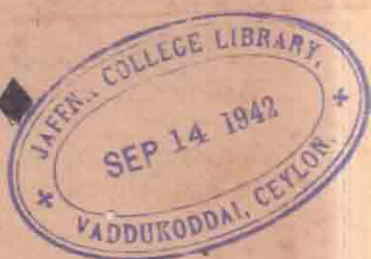


# THE Hindu Organ.



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## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### Exchange Ship Sails

The Japanese exchange ship, *Tatuta Maru*, left Lourenco Marques on Thursday on her homeward journey with 877 Japanese citizens on board and 42 Siamese.

### No Longer "Diseased Locality"

An earlier Gazette notification confirming the declaration of a "diseased locality" made by the Chairman of the Anuradhapura Urban Council, is revoked by a notification in last Friday's Gazette.

### Senor Suner Resigns

The reconstructed Spanish Cabinet held its first meeting immediately after the swearing-in of the new members. The principal change is that Senor Serrano Suner, who has resigned as Foreign Minister, is replaced by General Jordana.

### U. S. Request Refused

The Japanese Government has refused the request of the United States Government for safe passage for a Red Cross ship to Manila, via Kobe, Shanghai and Hong Kong, with supplies for prisoners-of-war and internees in the Philippines.

### False Story of Attempt on Viceroy's Life

The Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, attended the usual weekly meeting of the Executive Council on Wednesday. The members found him in his usual good health and were amused to hear an enemy radio story to the effect that an attempt had been made on his life at a meeting of the Executive Committee.

### How Persia Will Aid Britain and Russia

The assistance which the Persian army would give Britain and Russia in the event of an attack on Persia would be strictly limited to the maintenance of internal security. The Persian Prime Minister emphasized this when denying rumours that Persia is about to enter the war and that the army's mobilisation had been ordered. He blamed "malicious elements" for these rumours. Persian foreign policy, he said, is based strictly on the tripartite pact with Britain and Russia.

## RACIAL 'CREEDS' OR 'BREEDS'? DANGEROUS TO THINK ALONG RACIAL LINES

(BY JULIAN HUXLEY)

THE term "race" as used in zoology means a group of animals possessing fairly-well-defined characteristics which set it apart from other similar groups, and with a single common ancestry for all members of the group. Thus, the blue tits of Great Britain differ from their relatives on the Continent in various smallish but quite definite ways. We call one the British race and the other the Continental race, and give them Latin names to distinguish them. The reason for the differences of the British race is presumably that the birds of this species of our island have been isolated from those on the Continent for a sufficient length of time for natural selection and internal variation to bring about differences in their hereditary constitution.

The same sort of thing, we must assume, began to take place among human groups in the early days of our own species, hundreds of thousands of years ago, and three or four main races—the white, the black, the yellow and perhaps the brown—have differentiated. Later on, out of each of these main races, minor types or incipient sub-races must have differentiated. For instance, in the population of Europe we can distinguish three main types (excluding Jews): the Nordic—tall, slim, long-headed and fair, the Alpine—very broad-headed, rather dark and thick-set, and Mediterranean—smallish, slender, long-headed and dark. This last type also occurs in many fashions outside the confines of Europe, and will be light or dark brown in skin colour.

### Where Man Differs From Other Animals

However, man differs from all other animals in various ways, one of the most important being his nobility and restless urge to migrate, another his readiness with individuals of groups of quite different appearance. As a result of these two facts the incipient process of race-formation in man was first blurred and finally reversed, until today every human group (with the possible exception of a few small communities of primitive

peoples living in out-of-the-way parts of the world) is thoroughly mongrelized. This applies just as much to Africa or to Asia as it does to Europe. We are apt, for instance, to think of the inhabitants of Africa as all being negroes. Actually the true negro stock, even in a moderately pure state, is only found in area extending from the Sudan to French West Africa. Everywhere else there has been a mixture, sometimes very large, from quite different stocks, such as the Hamites (akin to the Berbers of today and the Moors of Shakespeare's time), and various Semitic peoples.

### Racial Stocks

What, then, are so-called racial stocks? Some of the differences between them are, of course, due to heredity, like the differences between the black man and the white. On the other hand, even here you do not get the state of affairs found in animals, where one race is sharply marked off from others. In man, in every case, there is found a complete gradation from the type characteristic of one presumably original race to that characteristic of another, though every shade and degree of mixture, and even in the regions where the greatest concentration of good racial types is to be found, there is always some degree of mixture with other types. When we get down to smaller groups, however, like the so-called German or British "races," the differences due to heredity are much smaller and the degree of mixture much greater.

Most of the differences between Germans and Englishmen are not due to heredity at all but to tradition, in the broad sense of the word. By tradition I mean language, social structure, tricks of mannerism and dress, and all the background of ideas and social environment which mould the individual human being.

In point of fact, all the dominant nations of today, such as the British, Russian, German, and, of course, American, are extremely mixed. What is more, this process of

Continued on page 6

## PURCHASE OF RICE AND PADDY

### GOVERNMENT AS SOLE BUYER

The scheme for the internal purchase of paddy and rice by the Government was approved on Thursday by the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands.

Under the scheme the Government becomes the sole purchaser of paddy and rice and it will be obligatory on the part of the producer to sell his surplus stocks to the Government.

A producer will be allowed to reserve his seed paddy requirements and in addition to hold stocks amounting to twenty-five bushels of paddy per head for his household consumption from one crop to other. The Government price will be Rs. 3 35 per bushel of paddy.

## PANNAI FERRY TRAGEDY

### CASE COMMITTED TO SUPREME COURT

The Jaffna Magistrate, Mr. T. Quentin Fernando, after several days' inquiry, made order on Thursday committing all the four accused in the Pannai Ferry tragedy case to stand their trial at the criminal sessions of the Supreme Court in Jaffna.

The accused are: Nagamuttu Kurunather, motor-boat driver, Kulanthavelu Ponniah, tindal of the boat, and B. S. Tiruchelvam and E. J. Ponniah, joint renters of the Pannai Ferry Service.

The first accused is charged with having on May 21 this year caused the death, not amounting to culpable homicide, of nineteen passengers by driving a motor-boat without a certificate of competence, by conveying passengers in the motor-boat when it was not seaworthy, and by overloading the boat with goods and passengers.

The first accused is also charged with driving the boat without a licence.

The second accused is charged with causing the death, not amounting to culpable homicide, of nineteen passengers by performing the duties of a tindal without possessing a tindal's certificate.

The third and fourth accused are charged with aiding and abetting the first two.

**MANAGER'S NOTICE**

The Offices of the "Hindu Organ" and the Saivaprakasa Press will be closed on Wednesday and Thursday for the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple Ther and Theertham Festivals. There will be no issue of the "Hindu Organ" on Thursday.

MANAGER.

**Hindu Organ.**

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1942.

**SOMETHING VERY NEW**

IN HIS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS at the sixth annual session of the Sinhala Maha Sabha, Mr. Bandaranaike told his followers that the Sabha represented something new in the political thinking of Ceylon. Some well-intentioned, but foolish, people had said there was a Ceylonese nation in the making, but Mr. Bandaranaike assured his audience that such a view was both "superficial and unreal". According to him, one important result of the realistic outlook he has managed to impart to the Sabha is the growing confidence of the minorities in the Sabha. We are afraid that all this was intended, not for the minorities who know Mr. Bandaranaike and his Sabha, which is a mongrel imitation of the Hindu Maha Sabha in India, but for the benefit of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief who was expected to attend the session. His Excellency, has, however, explained in an official announcement, that, when he accepted Mr. Bandaranaike's invitation to open the Veyangoda Food and Industries Exhibition, he was not informed that the exhibition would form part of the annual celebrations of the Sinhala Maha Sabha. His Excellency refused to attend any function associated with any political party, but, in order to prevent disappointment, expressed his willingness to attend, provided Mr. Bandaranaike explained to the public that His Excellency was not apprised of the political associations of the Exhibition.

Mr. Bandaranaike is, no doubt, a realist, but he can find out for himself where it is leading him. The Nazis too pride themselves on their sense of realism, with the result that, as Mr. Roosevelt has complained in a recent address, they don't tell their young men the whole truth. The United Nations are now busy telling the German youth how they are being led, or rather, misled. Mr. Bandaranaike will have no difficulty in understanding that, even if he is disposed to follow the example of the egregious Dr. Goebbels, the minorities will have to

take it upon themselves to tell the people of this island the plain truth about his preposterous policies.

We agree that to Mr. Bandaranaike, and to him alone, is due the credit for having introduced something very new into Ceylon politics. The old politicians, Sinhalese and Tamil, aspired to a new nationhood. They dreamed of a Ceylonese nation. These indiscretions were committed by the elders when Mr. Bandaranaike was too young to take a hand in politics. When he reached adolescence, however, Mr. Bandaranaike clung to the coat-tails of the Congress as long as it suited him, and then joined the Sinhala Maha Sabha. As a realist, he felt that the Congress was not the place for him. The Congress was unable to forget its old associations.

Mr. Bandaranaike is not only a political realist, but also a positive genius like Barnum, the great American showman. It is the showman's instinct that led Mr. Bandaranaike to invite the Commander-in-Chief without telling him anything about the Sinhala Maha Sabha. For once, realism failed of its object, and Mr. Bandaranaike is left to proceed on his own way without having had the pleasure of having His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as the guest of the Sinhala Maha Sabha.

**NOTES & COMMENTS****Right of Public Meeting**

THE restriction on public meetings, imposed by the recent regulation promulgated by His Excellency the Governor, has been severely criticised in the State Council. That the restriction is an infringement of the right of public meeting will be readily conceded. Mr. Sripala Samarakkody was not guilty of an exaggeration when he characterised the new regulation as a serious infringement of the liberty of the subject. Besides, as pointed out in the course of the debate, it is a regulation that admits of considerable misinterpretation, involving the virtual prohibition of even meetings convened for the purpose of promoting the war effort. The list of exceptions compiled by the Executive Committee for Home Affairs is not comprehensive but it will serve to prevent any misapplication of the rule to meetings that are not at all likely to affect the functioning of essential services.

**The Acting Home Minister And The Council**

THERE was a good deal of peevish and unreasonable criticism by a few members of the part played by the acting Minister for Home Affairs, in the enactment of the new regulation. Mr. Mahadeva made out a strong case, however unpalatable it may be to some

of his critics, for the restriction imposed on public meetings. He made it quite clear that the regulation was a precautionary measure directed against meetings convened by irresponsible people whose sole object is the dislocation of essential services. It will be noted that the restriction applies only to the planting districts where a large community of Indian labourers is engaged in the production of tea and rubber. The latter has now become an essential commodity. During the last few years there has been a good deal of unrest amongst these labourers, owing to the agitation carried on by a certain type of people. Assaults on and even murders of planters have occurred with increasing frequency. In the non-planting districts, where Indian labour is employed, the position has been equally bad. An attempt was made to exploit the dependence of the Ceylonese landowner on Indian labour. Even State Councilors ought to know that this is something that will, in course of time, ruin the very undertakings that required the employment of Indian labour. The situation was rendered more difficult by the attitude of the Board of Ministers towards the whole question of Indian immigration. One could understand the reasons for the unrest if the agitation aimed at nothing more than the amelioration of the conditions in which the Indian labourer worked. By a series of ordinances the Ceylon Legislature has done away with laws that sought to turn the labourer into a serf. We are of the opinion that the Indian labourer is looked after infinitely better than the Ceylonese labourer. Under these circumstances, there was little room for agitation, but nevertheless there has been a good deal of unreasonable agitation by interested agitators who sought to exploit the ignorance of the Indian labourers to serve their own purposes. It is clear now that this sort of thing can no longer be tolerated. The new regulation seeks to curb the eloquence of irresponsible agitators who have done their best to ruin the estates. Repression is, no doubt, as Mr. Mahadeva said, an evil, but when the immediate question is a choice of one of two evils, it is easy to see what any Minister with a sense of responsibility will do. Repression is the lesser evil, though the debate in the State Council failed to take this into account.

**Japan and Russia**

THOUGH the resignation of the Japanese Foreign Minister is regarded by the Chinese press as an indication that some radical move in foreign policy is contemplated by Tokyo, General Tojo assured the world that no alteration in Japanese foreign policy was involved. If, according to the view

held in some quarters, Japan is clearing the decks for action against Russia, one cannot expect the Japanese Prime Minister to admit it. Events in Russia have approached a stage which may tempt the Japanese leaders to repudiate the Russo Japanese Pact and deliver a mortal blow at Russia. After all, nobody believed that the Japanese would stand by the Pact once they thought the moment was ripe for an attack on the traditional enemy.

**Nazis and Youth**

GERMAN youth has been the greatest asset of Hitler. The Nazi leaders have always depended on youth to back their policies. The propaganda they have carried on at the expense of the State, the new learning that sought to pervert historical, religious and moral truths, the idea that they had a great mission to fulfil—these were intended to make the youth of Germany the instrument for carrying out the Nazi plan. In a speech the other day addressed to the International Student Assembly, President Roosevelt referred to the attempt made by the Axis Powers to prevent their people from listening to the President's broadcast, in order that "no sound of what I am saying either in English or in translation will be heard by any restless young people who are under Hitler's heel". The President told his audience that, in spite of their promise of a new era for the youth of Germany, "the Nazis, the Fascists, and the militarists of Japan have nothing to offer youth except death." On the other hand, he said, the cause of the United Nations is the cause of youth itself. "It is the hope of the new generation and of generations that are to come—hope for a new life that can be lived in freedom, justice and decency."

**Turning of the Tide**

IN the meantime, according to General Wavell, in spite of the spectacular victories in Russia, the tide has begun to turn against Germany. The Germans are beginning to find out that it is one thing to win victories but quite another to dictate peace terms to the British and their Allies. Napoleon too found himself in the same predicament. His victories made him master of Europe, but the British fought on and won. This is what they are doing today. As for Japan, General Wavell is confident that the "run of quick and easy success that her carefully planned treachery gave her is over. Both her fleet and air force are beginning to melt and her dreams of prosperity at the expense of the rest of Asia are vanishing." The Japanese have managed to seize south-eastern Asia in their grip by a series of surprises carefully planned and executed. The occupation of Singapore, Burma and the Andamans enables them to threaten the Indian Ocean, but, the Solomons battle shows that the Japanese navy is beginning to feel the strength of the Allied nations at sea.

## TEXTILE CONTROL SCHEME

### How it will Work

It is understood that the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce, at a meeting on Thursday, considered proposals made by the Minister for the establishment of the Department for the control of textiles with Mr. S. H. Wadia, of the Civil Service, at its head.

The Executive Committee was in agreement with the Minister that the time had come to control textiles, and discussed an outline of the proposed scheme.

An official announcement on the subject is, it is learned, likely to be made almost immediately.

### Not a "Coupon" System

It is understood that it is not likely that the scheme would start with the sale of cloth to the public on a coupon system.

It is learned that the Executive Committee is more likely to favour a scheme whereunder the functions of the new Department at its inception should be to secure adequate stocks of textiles for use in the Island by encouraging importers to import large stocks and where necessary to assist them to do so.

It would also be the function of the new Department to ensure the efficient distribution of cloth throughout the Island, making an effort at first to use the existing trade channels for the purpose.

The Department will be expected to aim at securing the supply of cloth to the population in towns, rural areas and on the estates at reasonable prices.

It is understood that the Executive Committee considered the necessity of the new Department preparing schemes for the enforcement of more effective measures in the event of the means now available for obtaining supplies of cloth and distributing it becoming ineffective.

### If Govt. Has to Import

It is realised that, for instance, if the present importers failed to secure supplies, it might become necessary for the Government to make arrangements to import textiles, and if people could not get cloth from shops at reasonable prices, the Government might have to adopt other measures for gaining that end.

The Executive Committee, it is also learned, considered the case of a new class of speculators who have recently bought large stocks of textiles.

It was pointed out that these stocks were being held back from the market.

The Committee, it is learned, considered the desirability of taking certain action against this class of speculators if their recent purchases of cloth were not brought into the market within a reasonable time.

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT "IRREGULARITIES"

The appointment of a commission to inquire into the working of the Education Department urged in a motion, notice of which was given in the State Council last Wednesday by Dr. A. P. de Zoysa, Member for Colombo South,

## NAZIS STAKING EVERYTHING ON STALINGRAD

### FOE SLOWLY CLOSING IN ON CITY

London, Friday.

WITH the Axis offensive in Egypt hanging fire, attention is once more concentrated on the tremendous struggle continuing before Stalingrad. At great cost, the Germans have been slowly closing in on the city from the northwest and the south and tanks may have reached the vicinity of the Volga on both sides.

At the same time Russian pressure in the Kletskaia area, on the right bank of the Don, continues to threaten the enemy's left flank.

The most imminent danger to Stalingrad seems now to be from the Southwest where heavy armoured columns, with exceptionally strong air cover, are thrusting gradually into the strong Russian defences.

The latest Moscow messages say that Stormoviks, though outnumbered, are holding off intense air attacks on the city.

The view taken in London is that the Germans are staking the success of their whole 1942 campaign on the capture of Stalingrad. The Russians are recognised to be desperately hard pressed.

By concentrating an enormous mass of troops and equipment in front of the broad river and with very limited lines of communication behind it, they run the risk of being trapped, but to break through 15 or 20 miles of fortified country remains a formidable proposition for the Germans.

Large Panzer forces, backed up by a division of motorised assault troops, battered the narrow sector southeast of Stalingrad all day yesterday and all last night.

Some 1,000 German planes are trying to blaze a trail to the city for the German land forces. One hundred Messerschmitts almost without pause hover over Soviet aerodromes in order to ground the Soviet planes, while German bombers blast the battlefield.

Air battles at the approaches to the town are now intermittent. In 40 minutes yesterday, 47 German planes were shot down here.

The situation outside Stalingrad is serious everywhere, with the greatest danger at present threatening from the southwest. To the north,

### C-IN-C AT VEYANGODA EXHIBITION

A press note issued by the Commander-in-Chief wishes it to be clearly understood that when he accepted the Minister for Local Administration's invitation to open the Veyangoda Food and Industries Exhibition on 5th September he was not informed that the Exhibition would form part of the Annual Celebrations of the Sinhala Maha Sabba. His Excellency is unable to attend any function associated with any Political party, but in order to prevent disappointment amongst those who have organised and provided the food exhibits, he has consented to attend the opening of the Exhibition on the condition that the Minister will explain to the public that His Excellency was not apprised of its political associations and that his presence will in no way identify him with them.

a large German column of tanks and motorised infantry broke through and then turned east. Their further advance was held up for the time being by powerful Soviet artillery and mortar-fire. Twenty-five German tanks were set on fire and the rest turned back.

Stalingrad may yet prove to be a second Moscow or Leningrad. Spectacular results are not expected from the Russian counter offensive west of Moscow which is at present relaxed. Its objective seems to be a cluster of centres of communications which are of essential importance for any attack on Moscow. The strength and the deliberation of this attack give the impression that the Soviet Command is working to a comprehensive plan and is not being reduced to hasty unco-ordinated improvisation.

In the south, the Germans have at last crossed the Terek, in the Mozdok area, and are closing in on Novorossisk. They continue to encounter stiff resistance in their advance on Grozny.

### SUBURBS REACHED, BERLIN CLAIMS

Stockholm, Friday.

Berlin claimed today that the German troops had reached the western suburbs of Stalingrad. Southwest of the city, the Russians have made another retreat, the seventh, in four days. General von Bock's forces, advancing slowly, are sacrificing thousands for every step gained. German pressure north and west of Stalingrad has forced Marshal Timoshenko to throw in reserves at Kalamsk and Kalach.

Stockholm opinion is not encouraging to the Russians. The military correspondent of the "Dagens Nyheter" expresses the belief that Stalingrad is "practically lost" unless Marshal Timoshenko pulls out one of his famous white rabbits.

The Russians have been forced to retreat at one point northwest of Novorossisk. Commenting on the German report that the Russians are bringing up reinforcements by sea from Batum, the Berlin correspondent of the "Dagens Nyheter" says: "The Russians apparently are determined to make Novorossisk a second Sebastopol."

In the North Caucasus, the Germans have scored a success in their drive towards the Grozny oilfields by crossing the Terek river near Mozdok.

### RESTRICTIONS ON PUBLIC MEETINGS

#### STATE COUNCIL DEMANDS REPEAL

The State Council has passed a motion protesting against the promulgation of the recent order under the Defence Regulations restricting the right of public meetings as un-called for in the present circumstances and a serious infringement of the liberty of the subject and therefore demanding the immediate repeal of the said regulations.

The motion was moved by Mr. Siripala Samarakody and passed by the State Council by a majority of 24 to 5, seven declining to vote.

## AUTONOMY FOR ORIENTALS

### American Author's Call

New York, Aug. 30.

Dr. M. Searle Bates, ex-Professor of History, Nanking, who is publishing a booklet called, "Half of Humanity," which the Church Peace Union is sponsoring, asserted that the advancement of millions of Orientals required complete or increased autonomy for them.

Dr. Bates said that the organization of Christians throughout the world was needed for the security of each nation from external attack, settlement of international disputes through peaceful adjustments and progressive prevention of armaments wars along with the development of an international force for the maintenance of order and execution of decisions of an international body. He urged the holding in common trust of certain areas which are disputed or are unable at present to maintain themselves as independent countries, an assurance of access to raw materials and markets to all nations prepared to co-operate sincerely with the international organization and the improvement of economic conditions and living standards.

Dr. Bates epitomized his arguments by saying that world prosperity and peace demanded the full appreciation of Far Eastern culture. "Societies that can produce Noguchi, Kagawa, General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Tagore, Gandhi and Nehru, besides their accumulated glories of art, philosophy and literature are not in utter darkness. By a peaceful interchange of the treasures of civilization no less than through commerce, the riches of the earth, can mankind arrive at a new abundance of life." (Hindu Cor.)

### VILLAGE HEADMEN

#### QUESTION OF RESIDENCE

The question whether the selection of candidates for village headmen should be confined to those resident in the particular divisions was considered by the Executive Committee of Home Affairs last week.

It is understood that a decision reached was to the effect that revenue officers should be informed that candidates must be residents of the village but in cases where no suitable candidate resident in the division was available, then an applicant must have an abiding interest in the village.

### MATRIMONIAL

#### RAJASABAI-KARTHIGESU

The marriage of Mr. K. Rajasabai, (of the Karainagar Hindu College), son of Mr. A. Kanagasabai, Principal, Karainagar Hindu College and Mrs. Kanagasabai, with Miss Valliammai Karthigesu, daughter of Mr. K. Karthigesu (retired Stationmaster, F. M. S. Railways), and of the late Mrs. Karthigesu, will be solemnized on Monday the 14th instant at 11-03 p.m. at the bride's residence, Kopay Narah.

Reception at bridegroom's residence on the 15th instant between 4 p.m. and 9 p.m.

All friends and relations are cordially invited.

Ambattawatte, Klaweddy North, 4th Sept. 1942. (Mis. No. 7-9 42.)

## THE SPLENDOUR THAT WAS IND

### REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENTS OF ANCIENT INDIANS

BY ANGELO MOSES

IF we turn over the pages of history, we shall find that our civilisation dates from remote antiquity. Students of civilisation have told us that there are certain countries which can boast of prehistoric records in this matter; they have sometimes told us that the Assyrian and the Chinese civilisations are much more ancient than our own, because their written records are more easily available than those of our own civilisation. But this is not entirely true. Recent discoveries have shown that our civilisation goes back to the dim past; it is really the most ancient of the civilisations of the world.

It had a great many things to its credit in the realms of letters and art. Our literature is such that it has won the admiration of the whole world; and our achievements in the field of painting and architecture, music and sculpture, have been a source of joy to all even now.

It is a pardonable foible, I think, to view with pride the remarkable achievements of our ancestors in the fields of religion, philosophy, science and literature during the dawn of civilisation. In this article, I propose to describe what in the fields of mathematics, astronomy and astrology, our ancestors succeeded in achieving. I am indebted to Mr. S. K. Das Bhat-Law, and Prof. Diwan Chand Sharma, A. A., for much of the information.

#### Mathematics

In the dim distant past, six millenniums ago, there flourished in Sind and in the Indus Valley a very ancient civilisation. At Mohenjadaro and Harappa evidences of Proto-Indian culture were discovered by archaeologists. The buildings unearthed through excavations, show unusual engineering skill. Their human figures and figurines, implements and ornaments, seals, scripts and ceramics indicate a very high form of civilisation.

It can be safely deduced that the Proto-Indians knew the art of addition if not simple multiplication. Apart from religion, grammar and politics, they developed to an extraordinary degree, the science of mathematics and astronomy.

Mathematics included arithmetic (Ganita), algebra (Bija-Ganita), and geometry (Sulbha). Then knew, for instance, the theorem of Pythagoras (Budhayanana 800 B.C.) viz., that the square on the diagonal of a rectangle is equal to the sum of the squares on its two sides. It is surmised by eminent authorities that this theorem was known in India as far back as 3000 B.C.

The decimal system of numeration originated in India. Arithmetical and Geometrical progressions, solving of quadratic equations, solutions in integers of indeterminate equations of the first degree, areas of triangles and quadrilaterals inscribed in circles in terms of their sides, the surface and volume of a pyramid, square and cube roots, fractions, equations, rule of three and algebraic symbols are some of the

numerous discoveries which can be credited to the subtle Hindu brain.

Algebra was highly developed. Questions are given in the form of lyrics, which are pleasant, instructive and amusing. I may cite an example from Bhaskara's L'ilavati:

"Of a swarm of bees, three-fifths settled on a kadamba flower and one-third on a siliandra blossom; one bee remained over hovering in the air attracted at the same time by the charming perfume of a jasmine and of a pandanus; tell me, charming one, the number of bees."

This is an exercise on the solution of an equation of an unknown quantity. But equations of higher degree were also successfully dealt with.

#### Astronomy

In the Vedic and post-Vedic periods, astronomy and astrology were regarded as allied subjects and both were often dealt with by the same authors. Elaborate chronological calculations for the purpose of fixing auspicious time for rituals had to be made; and it was, therefore, necessary to make accurate observations of the phases of the Moon, the Sun and the season, and prepare a calendar for sacrificial and ritual purposes.

During the post-Vedic period the development of the science was phenomenal. During this period we observe a definite literature on the subject dealing with 'Siddhantas' (giving a detailed account of astronomy); Karanas (guides for astronomical calculation), astronomical tables and commentaries on older works.

The most important of the treatises extant and of the authors during this period are:

Surya-Siddhanta.  
Pancha-Siddhantika by Varahamihira about 300 A. D.

Aryabhata-499 A. D. who was of the opinion that the earth revolved round its axis and that the daily rotation of the celestial sphere was only apparent.

Brahmagupta-628 A. D.  
Bhaskaracharya-In the early part of the 12th century, the most famous of them all.

Kamalakara-The author of "Siddhanta-Sattva-Vivek" (1658 A. D.)

#### Astrology

Parashara was in all probability the founder of the Indian Astrology, and the principles laid down by him as verified by actual facts, have been found to be reasonably correct.

Jyotisha-Sastra or Science of the stars dealt with both astronomy and astrology, which was divided into three branches—Tantra which dealt with astronomy, Jataka with horoscopes and Samhita with omens derivable from celestial phenomena.

Cheiro, the celebrated palmist, in his Defence of Palmistry, praises in no unmeasurable terms the achievements of the Hindus in the domain of astrology. He says with reference to palmistry, a branch of astrology: "As regards the people who first introduced and practised this study of the hand, we find undisputed

## FEEDING THE ARMY IN CEYLON

### SUPPLIES FROM INDIA

Maintaining the Army in wartime is a task that is by no means as simple as it may sound. Feeding an army is an immense job in itself, especially when the men who make up the fighting services are drawn from the four corners of the earth. Their diets vary; their tastes differ; their modes of cooking and catering are as different as are the poles, says a Press note issued by the Department of Information.

But it must not be imagined that this Island is called upon to supply the needs of all these different men, who are here to defend it against Japanese co-prosperity. Far from it! Every effort is made to avoid drawing upon the Island's resources for rations.

In this respect India comes into the picture. She is able to supply the majority of the commodities required, including meat. The only occasion when the latter commodity was obtained locally was when a shipment did not arrive to schedule.

On the other hand, Ceylon supplies the Services with such things as fresh fruit and vegetables, both so essential to the well-being of the men. Some eggs are also purchased locally, but never any milk. Contractors supply the fresh article, and the prices are in all cases lower than the existing civil contracts. All rice and wheat are specially imported, and so shipments for the civil population are not touched.

It is obvious therefore that the Royal Navy, the Army and the R. A. F., are largely independent of local produce. Their food purchases cannot be responsible for local price inflation, nor for any shortage in existing supplies, with the possible exception of vegetables.

Of course, our soldiers, sailors and airmen also make their own private purchases in the local market, and it is here that one finds high prices being charged by the vendors. It is hoped that, with effective control of all food prices by the Government, this victimisation of the Island's defenders will cease.

proofs of their learning and knowledge. Long before Rome or Greece or Israel was even heard of, the movements of India point back to an age of learning beyond and still beyond. From the astronomical calculations that the figures in their temples present, it has been estimated that the Hindus understood the procession of the equinoxes centuries before the Christian era. With the spread of Hindu teachings into other lands do we trace the spread of the knowledge of palmistry.

In ancient times, astrology was regarded of such great importance in India that it was said by Varahamihira, "as a night without a lamp, as a sky without the Sun, so is a king without astrologers; like a blind man he wanders on his path".

## INDEPENDENCE DEMANDED

### HINDU MAHA SABHA RESOLUTION

New Delhi, Sept. 1.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha in a lengthy resolution demands the immediate declaration of India's independent status and immediate negotiation by the British Government with the principal political parties in India, to solve the present deadlock and the formation of an Indian National Government, which the Committee asserts, will declare its determination to fight the common enemy.

The Working Committee asserts that if the British Government does not respond to its demand, the Maha Sabha will be compelled to revise its present programme and devise ways and means whereby Britain and her allies "will realise that India as a self-respecting nation can no longer be suppressed."

The Working Committee has finally appointed a Committee of seven members to organise a campaign and mobilise public opinion in support of the national demand and if possible negotiate with the leaders of the principal political parties and representatives of the British Government.

Dr Shyam Prasad Mookerjee, Working Committee President and some members of the Hindu Maha Sabha Working Committee are meeting a few of the Indian members of the Viceroy's Executive Council this afternoon, in order it is understood, to exchange views on the stand taken up by the Working Committee in its resolution.

## HOME MINISTER IN CALCUTTA

### TALKS WITH CABINET MEMBERS

Calcutta, Sept. 2.

Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Minister of Home Affairs, Ceylon, who is now here on a mission to secure rice for his country, had a very busy program yesterday and today.

Yesterday Sir Baron saw the members of the Bengal Cabinet and tried to ascertain how far they could help him in the fulfilment of his mission. He also met some officials of the Bengal Government connected with the Department of Commerce for the same purpose.

Today he met several representatives of the rice trade and discussed with them various matters relating to rice supplies.

## DAY OF PRAYER AT VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY

The National Day of Prayer and Dedication was observed at the Vivekananda Society, Colombo. Hindu Sacred Hymns were sung and prayers were offered for the victory of Britain and her Allies and the restoration of peace and goodwill among the nations. Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C., President of the Vivekananda Society, delivered an address on the significance of the day to the students of the Vidyalyanam and other assembled.

Poojahs were performed and prayers offered in the Hindu Temples in the City and suburbs. (Cor.)

Letter to the Editor

**THE J. S. C. EXAMINATION**

Sir,—Some of the glaring defects in the J. S. C. examination held in the past are very well known to those who are interested in education. But the scheme of awarding passes which was adopted for the J. S. C. examination of November 1941 and which emanated from the fertile brain of the present Director of Education and his colleagues was really ridiculous. According to the Director's Circular Letter, No. (E/L) 16/41 of 22-1-42, a candidate could be awarded a pass, even if he did not score a single mark in one or more of the compulsory subjects including English. There was a time not in the distant past, when the Director was not prepared to award a pass to a candidate who scored 32½ marks in English in spite of the fact that he obtained full pass in five other subjects including the other two compulsory subjects, Arithmetic and Tamil. But there were cases of candidates who were awarded passes even though they had scored less than 10 marks in English, Arithmetic or Tamil in the J.S.C. examination of 1941, because the Director had so decreed in his above mentioned Circular Letter. What made the Director change the Scheme of awarding passes for this particular examination is a mystery to many heads of schools who feel very strongly that a pass in the examination is absolutely valueless, so long as this scheme of awarding passes is in vogue. When a candidate has a chance of passing the J.S.C. examination even without scoring a minimum of 20 or 25 marks in a subject like English, one can easily imagine whether any importance can be attached to a pass in this examination. It is very much to be regretted that educationists have not taken any serious steps to cause an improvement to be effected in the method of awarding passes at least in the future. It is doubtful whether the Director has grown wiser in regard to this matter since the last J. S. C. examination. It is, therefore, the duty of the Heads of schools to protest strongly against the scheme of awarding passes formulated by the Director last year, so that the ridiculous scheme may not be in force for the exami-

**ALLEGED PADDY SMUGGLING CONCEALED IN TOBACCO BAGS**

Kurunegala, Saturday.  
An alleged attempt to smuggle paddy concealed in tobacco bags to Jaffna by train was prevented by the Maho police.

Information was received that a large quantity of paddy was being taken to Jaffna under the guise of tobacco from a village called Moragollagama. The police met the evening train to Jaffna and found loaded in a waggon 11 large gunny bags. It is stated that a search revealed that in every bag under a layer of tobacco was concealed large quantities of paddy.

The bags were immediately unloaded and taken to the police station from where it was conveyed to the Magistrate's Court at Kurunegala.

Inquiries are being made as to the whereabouts of the person who attempted to transport the bags.

nation to be held in November this year. Otherwise it is better for schools not to present any candidates for this year's examination. There is no point in regarding a number of subjects as compulsory for an examination, if a candidate can obtain a pass in it even without scoring a single mark in one or two of the compulsory subjects. According to the last year's scheme, a candidate will be eligible for a pass even if he scores no marks in English and in one of the other two compulsory subjects, provided he scores 240 marks in four other subjects including the third compulsory subject. This may appear to be absurd on the face of it, but those who doubt the truth of the above statement may have their doubts cleared by referring to the Circular Letter quoted above. It is hoped that this notorious scheme of awarding passes will at once be amended, so that the Heads of schools may have no cause for complaint in regard to this very important matter. If no sensible amendment is made in the scheme for this year's examination, Heads of schools will do well not to present any candidates for the examination.

"SPECTATOR".

**ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 1148

In the matter of the estate of the late Elizabeth Kanagamany wife of Murugesu Sivapragasam Maurice of Jaffna Town late of Hambantota Deceased.

Murugesu Sivapragasam Maurice of Chundikuly Vs. Petitioner.

1. George Perinparajasingam Maurice
2. Fred Kretser Jayarajasingam Maurice
3. Leslie Susila Rajasingam Maurice all of Chundikuly
4. Samuel Obellappah Thurairajah of Jaffna Town Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 29th day of June 1942 in the presence of Mr. T. Arumainayagam Proctor, for Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the said minors 1st, 2nd & 3rd Respondents for the purpose of watching their interests in the Administration proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be granted to the Petitioner, unless the Respondents appear before this Court on the 21st day of August 1942 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is further ordered that the said Respondents do appear in person on the said date.

The 22nd day of July 1942.

Sgd. G. C. Thambyah.  
District Judge.

Extended for 14-9-42

Intld. G. C. T.  
D. J. (O. 50. 3 & 7-9-42)

**ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 22

In the matter of the intestate estate of Obellappah Mailvaganam of Vannarponnai East in Jaffna Deceased.

Somasundaram Sabapathippillai of Vannarponnai East in Jaffna Vs. Petitioner.

1. Maheswaran Mailvaganam of do
2. Mailvaganam Mahendiran
3. Mailvaganam Mahalingam
4. Mailvaganam Mahadevan
5. Mailvaganam Mankayathkarasi
6. Mailvaganam Maharatnam
7. Mailvaganam Manoharan and

Minors.

**RECORD NUMBER OF BIRTHS**

Ceylon experienced a remarkable year, in respect of vital statistics, according to the 1941 report of the Registrar-General. Last year saw:

A big jump in the number of marriages (excluding Muslim) registered;

The largest number of births ever on record;

The lowest infant mortality rate yet experienced; and

the smallest number of deaths (adults and infants) since 1932.

The number of marriages (excluding Muslim) in the war period shows progressive annual leaps. So do the number of births. The country's health, judging from the death-rate, was seldom better. Here are the respective figures for the war years 1939-41 with 1938 as a peacetime comparison:

	1938	1939	1940	1941
Marriages	31,385	36,947	39,457	31,056
Births	904,329	1,111,111	1,112,953	1,112,884
Deaths	125,339	138,611	132,738	113,003
Birthrate (per 1,000 of population)	32.9	36.0	35.5	36.5
Deathrate (do.)	21.0	21.8	20.8	18.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 births registered)	151	156	149	129

8. Ulaganayagavally widow of Mailvaganam all of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambyah Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 17th day of August 1942 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratnarajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the abovenamed 8th respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 5th to 7th respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner: Unless the respondents or any other persons shall appear before this court on the 14th day of September 1942 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. It is further ordered that the 8th respondent should appear before this court on the said date with the minors the 5th to 7th respondents.

This 17th day of August 1942.  
Sgd. G. C. Thambyah  
(O. 49. 3 & 7-9-42) District Judge.

**CATTLE FOR SALE**

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned cows belonging to the Jaffna Hindu College.

- (a) One spotted Cape Cow and Calf.
- (b) One red Cape Cow and Calf.
- (c) One young spotted Cape Cow (not-calved)
- (d) One Country Cow and Calf.

Tenders should state the price of each cow separately. The cows can be seen at the Jaffna Hindu College dairy. Any further particulars wanted can be obtained from the Boarding Master or the Honorary Treasurer, Jaffna Hindu College.

Sealed tenders endorsed on the envelope "Tender for the purchase of Cows" will be received by the Honorary Secretary, Jaffna Hindu College, up till noon of 20th September 1942.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

T. MUTTUSAMPILLAI,  
Hon. Secretary,

J.H.C. Board of Directors.

(Mis. 107. 7 & 10-9-42)

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(Q. 81. 20 7-42—19-10-42.)



## RACIAL 'CREEDS' OR 'BREEDS'?

Continued from page 1

mixing has contributed to their greatness. It has long been familiar to historians and archaeologists that the great outbursts of new progress in human affairs have almost always resulted from what they call "culture contacts," when two different cultures or civilizations mix and mutually fertilize each other. In most cases these culture contacts have invariably been accompanied by a considerable amount of mixture of different human types, and this too has contributed to progress by providing a greater variety of human stocks within the nation.

### Nazi Racial Doctrine

This brings me to the specific policies underlying the Nazi racial doctrine. In the first place there is no such thing as an "Aryan" race. The word "Aryan" means nothing more or less than people who happen to speak one of a family of so-called Aryan languages; and as everybody who has studied the subject knows, language is no clue whatever to racial affinity. Conquering groups may impose their language on the conquered, or, vice versa, may lose their language or most of it, in favour of that of the conquered. But the main thesis of the Nazis is not merely that the Germans are a definite race, usually styled the Nordic race, but that this is inherently superior to all other human groups. This carries with it the corollary not merely that all other groups are to some degree inferior, but that some of them are so grossly inferior as to merit the term "sub-human." This idea of racial inferiority was, of course, first applied to the Jews, but has since 1939 been applied to the Poles also. These ideas are a denial of the basic conception underlying our Western civilization, namely, the overriding value of the human individual and the essential equality (not in the sense of equality of endowment or identity of appearance, but of what Christian theology would call "equality before God") of all types of human being. They are also scientifically untrue.

Nor is there the least truth in their thesis that Germans or as they often extend the doctrine, people of Nordic type, have been the only real contributors to the progress of civilization. Some of their own greatest men, like Beethoven and Goethe, have been very far from the Nordic type. In any case, the great inventions which were the start of all civilization—the invention of agriculture, of wheeled vehicles, of building in stone, and of the alphabet and of writing—were all due to the dark peoples of the Near East. In later times, Arabic numerals, one of the greatest contributions to efficiency, were as their name implies, perfected by people of Semitic and Hamitic type. One could multiply examples but it is unnecessary. The Nazi doctrine is a mere product of pseudo-science, devised as a rationalization first of their mania to dominate the world, and secondly of their need to find a scapegoat such as the Jews, on whom they can throw the blame when things go wrong and whom

they can persecute to provide an emotional outlet for their followers.

As a result of the Nazi doctrine, all anthropological science and history is falsified in Nazi Germany, and all kinds of fantastic myths, which would be laughable if they were not so serious, arise. For instance, we now find Nazi professors and educationists speaking of such absurdities as "German mathematics" or "Nordic physics." It might be thought that Jews of acknowledged world fame would be stumbling blocks to the belief in Nordic superiority. But Nazi theory is ready for anything. Einstein, for instance, is disposed of in a book which has had a wide circulation in Germany, in the following terms: "The Germanic scientific world-picture, which Goethe and Humboldt first consciously envisaged and drew for the benefit of us moderns, is now threatened by a new attack from the Middle Eastern race." In this, Einstein 'has attempted by means of mathematical formulae to destroy the simple factual data and the grand Aryan world-picture. However, this attempt, we can already assert, has failed completely." "The same author elsewhere writes: "We Germans can claim that wherever Nordic blood dominates, crime is rare. The purer the German tribe the rarer the criminal. In Europe one has almost the impression that criminals belong to another race."

We may laugh at such absurdities, but they are serious, for they are symptoms of German arrogance and German frightfulness. The Nazi theory of race is a dogma which acts as an intellectual scaffolding for the Nazi pseudo-religion of State supremacy and German world domination. Just as Christian dogma was used in the Middle Ages to justify the most horrible tortures of heretics and mass brutality towards and mass exploitation of conquered pagan peoples, so, too, on an even larger scale, the Nazi theory of German racial superiority is being used today to justify aggression and exploitation of the most ruthless and brutal kind.

It is, as I said at the beginning, our duty not to encourage such an attitude in any way. Do not let us forget that in this country there was not so long ago a half-hearted attempt to make out that the British, a people more thoroughly mongrelized even than the Germans, were a "superior race." Did not Kipling write of "lesser breeds without the law"? Everywhere that Fascism or pseudo-fascism raises its head we see the beginnings of this unscientific but dangerous doctrine of racialism.

As I have already said, every time we use the word "race," we are, be it in a minor way, hindering our own cause and helping that of Hitler. It is perfectly possible to substitute other terms which are both scientifically more correct and also charged with political and social dynamite. In most cases one can use simply the word "people." Sometimes it is better to say "nation" or "culture" or simply "group." In other cases, as with the French Canadians or the Jews, one can use terms like "stock," "extraction," or "community." But whatever terms we use, to think along "racial" lines is scientifically false, and like most false thinking, practically dangerous and full of possibilities of evil.

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(Misc. 15. 27-4-42—26-4-43.)

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