of Ministers in establishing nine Rural Workers Training Centres in the nine provinces.

This Congress appeals to the Board of Ministers and the general public to co-operate in developing a National Institute of Rural Reconstruction using the Kalutara Scout Colony, Sri Pali and the Sip Satara Vidyalaya as nuclei.

This Congress appeals to the Educational Institutes and Provinces of Lanka to co-operate in developing a Rural University run on Gurukula lines in each province during the next ten years.

This Congress appeals to all races in Lanka, the Muslims in particular, to organise a Fund to evaluate a Scheme to provide Muslim women with a suitable Education and profitable Cottage Industries.

This Congress requests all affiliated Groups and Organisations to issue periodical Bulletins to Educate the masses on matters concerning the spiritual, cultural, social and economic regeneration of the masses.

This Congress appeals to the Board of Ministers and general public to co-operate in establishing a National Institute of Physical Cultures.

This Congress appeals to all Bikkhus and priests of all religions to co-operate in developing a Modern System to teach character building through concentration and meditation.

This Congress appeals to the Board of Ministers to take immediate steps to co-operate with voluntary workers to carry on a Ten year programme of Rural Reconstruction and food Production.

This Congress appeals to the Board of Ministers and the General Public to take the necessary steps to establish in every group of Villages a Free Ayurvedic Hospital to treat sick human beings and animals.

This Congress requests every school to organise a dumb friends league to spread the spirit of ahimsa in the land.

This Congress appeals to all lovers of peace in Lanka to give their whole hearted support to World Peace Congress to be held at Calcutta and Samath in December 1941 under the auspices of the Mahabodhi Society.

This Congress appeals to all organisations to co-operate in observing the Full Moon day as National Self Denial Day the proceeds to be pooled together to form the national self denial fund to help the helpless to help themselves.

This Congress appeals to all individuals and societies to form a Na-

(Continued on page 5)

IMMIGRATION CONTROL BILL IN COUNCIL

OPPOSITION SEES POLITICAL MOTIVE IN THE BILL

MR. SENANAYAKE UNABLE TO APPRECIATE OPPOSITION

THE discussion on the Second reading of the Bill for the control of the entry of non-Ceylonese into Ceylon which began on the 18th instant in the State Council has not been concluded when the State Council adjourned on Friday. The debate will be continued tomorrow and it has been agreed to hold sessions after dinner as well.

The second reading of this Bill was moved by Mr. G.S. Wodeman, Chief Secretary, and seconded by Mr. D. S. Senanayake.

Mr. H. E. Newnham (Nominated) said that the racial issue was implicit in the Bill and it had been raised in that House and elsewhere.

British Citizenship

British subjects from the United Kingdom, India and elsewhere had come freely to Ceylon during the last century or before, settled down for longer or shorter periods earned their living, traded and acquired property at a time when British citizenship conferred local citizenship within the Empire.

The reason given for the Bill was the existence of the unemployment problem. He did not deny the seriousness of it but he would deny in advance the charge that would be brought against him of callousness in that respect. He admitted that it might be necessary for the Government to consider the question of the control of immigration in future for economic reasons, because the country might not be able to support more inhabitants than at present or in order to preserve the standard of living. It might also be for social reasons, to ensure that the present structure of society in Ceylon was not upset. But, such restrictions should be by the general consent of all the classes who were lawfully in Ceylon.

The reality of the problem of unemployment and under-employment in Ceylon was admitted. It was not admitted, however, that either Indian or other British immigrants had created that problem. It was not admitted, for example, that the immigrants had robbed the people of Ceylon of their lands.

"A Serious Step"

It was equally false to accuse those who had come to Ceylon of robbing the people of their trade and commerce. He maintained that those who came here had created that trade and thereby created employment which did not exist before in the same way.

He also denied the charge that immigrants had undermined the standard of living of the people of the country. That had had economic surveys of various parts of the rural areas in Ceylon and they showed that the standard of living of a very large number of both rural and urban Ceylon was and always had been deplorably low, far lower than the standard with the Indian worker on estates or in urban employment had attained.

The Bill, although it professed to safeguard "permanent residents" did not in fact safeguard all those who had legitimately acquired rights in Ceylon.

Restriction of immigration was a most serious step and should only be imposed:—

(a) After prior consultation with those countries whose nationals are directly affected.

(b) After a prior full inquiry into its economic and social effects.

(c) With a precise indication of the manner in which it is proposed that restriction should be applied.

In the absence of those essential conditions he entirely opposed the Bill.

"Vexatious Legislation"

Mr. S. Natesan (Kankesanturai) said that that was a question which, though partly domestic in character, had an extralocal bearing with regard to the Indian population resident in Ceylon and also with regard to the relationship between India and Ceylon.

The delegation of the Board of Ministers to India had signally failed and any impartial student of the documents regarding the Indo-Ceylon Exploratory Talks would come to the conclusion that if there had been a spirit of accommodation and of sweet reasonableness there would have been a better solution of the problem.

It was unreasonable to say that the Indian leaders who are languishing in gaol were silent on that matter. Pandit Nehru's visit to Ceylon at the request of the Indian National Congress could not be easily forgotten.

He (Mr. Natesan) would appeal to the members to say that they had a viewpoint on that matter different from the Board of Ministers. If Ceylon and India were independent countries and action like that was going to be taken he was not sure whether it would not lead to a declaration of war or, at least, a war of nerves. It was a vexatious piece of legislation.

Mr. Senanayake's Speech

Mr. Senanayake, in the course of his speech said that he could not understand the objections against the Bill because it was a Bill to control immigration. It was with the greatest regret that he listened to the Nominated Member, (Mr. Newnham), who, he supposed, spoke as the representative of the people who paid him. He, as a Buddhist, believed that for every wrong done there would be consequent suffering. If it was not caused by the victims, the suffering would come from others, that was the law of Karma.

How Land was Alienated

The mighty "ex-Civil Servant" had spoken of the wonderful things they did. He had stated in that House that they did not rob the land belonging to the people of this country. Today he (Mr. Senanayake) got in his hands

more about the way in which that robbing had been done by a Governor of this country, and of how he had transferred almost a half of an important town to his brother-in-law and his nephew, to be transferred back to his heirs after he had left Ceylon. Was that not robbing? The Nominated Member surely knew how the land of this country had been distributed amongst Governors, Private Secretaries, Archdeacons, District Judges, Attorney-Generals and so on, and yet he had the hardihood to come and tell that House that they did not rob their lands and to adopt that "low" attitude. Mr. Senanayake proceeded to refer to the Nagrak case and other instances as examples of how the country's land had been "robbed."

With regard to Mr. Newnham's contention that in commerce and trade the people of the British Empire had equal rights anywhere, Mr. Senanayake referred to the Imperial Conference, according to which each country in the Empire was free to decide who its national should be, and Australia and South Africa had taken action on those lines. Even Sir G. S. Bajpai, on behalf of India, had admitted Ceylon's right to determine that question.

Referring to the criticisms by the Member for Kankesanturai, Mr. Senanayake said that, as a Buddhist, he appreciated much more the benefits Ceylon had received from India, than a Hindu could. He then proceeded to quote from the utterances of Pandit Nehru himself in favour of the control of Indian Immigration. If India's grievance was that England had involved India in the war without consulting India, the Indian could not in the same breath claim advantages purely on the basis of membership in the same Empire.

Continuing, Mr. Senanayake referred to the so-called agreements and undertakings which were said to have been given to the Indian Government by the country.

When the implications of these so-called undertakings were realised by the great men of India to whom the Member for Kankesanturai had referred, he felt that they would be ashamed of the Indian people who had come to that agreement.

They should, he said, examine the conditions under which Indian immigrants came to this country. It had been stated that the Indian estate labourers were not allowed even to have their children, their brothers or sisters in their rooms, if the Superintendent wanted them sent away, that if any of them remained, they could be found guilty of trespass and sent to gaol. It was a fact that some people had been sent to gaol under those conditions.

Referring next to a document entitled "Government of Ceylon: Information relating to Immigration Approved by the Government of India," he said that Section 12 of that document, which had been signed by Mr. Rowden, Ceylon Immigration Commissioner, read as follows: "No land is made available by Government for cultivation by estate labourers." It was therefore, clear that Indian labourers came to this country under that condition. Now those very people were claiming citizenship, and the Governor maintained

(Continued on page 4)

Jaffna Urban Council

Minutes of General Meeting

A General meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council was held at the office of the Council on Friday the 14th day of March 1941 at 5 p. m. pursuant to notice dated the 11th day of March 1941.

Present:— Mr. R. Sivagurunather, Chairman; Chevalier S. Arulnatham, Vice-Chairman; Mr. R. R. Nalliah, J. P., M. B. E.; Mr. M. Sinnaturai, Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Mr. V. S. Ramanathan, Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Kathi S. M. Aboobucker, Mr. S. C. Pathirana, Mr. V. Suppiah and the Secretary.

The following are extracts from the Minutes of proceedings of the Meeting.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam presented petitions from Messrs M. Ponniah, P. Kandiah and T. Rajadurai.

Mr. S. M. Aboobucker gave notices of the following motions to be moved at the next meeting of the Council:—

(a) "I move that in the best interest of the administration of this Council the Sanitary Assistants in charge of different areas be transferred from the present areas to other areas and that this change should be effected once in every six months".

(b) "That in view of the inconvenience caused to the pedestrians by being obliged to take a circuitous route round the foot-ball ground adjacent to the Wesleyan Cemetery I move that the foot-ball ground be so enclosed as to allow a passage on the North for the pedestrians to have easy access to the Pannai Ferry Road."

(c) "As it is unnecessary to keep the Health Nurse in service in view of the present financial condition of this Council I move that her services be discontinued".

Urban Population

Pursuant to notice Mr. S. C. Pathirana asked i. Q— Will the Chairman be pleased to let me know what is the population of the Urban Area of Jaffna?

A.— 49,000 to the middle of July 1940.

ii. Q— Does the figure given include men, women and children?

A— Yes.

iii. Q— To the best of the knowledge of the Chairman will he be pleased to let me know whether there is any truth in the statement made by the Ratepayers' Association Deputation to the Minister of Labour that about 20,000 people leave the Town daily for work outside the Urban Area?

A— I am not aware that the Ratepayers' Association has made such representation. Even if it had I had neither the inclination nor the opportunity to make inquiries into the truth or otherwise of the statement referred to.

S. W. and the "Times"

Pursuant to notice Mr. C. Ponnambalam asked:—

(a) i. Q— Did the Superintendent of Works approach or request the Chairman to write to the Editor "Times of Ceylon" that the report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council held on 14th February, 1941, published in the "Times of Ceylon" dated 18th February, 1941, stating that I asked him (the Superintendent of Works) to clear out was incorrect?

A— No but I may say that it was

(Continued on page 5)

The Advent of Aryans into India

(Continued from page 1)

nomical data in the Rig-Vedic hymns he would push up the anterior date-limit to about eleven thousand B. C. He has also shown at considerable length that side by side with the religion of ritualism there existed one of iconism, and the transition from verbography to iconography in Vedism is traceable even in the Rig-Veda Samhita. His reference is to communal life of common sacrifices and public worship, which is indicative of the Vedic genius in the direction of syncretism and synthesis, of sublimation and trans-valuation. The icons discovered at Mohenjodaro gave, indeed, ample evidence of syncretism.

Professor Aiyangar has altogether a different theory to propound. He starts with the presumption that peninsular India being geographically older than the Hindustan proper, man appeared on the former much earlier than on the latter. The excavations at Adichanallur in Tinnevely district are in favour of the conclusion that the palaeolithic man lived in this part of the country; but there is a serious break in the continuity of history in India from the palaeolithic man to his neolithic successor; yet according to the professor there is sufficient evidence to support a conclusion that the latter occupied a fairly large area of South India and had continued to be there ever since. While he cannot say whether these inhabitants belonged to the Australian group or to the other well-known primitive groups of India such as the Negro, he admits that the land was occupied by two groups of people, one civilized and the other much less so. Tillers of the land constituted the main bulk of this society to which the Brahmin came later as an immigrant and managed to keep himself aloof from the rest of the people securing for himself the much respected position of sublimity.

The Aryan penetration to the South through the double barrier, the Vindhya mountains and the Narbada is, however, generally accepted to have taken place in the days of Aitareya about 300 B. C. But there must have been earlier visitors, though few and far between, for the immigration even in the eighth century B. C. was not a rapid process, and the description of peculiarly Tamil gods indicate features that would identify them with the Aryan gods. Even the general idea of a supernatural being capable of doing great harm and if propitiated in due form equally capable of great beneficence, is common to both the cultures; only the method of propitiation seems to have undergone a change, perhaps on account of the necessity of relaxing the uncompromising insistence upon the correct performance of elaborate ritual of the sacrifices to meet the needs of a wider circle of clientele. There is evidence that the Aryans on their move to the Gangetic basin came in contact with the tribes inhabiting the other side of the Vindhya mountains at an early date.

Again, some of the writings found at Mohenjodaro have been

Immigration Control Bill in Council

(Continued from page 3)

that they should be given citizenship.

According to another section if a labourer was unjustly treated after one year after his arrival here he could not return to his home at the expense of the Immigration Fund.

Treated Like Slaves

The Indian estate labourers had been made slaves so that Indian merchants, Indian traders, etc., might come to this country at their will and pleasure.

That, he said, was a disgraceful agreement and no self-respecting people should put that forward. He wished to ask the great nationalists of India whether they were anxious to allow 600,000 to 800,000 of their countrymen to be slaves of European planters so that a few traders and merchants might come here.

"Our people in this country would rather starve and die than accept the conditions offered to Indian immigrants on estates," continued Mr. Senanayake.

The object of that Bill, he said, was to protect the inhabitants of this country from being swamped by all outsiders, not only Indian immigrants. Some people had stated that the Bill did not go far enough. Those people should remember that so long as they were members of the British Empire it was not possible for them to say that they were not going to have the Governor of Ceylon or the military here.

In conclusion, he appealed to all sections of the House to support that Bill heartily.

Mr. G. A. Wille (Nominated) said that every avenue for reconciliation should be resorted to before they took the extreme step suggested in that Bill—a step recently deciphered and the numerals discovered shown to bear no connection with the Aryan system of figures, on the contrary these are analogous to the Dravidian numerals. This finding as yet awaits confirmation, but if it is established, the entire history of ancient India may have to be rewritten.

Here it will be worth the while to consider in this connection the application of Professor Taylor's migration-zone theory, that the region where a given type is now found purest is not where it originated but the outer limit to which its migration flowed, its 'margin'. Accordingly the first flow of migration might have been from the South to the North as contended by Keane and Moni in their theory of the Indo-African-Australian origin of Tamil. This is supported by the dictum that there existed once a vast continent extending as far as Africa and Australia and including within it South India, Ceylon and the Malay Archipelago. This vast continent of Lemuria, now forming the bed of the Indian Ocean, is claimed to be the seat of the earliest civilization. There is also the Sumerian-Accadian-Elamite theory based on the Sumerians' resemblance to the Dravidian ethnic type of India, which theory corroborates the existence of ethnic affinity between the Tamils and the early inhabitants of the Euphrates and Tigris Valley. Dr. Hall explicitly stipulates that it is by no means improbable that the

(Continued on Page 4)

which would be resented in India and would have very serious consequences.

He contended that unemployment in this country was not due to Indians undercutting Ceylonese but to other causes. He was all in favour of raising the standard of living of the worker.

Dr. A. P. de Zoysa (Colombo South) said that the question they were discussing was a complex one, as it had something to do with unemployment, trade relations, politics and the planting industries. The Ministers should have, therefore, introduced separate legislation to deal with each one of those questions. If they had done so, they would have satisfied all parties. He suggested that their problems could be solved satisfactorily if the matter was considered by the local politicians, Indian politicians and the planters at a round table.

Dr. A. P. De Zoysa, continuing he said that the immigration question was a matter which should have been settled amicably after consulting interested parties like the planters and the Government of India. They should not alienate the sympathies of the Indian Government in the interests of this country whose trade with India was increasing yearly. India was also the only powerful neighbour to whom Ceylon could look for protection in the event of an emergency.

The presence of Indians in Ceylon affected the unemployment question only to a very small extent. Much had been made of it, however, for political reasons. Some feared that four or five seats in the Up-country would be lost to the Singhalese by the presence of large numbers of Indian voters in the estate districts. Instead of connecting that matter with the unemployment problem the Ministers should be honest about it. Unemployment was due to causes like increase of population, litigation, the introduction of tea and rubber control.

The speaker pointed out that they were not considering the question of unemployment.

Dr. De Zoysa, continuing, said that the Ministers wanted to control immigration because there was unemployment in the country. The Ministers should have organised industries to provide employment to the unemployed. The people were being exploited not only by foreigners but by the Government which paid low wages.

Mr. F. H. Griffith (Nominated) said that the State Council had made some very foolish mistakes in the past, and one of the biggest mistakes it made was to allow the three Ministers concerned to go to India.

He maintained that the question of Indians in Ceylon was not an economic one at all; it was purely political. At election time he knew how people tried to get votes here and there and when it was over, everything was finished. The bill before the House was like putting the cart before the horse. By all means control future immigration.

Mr. Griffith, continuing, said that the proposed legislation was bound to antagonise "Mother India," which was making a splendid contribution to the war effort. She was making arms, tanks, guns and was going to train an army of over a million. "Go in double business with India," concluded Mr. Griffith.

Reserved Subject Plea

Mr. G. G. Panambalam Pointed out that the members of Council, to deal with that question in a spirit of detachment and impressively in a spirit of goodwill. He agreed that if it was desired, the moral right to control immigration could not be taken to them, but that was qualified by the position they occupied.

Mr. Panambalam then recalled the

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 950

In the matter of the estate of the late Arumugam Sabapathippillai of Vaddukkodai West

Deceased.

Arumugam Sabapathippillai of Vaddukkodai West

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Nagesvary daughter of Sabapathippillai of do
2. Sivapakkiam daughter of Sabapathippillai of do
3. Valliachchippillai widow of Arumugam Sabapathippillai of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esqr District Judge, Jaffna on the 4th day of December 1940 and the affidavit and petition of the said petitioner having been read, it is ordered that the above-named 3rd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd respondents and that Letters of Administration be granted to the petitioner unless the said respondents shall appear before this Court on the 17th day of January 1941 and show cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 10th day of January 1941.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Extended to 26-3-41.

(O. 97. 20 & 24-3-41)



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

division of responsibility of administration of departments under which arrangement the subject of foreign relations was placed in the hands of the Chief Secretary, who was responsible only to the Governor. As such, it was a "reserved subject" and he was surprised at the Chief Secretary moving that Bill.

Referring to the so-called undertakings given by the former Government of India, Mr. Panambalam said that they were binding on the Board of Ministers because the latter were the lineal descendants of the former Ceylon Government. He went on to say that there was no connection at all between immigration and unemployment. The move to control immigration was entirely a political one, which he said, was the culmination of the policy of "Communal domination."

HEAVY GOODS TRAFFIC FROM INDIA

More Foodstuffs

Very heavy goods traffic from India is now being conveyed by the Ceylon railway. The Indian authorities have, in addition to the usual mail boat between Dhanushkoddai and Talaimannar, provided two more boats for the conveyance of goods which consist of rice, currystuffs and provisions.

Vali, North Tamil Teachers Association

The seventh annual general meeting of the above association took place on Saturday the 15th instant at the Mallakam English School Hall. After the minutes and the accounts of the past year were adopted, Mr. S. T. Guna sekaram M. A., Inspector of schools, addressed the teachers on "The duty of the teachers". Then Mr. A. S. Ayangar B. A. gave an interesting lecture on "Teaching of History".

The election of office-bearers for the ensuing year then took place. (cor.)

PERSONAL

Mr. C. M. Amarasingam, Chief Clerk, Sanitary Board, Vavuniya, has been appointed to act as Divisional Revenue Officer in Vavuniya North in place of Mr. S. P. DheivaIndrapillai who has gone on leave to India for eye treatment. Mr. C. M. Amarasingam is holding his office at Oddusudan.

He is the eldest son of the late Mudaliyar C. Chelliah, Retired President, Village Tribunal, and a brother of Mr. C. M. Thangadurai. Teacher, and Mr. C. M. Tharmalingam, Proctor S. C.

Mr. S. Sithamparapillai has been appointed Sub-Postmaster at Mankulam in place of his elder brother Mr. S. Vinasithamby who resigned this post on being appointed village Headman at Mullaiyalwai. Mr. S. Sithamparapillai is the second son of the late Mr. S. Sinnathamby, Police Vidane, Mulliyalwai. Cor.

Rural Reconstruction

(Continued from page 2)

tional Fund to redeem mortgaged properties and help villagers develop scientific methods of Farming and cottage Industries and get upon their feet again.

This Congress appeals to general public to adopt the new smoke hygienic and model inexpensive kitchen demonstrated at the Congress Swadesi Exhibition.

This congress requests all school teachers, Ayurvedic Physicians to study the principles of nature cure and spread natural methods of Healing throughout the villages.

This Congress appeals to the Government to supply young coconut water mixed with a few drops of lemon juice so full of vitamins to school children once a day during school hours as a famous scientist recommended several years ago.

This Congress appeals to all coconut estate owners and farmers to use the Notaris system of intensive cultivation and thus speed up the Food Production Drive during the next Ten years.

This Congress appeals to the people of Lanka to organise a campaign to teach the Sinhalese and Tamil Languages to every citizen during the next Ten years.

Jaffna Urban Council

(Continued from page 3)

I who suggested to him to leave the hall.

ii Q—Is the Chairman aware that the Superintendent of Works has been approaching or requesting members of this Council to write letters or to sign a draft letter taken by him to the Editor, "Times of Ceylon," that the report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Council held on the 14th February 1941 published in the Times of Ceylon dated 18th February 1941 stating that I asked him (the Superintendent of Works) to clear out was incorrect?

A—No.

III. Q—If so, does the Chairman consider it a breach of discipline or improper for an officer of the Council to approach or request the Members as stated above in questions No. I and II instead of if he was aggrieved by the said report published in the Times of Ceylon making representations officially to the Chairman?

A—The question does not arise.

IV Q—If the Chairman considers that it constitutes a breach of discipline or that it is improper to approach the members as stated above in questions I and II, what disciplinary action has the Chairman taken or intends taking against the Superintendent of Works?

A—The question does not arise.

(b) i Q—Has Mr. Sam. A. Sabapathy declined to serve as a Member of the Committee appointed by the Council at the Meeting held on the 25th January 1941 "to suggest ways and means to increase the efficiency of work and to cut down expenditure wherever possible"?

ii Q—If so, will the Chairman be pleased to place the letter of Mr. Sam Sabapathy declining to serve in the said Committee before the Meeting of the Council to be held on the 14th instant so that suitable action may be taken thereon?

A—Mr. Sabapathy informed me on 3-2-41 that he was unable to serve in the Committee at present when I sent him an intimation that he was elected a member of the Committee and that the first meeting would be held on 3-2-41. I have seen him later and from the conversation I had with him I may state that he might serve in the committee.

6 (a) i Mr. C. Ponnambalam stated that he wished to withdraw for the sake of good feeling the following motion:—

"That this Council condemns the action of the Vice-Chairman of the Council in sending the letter referred to in the Editorial of the Ceylon "Observer" dated 31st January 1941 "

Messrs. V. Suppiah and S. C. Pathirana objected to his withdrawing the motion.

It was decided, only Messrs. V. Suppiah and S. C. Pathirana voting against, to allow Mr. Ponnambalam to withdraw the motion.

Retirement at 55

(a) ii. Mr. Ponnambalam moved that this Council resolves to retire or discontinue the services of all officers of the Council who are over 55 years of age and wanted his motion to be referred to the Re-

trenchment Committee.

Mr. V. S. Ramanathan seconded—Carried.

(b) Mr. C. Ponnambalam wanted the following motion that stood in his name to be deferred:—

"That this Council resolves the Superintendent of Works who is a qualified Surveyor with the help of coolies do survey and demarcate by permanent marks the building limits on every road used or intended for vehicular traffic and ascertain and record the value of each building, boundary wall or gate-way or part thereof situated or extending within such limits."

"That a sum of Rs. 10 under head "B 11" be voted for the work and the Superintendent of Works be ordered to start the work immediately and submit regularly every fortnight for circulation among the Members a report of the progress of the work"

It was decided to defer consideration of the motion.

(c) Pursuant to notice Mr. C. Ponnambalam moved:—

"That as the considered opinion of the Jaffna Central Ratepayers' Association is that the scientific assessment of the Local Government Valuer is unfair, unjust and inequitable, this Council requests its Chairman to revise the assessment for 1941 so that it might be the same as the assessment for 1939."

Mr. V. Suppiah seconded.

Mr. S. M. Aboobucker opposed the motion and moved an amendment that the consideration of the motion be deferred till the report of the Retrenchment Committee be received.

Chevalier S. Arulanantam seconded.

Mr. R. B. Nalliah spoke against the motion.

Mr. S. M. Aboobucker withdraw his amendment.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam's motion was voted on and declared lost only 2 voting for it. Mr. S. C. Pathirana did not vote.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam gave notice that he would move at the next meeting:—

"That this Council resolves

(a) to reject in toto the scientific assessment of the Local Government Valuer from 1942 onwards, and

(b) to get the annual value of the properties within its limits assessed forthwith by assessors with knowledge of local condition, and

(c) to recover assessment rates from 1942 onwards on the new assessment of the assessors with knowledge of local conditions

That this Council further resolves to invite applications immediately for appointment as assessors."

Considered letter No. 519/LLDF of January 27, 1941 from the Secretary, Local Loans and Development Fund requesting the Council to refund the unexpended balance of Rs. 943/86 cts out of the loan of Rs. 290,000 for extension to electric lighting scheme.

It was decided to utilise the unexpended balance for extensions along Kandy Road.

It was decided to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 500/- under head "E 8" Epidemics, for expenses in connection with the outbreak of small pox at Nallur.

Considered letter of retirement of Head Driver Mr. E. Seelaman and it was decided to advertise for the post on a salary of Rs. 900/- to Rs 1200/- by annual increments of Rs.30/- in the Times, Observer and Veerakesari (2 insertions).

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Conference Of Managers

Sir,—I was present at the Conference of Managers of schools held at the St. Patrick's College, Jaffna, on the 8th March 1941 under the able Presidentship of Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam, Divisional Inspector of Schools, N. D.

Among matters discussed, the following were very much stressed by the President:—

Text Books. As regards the multiplicity of text books prescribed by the school authorities, the President very clearly stated that the Heads of Schools take a fancy for some reason or other to have as many text books as possible and they put the blame on the Inspectors as if they wanted many text books to be prescribed. He stated that for Primary Schools one reader and an arithmetic exercise book would be quite sufficient and that text books for Geography, History and Civics were not necessary to be bought by the pupils of the primary classes. He condemned outright the purchase of an Atlas costing Rs. 5. He mentioned that the Teachers should provide themselves with a text book, prepare and teach the pupils. The teachers who cannot teach efficiently insist on having text books for each subject. Mention was also made that the teachers require one copy book for every subject, it was ridiculous to insist on it and one copy book was enough for dictation, reproduction and composition. Slates can be used for standards up to 4th.

Discipline Teachers smoke and chew betel during school hours and also spit near the school premises. He mentioned a case where a teacher had a lump of betel and arecanut in the mouth while in class when he inspected the school. The lump could be seen bulging from the cheek. Teachers should set a good example to pupils.

Corporal Punishment. He laid special stress that corporal punishment must never be inflicted except for grave misconduct and habitual idleness and that also when other methods of punishment had been tried without any effect. It should be inflicted only by Head Masters except in mixed schools where the female assistant may inflict it on girls. It should be inflicted with a cane on the palm of the hand not exceeding 4 cuts. The cane should not be kept on the table. The children should never be struck with hand.

I may be excused if I draw the attention of the Heads of Colleges and Schools to the above matters. I hope that they will give due consideration to the fact that parents are unnecessarily put to heavy expenditure by prescribing too many copy and text books. They will also see that the Assistants are not at all allowed to use cane.

Yours etc.,

K. SIVAPRAGASAM.

Sivapragasam Road,
Jaffna.

Jaffna Betel-Vine Industry

(Continued from page 1)

article written by him in *The Tropical Agriculturist* for November, 1937, wherein he advocated.

1. The reduction of shade by the use of *Sesbania grandiflora* (*S. Katurumurunga*; *T. Agati*) as standards as in India instead of *Erythrina indica* (*T. mullu muruku*) which casts too heavy a shade.

2. The reduction of excessive moisture in the soil around each vine by the construction of flat or slightly raised beds with channels running between them along the two longer sides. The basin system of irrigation is avoided in this way.

3. The reduction of the frequency of irrigation.

It was noteworthy that neither of the diseases prevalent in Jaffna occurred in Mannar where Jaffna methods were not adopted.

Jaffna betel has become expensive owing to low yields due to disease, higher wages and more intensive methods. Therefore the cheaper betel from the Western and North-Western Province have found their way into Jaffna markets even though they were admitted to be inferior. This is sold at 5 to 10 cents per 100.

Indian betel is being sold in increasing quantities, though originally imported only for special occasions such as temple festivities and weddings. This is too mild for the Jaffna palate but chewing of Indian betel is becoming fashionable. The two varieties commonly imported are Ravasse and Kapurakode and trials are in progress at Jaffna, Horana, and Wagolla.

Colonel Wright inquired whether the experts could not find something else to chew, at least something which will not cause a bloody mouth.

Sir Wilfred de Soysa inquired why the demand could not be satisfied from the South of Ceylon.

The Chairman remarked that a special variety was imported to meet a special taste. Last year imports totalled Rs. 15,000. According to Mr. Arulambalam's figures that amount of betel could be produced from 1 acre so that the imports were not big as far as the acre was concerned. Continuing, he assured members that the Department would press forward with the methods advocated by Dr. Paul. Cuttings could be made available to those who wanted them.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Training School For Batticaloa

(Continued from page 1)

Hadjar, Chairman of the Nin-door V. C., proposed the following resolution:—

"The people of Batticaloa assembled at public meeting express their deep disappointment at the delay in the establishment of a Government Training School in Batticaloa and resolve to send a deputation to the Minister of Education and the members of the Executive Committee to impress on them the urgency for the establishment a Training School." This was seconded by Mr. K.

The Advent of Aryans into India

(Continued from page 4)

Sumerians were an Indian type which passed by land, or perhaps by sea, through Persia to the valley of the two rivers.

Indeed, the plateau of the South India may have been the first home of this race, and from its base the march was continued towards North right up to Egypt. Curiously enough, the ancient Egyptians had a tradition that their original home was Punt, eastwards across the seas. In this north-west march the site of Mohenjodaro may have been the first camping ground, but being easily accessible to the Aryans of the Indo-Gangetic plain, the land of seven rivers (*Sapta Sindhu*), the new town may have been analysed effectively at an early date by the first of the settlers. At the same time their own culture absorbed the customs and beliefs of the original inhabitants from the South, the acceptance and practice of which rites gave Hinduism its later forms.

Whereas it is now accepted that the Aryan immigration was a process rather than a single irruption, for the hymns of the Rig-Veda reveal a changing civilization and a people uncertain of many things, most of the modern historians believe that there were two waves of Aryan migration. The one consisting of the dolichocephalic or long-headed people, the Kishis, the type which at present is represented by the Punjabis, Jats and Afghans, came to India later; while the brachycephalic or the broad-headed people, who are now represented by the Sindhis, Gujerratis, Mahrattas and Bengalis, entered India first and occupied the valley of the Sindhu (Indus), the Vipas (Bias) and the Satadru (Sutlej), the chief rivers that are addressed as divinities in the Rig-Veda. These people were probably the founders of the Mohenjodaro civilization of the fourth layer, which supplies the missing link in the story of cultural evolution in India.

The stone implements discovered at Mohenjodaro and far up in the North on the course of the Sohan in Pathoar territory and more recently in Kangra Valley, also indicate that the earliest Aryans had settled down to village life long before the Iron age in chalcolithic period, i. e. in the transitional period between the Neolithic age and the Copper age. (Prabuddha Bharata)

V. M. Subramaniam, Proctor, S. C., and was carried unanimously.

Training for Women Teachers

Then the question of a Tamil Training School for women students was discussed. It was pointed out that there was not a single Training School for women students in the whole province. The following resolution proposed by Mr. R.V. Ratnasingham, Chairman, V. C., Pandirruppe, and seconded by Mr. A.V. Mohamedu Ali, Post Master, Simmanthurai, was unanimously adopted:—

"As the Ramakrishna Mission is the only non-denominational agency in Batticaloa working for the educational progress of the people of the province, this meeting requests the mission to open a Training School for women students at Karatiya." (Cor.)

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