

# THE Hindu Organ.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS  
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

(Registered as a Newspaper)

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889

VOL. L.

Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1938.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 12.

## PRIVILEGES BILL DEFERRED FOR SIX MONTHS

### Bill Goes beyond Constitutional Requirements

### OPPOSITION CONDEMNS BILL AS UNDEMOCRATIC

THE Second Reading of the Bill to provide the Speaker with special powers to exclude members of the public and representatives of the Press had an abrupt end in the State Council on Wednesday when an amendment that the consideration of the Bill be adjourned for six months was passed by the House.

The second reading debate on the following motion moved by the Legal Secretary was continued:—

That the Bill intituled "An ordinance to make provision for the regulation of admittance to the State Council Chamber of members of the public and representatives of the Press and for other matters incidental to such regulation or connected therewith".

Mr. G. A. Wille (Nominated) said that the Speaker, as the representative of the House would come into conflict with the Press, when he attempted to put into operation the powers contemplated to be vested in him. If the Press was united the House would have to yield on penalty of boycott of proceedings. He quoted from Professor Berriedale Keith to show how and why, members of the public could be excluded from the House. He next quoted from the Manual of Procedure of the House of Commons and the Standing Orders of the House of Commons with regard to dealing with strangers.

#### Serious Repercussions

Continuing, he said that he thought that such a Bill would not receive the sanction of the Secretary of State. There might be serious repercussions. The Press could bring them to their knees by keeping away from the meetings.

They had to safeguard themselves against legislative bodies arrogating dictatorial powers to themselves. They should not take all the powers of the House of Commons, which was

also a High Court. A Privileges Bill was not needed to protect themselves. Reference had been made to the "Times" incident which had been happily settled. But he would have wished if that case had been fought to a finality as in that event they would have had a decision of Court on the powers of the House. The powers that were now sought, were not in keeping with this democratic age.

Mr Wille concluded by saying that the Bill went beyond constitutional requirements, and if that was passed, it would bring on them the condemnation of all right thinking men.

#### "Vexatious Actions"

Mr. B. H. Aluwihare (Matale) who supported the Bill said that they had to consider the circumstances, in which that Bill had been brought up. It was to avoid incidents similar to the one in which the representatives of the 'Times' were involved. The desire of the House was to render the Speaker or any of his officers immune from any action being taken against them as was done recently. The principle of the Bill was to empower some one to stop Courts from entertaining vexatious actions against the Speaker and his officers. Once that principle was accepted, any objectionable features could be removed when they considered the Bill in Committee.

#### Point Of Order

Mr. S. Natesan (Kankesan-turai), rising to a point of order,

(Continued on Page 8)

## THE INDO-ARYANS

### II. Their Migration to India According to European Scholars

A REVIEW

By S. R. Muttukumar

(Continued from our last issue)

DIVERSE are the theories advanced by scholars about the migration of the Aryans to India. Our little systems have their day, and one theory is soon superseded by another. The most interesting of these old theories appears to be the one advocated by Dr. Barnett in his *Antiquities of India*. The learned Doctor says that "there were two invasions (?) of India by the Aryas. The first took place when the regions stretching from the heart of Persia to the western marches of India were still fairly well watered and fertile. Some early Aryan tribes, parting from their Iranian kinsmen, slowly moved on foot and in waggons with their women, flocks, and herds over these districts, entered India on the north-western border, perhaps by the Kabul valley, and established themselves in the Punjab, where most of the Rig-Veda took shape. As they brought their own women with them, and generally avoided union with the native races, at any rate among their upper classes, they were able to keep their blood comparatively pure."

#### Second Migration

"After these Aryas had passed into the Punjab, the same thing happened on the north-western marches as has taken place in Turkestan. The rivers and streams slowly dried up, and the desert had a dead hand upon the once fertile lands. The road was now closed for ever to slow migration of families; it could be traversed only by swiftly moving troops. Moreover, the desert forbade the invaders to bring with them enough women to make a colony of their own race, and hence their blood was soon swallowed up in the vast ocean of Indian life."

"In one of these later irruptions an Aryan tribe or groups of tribes akin in blood and language to the first invaders climbed over the wild mountains of Hindu Kush through Gilgit and Chitral, on the

north of the Punjab, and at length gained a footing on the plains of the Upper Ganges and Janna. Probably they came as a series of hordes, one following another. They brought few or no women of their own stock, and were therefore forced to take wives of Dravidian blood. Hence the region where they established themselves, the Madhya-desa or midland, which corresponds roughly to the modern United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, came in course of time to be inhabited by a population whose blood was mixed in varying degrees, while its religion and traditions were still to a large extent Aryan. It seems at any rate clear that it was in the Madhya-desa, amidst a population of mixed Aryan and Dravidian blood, that the religious and social ideas of the Vedic Aryans developed into the classic form of Brahmanic culture."

#### Brahmanic Culture

This is the theory advocated by Barnett. It will thus be seen that the Brahmanic, or what is now known as the Hindu culture, was dominated by Dravidian thought. The Hindu civilization, therefore, is no Aryan civilization. The Aryans were relatively a barbaric people when they settled in Punjab. It must, however, be conceded in their favour that they, after their admixture with the Dravidians, or more correctly their descendants had sufficient brains, as is the case with all mixed people, to develop the departments of knowledge that came in their way. They were certainly great builders, but admittedly poor designers.

Dutt also writes in his *Civilization in Ancient India* that "when once the Hindu Aryans had come as far as the Sutlej, they did not lose much time in crossing that river and pouring down in numbers in the valley of the Ganges.....Such settlements must have multiplied

(Continued on Page 7.)

## Reduction of Rly. Freight on Local Tobacco Urged

### Opening of Valvettiturai Port—Kataragama Temple Collections

#### Questions and Motions in Council

NOTICE of the following motions was given at last week's meeting of the State Council:—

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam (Point Pedro):

1) This Council is of opinion that the Railway freight on manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco locally produced should forthwith be reduced.

(2) This Council is of opinion that the import duty on Beedi tobacco from India should be increased to such a level as to prevent it from unfairly competing with locally produced tobaccos of a similar quality.

(3) Owing to the growing unemployment in Valvettiturai and the surrounding villages, this Council is of opinion that the port should be re-opened for foreign commercial traffic.

He further gave notice that he would move the suspension of Standing Orders 41 (4) tomorrow in order to move these motions.

#### Kataragama Devale Collections

In reply to the following question by Mr. K. R. Natesa Iyer (Hatton):

Will the Minister of Home Affairs state:—

(1) Has Government sanctioned the Ratemahatmaya in charge of Kataragama holding office as the Deva Nilame of the Kataragama Devale?

(2) Is the residence provided for this officer at Kataragama erected at the expense of the Government or of the Devale?

(3) What check does the Public Trustee exercise upon the

collection at the Devale, particularly upon receipts by way of rents recovered on boutique sites on Devale property?

(4) Does Government approve of the practice of the Public Trustee appointing private parties as his representative at Kataragama, especially one who accepts hospitality of the Deva Nilame whose accounts he has to examine?

The following answer was tabled by Sir D. B. Jayatilaka (Minister of Home Affairs).

(1) Government was aware that Mr. G. B. Katugaha held the office of Basnayake Nilame of Ruhunu Maha Kataragama Devale when it appointed him to be Ratemahatmaya, Buttala.

(2) At the expense of the Devale.

(3) Reference is invited to sections 35, 36 and 38 of the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance, No. 19 of 1931. A surprise check of the collections was made on July 23, 1937 by the Assistant Accountant of the Public Trustee Department in the presence of the Assistant Government Agent, Badulla.

(4) This year the Public Trustee was represented by the Assistant Accountant of his department.

#### Land for Sale

A Land, which is 6½ lachams in extent with shop buildings opposite the Inuvil Hospital, is for sale. Price Rs. 4000/- or the nearest offer. Please write to

J. T. SOLOMONS,  
Chandikul  
Jaffna.

[Mis. 47. 23 & 36-5 38.]

## THE PALMYRA PALM

By W.V.D. Pieris, M. A., Dip, Agric. (Cantab) B. Sc. (London)  
(Geneticist, Coconut Research Scheme)

THE palmyra palm resembles the coconut in having a single stem (though occasionally branched palms similar to branched coconuts, are known), and one bud which, if injured, results in the death of the palm; but differs from the coconut in the fact that the male and female flowers are borne on different trees.

A male palmyra palm is said to contain any number up to 650,000 complete flowers and the female palm is said to yield about 150 nuts in a season; but another estimate gives the annual yield of nuts as being nearer 350. Flowering takes place in March and April. Fruits ripen in April, May and June and are mature in July and August. This type of fruit-setting is very different from that found in the coconut, where the cycle takes from 9—12 months and nuts of all stages of ripeness are found on the palm simultaneously. With our present state of knowledge, male and female palmyra palms cannot be distinguished except at flowering.

Palmyra palms are said to mature between the 12th and 15th year, but very closely planted or self-sown trees may take longer. A recent correspondent from Jaffna gives the maturing age as 7 years, but he must refer to palms widely spaced and subjected to some form of cultivation. In the *Tala Vilasam* it is stated, "A female child and a palmyra tree, if carefully nurtured, will become fruitful in their tenth year"; but Burkill in his *Dictionary of the Economic Products of Malaya* states, "The tree begins to flower, rarely at 14 years, generally towards 19;" and Macmillan gives the period for Ceylon as from 15 to 20 years. It can be seen, therefore, that there is a good deal of uncertainty even on an elementary matter like this.

The age to which a palmyra palm can live is variously given, one estimate being 500 years! In practice, however, they are cut down very much sooner, since the wood is ready for utilization, when the palm is 80 to 100 years old. Constant tapping may reduce the span of life further to 50 or 60 years.

The palmyra palm has a very wide distribution, being in this respect, according to various authorities, second only to the date-palm. It covers over 5,000 geographical miles on the globe and stretches from Africa and Arabia to New Guinea. "Still the most congenial places for its favourable development will be found in low, sandy plains scarcely elevated above the level of the sea, and where they are exposed to the burning sun, and the force of at least one of the monsoons. Such are Jaffna, with the surrounding islands, and other portions of the Northern Province of Ceylon, —The District of Tinnevely, with portions of the Madura Collecto-

rate, portions of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and of the Indian Archipelago."

According to a calculation made by Ferguson in 1850, "The area of Jaffna Peninsula and Islands is about 700 square miles. I think we may safely assume that one-fourteenth of this surface is covered with palmyras. If so, 50 square miles=32,000 acres, at the moderate average of 200 to the acre, would give a total of 6,400,000 trees." A more recent estimate gives the acreage as being about 40,000 acres.

There can be no doubt whatsoever regarding the importance of the palmyra palm to the people of the Jaffna Peninsula. Cordiner in his book on Ceylon, published 120 years ago, stated: "The Coconut, Palmyra and Jak trees may be esteemed the staff of life in Ceylon, and a certain resource against the failure of more precarious sustenance. The man, who plants any of these useful trees, confers a lasting benefit on himself, and hands down to posterity more certain riches than can be procured in less genial climates by a life of more toilsome labour." And the great botanist, Rumphius, in the *Herbarium Amboinense*, wrote: "The second order of the Palm Indica... is the Viniferous, amongst which the palmyra is the most distinguished, and is justly to be esteemed equal in importance to the coconut tree by reason of its many uses. And indeed it is, if I may so call it, the representative of the coconut tree, since it most commonly grows in places where that tree is not to be found" The point regarding the ability of the palmyra to flourish where the coconut palm would starve is specially worthy of note.

The coconut and palmyra are, however, sometimes to be found growing side by side and in such places "where the coconut is a more valuable tree than the *Borassus* (the palmyra) there is reason for discouraging the growth of the latter, as both serve as food plants for the coconut weevil, *Rhyncophorus Schach*, (and other species of *Rhyncophorus*, Auct.); and the presence of a host, not itself worth protection, becomes a danger to the other. For this reason, in some countries e.g. the Gold Coast, the removal of the *Borassus* from the coconut belt is encouraged."

The writer has himself noticed the greater incidence of not only the red weevil, but also the black beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceros*, L.), where dead and dying palmyra palms are found in jungles and waste land in the proximity of coconut plantations and has drawn the attention of coconut planters to this danger.

It should also be mentioned in passing that both the coconut and palmyra have been observed to act as host plants to the bud-rot fungus *Pythium Palmivorum* in India, which is an additional reason why occasional untended palmyra palms in the coconut area should be viewed with disapproval.

The above cautions do not, of course, apply to palmyra cultivation in Jaffna, where that palm is of far greater importance than the coconut

(To be Continued.)

## EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1897. Head Office: Bombay.

### A few features of 41st Annual Report

Income	Rs. 84,62,000
New Assurances	Rs. 1,87,28,000
Assurances in force	Rs. 14,03,93,000
Assets	Rs. 5,06,87,000

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCY INVITED.

Branch Office: IMPERIAL BANK BUILDING, COLOMBO.

## NATION-WIDE SURVEY OF STANDARD OF LIVING

COMPILING INDEX OF WORKING  
CLASS STANDARDS

### A START TO BE MADE IN COLOMBO

THE Department of Commerce and Industries will begin a nation-wide survey this week of how Ceylon's working class spends its money.

Officers will begin by probing the budgets of about 250 families living in Grandpass, Mutwal, Slave Island, Colpetty, Maligawatte, Kochehikade and Wolfendhal.

The complete survey will enable them to compile a reliable index on working class standards, and also to determine the rise and fall of the cost of living.

The chief purpose of such an index is to show how the cost of maintaining a certain standard of living varies as prices go up and down. It will show when it is necessary that there should be a general rise in wages and when a cut is justifiable, and by how much.

This is the first time an enquiry of this nature is being undertaken in Ceylon and it is hoped that the public will afford its utmost co-operation.

Investigators will visit working class households and leave forms to be filled up by the principal householder. The forms contain numerous columns for the entry of figures relating to daily expenditure on various articles as foodstuffs, clothing, etc.

These entries may be made by the householders themselves or with the help of the investigators. Space has been provided for entries for a fortnight.

#### Confidential

"The information given will be treated as absolutely confidential and no individual budget or parts of it will be divulged to the public in any form. It is best to clear the mind of the public of any misapprehensions regarding this point," an official told "The Times of Ceylon" today.

"The purpose of the enquiry is to obtain averages of expenditure on various articles—and groups of articles by the working classes. Information as to how a particular family distributes its expenditure is of no interest.

"It is only the average that is required. The average cannot be calculated unless the individual items are known.

"The compilation of an index of cost of living is only one object of the enquiry. The enquiry may reveal a wealth of other information

"It will show how much an ordinary working class family in Colombo spends on various articles; what nutritional value there is in the foodstuffs consumed; whether it is adequate; whether a change in the diet is advisable; whether there are any abnormal expenditures, which should be cut down, etc. It is not possible to foresee all the results, but these are a few."

## MALAYA MAILS

### Alternative Routes Urged by Motion

The member for Point Pedro (Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam) gave notice of the following motions in the State Council on Friday afternoon:—

The motions read as follows:—

"This Council is of opinion that immediate facilities should be provided to enable the people of Ceylon to avail themselves of alternative means of postal communication, with British Malaya and the Federated and unfederated Malay States, either through the Empire Air Mail scheme or the surface route, which was normally used before the introduction of this scheme."

"This Council is of opinion that financial provision should be made in the forthcoming Budget estimate for the erection of a cottage hospital in Pooneryn."

"This Council is of opinion that financial provision should be made in the forthcoming Budget estimate for the erection of a paying ward with at least six beds at the Point Pedro Hospital."

"In order to enable the distant producers of vegetables and rice to compete in the open market in Colombo on equal terms with those in outstations close to Colombo, this Council is of opinion that a variable rate of freight should be introduced in the Railway for the carriage of vegetables and rice."

### Deputation Meets Minister

A deputation led by Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam waited on Thursday on the Minister of Communications and Works with regard to the delays in the air mail service to Malaya.

The deputation drew attention to the fact that business houses in Malaya had made an offer to the Postmaster-General asking him to charge the air mail rates on their letters but forward them instead of by steamers as the latter would carry them sooner. If this offer was not accepted, it was suggested that the difficulty might be solved by sending extra copies of invoices and other shipping documents by the vessel along with the goods for delivery at the other end.

It is understood that the discussion centred round an official communique recently issued on the subject.

## EBB AND FLOW

### Back to The Playground

By S. A. N.

IT is said that genius works in play and plays in work. Our Parliamentarians are so many geniuses. They were at serious work while they holidayed for over a month. They have returned to play on the Council floor. The tax-payer must helplessly look on while the geniuses act in freakish and fugacious manner.

When they reassembled last week for their high-play and by-play the Speaker delivered his ruling on a point of procedure raised sometime in March last by the Deputy-Speaker. Mr. Susantha de Fonseka sought to know if the Board of Ministers had the right to determine the order of Government business on an adjourned agenda. He contended that the Board had not the right to give precedence to any Government Bill or business on which the debate had adjourned and that it was the business of the House to determine the order for such Government business on the agenda. The Speaker has upheld his Deputy's contention.

The most important business (so far as the public is concerned) was the consideration of the State Council's Privileges Bill. The Public was in consternation and indignation for sometime for it feared that the geniuses were far too jealous of their preserves and therefore might enact the Bill to place their eccentricities beyond the focus of criticism. The fear was given the edge by the fact that the Legal Secretary, an Englishman, chaperoned the measure. Whether the Legal Secretary had his heart in it or meant out of pique, which Englishmen in Ceylon and India feel at the passing of power out of their hands, to make our geniuses look demigods and thereby provoke the public wrath on their heads, will ever remain a mystery. But fortunately for the country the erratic geniuses have given the quietus to the Bill.

The motion for the recruitment of six non-Ceylonese nurses and that for a sum of Rs. 1500/- for a deputation to visit the Maldives and invest the Sultan of the Islands with the sword of State called forth some vigorous opposition from the Socialist section of the House.

Mr. Senanayake's motion that Ceylon should participate and co-operate for further five years in the International Scheme of Rubber Control was approved and it was done so.

The Bill for the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal was passed a second time. It is needless to say that such a Court of Appeal is so essential in a country where the administration of criminal justice is rendered difficult and dangerous by the fatal facility of trumping up and suppressing evidence. It is better that a criminal escapes justice than an innocent should suffer. A higher tribunal will be a wholesome check on the chances of an innocent person being run in.

Outside the ambit of our geniuses too, things have been stirring equally warmly. Any domestic problem elsewhere is tackled by

local effort. In Ceylon we have developed a habit of asking for a Royal Commission to set our house in order. There is the move for a Royal Commission on the constitutional reforms asked for by several groups of people; the move by teachers for a Royal Commission on Education; the move for a Commission of inquiry by the Government Apothecaries into their grievances; and the more for a Commission to examine the fiscal policy of the Board of Ministers whose ways are said to make capital shy. The latest moves for an inquiry from beyond the seas are the effort of the Railway Clerical hands to interest the Secretary of State for the Colonies in their complaints and that of the Postal Servants who have petitioned the Governor for a commission of inquiry into their difficulties. Not to be outdone, the hands in Jaffna cigar factories are pressing for more pay and holdings and if they persist in their demands an inquiry by a "Commission" will be the way out.

Another matter of greater interest than any of these is the survey which the Registrar General is organising of the conditions of life—of work and wages and housing and expenditure—of working class of people. The survey when completed will make available valuable information in the light of which prices, wages and rents may be regulated to the advantage of the workers. The success of the survey depends on the co-operation of those for whose good it is undertaken. If accurate information is not furnished in the forms issued to persons, the purpose will be defeated.

#### Abroad

Those who laid faith in the recent Anglo-Italian Pact are doomed to despair. It may be that Italy will do nothing openly in violation of it. The observance of a pact or a pledge to the letter may yet defeat the spirit of it. That Mussolini will have his own way of tearing to his objective is clear from his statement after Hitler had departed from Rome.

The British Conservative cynicism consoled itself by thinking that Hitler's action in Austria would alienate Italy from Germany and the British Pact would complete the process. It was a piece of self-delusion. If a surrender, even a seeming surrender, is made to a bully, the result of it generally is that the bully is encouraged in his career.

In his statement of policy on Hitler's departure Mussolini said that the Italo-German block was the most effective instrument for world peace; that they would hang together; that he had not forgotten the sanctions imposed on Italy during the war on Abyssinia; and their joint interests in Spain would be prosecuted.

His reference to sanctions after the Anglo-Italian pact is not healing the lacerated feelings. He knows well that the sanctions was an act of Britain through the cover of the League of Nations. Further the tepidity of Mussolini to the pact is revealed in his contempt with

(Continued on Page 5)

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 39/PT.  
In the matter of the Estate of the  
late Thirugnanasambandakkurukkal  
Sevvanthinathakkurukkal of Kara-  
navai South. Deceased.

Thirugnanasambandakkurukkal Kai-  
layakkurukkal of Karanavai South  
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sivapackiammah widow of  
Thirugnanasambandakkurukkal
2. Vetharaniakkurukkal Sadda-  
nathakkurukkal
3. and wife Sivakamiammah, all  
of Karanavai South

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal  
before Herbert S. Roberts Esquire,  
Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on  
the 21st day of January 1938 in the  
presence of Mr. C. Thanabalasingham  
Proctor on the part of the Petitioner  
and the petition and affidavit of the  
petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be  
and he is hereby declared entitled to  
take out letters of administration to  
the Estate of the late Thirugnana-  
sambandakkurukkal Sevvanthinathak-  
kurukkal as brother of the deceased  
and that letters of administration be  
issued to him accordingly unless the  
respondents or any other person shall  
on or before the 17th day of February  
1938 shew sufficient cause to the  
satisfaction of this Court to the  
contrary.

This 21st day of January 1938.

Sgd. Herbert S. Roberts,  
Addl. District Judge.

Extended for 27-5-38.

[O. 23 & 26-5-38]



## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1938.

### COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL

WE ARE GRATIFIED THAT THE  
second reading of the Bill for  
the establishment of a Court of  
Criminal Appeal was unanim-  
ously passed in the State  
Council on Friday. This ques-  
tion has received the attention  
of the Legislature and the pub-  
lic alike for a decade and more,  
and it is not too much to say  
that the Bill has been introduc-  
ed not a day too soon. A  
Court of Criminal Appeal is  
very essential to the efficient  
administration of justice in  
this country. The fact must  
be admitted that there is room  
for miscarriage of justice in  
this island for want of a Court  
which could revise the deci-  
sions of Assize Courts. True  
it is that Assize cases could  
even now go up in appeal to  
the Privy Council and the  
decisions be revised by the  
highest Court of Appeal in the  
Empire. But then it is a  
luxury that is beyond the reach  
of the poor who stand to suffer

most for lack of a Court of  
Criminal Appeal. The right  
to justice is an inalienable right  
of the citizens in all constitu-  
tional states and should be  
open alike to the rich and the  
poor. The proposed establish-  
ment of a Court of Criminal  
Appeal will therefore serve  
as an efficient instrument  
for the administration of even-  
handed justice in this island.

The debate revealed the fact  
that some members entertained  
certain doubts and fears in  
regard to the Bill. They went  
so far as to suggest that a  
Court of Criminal Appeal  
might not prove an unmixed  
blessing to the country. The  
Legal Secretary had to assure  
them that their apprehensions  
were unwarranted and that the  
Bill was based on the precedent  
of other parts of the Empire  
which have had the benefits of  
such Courts. We would but  
touch upon one or two points  
that were raised in the course  
of the discussion on the Bill. In  
view of the provision in the Bill  
that the Chief Justice should  
nominate the judges of the  
Supreme Court who formed the  
Court of Criminal Appeal, it is  
but right that it should be ex-  
plicitly provided for that the  
judge who presided at the  
original trial should not be  
one of the judges of the Court  
to hear the appeal from his  
judgment. The fact cannot  
be ignored that the Privy  
Council would not easily grant  
leave of appeal in view of the  
establishment of a Court of  
Criminal Appeal in this  
country. And that is all  
the more reason why the  
proposed Court should  
be laid on a safe and sound  
basis. Further the ten days'  
time limit for notice of ap-  
peals is admittedly too short  
a period to permit would-be  
appellants to decide upon the  
action after seeking legal  
advice. It is to be hoped that  
the Standing Committee to  
which the Bill is referred for  
consideration will give their  
close attention to these points  
so as to resolve the doubts and  
fears expressed in the State  
Council.

### Title-Hunting

(Contributed)

The Bihar Legislative As-  
sembly has passed, without  
opposition, a resolution recom-  
mending to the authorities to  
discontinue the 'conferring of  
titles of honour or titular dis-  
tinction on any person in the  
Province by His Majesty or  
the Governor-General'. Else-  
where we publish the debate on  
this motion. The arguments  
in support of it are weighty  
and convincing and are ap-  
plicable to conditions that  
obtain in this country. We  
should congratulate the Con-

gress Government in Bihar on  
this bold decision which, no  
doubt, will send a dagger to the  
hearts of many whose *summum  
bonum* in life is the gathering of  
as many alphabets of the Eng-  
lish language before or after  
their names. We know that  
certain magic combinations of  
these letters confer certain pri-  
vileges on their bearers, but in  
the very large majority of cases  
these suffixes or prefixes serve  
only to satisfy their vanity and  
to infuse into them a false  
sense of superiority and self-  
importance. But what amount of  
harm these marks of distinction  
have wrought to the country  
is well known. The honours  
in most cases do not go a seek-  
ing after those who are honour-  
ed; they are sought after. In  
this search it is not generally  
the true and sincere lover of  
the country or the one who has  
earnestly worked for the advan-  
cement of the people that runs  
after it, but it is mostly the  
victim of an inferiority complex  
and of vanity that sees in it  
some honour which he could not  
otherwise lay claim to. We  
do not imply thereby that all  
title-holders are honoured of  
their own seeking. There  
have been some on whom  
honours have been deservedly  
conferred. But what tickles  
us is the many who make it  
their mission in life to attach  
all possible alphabets to their  
names as an apparent mark  
of honour. There are many who  
make periodical peregrinations  
to Colombo to work for titles  
for themselves and for others.  
Some really prove adepts at this  
business. While others, though  
they inwardly wish, have not  
the push and the resourcefulness  
needed for it. We have nothing  
but pity for these misguided  
servants of humanity. Now that  
June 9th is fast approaching,  
we are certain that Colombo  
will see a large number of these  
pilgrims doing penance or making  
offerings at the altar of the  
dispenser of titles. We are not  
sure if, as a speaker at the Bihar  
Assembly pointed out, the custom  
has degenerated into bribery  
and corruption. But we are  
sure of this that the confer-  
ment of titles has not done any  
good to the country; it may  
have advanced the interests of  
those on whom they were con-  
ferred. The motive for confer-  
ring these distinctions are cer-  
tainly good, but the manner in  
which they are distributed by  
those entrusted with these deli-  
cious tit-bits, has not reassured  
the people of its flavour. We  
wish our Councillors too followed  
the example of Bihar and saved  
the country from this shameful  
scramble for titles. What we  
wish is that our countrymen  
do not hunt after titles, but  
let honour come to them by  
their sacrifice and service in  
the cause of the country. The  
honours should be such as  
should make the people honour  
those to whom honour is due.

## KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

### Arrangements in Jaffna

A public meeting presided over by  
Mr. E. T. Dyson was held on Satur-  
day 21st inst. at the Jaffna Kachcheri  
to consider the arrangements to be  
made in Jaffna to organise the King's  
Birthday celebration in Jaffna.

It was decided to have a Police  
Parade, a CCB parade a Scout  
Rally in the morning and sports  
meet for Vernacular Schools in the  
Jaffna Maniagar's District in the  
evening.

A sub committee consisting of Mr.  
R. R. Nalliah as Chairman, Mr. S. U.  
Somasegaram, District Inspector of  
Schools, as Secretary, Mr. J. S. Sam-  
panthar, Salt Superintendent as  
Treasurer and Messrs. R. Chintamani,  
C. Kanapathipillai, A. S. P. Krishna-  
ratne and M. Jacob was formed to  
carry out the arrangement.

### At Pt. Pedro

Point Pedro, Saturday.

A Meeting of the Point Pedro  
Maha Jana Sabha, presided over by  
Mr. Sam. T. Solomons, the President,  
was held at the Sabha's Office on  
Friday the 20th inst. to draw up a  
programme for the King's Birthday  
Celebrations.

It was unanimously decided to  
celebrate the day with the pealing of  
bells in all neighbouring Temples and  
Churches. In the evening sports for  
school children; Volley Ball matches  
between Home and Home Teams and  
with Valvettithurai team, A "Kili-  
thaddu" match for the depressed  
classes between the Point Pedro and  
Alvay teams, and a public meeting at  
which Mr. R. Ramachandran, Police  
Magistrate, Point Pedro is to speak.  
The final item is a procession through  
the town with fire-works and acrobats,  
ending with a Dinner at the Point  
Pedro Rest-House.

A committee was elected to work  
out the programme.

(Pt. Pedro Cor.)

### Postal Clerical Examination

260 Candidates sat for the Postal  
Clerical Examination held on Satur-  
day at the Government Free School,  
Maradana.

### Increasing Hospital Staffs

It is learned that the Executive  
Committee of Health has made  
provision for several new medical  
appointments in the Budget Esti-  
mates for 1938-39, one of which  
is an additional House Surgeon  
for Jaffna Hospital.

### For Sale

A Commodious Bungalow and  
Compound (15 lachams) situated  
within 5 minutes walk from the  
Jaffna Railway Station. For further  
particulars apply to

X.

C/o The Manager

"Hindu Organ"

23-5-36

(Mis. 50, 23 & 30-5-38)

## BIHAR VOTES AGAINST TITLES

ASSEMBLY'S RECOMMENDATION TO GOVT.

### "THE CUSTOM HAS DEGENERATED INTO BRIBERY"

THE Bihar Legislative Assembly has passed the following resolution:

"This assembly recommends to the Government of Bihar to communicate to proper authorities that in the opinion of this Assembly conferring of any titles of honour or titular distinction on any person in the Province by His Majesty or the Governor-General be discontinued."

Mr. Mohammed Jalil in his usual humorous speech maintained that the province had had enough of Rai Bahadurs and Khan Bahadurs. The titles went to those who tried to satisfy the Government in their each and every measure whether it went against them or not. Such devotion and loyalty curbed growth of public spirit. Abolition of titles would reform many people who were still doing many things against the interest of their country and nation in general.

Continuing he said that those people who gave charity and rendered service to mankind, never looked forward for any titles or honours bestowed upon them by any Government or any particular person. His benevolent service was rewarded by the God. Quoting an instance he said that it was not the Government who gave the title of 'Dehsabandhu' to late Chittaranjan Das but the people of his country who loved him for his great sacrifice and service to the country.

At this stage the House rose for lunch.

Then the House resumed discussion on the official resolution moved by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Bireshdatt Singh supporting the motion said that conferment of titles was corrupting people. The motive of conferring titles and honours to deserving people was quite good. But the motive had no value in them. It has degenerated into bribery and corruption. He referred to the time when Civil Disobedience movement was in full swing and people courted imprisonment in large numbers. It was in this period that many received such titles for causing troubles to those patriotic persons. Therefore it could be gauged that how far this conferment of titles was keeping strictly to the high ideals. The abolition of titles he thought was sure to improve the moral tone of the people.

Mr. Gorak Prasad said that the Britishers patted their henchmen with conferring these empty titles and honours. These people who were duped with titles formed a solid block to stand against progress of the country. They stood against the freedom's battle and abated to many atrocities

## Less Teaching for Heads of School

### A Code Amendment

An amendment to the Codes for Assisted English Schools and for Assisted Vernacular and Bi-lingual Schools, published in last Friday's Gazette, is to the effect that, in place of teaching, head teachers may substitute supervisory or administrative duties in accordance with a timetable approved by the Department of Education.

In most of the provincial schools head teachers do the work of principals and the requirement of the Code that head teachers should do a certain amount of teaching, evoked many protests.

That requirement has now been modified.

### Civil Service Changes

The following appointments have been made consequent on the grant of leave to Mr. E. T. Dyson, Government Agent, Northern Province, from about June 18, 1938:—

Mr. R. B. Naish, Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara, to act as Government Agent, Northern Province.

Mr. J. N. Arumugam, Additional Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara, to act as Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara.

perpetrated in this land. This resolution was not a petition but a piece of advice tendered to His Majesty which would impress upon him that people of Bihar hated such distribution of titles.

Thanking the members for according such a reception to the resolution, Mr. Krishnaballav Sahay regretted that Sir Ganesh could not see eye to eye with the other members. Replying Sir Ganesh, he said that the Government had to bring in the resolution because it needed support from the members of the House. Behind the resolution there was the public opinion which gave strength to Government. Government was to flourish on the good will of the people. Therefore before adopting such a resolution it was desirable to bring the matter before the House.

He said that it was because Sir Ganesh lived a life of sacrifice and made a huge charity, so he was known and respected by the people. Simple conferment of knighthood on him did not bring any change in the estimation of the people. He who lived a noble life was sure to be remembered by his countrymen. It was a truth for all times to come. Babu Rajendra Prasad was known as 'Desha Ratna'. No Government conferred such a great title on him. People gave him this title as a mark of respect and as a recognition of his service and sacrifice for his country. Similarly Prime Minister was called as 'Lion of Bihar' as people gave him this honour and decoration. It was not a gift of the Government.

Then the resolution was passed without opposition.

## Ebb And Flow

(Continued from page 3)

which he has broken negotiations with France for a Pact, a duplicate in the main of the Anglo-Italian Pact, which Britain almost hinted and suggested and which she hoped would follow on the heels of hers.

The breakdown in the move for a Franco-Italian Pact is not solely due to the hostile interests in Spain; Mussolini knows that the attitude of France to Hitler's designs in central Europe is unfavourable and hence an Alliance or a Pact with France will pre-dispose him to suspicion by Hitler. France on her part makes the problem more acute by non-observance of non-intervention in Spain. She keeps no control of Pyreneese borders so that men and material from her country move into Spain. The Suedetan German problem in the land of the Greeks has cooled down as the result of advances made by the Government of Prague and of British intervention. The Suedetan leader has just returned from a visit to London where he conferred with Churchill and others and he seems to have come back a chastened man. He feels assured that any German action of a violent nature will draw Britain into the fray.

While another reshuffle in the Conservative Ministry consequent on the public dissatisfaction with the want of expedition in the air defence programme and on the elevation of the Colonial Secretary Ormsby-Gore to the House of Lords is interesting, the British change of front to the Abyssinian question is not only interesting but borders on the tragic-comic.

The League of Nations has postponed the consideration of the Abyss-

(Continued on Page 6)

## MATRIMONIAL

### MUTTUKUMARASWAMY—APPIAH

The marriage of Mr. Muttukumaraswamy, son of Mr. T. Sivakolunthu; Rtd. Interpreter Mudaliyar and of Mrs. T. Sivakolunthu of "Siva Villa" Manipay, with Miss Puaneswari Appiah, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Appiah of Manipay was solemnised at Manipay according to Hindu rites on the 14th inst.

A reception was held at the bridegroom's residence and it was largely attended by relations and friends from Colombo and several places of Jaffna.

Gorgeous pandals were erected at the bridegroom's place and at the entrance was a pandal of unique design. The 'Manawarai' made of pearls was one of the best seen in a Hindu wedding. Talented musicians rose equal to the occasion and provided fine music.

Soon after the reception, the bridegroom left for the bride's place in a specially made "Thandikai" which was carried by "Kovia" people as a mark of respect to the family. The procession was a grand one.

At the entrance to the bride's place, the bridegroom was received and garlanded by the bride's father. Then the bride and the bridegroom were conducted to the "Manawarai". Sri Sathasiva Kurukal, high-priest of Velakai Temple, assisted by several other priests performed the religious ceremony and the "Thali" ceremony was performed at the auspicious time.

A little later, the bride and bridegroom returned in procession to the bridegroom's residence. On their way, "Nirakudams" were placed in several places and the bride and bridegroom were garlanded. (Cor.)

## MARKETS FOR JAFFNA GOODS

### RALLY COMMITTEE DISCUSSES WITH MR. BASETT

### MODERNISING JAGGERY INDUSTRY

MARKETS for Jaffna articles so as to make them marketable and lines on which the Jaffna Products Bureau should be run, were discussed by committee members of the All-Ceylon Industrial Rally and Carnival with Mr. R. H. Bissett, the Marketing Commissioner.

The Commissioner promised to reserve a shop window at Ceylon Products, Fort, Colombo, for Jaffna articles and suggested that railway concessions be applied for to enable goods to be sent to Colombo periodically.

The typically Jaffna industry, filigree work, added Mr. Bissett, required a re-orientation in design. The filigree work if it kept pace with change of fashion in jewellery could command a good market.

The camboys made in Jaffna if properly displayed, he also observed, were bound to find ready purchasers among tourists. The camboys could form useful chairbacks.

### Coir-Rope Machines

The Jaffna Products Bureau was meant to put the producer in touch with the trade. To achieve this purpose a representative collection of articles would be on view. Ruling rates would be available and information circulated among intending buyers.

It was decided to arrange with the Registrar-General for a demonstration unit for coir-rope making.

Already a number of rope-making machines have been sold and a one-time flourishing cottage industry in Jaffna looks as if it will be resuscitated.

The Commissioner said he was anxious that the palmyrah jaggery industry should be modernised by jaggery being sold in cartons. The addresses of traders manufacturing titul jaggery in cartons were supplied in order to get more details.

### Mr. J. Tyagarajah Recommended for Nomination

The Executive Committee for Local Administration has unanimously decided to recommend the name of Mr. J. Tyagarajah to the Governor to be appointed as a Nominated Member of the Colombo Municipal Council, in place of Mr. M. T. Arbar, K. C. who has resigned.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## IMMIGRATION COMMISSION

Sir,—The Immigration Commissioner had after a lapse of over one year sent his long-awaited report, which brought the most disheartening news to the unemployed educated Ceylonese, who fully expected that his recommendations would bring them great relief. After all the amount spent on the commission was nothing but a mere wastage of money to the Colony. The labour and time taken by individuals, deputations and associations in giving evidence, preparing memorandums and answering questionnaires issued by the Commissioner all ended fruitlessly.

The State Council appointed this Commission with the main object of reducing unemployment among the educated Ceylonese whose positions on estates and in many other private concerns are being monopolised by skilled workers from India and Malabar. Secondly to provide openings for the indigenous labourers to work on estates. And lastly domestic service. This item was not pressed by those who gave evidence, etc. because Ceylonese are not keen on taking up domestic service. The Commissioner almost ignored the first two important items and laid stress on the domestic service and even went so far as to state that the domestic service is the only sphere of employment in which the evidence showed that Ceylonese are definitely replaced by Indians. It is definitely so in the case of the first item and not domestic service. The report seems to be an independent one not based on the evidence given and memorandums submitted by various individuals and associations.

The State Council appointed several commissions one after the other on various matters but never achieved the desired result. It is a great mistake on the part of the Council members in not having included few local men as members of the commission. It is now left to the Ministers to reject the report and decide their own actions in the matter. The immigration of estate labourers may be allowed and the skilled workers must be restricted.

K. S. Soundaranayagam.

Manipay,  
19th May, 1938.

## "Decide for Yourselves"

Sir,—Mr. Shanmugalingam's contribution in defence of Mr. Rajaratnam which appeared in your issue of the 16th inst. under the above caption is highly characteristic of him. We know very well that Mr. Shanmugalingam, as a close kin-man and long-time associate of Mr. Rajaratnam, is cut to the quick on reading the editorial of the "Times of Ceylon" which in no unmistakable terms has condemned the charges as revealed even by the memorandum of the Hindu Board itself, that was sent on behalf of Mr. Rajaratnam. Certain definite charges were made by the Director of Education against Mr. Rajaratnam's conduct as Manager of Hindu Board Schools. Why does Mr. Shanmugalingam, instead of disproving the charges, attempt to divert the attention of the public by attributing Mr. Rajaratnam's ill-fate to some imaginary

enemies or The "Times of Ceylon"? The charges are there and they are either true or false. If they are true, testimonials and memorials in favour of Mr. Rajaratnam from persons who are ignorant of facts and from his employees cannot alter the decision already given against him by the authorities. If they are false, Mr. Rajaratnam can be easily exonerated by disproving them and even deified. Let Mr. Shanmugalingam therefore give his reply to the following questions:

(a) Why have not Mr. Rajaratnam and his Board gone to the Hindu Councillors (there are eight of them) to get their support for the redress of their grievances, if they are genuine?

(b) Has anyone of the gentlemen mentioned by Mr. Shanmugalingam—Messrs Natesan, Mahadeva and the Swaminathans—ever sought the position of manager in order to secure a safe career for himself?

(c) Is there any precedent for the teachers employed by an educational society to vote for the selection of the manager of schools in which they serve?

(d) Does the memorial of the 450 teachers prove that they all really want Mr. Rajaratnam to be manager? Does anyone really consider their support to be genuine? Mr. Shanmugalingam may be right in thinking that the teachers will vote in favour of Mr. Rajaratnam if they are consulted, but their plebiscite will be no more genuine than Hitler's plebiscite in Austria in favour of union with Germany.

Yours etc.,  
S. Swaminathan.

Mylbddy,  
21-5-38.

An open letter to Brahma Sri  
R. S. Ragunatha Iyer  
Sothidaparipalanamadam  
Kokuvil

Sir,—I hope you will admit that every Astronomical publication should have some system to follow and certain Astronomical Constants to base the calculations of Panchangams or Almanacs.

Therefore please enlighten the public on the following points:—

(1) The Siddhanta or the text you follow for compiling your Almanacs.

(2) Day of the week, time and the English date and year of the commencement of Kali Yuga.

(3) Geo-Centric longitudes of Navagrahas for the moment of commencement of Kali Yuga.

(4) Longitude and Latitude of the point for which you calculate your planetary positions.

(5) The amount of obliquity of the ecliptic for the year "Bahudhanya" (5040 K. Y)

(6) Length of the Tropical year, in meantime, you use in your Panchangam.

(7) Length of the Sidereal year, in meantime, according to your Siddhanta—Your authority.

(8) Length of the Anomalistic year, in meantime, according to your Siddhanta.

(9) Period of rotation of the Moon's nodes, Sidereal and Synodic, according to your authority.

(10) Equation of time, maximum due to Eccentricity. Equation of

## EBB AND FLOW

Continued from Page 5)

sinian question by months reserving meanwhile the right to individual states to declare themselves towards the Italian Empire in Abyssinia. The League action of postponement is the British method of evading an issue for a time in the hope that passage of time will reveal several methods of settlement.

Since Britain is keenly alive to moral implications in point-blank recognition of Italian Abyssinia and letting down Haile Selassie, she has through her leaders of opinion put forward a plan of settlement that Mussolini may be induced to give some area of Abyssinia to the Emperor to rule under the overlord-

time, maximum due to Obliquity as mentioned in Hindu Astronomy.

(11) Distance of the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn from the Centre of the Sun as per your authority or Siddhanta.

(12) Longitudes of Nodes of Planets—Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn and with Annual Variation of Node of each planet, for the year Anno Domini 1900, from the first point of Aswini, according to your Authority.

(13) Longitudes of Perihelion or Aphelion of Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Saturn and Jupiter from the first point of Aswini for the epoch of A. D. 1900 according to your Siddhanta or text.

(14) Mean parallax of the Sun and the Moon as per your Siddhanta.

(15) Rate of the precession per year and the total precession (Ayanamsa) from the commencement of Kali Yuga till 5040 Kali Yuga.

(16) Diameter of Shadow (Rahutakam) when Sun in Perigee, in mean distance and when Sun in Apogee according to your text. (These are absolutely necessary for computing eclipses).

(17) Longitudes of Junction—Stars (Yogataras) from the first point of Aswini according to your authoritative text.

(18) Definition of Ascensional difference.

(19) Do you make use of any elements for computing your transits eclipses etc. from the British Nautical Almanac or any other European or American Ephemeris.

I learn from your "Sothidaparipalini" that you are translating a treatise on Astronomy (by Sir Norman Lockyer) and it will not be difficult for you to give out the Constants you employ for compiling your Panchangam if you possess sufficient knowledge in both the Systems of Astronomy Indian and European.

I remain, Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
S. MUTTIAH

Thavady,  
30-4-38

## SALE OF TODDY RENTS 1938-1939.

MULLAITIVU DISTRICT

NOTICE is hereby given that the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaitivu, will receive sealed tenders for the purchase, subject to Toddy Rent Sale Conditions and General Conditions applicable to all Excise Licences published in Government Gazette No. 8368 of 11th May, 1938, of the exclusive privilege of selling fermented toddy by retail in the undermentioned taverns during the period 1st July, 1938 to 30th June, 1939.

2. For further particulars see Government Gazette No. 8369 of 20th May, 1938.

5. The Conditions of Sale and any other required information may be obtained at the Mullaitivu Kacheheri.

The Kacheheri,  
Mullaitivu, 16th May, 1938.

P. O. FERNANDO,  
Assistant Government Agent,  
AMR.

## LIST OF TAVERNS REFERRED TO:—

No.	Division	Local Area	Date & Time of closing tavern	Place
1.	Maritime Pattus	Vadduvakalu	May 31, at 2 p. m.	Mullaitivu
3.	-do-	Puthumabalan	" 2.10 p. m.	Kacheheri.
4.	-do-	Puthukudiruppu	" 2.20 p. m.	-do-
5.	-do-	Vattapalai	" 2.30 p. m.	-do-
7.	-do-	Chilavattal	" 2.40 p. m.	-do-
10.	Vavuniya North	Kachchilamadu	" 2.50 p. m.	-do-
8.	Vavuniya South	Vavuniya	June 3, at 10 a. m.	Vavuniya Kacheheri.

[G. 5. 23/5/38.]

ship of Italy on condition of his not insisting on the title of Emperor and of restraining the chiefs from fighting Italians and of co-operating with the overlord in restoring peace in the country.

This plan has the benediction of the old Archbishop of Canterbury who once vehemently condemned the Italian outrage but who now approves of the Anglo-Italian Pact and saves his conscience by the striking pronouncement: "I am not conscious of having made any bargain between my conscience and Mephistopheles." But the Bishop of Durham took an opposite view. When two servants of the Heavenly Father violently disagree on a principle of morality, we are left to wonder, wonder spaciously.

As if Britain had not enough problems to rack her brain Mexico has broken diplomatic relations with Britain. President Cardenas is a risen man from among common run of people. He has suddenly turned a communist and dictator, having of course heard the call from Central Europe. His action of confiscation of British oilfields has precipitated diplomatic rupture. He has acted similarly to the United States of America too. Future developments will be interesting.

The situation in the Far East is most alarming to China and European interests. The biggest battle is just over. Japan is the master of the North and of the South. The trunk railroads and their junction are in her control. Foreign observers said time back that when Japan had effected the junction of her Northern and Southern troops by the capture of Hsuechow where the trunk railroads meet she would quickly reduce the rest of the country. The broken Chinese troops are fleeing westward and Japanese are pursuing them.

The next objective of Japanese troops is Hankow, the present headquarters of the Chinese Government. The gallantry of the Chinese is no doubt praiseworthy. But what is it before the high class mechanism? The European Powers encouraged Abyssinia to fight the invader and then looked on like interested spectators. They repeated feat in the case of China and look on while the Japanese war machine mows down millions of an unoffending ancient race.

It will be no surprise if before long the Archbishop of Canterbury pronounces his blessing on a scheme like that they propose for Haile Selassie by which Japan will govern the major part of China and the rest will be divided amongst petty rulers under the overlordship of Japan. Principles of international morality! What are they? and where are they?

## THE INDO-ARYANS

(Continued from page 1)

In the second period (1400-1000 B.C.), until in the course of some centuries, the entire valley of the Ganges, as far down as the modern Tirhut, were the seats of powerful kingdoms and nationalities, who cultivated science and literature in their schools of learning and developed new forms of religion and of civilization widely different from those of the Vedic period. (2000 to 1400 B.C.) Needless to say that this was the result of the Brahmanic culture referred to above.

Further, when speaking of Panini, the Sanskrit grammarian, Dutt also remarks: "But being born in the extreme West of India, he may not have been acquainted with, or may not have recognized the Brahmanas and Upanishads, which, as we have seen before, were mostly produced among the nations of the Gangetic valley, who were widely separated by their learning, their customs, and even their form of religion from the Punjab Hindus"

### Veda Vyasa

It is interesting to note here that Vyasa, the compiler of the "Aryan" Vedas between the years 1400—1200 B. C., was the son of Parasara Muni. His mother was one Parimalakandi, a fisherwoman engaged in plying boats for hire. We may, therefore, safely assume that she was a Dravidian, and that Vyasa was a semi-Dravidian. This is on the assumption that Parasara was a pure Aryan, in spite of his being called a Muni instead of a Rishi. If Parasara was not an Aryan, then Vyasa was a pure Dravidian. In either case, it is no wonder that Vyasa attained such high intellectual powers seeing that he was closely associated with the ancient Dravidians.

Some many think it highly improbable that a Dravidian like Vyasa could compile a Sanskrit work as the Vedas. To them I may say that Dr. Slater writes in his *Dravidian Elements in Indian Culture* thus: "It is also to be noted that the phonetic system of Sanskrit itself is intermediate between that of Tamil and other Dravidian languages on one hand, and that of other Indo-Germanic languages on the other. This indicates that even when the Rig Veda took the form in which it has come down to us, a considerable part of the Sanskrit-speaking population was of Dravidian race." Dr. Slater also states that, "while the Dravidians were thus Aryanized in language, the Aryans were Dravidianized in culture."

Professor Rhys Davids too, in his *Buddhistic India*, commenting on the evolution of the Aryan languages of India, maintains that

the Vedic Sanskrit is largely mixed up with the primitive Dravidian.

### Who are the Brahmans?

Now, who are these Brahmans who were responsible for the Brahmanic or Hindu culture? They too seem to have been semi-Dravidians, if not pure Dravidians. Oldham in his *Sun and the Serpent* says: "In addition, Sanskrit writers ascribe to the Dravidian Auras luxury, the use of magic, superior architectural skill, and ability to restore the dead to life." From this and other detailed evidence quoted by Mr. Oldham, though he fails to draw the obvious conclusion, it may be inferred that in pre-Aryan Dravidian India there was the existence of a priest-magician class or caste, such as apparently did not exist among the Aryans but which is one of the most important features of Hinduism. It points directly to the conclusion that the Brahman caste itself, and its position of dominance over even the Kshatriya or warrior caste is a Dravidian institution. This will be noticed in a separate article.

Oldham also notes that Krishna is recorded as the special protector of Brahmans. That Krishna was a dark-skinned non-Aryan is a tradition which Indian pictorial art has faithfully preserved. The story of his descent is that he was the son of Aryaka, a Naga chief.

Dr. Slater in his *Dravidian Elements in Indian Culture* also says that "the Vishnu Purana yields the information that one 'Usanas or Sakra lighted fires; said mantras and recited the Atharva Veda for the success of' the Asuras, for Dravidians, against Indra, the God of the Aryans. He also restored to life Dravidian Dinavas who had been killed by the Aryan Devas; so clearly he was a Dravidian priest-magician. He was a son of the great rishi Bhrigu, who therefore was presumably also a Dravidian priest-magician. But the sons of Bhrigu were Brahmans, and were the spiritual guides of the Daitya (Dravidian) chief Hiranyakasipu".

Dr. Slater adds "(1) If the Brahmans had been originally an Aryan priestly class, the worship of the Vedic deities, Varuna, Indra and the rest, would have become as dominant in Hindu religion as the Brahmans are in Hindu society. Actually their worship has in spite of the continual influence of the religious use of the Vedas, practically disappeared, being replaced by that of non-Vedic deities; and (2) the distinguishing mark of the Brahman caste is the cord of cotton thread worn over one shoulder and under the opposite arm, which indicates an original association of caste with cotton spinning, which certainly was no art of the Vedic Aryans".

Dr. Slater adds: "It may, however, be conjectured that after the Brahman ascendancy had been firmly established, the Brahman caste became largely

## The Late Mr. Nevins Selvadurai

### State Council Tribute

Colombo, Thursday.

A vote of condolence on the death of Mr. Nevins Selvadurai was passed by the State Council yesterday afternoon.

Before the commencement of the business of the day the Deputy Speaker, Mr. Susantha de Fonseka, who presided announced the death of Mr. Nevins Selvadurai who had been a Member of that House.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka moving the vote of condolence said that the loss of an outstanding figure from their midst was a sad event. The late Mr. Selvadurai had served as a Member of the first State Council representing the Kayts constituency. His term of Membership was not of long duration but he had succeeded in winning the esteem and admiration of his fellow Members. His contributions to the deliberations of the Council were marked with sanity of thought

### Success as Educationist

It was, however, in another sphere, that of education, continued, Sir Baron, that Mr. Nevins Selvadurai rendered most valuable service to the community. His connections with the Jaffna Hindu College had enabled thousands of students in Jaffna to rise to positions of trust and responsibility. His activities as an educationist were not confined to the Jaffna Hindu College. For five years he served as a Member of the Trinity College staff. Since the inception of the University College he had been a Member of the Council of that institution.

Referring further to the exceptional qualities possessed by Mr. Selvadurai as an educationist Sir Baron said that it would be difficult to replace a man of that type.

### "Cultured Gentleman"

Mr. G. A. Wille (Nominated) seconding the vote said that one was impressed with Mr. Selvadurai's bearing as a cultured gentleman. Apart from his labours in the field of education and of social service, they mourned in his death the loss of an estimable and engaging personality, one, who also by his high character shed a beneficial influence on generations of his students and among his people in the North.

The vote of condolence was passed all standing.

Aryanized in blood, as the most powerful men were able to secure in marriage the fairest brides."

### Conclusion

It will thus be seen that the statements that the Indo-Aryans invaded India, conquered the aboriginal races, and introduced the Aryan culture in India, are pure myths. The Rev. Fr. Heras in the *Journal of Indian History* remarks: "Such statements could on no account be substantiated by any historical source. They were only the last expression of the baseless feelings of many Dravidian kings and groups of people, who, being unreasonably ashamed of their Dravidian origin, claimed Aryan descent."

(To be Concluded)

## DR. SABAPATHI'S DEFAMATION SUIT

### Enforcement of Privy Council Decree

Colombo, May 19.

Mr. Justice Maartensz and Mr. Justice Koch allowed yesterday an application for the enforcement and execution of the decree of the Privy Council in the Avissawella defamation case.

In this case Dr. C. Sabapathi sued Mr. G. Huntley of Vincent Estate, Ruwanwella, in the Avissawella District Court for the recovery of Rs. 50,000 as damages. Judgment was entered by the District Judge in favour of the plaintiff for a sum of Rs. 10,000 and costs.

The defendant, Mr. Huntley, appealed from the order of the District Judge. The appeal was allowed by the Supreme Court and a decree made in favour of Mr. Huntley.

Dr. Sabapathi then appealed to the Privy Council, which allowed the appeal, set aside with costs the decree of the Supreme Court and restored the decree of the District Judge.

The present application was then made by Dr. Sabapathi to transmit the decree of the Privy Council to the District Court of Avissawella and to give such directions as may be required for the enforcement and execution of the decree, and also to direct that the sum of Rs. 3,000 deposited as security by Dr. Sabapathi, together with interest accrued thereon, be paid to him.

Mr. N. Sivagnanasundram appeared in support of the application.

Their Lordships allowed the application.

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8225

In the Matter of the estate of the late Rajadevi daughter of Sinnathamby Palanithurai of Tinnavely

Deceased  
Elaiathamby Rajaretnam of Kokuvil  
Petitioner.

Sinnathamby Palanithurai of do  
Respondent.

This matter of the petition of Elaiathamby Rajaretnam praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Rajadevi coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 20th day of January 1937 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundram, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 15th day of August 1934 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the sole heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before the 19th day of February 1937 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 22nd day of January 1937

Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY  
District Judge

25-3-38 Extended for 3-6-38

Sgd. C. C.

D. J.

[O. 6, 19 & 23-5-38]

## Privileges Bill Deferred for Six Months

(Continued from page 1)

said that having regard to Section 73 of the Standing Orders, he wondered whether that Bill was in order. In Section 73 there was a proviso that any law made by the Council defining any privilege, immunity or powers of that Council should not exceed that for the time being held or enjoyed by the House of Parliament of the United Kingdom. He maintained that Clause 8 of the present Bill, which stated that "(1) no civil action or criminal prosecution shall at any time be instituted against the Speaker or any Officer of the Council for any act done after the commencement of the Ordinance, and (2) that at any stage, any civil action or criminal prosecution against the Speaker or any Officer of the Council can be stayed by a certificate issued under the hand of the Speaker," exceeded really the powers, privileges and immunities just now enjoyed by the British House of Commons.

The Deputy Speaker: The member has raised a question of law which has to be raised elsewhere than on the floor of this House.

Mr. Natesan: It is a question of fact.

The Deputy Speaker: No, it is not. I rule against the point of order. In my opinion the present Bill does not in any way give this Council more powers or privileges than what the House of Commons now enjoys.

Mr. J. C. Howard (Legal Sec-

retary): Do you hold that it is not a point of order?

The Deputy Speaker: It is not a point of order.

**Guidance For The House**  
Mr. Geo. E. de Silva (Kandy) said that the Bill sought to provide guidance for the House and the public on matters on which they had no guidance now. He agreed that there were one or two objectionable passages in the Bill, which could rightly be considered in the Committee stage. What the House was called upon to decide at that stage was the very important question of the right of the Speaker in the administration of the affairs of that House. Beyond that the Bill contemplated nothing

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam (Point Pedro) said that it was passing strange that the members of a democratic assembly should advance reasons for privileges and protection against the people themselves. That should be the first and last step that should be advanced in that House. It was also pathetic to find that those who claimed to be members of an advanced democratic institution, should in the matter of privileges be driven to find precedents in places like Rhodesia and the Transvaal. The Bill contemplated the creation of offences so far unknown to law and consequently the creation of penalties attached to those guilty of such offences was a step in the wrong direction. It was still open to the Legal Secretary to bring up a composite and comprehensive Bill regarding the various privileges of the members and of the House. Mr. Ponnambalam then moved that the consideration of the Bill be adjourned six months hence.

Mr. E. A. Nugawela (Galagedera) seconded the amendment, which was put to the House and carried by 34 votes to 5, two declining to vote.

## THE THIRUNELVELY OTTUMAI NITHI LTD.

**BANKERS**

INCORPORATED IN 1933.

Authorised Capital Rs. 500,000-00  
25 Cts a Share Monthly for 80 Months  
will entitle for Rs. 25 and Dividend

**STORES AND BANKING ARE PROFITABLE**

OBJECTS:— (1) To make Capital for Rich & Poor alike  
(2) To provide Employment  
(3) To revive possible industries

Encourage Everything National For there rests Our Salvation

**Loans granted on easy terms.**

Deposits received on high rates of interest

FIXED AND ENDOWMENT DEPOSITS  
SAVING AND CURRENT DEPOSITS

Apply for Shares etc to:

V. SOMASUNDRAM,  
Manager.

Y 182. 1-11-37--30-11-38 (M)

## The national Mutual Life

ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD.

"The Most Progressive British Life Office".

**PURELY MUTUAL; NO SHARE HOLDERS**

**Bonuses Large**

**Rates Moderate**

**Conditions Liberal**

CEYLON BRANCH:

**Corner Chatham & Queen Streets, Colombo**

JAFFNA REPRESENTATIVE:

**M. VALLIPURAM,**

Manipay.

**R. M. WEST,**

Manager for Ceylon.

[Y. 134. 1-4-38 to 30-9-38.]

(M)

NEAT AND GOOD

# Printing

OF

**EVERY  
DESCRIPTION**

**Artistic**

AND

**Commercial**

**WE ARE SPECIALLY EQUIPPED  
TO GIVE YOU**

**PROMPT SERVICE**

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCING YOU

**THE SAIVA PRAKASA PRESS**

(THE "HINDU ORGAN" PRESS)

JAFFNA.

Phone No. 56.

## S. VEERAGATHIPILLAI & SONS

(The Firm with a unique reputation in the North)

**NEW RANGOON TEAK LOGS. NEW RANGOON TEAK LOGS**

**JUST ARRIVED.**

**JUST ARRIVED.**

We would kindly solicit our Numerous patrons to come and see our fresh shipment of **New Rangoon Teak Logs** which has just Arrived.

**POUND MARK TILES. POUND MARK TILES.**

The Most Popular & Undoubtedly the Best Tiles in the Market today. The present Weather is the "Acid Test." **No Leaks, No Damp,** where there are **Pound Mark Tiles.**

**S. Veeragathipillai & Sons,**  
Pawn-Brokers, Teak and Tile Merchants.

Y 137. 12-8-37-11-8-38) (M)

Printed and published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Vannarponnai East, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai Jaffna, on MONDAY, MAY 23, 1938.