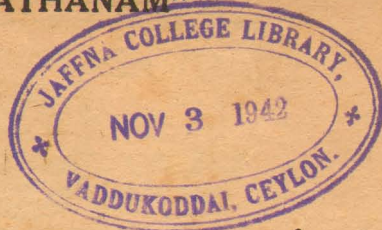


# THE Hindu Organ.



Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LIV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1942.

Price 7 Cts.

NO. 55.

## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### Tuberculosis in Rural Districts

Special accommodation for tuberculosis patients is to be provided in all district hospitals of the Island.

### University Entrance Exam.

Owing to the difficulty of procuring text books, the Ceylon University authorities have deleted certain text-books from the syllabus in English for the Entrance Examination, (1943) of the University.

### Atlantic Charter Applies To All Humanity

"The Atlantic Charter applies to all humanity", said President Roosevelt in reply to a Press representative who told him that Mr. Willkie had said that some countries he visited on his trip had placed a local significance on the Atlantic Charter, because it contained the word Atlantic Charter.

### Armistice Day—1942

His Excellency the Governor has received a telegram from the Secretary of State announcing His Majesty the King's approval of the following arrangements for Armistice Day and Remembrance Sunday in the United Kingdom.

Wednesday, 11th November:

No general celebrations can take place in the present circumstances and two minutes silence will not be observed. Usual Poppy Day collections under the auspices of the British Legion will take place on 11th November. Service will not be held at the Cenotaph and there will not be the customary large services throughout the country.

Sunday, 8th November will be observed as a Day of Remembrance and Dedication.

The Minister for Home Affairs joins with His Excellency in commending observance of Sunday, 8th November, as a Day of Remembrance and Dedication to the Ministers and members of all religions and denominations in Ceylon. Ceremonies for Armistice Day, 11th November, are left for local determination. Their Excellencies the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor have accepted the invitation of the Comrades of the Great War (Ceylon) Association (of which they are Patrons) to attend and lay wreath at a Service to be held at St. Peter's in the Fort at 11 a.m. on that day.

## HOW JAPAN PLANS HER CONQUESTS

### TAKES OPPORTUNITIES OF OTHERS' EMBARRASMENTS

(BY SIR JOHN PRATT)

THE Foreign Office in Japan is charged with the conduct of foreign relations. If, however, issues of major importance in foreign policy are at stake the Foreign Minister has to play a subordinate role to two other Ministers, the Minister for War and the Minister of Marine. In Japan the Minister for War must be a General and the Minister of Marine an Admiral. Both must be on the active list, and have direct access to the Emperor, over the head of the Prime Minister. This ensures that no Cabinet can be formed unless the foreign policy of the Government is one of which the army approves. These constitutional arrangements are satisfactory to the Japanese, for the policy of the Services is the policy which is most popular with the mass of the Japanese people. The policy is a policy of expansion by force of arms, of treachery and of taking advantage of the misfortunes of others to benefit themselves.

### Their Road to Wealth

The Japanese are materialists of a most extreme type and worship nothing but worldly success. They believe that aggression is the road to wealth and power and the role of the Foreign Office is to cover aggression with a cloak of diplomacy. Frequently the army forces the hand of the Government and faces the Foreign Office with a "fait-accompli". This does not mean that there is any real difference of opinion about the policy the country ought to follow. All sections are united in believing that Japan must be the dominant power and that both Great Britain and America should be driven out of the Far East. The only differences are as to the timing and method. When the army grows tired of caution and decides that the time has come to act, the people, the Government, and the Foreign Office invariably fall into line.

### A Solemn Compact

During the first Great War Japan's ambitious plans did not

run so smoothly. She tried to swallow Shantung and she sent an expedition to Siberia and got her first taste—an unpleasant one of the spirit of dogged resistance that aggression arouses in the breasts of people like Chinese and Russians. The Japanese army, moreover, had banked on a German victory and it was a terrible shock when the supposedly invincible German army suffered humiliating defeat. Everyone supposed that there was now going to be a system of collective security and that the League of Nations would assemble over-whelming force against any possible aggressor. The Japanese therefore thought that they had better join the League of Nations, and not long after Versailles they also came to a Conference at Washington and agreed to sign the Nine Power Treaty. Thus they entered into a solemn compact to respect the independence and integrity of China, to abandon aggression and join with America, the British Empire and other powers in friendly collaboration in the Far East.

### Japan's Volté Face

There is no reason to believe that Japan was not sincere in all the promises that she made at this time. There is only one thing that the Japanese really worship and that is worldly success. As aggression had proved a failure, she was ready to try something else. If the League of Nations had been a success and if the system of collective security had really worked we should have had no trouble with Japan; but when she found that the League was not working and that Europe instead of going ahead and becoming prosperous was sinking into all kinds of economic and political difficulties, the Japanese Army immediately reverted to their old idea of expansion by force of arms.

### A Cautious Policy

As in the case Pearl Harbour the Army prepared in secret a plan complete down to the last

Continued on page 4

## C. R.'S SCHEME TO END DEADLOCK

### DR S. A. LATIF'S VIEWS

Madras, Oct. 26.

"Any attempt to bring into force any provision of the Federal part of the Government of India Act of 1935, particularly a vital provision such as the formation of a Legislature, to which the Executive Council would be responsible might be construed especially when viewed in the light of all its implications as prejudging and even side-tracking the issue of Pakistan, on which the Muslim League has pinned all its faith" observes Dr. Syed Abdul Latif of Hyderabad in a statement to the Associated Press. Dr. Latif says:

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has made another earnest attempt to end the existing deadlock. He is confident that his plan this time would meet with the approval of the Congress, the League and the British Government. His aim is to establish a National Government without insisting on an immediate declaration of India's right for independence.....But he makes his proposed National Government responsible to the Legislature, to be newly formed in accordance with the provisions in this behalf of the Federal part of the Act of 1935. Such a plan might, it is likely appeal to the Congress. It might indeed be taken by them as "independence in action" but I am doubtful whether the British Government or the Muslim League would easily agree to the proposal.

The events of the last few months have clearly shown that the British Government is not willing to concede during the duration of the war anything substantially different from what has been offered through the Cripps' plan. They might, under pressure, agree to fully Indianise the Viceroy's Executive Council without prejudice to the conduct of war operations by the Commander-in-Chief, or to Allied strategy. They might also agree to the Defence Member possessing powers more or less similar to those enjoyed by the Defence Members in Australia and Canada. They might even let the Executive Council function as a Cabinet. But to let a war-time Executive Council be responsible to the Legislature instead of the Viceroy or the Crown as at present might not be agreeable to the British Government in their present mood.





## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1942.

### THE MINISTERS' SILENCE

FEW WOULD BE DISPOSED TO question the criticism, by the Political Correspondent of the "Ceylon Daily News," of the Ministers' silence in regard to the purchase of rice in India. Nobody outside the inner circle of the Government knows what is happening. All that the public has been allowed to know is that the three representatives from Ceylon who went to India to arrange for the purchase of rice have come back with the information that the Indian Government has promised to give Ceylon "a little more rice." It is now proposed to repeat the experiment of a Mission on a larger scale by sending a plenipotentiary in the person of Sir Baron Jayatilaka, assisted by a number of highly paid agents in various parts of India. The scheme is likely to cost much. The public of this island is, therefore, entitled to know whether the Ministry's present plan is likely to be more successful than its previous efforts in the same direction. It would also be necessary to know what precisely was the outcome of these efforts. Minister after Minister has returned from India with the same tale of vague promises by the Indian Government. It seems to us that the Ministers themselves are not at all satisfied with the result of their earlier negotiations: this is proved by their proposal to send a special envoy with an army of assistants.

It is imperative that the Government should take the public into its confidence in this matter. There may be reasons why the present Board of Ministers may not be able to ensure the success of the many missions it has sent out to India, and if our surmise is correct the remedy is not to send another envoy but to dismiss the present Ministry and ask Sir Baron to form another Government. There is enough talent and character in the country to form another Government under a suitable leader, and there is no reason why the negotiations with the Indian Government should suffer by reason of the present Ministry not being perhaps a *persona grata* with the Government of India. Nothing definite, however, can be said on this subject till we know what is actually happening.

The purchase of rice in India is a matter of vital concern to the inhabitants of this island. There is no ignorance on this point. Everyone knows

what failure to obtain supplies from India would mean. The Ministers must give up the notion that they and they alone are interested in the question of food supplies, and tell the people frankly what their difficulties are. Full and frank information on this point is urgently needed, so that the public may judge for itself whether these difficulties cannot be overcome by some other means than the despatch of spectacular missions to India. From what Sir Baron himself said on his return from India, we gather that the Indian Government has been told a good many things about the Ceylonese Board of Ministers. Sir Baron was naturally reticent about the matter, but the public is entitled to know definitely what the attitude of the Indian Government is towards the whole question of food supplies to Ceylon. The Board of Ministers may think that a discreet silence on this point may be more advantageous to it than an open confession. It is not, however, in the public interest that His Excellency, the Governor should permit this. The services of the present Ministry are not so indispensable that they must needs be allowed to take refuge in silence and secrecy.

### NOTES & COMMENTS

#### The University

IT would be more satisfactory if those who manage the affairs of the Ceylon University remembered that the University is not a sectional enterprise in which a handful of educationists in Colombo could sit round and indulge in a species of mutual admiration which is tending to make them forgetful of educational interests in other parts of the island. We commented some time ago on the manner in which honorary degrees were conferred by the infant University. It cannot be said that the University authorities acquitted themselves with credit on this occasion. We would remind these same authorities now of the claims of educational interests in the North to representation in the Council and Senate of the University. The Council is the executive body and the Senate controls all academic matters. Five members were nominated to the Council by His Excellency the Governor; they were Dr. Nell, Mr. A. E. de Silva, Mr. H. V. Perera K. C., Sir Macan Marikar, and Dr. Chellappah. Three members of the Council were elected by the Court: Mr. Kularatne, Father Peter Pillai and Dr. Frank Gunasekera. Dr. Kandiah, as Dean, and Mr. Mailvaganam, elected by the Senate, are also members of the Council. The large educational interests of the North are left unrepresented. We do not for a moment believe that, of all the principals in the North, not

one is available to represent these interests in the University Council. With regard to the Senate, there are 31 members in all. The majority of them are University professors, Readers and Senior Lecturers. Not a single educationist in the North has been elected or nominated to the Senate. Even though the University had the opportunity under the University Ordinance, it failed to nominate a Jaffna Principal. The omission is regrettable because the University should not, at the very start of its career, create the impression that the University and all that it stands for are a monopoly of the South. Dr. Jennings knows little of the educational interests of the North. There were others who knew and who should have seen to it that these interests were adequately represented on the two bodies. It is a pity that this was not done. We wonder whether it was a case of petty discrimination or forgetfulness. All those who had anything to do with the University were so busy decorating themselves with honorary degrees that we are inclined to think that the latter explanation is correct.

#### The Passion for Spending

THERE are people who are seized with a passion for spending. It is an unreasoning passion, sometimes harnessed to very worthy objects. The latter qualification, however, does not save the person who spends. The world judges him very strictly and calls him a spendthrift. Our Ministers have, no doubt, many worthy causes which they espouse with a degree of devotion which, taken in the abstract, is truly commendable, but they have to be reminded of the fact that they are not spending their own money in prosecuting their enterprises. They are spending other people's money and these other people have no bottomless purses to sustain the Ministers' costly efforts at reconstruction. There is the Minister of Lands and Agriculture with his programme of work. The war has proved the wisdom of his enterprise, but the results? The world, particularly the tax-paying world, judges the quality of every enterprise however praiseworthy by the results. There must be something to show for the colossal expenditure of public money. Mr. Senanayake will be called upon sooner or later to satisfy the public that all the money now being spent on agricultural development has not been spent in vain. We have, again, Mr. Kannangara with his dream of State schools all over Ceylon. He has an army of teachers on his hands. Foodless little children look to him for their meals at noon. The University too has taken cognisance of his arduous labours and responsibilities by making him a Doctor of Laws.

But, in the midst of all this academic splendour, even Mr. Kannangara cannot be ignorant of the need for keeping the expenditure on his schemes within the tax-payer's limits. We dare say Mr. Corea too is consumed with a desire to dot the Ceylon landscape with humming factories to produce all that Ceylon needs and more. To all these we would say that it would be safer for them in the end to set themselves a limit to the extent to which the tax-payer will allow himself to be taxed. There is such a limit. This fact cannot be obscured by the ill-founded arguments on which measures amounting to virtual expropriation have been initiated by the Ministers. Let them remember the case of Newfoundland, the government of which had to be placed in the hands of an official receiver. The causes may be good but the cash has to be spent wisely. Politics, personal jealousies and grievances, personal ambitions—these have simply nothing to do with it. Eloquent appeals to tradition will be forgotten in the bankruptcy of the State. There is a real danger that the Ministers do not realise the obvious limits to public expenditure.

#### Auspicious days for Methodist Marriages

THE Methodist Synod has condemned the action of some of their fold for solemnising their marriages in auspicious days. The reason for such a step appears to be the trend of opinion amongst Methodists and other Christians in Jaffna towards the Hindu ways of life. Celebrating a marriage on an auspicious day appears to be one such. Recently a Methodist Minister refused to solemnise the marriage of a couple because that particular day happened to be an auspicious one for marriage in the Hindu Calendar. Where a person is a recent convert to Christianity and Methodism and is unable or finds it inconvenient to forget his real Hindu self in these matters of life, such prohibitions may defeat their very object. The Methodist Minister, who on this occasion happens to be the Chairman of the Mission, has evidently decided to stop this retrograde tendency on the part of his fold. But the amusing factor is that the marriage prohibited by one Methodist Minister has been solemnised on the very day and at the very hour as desired by the parties concerned by another Methodist Minister. It may be that serious consequences may follow for the disobedient Minister in charge of the Church in which the marriage was solemnised. Now the Chairman of the Mission may go a step further and prohibit the wearing of "kumkuma poddus" by the fair ladies of his fold and strike off the Hindu names which these pretty ladies bear; because these are also evidence of tendencies towards Hindu ways of life. Unfortunately this zealous Minister would find in the end a revolt and a real change of heart in his flock that might astonish him.



## AMENDMENT OF EDUCATION CODE URGED

### 18TH ANNUAL MEETING OF HINDU BOARD

To avoid unnecessary delay in registering new schools and to prevent allegations of injustices and differential treatment, an early amendment of the Education Code defining the criteria for declaring a school "necessary" or "unnecessary" was urged at the 18th Annual General Meeting of the Hindu Board of Education.

The Annual General Meeting of the Board was held at the Sanmarka Bodhana Vidyasalai Hall with the President, Dr. S. Subramaniam, Retired Provincial Surgeon, in the chair.

After the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Advocate, the Secretary of the Board, read the Annual Report.

The following are extracts from the report.

"The Hindu Board of Education has done another year of hard and useful work in the great and noble cause of the revival of Hindu Culture and Learning. In spite of great difficulties it has followed the great ideal set by the Champion Hindu Reformer Sri La Sri Arumuga Navalar of blessed memory. Today, the Board provides for the education of 16,500 children with the assistance of 525 teachers in 108 institutions, of which 97 are aided by Government.

It maintains (a) A Hindu Home for Girls, (b) A Hindu Home for Boys, (c) A Saiva Training School for Hindu Teachers, (d) A Classical School for the Higher study of Tamil and Sanskrit, (e) A Sinhalese Night School, (f) 2 Weaving Centre, (g) 1 Coir Yarn Centre, (h) 2 English Schools, (i) 5 Bilingual Schools, all preparing for English J. S. C. and S. S. C. Examinations, (j) 93 Tamil Schools many of which prepare students for the Tamil S.S.C. Examination.

#### Unreasonable Delay

"The Board lays great emphasis on the study and practice of religion. Efforts have been made to give an agricultural bias to education in all our schools, and an industrial bias in a few. Food production has received due attention."

"Nine out of our 93 Tamil schools have yet to be registered for Government aid. Six of these schools satisfy all conditions required by the Education Code for registration. The Board is unable to understand the unreasonable delay in registering these schools. Unfortunately, there is bound to be always room for misunderstandings, and allegations of injustice and differential treatment as long as the Code does not define the criteria of declaring a school "necessary" or "unnecessary". In the interest of Education, the Board appeals to the authorities concerned to remedy this defect by an early amendment of the Code."

"Donations and subscriptions amounted Rs. 18,327-96. We had

to spend during the year Rs. 25,232-19 on lands, buildings, and furniture, and equipment of schools. Total grant from Government inclusive of salaries of teachers and paid direct is over Rs. 360,000"

#### Donations

"During the last 18 years the Board has received Rs. 242,000 by way of donations and subscriptions in addition to donations of land and buildings and monies spent by local Committees on their schools. The lands, buildings, and equipments which the Board possesses today are worth about Rs. 500,000. The Board had spent Rs. 150,000 on its different schools over and above the grant and what was spent by local committees.

The liabilities of the Board have increased to Rs. 33,000 from Rs. 25,000 of last year. It has to be remembered that the Board had spent Rs. 118,000 during the last 18 years on capital expenditure viz purchase of land for old and new schools and for building new schools and for extension and replacement of old buildings while it spent Rs. 133,000 on furniture and equipment and upkeep of school buildings and rent of school premises and a sum of Rs. 100,000 on some other items of expenditure such as payment of staff and cost of stationery and postage and printing.

#### Higher Studies of Sinhalese and Tamil Killed

"Some fifteen years ago a rule was introduced in the Education Code by which a Bala Pundit teacher could get about Rs. 500 and a Pundit teacher about Rs. 1,000 over and above the salary he could draw in his career as a teacher of 40 years. This served as a great impetus to many a teacher for the higher study of Tamil and Sinhalese. It is only a few that were able to pass the examination. This extra inducement has been removed by the authorities deleting the necessary section in the Code. We are told that the reason is that Pandits and Bala Pundits were anxious to teach language and literature in the post primary classes for at least two hours a day to get this additional increment Rs. 3 to 5 per month for 15 years. If this was the cause of this retrograde step of killing the higher study of the national language, we would urge on the authorities to give

every teacher with the necessary qualification the small additional increments for the 15 years whether the teacher teaches language and literature or other subjects to pupils. The extra cost cannot be much but the gain to culture and learning of the national languages would be invaluable.

Before concluding, the Secretary appealed to the Hinds for more financial help to the Board which today was catering to a third of the education of Hindu children in Ceylon.

Vidwan K. Ramalingam proposed and Mr. Muttukumarasampillai seconded the adoption of report carried unanimously.

Mr. A. K. Navaratnam, Proctor the Treasurer of the Board, presented the statement of accounts and the Balance Sheet for 1941.

#### Membership Drive

Mr. S. Rajaratnam in proposing the adoption of same said that the only feasible way to wipe off the Debt of Rs. 33,000 was to launch an intensive membership campaign, the 36 directors to bring in at least ten members each, the 525 teachers to bring in at least five members each and the remaining 500 ordinary members of the Board to be responsible for at least one new member each. Such an effort would bring in without any difficulty the required amount.

Mr. S. Vettivetpillai seconded.

Vacancies in the Directorate were filled by the election of the following: Messrs V. M. Assaipillai, S. Kanagasabapathy, V. Ramaswamy, Dr. S. Ranganathan and C. Chelliah.

At the conclusion of the meeting the Board of Directors met and elected the following office bearers:—

Patron: Sir W. Duraiswamy.

President: Dr. S. Subramaniam

Vice President: Mr. A. Chellappah.

Secretary: Mr. S. Rajaratnam.

Treasurer: Mr. A. K. Navaratnam.

General Manager of Schools: Mr. S. Adchalingam.

Messrs. S. R. Kanaganayagam, K. Muttukumarasampillai, Drs. C. Chelliah and N. Rasiah along with the above officers were elected to form the committee of management.

Auditor: Mr. S.P. Kandiah.

## NEW APPROACH TO MATTER

### SIR C. V. RAMAN ON THE STRUCTURE OF DIAMOND

Trichinopoly, Oct. 21.

Sir C. V. Raman, F. R. S., was the recipient of an address, which was presented to him enclosed in a silver casket, from the staff and students of Physics of the St. Joseph's College, on Monday evening. Prof. P. E. Subramania Aiyar, in charge of the Physics Department of the College, read and presented the address. After thanking the staff and students of Physics for the address Sir C. V. Raman spoke on the 'Physics of the Diamond.'

Sir C. V. Raman had before him a model of the diamond crystal and stated that before the war, diamonds came to decorate Indian ladies. 'But I love diamonds, not because I have turned feminine (laughter), but because diamond is the prince of all solids.'

Sir Venkataraman observed that "the importance of the study of diamond lies in that it directly leads to a deep knowledge of the solid state of matter." Earlier scientists of the 19th century had studied the external properties of matter in bulk, like elasticity; but modern spectroscopic observations had given a greater wealth of knowledge about the hitherto mysterious solid state.

"The structure of diamond is simple" he added, "and diamond crystallises in a simple way. It is an extremely simple substance and hence taken up for study. The result of the several experiments done on the diamond is that the existing theory of the solid state must stand definitely rejected and that a new approach to the solid state is necessary, that crystals have to be studied without any preconceived notions and that diamond is quite a normal substance.

"Diamond possesses the property of luminescence, the nature and intensity of which differs from diamond to diamond. Some give green light, some blue, and so on. Thus the spectrum of diamond contains a series of bright lines which are exactly the mirror image of the absorption spectrum. This and the hardness of diamond show that the carbon atoms are arranged in a compact way with strong attractions towards each other in the diamond crystal. Further the emission of light is due to the vibration of lattices as a whole in a set orderly way, giving rise to discreet lines. The modes of vibration could be illustrated by a military analogy. The essence of an army is lying up, regularity and order as on a parade ground. The crystal is like an army on the parade ground. The vibrations are all regular and orderly, lattices vibrating as a whole. The old theory that atoms vibrate in all modes, giving rise to a continuous spectrum, is thus blown up. This dynamic picture of the diamond crystal gets confirmed by the X-ray effect in crystals and other experiments conducted at Bangalore. It shows that diamond behaves like a giant molecule, rather than an elastic solid. This new theory of the solid state, as against the old theory of the 19th century, is bound to be an established and accepted fact in the scientific world. This is a revolutionary scientific truth."

## THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE SENIOR LYCEUM

WILL STAGE

## 'KRISHNA-ARJUNA'

Under the distinguished patronage of  
M. PRASAD, Esq., G. A., N. P. & Mrs. PRASAD  
AT THE COLLEGE HALL

ON

SUNDAY, the 8th NOVEMBER 1942, at 7 P. M.

ON THE OCCASION OF ITS

### ANNUAL CELEBRATIONS

Classical Dances: 1. Bharatha Nadyam 2. Abhinaya  
Nadyam 3. Radha Rukmani Suyamvara "Kathakali"

Producer—C. S. S. MANI IYER.

Rates of Admission:

Reserved Rs. 2/- 1st Class Re. 1/- 2nd Class 50 Cts.

Proceeds to the College Library Fund.



## HOW JAPAN PLANS HER CONQUESTS

Continued from page 1

button for seizing the whole of Manchuria, and in September 1931 when Europe's troubles had seemed to reach their climax they touched the button and put the plan into operation. The Foreign Office had no part in the decision to seize Manchuria but they at once accepted the "fait accompli" and for the last ten years the people have cheerfully accepted every sacrifice that the army's policy of expansion has entailed.

In pursuing her policy of aggression Japan prefers to run no unnecessary dangers. She uses her diplomacy to avert the risk of interference while she cautiously feels her way towards her goal. At Geneva during the Manchurian dispute it was amazing to watch the apparent candour and simplicity with which Japanese diplomats would stand up and give the most solemn assurances that Japan was the champion of the open door and equal opportunity.

### Japanese Monroe Doctrine

The policy and diplomacy of Japan have always followed a course exactly parallel to the development in the world situation for the embarrassments of Europe have ever been the opportunity of Japan. The great economic crisis and the fall of the pound sterling in 1931 were the signal for her to seize Manchuria and defy the League. When Hitler rose to power after the failure of the Disarmament Conference aggression was extended from Manchuria to China herself and in 1934 the Foreign Office spokesman, a certain Mr. Amau, gave notice to all the world that no power would be allowed to engage in activities in China without the permission of Japan. China, Japan and Manchukuo were to be turned into an economic bloc where Japan alone to the exclusion of Europe and America was to be responsible for order and stability. They called this the Japanese Monroe Doctrine, again displaying complete disregard for the plain meaning of language, for the purpose of the Amau Declaration was to ensure the enslavement, not the freedom and independence of China. The failure of sanctions against Italy and the re-occupation of the Rhineland again gave the green light to Japan and an attempt was made to turn North China into a second Manchukuo by means of a bogus and wholly disreputable autonomy movement. The reaction to Munich was the enlargement of the economic bloc into the co-prosperity sphere and the New Order in East Asia. Two years later this phrase became the New Order in Greater East Asia, which was Japan's way of intimating that as France and Holland had fallen, the rich colonial empires of those two countries were to be included in the ring of satellite states whose function it was to minister to the needs of Japan.

### Japanese Diplomacy

The sinister features of Japanese diplomacy arise from the pri-

## CHIEF HEADMEN'S CLERKS AND PEONS

It is understood that the Government has decided that clerks and minor staffs employed by Chief Headmen should be paid direct by the Government so as to make them eligible for the allowances paid to meet the increased cost of living. The practice so far followed for the payment of this class of employees has been to grant allowances to the Chief Headmen to enable them to engage their clerks and peons.

### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Held at Point Pedro

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 185/P

In the matter of the Estate of the late Annappakkiam wife of Thambiah Nallathamby of Thondamanar Deceased. Veluppillai Thuraiyappah of Thondamanar Petitioner.

Vs.

Minors: 1. Saraswathy daughter of T. Nallathamby  
2. Maheswary daughter of T. Nallathamby both of do  
3. Kadirgamar Ramaswamy of Thondamanar

The 1st and 2nd Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 3rd Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Annappakkiam wife of Thambiah Nallathamby coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva, Esquire, Addl. District Judge, on the 23rd day of October 1942 in the presence of Mr. N. A. Rajaratnam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 23rd day of October 1942, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the brother of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 20th day of November 1942 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 24th day of October 1942.

Sgd. L. W. de Silva,  
District Judge

(O. 67. 29 & 2-11-42)

primitive tribal belief that the good of Japan overrides all considerations of honour or morality. They keep their sentiments and their material interests in water-tight compartments. They can see nothing wrong in accepting all the benefits of the Washington Conference and the Nine Power Treaty while at the same time violating their promise to abandon aggression against China. They can see no reason why the Powers should recognise Manchukuo and continue to treat Japan as a loyal member of the League; and they spend many months negotiating at Washington in the naive belief that the State Department can be made to understand that what is for the good of Japan must necessarily transcend all moral laws.

## Sun Life OF Canada

HEAD OFFICE ..... MONTREAL

ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTIONS

Assets	Rs. 2,727,400,000/-
Benefits paid by Company since inception	Rs. 4,049,500,000/-
Assurances in Force	Rs. 8,141,700,000/-

WAR or NO WAR your money is safe with the **SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA** (Incorporated in Canada in 1865 as a Limited Company).

Protect your future and that of your dependents with a **FAMILY INCOME POLICY**.

### An Illustration:

Mr. J. M. .... was 38, enjoyed excellent health, was "comfortably off" but far from wealthy. Ten months after taking out a **20 Year-Family Income Policy** he died from pneumonia. He had paid only one premium but his **Family Income Policy** guaranteed his widow and children a **monthly income** of Rs. 250/- for the remaining 19 years and 2 months, and at the completion of that period a further **Cash payment** of Rs. 25,000/-. Total paid by the Company Rs. 82,500/-.

WRITE NOW FOR FULL PARTICULARS TO:

"INDRA VASA"  
HOSPITAL ROAD, JAFFNA.

**R. WIJAYA INDRA**  
AGENT.

(Mis. 15. 27-4-42—26-4-43.)

## 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.**  
Y. 164 C. 1-11-41—31-10-42 (M) *Manager.*

### "THE HINDU ORGAN"

Subscription Rates From 1st April 1942

(PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE)

Town Delivery :	...	...	Yearly	Rs. 6 50
Inland & India, Etc.	...	...	Yearly	Rs. 9 50

SINGLE COPY CTS. 7.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

**MR. S. CHAS. PATHIRANA.**  
LICENSED DENTIST & OPTICIAN

is now at

**43 MAIN STREET**  
OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH

He will be there

FROM 1st to 15th EVERY MONTH

COMMUNICATIONS DURING OTHER DAYS TO:—

**TAMBARAWA ESTATE**  
Wariyapola, N. W. P.  
[Y. 115. 18-8-42—17-11-42.]