

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

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NO. 3.

The Manipur Fighting

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES

Jap Force Infiltrating Westwards

New Delhi, Tuesday

The latest unofficial figures of the Japanese casualties on the Assam-Burma front during the present operations indicate that at least 2,600 of the enemy have been killed in clashes with our troops. Many more have been killed by air action and by the constant skirmishes east and northeast of Imphal and on the Ukhrul front.

It is believed that the Japanese force east of the Manipur road is composed of troops who advanced westwards from the Ukhrul area, using tracks in the Naga hills, and other troops who were driven off from the Imphal plain recently. This enemy force is still infiltrating westwards with the apparent object of turning north and striking at the Manipur road railhead. As the enemy advances, his lines of communication become more and more difficult, and unless he can capture the vital Tamupal-Imphal road before the approaching monsoon, he may be in an awkward position as no large force—save a Jap force—can maintain itself in the Naga hills. But at the moment, there are no signs of his attempting to launch the promised attack on Imphal and every effort he has made to close the Thupal road has been defeated.

Meanwhile, stories of fierce hand-to-hand combats come daily. One trick the Japanese are playing is to set the dry jungle on fire in squares and try and trap the Allied troops inside by covering every possible exit with machine-guns.

Two gunner majors, schoolmaster, ten years ago at Cheltenham College, have died as the result of a two-man charge at the Japanese at Imphal. They were Major J. P. Lock (29), Commanding a mountain battery of Indian artillery, the son of Major-General Sir Robert Lock, of the War Office, London, and Major J. V. B. Smith (29), of Obelnsford, who was commanding a British mortar battery. Major Lock was in an improvised dressing station with a badly-wounded right eye when he heard that the enemy were closing in on the gun positions. He ran out picking up a rifle and bayonet. Major Smith joined him. Together, the two majors rushed downhill, killing Japanese as they went. Major Smith, with a Bren Gun, fired from the hip. Major Lock was killed and Major Smith, who was seriously wounded, died soon after.

Will Push Them Back

New Delhi, Tuesday

Confidence that the Allied troops in Burma would succeed in pushing back the Japs was expressed by the Commander-in-Chief, India, General

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RICE SITUATION CRITICAL

Never Before so Bad, Says C. D. C.

"The rice situation in Ceylon was never more critical than it is today," stated Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Civil Defence and Food Commissioner, at a press conference.

"Unless much greater quantities of paddy are bought under the internal purchase scheme," he said, "we may soon find ourselves unable to continue the rice ration at its present level. The Minister of Agriculture and his Executive Committee have therefore decided that the existing internal purchase scheme must be altered and the following changes brought into immediate effect:—

A levy of two bushels per acre to be imposed on all fields in the island for the main cultivation season; a similar levy at the rate of one bushel per acre for the smaller cultivation season, if, any, the levy to be a first charge on the crop.

The allowances to cultivators and owner cultivators to be reduced from eight measures to six measures per head per week; the allowance to non-cultivator owners to be reduced from eight, six and four measures per week for adult males, adult females and children between the ages of 3 and 14 respectively, to a flat rate of four measures per head per week; flour or wheat to be given to all the above classes at the food control rate.

Coupons to be deducted from the books of partial producers at the rate of one rice coupon for every six measures paddy received by cultivators, one rice coupon for every four measures paddy received by non-cultivating owners; substitute coupons not to be removed.

No producer to be allowed to retain more than 50 bushels of paddy from any cultivation season, excluding allowances for seed and other cultivation allowances under the internal purchase scheme.

The above arrangements to be brought into force from the Maha Harvest 1943-44.

"In actual practice five weeks' rice coupons will be deducted from the ration books of cultivators and owner cultivators for every bushel of paddy they retain," said Sir Oliver Goonetilleke. "I want to draw special attention to the fact that the decision to give all producers the full substitute ration will mean an increase in the total cereal ration allowed to all such persons."

"The position of the small cultivator has especially improved since, whereas previously both weeks' coupons were deducted for every four measures he received, now only one rice coupon is deducted for six measures and in addition he has his full substitute ration."

"The Executive Committee has also directed that every effort should be made to ensure that tools and textiles will become available to producers at controlled prices."

"If Ceylon is to become independent of imported rice, she will require nearly 8½ million bushels of paddy a

NEW APPROACH TO INDIAN PROBLEM

British Journal Urges Leaders' Release

London, March 30.

"Indian Independence may be the only solution to the problem of Allied victory" says the *Cavalade*, the popular three-penny weekly, today, in a powerful plea for the settlement of the Indian question.

Declaring that the proved fighting qualities of Indian soldiers have exploded the argument that a free India would be incapable of self-defence and would fall a prey to any aggressor the article says, that people now are "indifferent if not hostile."

The immediate military situation as well as long-term democratic considerations demand a new approach to the problem, says the paper and suggests the release of popular leaders as "then it might be possible to evolve a formula between nations for the recognition of Indian independence with an inter Allied Control Commission replacing the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief and consisting of military and civil sections. The Congress, as a majority group, might then be asked to form a Provisional Government which would enter into a treaty with the United Nations."

According to the *Cavalade* Japanese thinking regarding Asia goes deeper than Anglo-American thinking regarding Europe and the Japanese aim is not merely military but mainly political. "Tokyo's war lords know that Japan lacks material resources to conquer India are attempting to raise a social revolution there."

Describing Indian conditions, the article says, "There has been disorder ending in blood. Famines has swept Bengal killing hundreds of thousands. To make matter worse the Government of India made special provision for the families of those serving in army or war factories and the civil service. It is doubtful whether the British people understand the passionate nature of the Indian independence demand or the harm that is being done to the British people's cause by the continued imprisonment of such revered leaders as Gandhi and Nehru. It is vain to tell the Indian people that the Allies are fighting for Democracy in Europe and even in Japan when they themselves are denied independence. Arguments based on anti-Fascist ideology are interpreted by them in a way damaging to our cause. Descriptions of the evils of Fascism remind them of evils of their own lot."

The paper concludes that a new approach to India would indicate not the weakness but the need for a lot of courage "that we should give away nothing that belongs to us, except enlightenment."

year to be bought internally and transferred to the rationing scheme. During 1942 we were able to purchase only 300,000 bushels. Our total purchases of paddy for 1943 were considerably higher namely, 1,800,000 bushels. You will see that there is a large gap to be bridged."

American Foreign Policy

Cordell Hull's Important Statement

The United States State Department has issued, in the name of the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, the text of the statement on "Bases of the Foreign policy of the United States". This statement re-determines American foreign policy under 17 sub-heads as follows:—

In determining our foreign policy we must first see clearly what our true national interests are.

At the present time, the paramount aim of our foreign policy is to defeat our enemies as quickly as possible.

Beyond final victory, our fundamental national interests are assuring our national security and fostering the economic and social well being of our people.

Cooperation between nations in the spirit of good neighbours, founded on principles of liberty, equality, justice, morality and law, is the most effective method of safeguarding and promoting the political, social and cultural well being of our nation and all nations.

Some international agency must be created which can—by force if necessary—keep peace among nations in the future. The system of organised international cooperation for maintenance of peace must be based on the willingness of cooperating nations to use force if necessary to keep peace. There must be a certainty that adequate and appropriate means are available and will be used for this purpose.

Political differences which present a threat to the peace of the world should be submitted to agencies which would use the remedies of discussion, negotiation, conciliation and good offices.

Disputes of a legal character which present a threat to the peace of the world should be adjudicated by an international court of justice whose decisions would be based on the application of the principles of law.

International cooperative action must include eventual adjustment of national armaments in such a manner that the rule of law cannot be successfully challenged and the burden of armaments may be reduced to a minimum.

Through this declaration, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the United States and China laid the foundation for cooperative efforts in the postwar world toward enabling all peace-loving nations, large or small, to live in peace and security, to preserve the liberties and rights of civilised existence and to enjoy expanded opportunities and facilities for economic social and spiritual progress.

As the provisions of the Four Nations Declaration are carried into effect, there will no longer be a need for spheres of influence, alliance, balance of power or any other of the special arrangements through which in the unhappy past, nations strove to

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Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1944

DEPENDENT PEOPLES

WE PUBLISH ELSEWHERE the full text of the statement of Mr. Cordell Hull on American policy. The cautious wording of the statement is, no doubt, due to regard for British susceptibilities. There are sections of British opinion which have been getting restive of late over America's incursions into foreign affairs and plans for post-war settlement. Some of the British critics have not certainly taken the trouble to cloak their feelings in the language of diplomacy, the most favourite formula being that, while British opinion welcomes American advice, the future of the British Colonial Empire is the concern of Britain and Britain alone.

Under these circumstances the American Secretary of State had to be careful in the choice of ideas and language. The terminology used in the statement bears the impress of this carefulness. The nations of the world are divided into two classes: sovereign nations and dependent peoples. Where the word "nation" is used, it may be taken for granted that what is meant is a sovereign nation. International jurists will hesitate to apply this term to countries like India and Ceylon, and, by necessary implication, the Atlantic Charter does not apply to these countries.

Evidently the position of these two countries is, according to the statement, that of what is described as "dependent peoples". These have to be prepared for the fuller life of the world on the lines of American policy in the past towards the Philippines. That America has done a good deal for the Filipinos in the direction indicated in the statement will be readily admitted. One important feature of that policy was a time limit to the duration of American trusteeship.

In the case of India and Ceylon there has been no such limitation, with the result that, according to some British politicians, the period of tuition and training is not likely to come to an end in the near future, and the trustee must continue to function, presumably as long as he thinks it necessary to do so. In the domain of private law, such a theory would be laughed out of court. But, then, the politicians who advance the theory of indefinite trusteeship are not in all cases lawyers, and they have found it convenient to use words, the true significance of which they do not understand.

INTERNAL PURCHASE SCHEME AND THE FARMER

The New Regulations and Conscription Of Labour

(From a Special Correspondent)

"I tell thambi it is all wrong."

The speaker was an interesting specimen of the peasantry so dear to the heart of Mr. D. S. Senanayake. In his old age, he cultivates a small plot of paddy which he had managed to retain after fulfilling his obligations as a father. His leisure time is devoted, with clock-work regularity, to watching the administration of justice in the courts. He had just heard the announcement of the Civil Defence Commissioner that allowances to cultivators were reduced from 8 measures per head to 6.

"It is all wrong", repeated old Kanapathy, "what right has any body to ration the farmer?"

I pointed out that the Donoughmore Constitution, in its downward course, included defence regulations as an interesting variant of the democratic principle. Whatever one might think about it the State Council had the power to make these regulations. Once they were made and duly published, they could be enforced. Here I put in a word for my urban brethren who had unwisely depended on imported rice all these years.

"Surely, you do not mean to say", I remarked, "that you would like to have your full meal of rice even if your neighbour was starving? After all, the C. D. C. and the State Council want us all to live like brothers—and sisters."

"Brothers and sisters?" snorted Kanapathy whose lack of faith in such things was notorious. "Where were the brothers and sisters when home-grown paddy fetched only Rs. 1-50 per bushel? There was little brotherly or sisterly affection in the preference for cheap imported paddy."

"The position of the farmer", added Kanapathy, "is that he is squeezed in times of peace, and he is squeezed again on the ground that a war is on."

I reminded the irate old man that so far as Ceylon was concerned, there was this remarkable difference: we have a Minister of Lands and Agriculture who bears the mammy on his shoulders as a symbol of his love for the peasantry, which included Kanapathy among other things.

I told him that hereafter the farmer could not expect anything more than fifty bushels for his family for a period of six months. "A farmer and his wife", I pointed out, "with eight sons and daughters would be able to get about 45 bushels, to say nothing of allowances for labourers."

"Suppose", said Kanapathy, "the farmer and his wife you have in mind had fifteen sons and daughters. How could they live on fifty bushels for six months?"

I replied that a farmer and his wife who were unwise enough to turn out fifteen sons and daughters must pay for their foolishness. "The modern State, particularly in war time", I said, "cannot provide for the case of such foolish parents. Besides, in such a case, the farmer will be entitled to his substitute coupons." Here I expatiated on the virtues of wheat. "You have only to look at the notices appearing in the papers", I remarked. "Pittu and string hoppers made out of wheat flour are said to be tasty

as well as nutritive." This was a sly dig at the old man who traded his small stock of paddy in the black market and tried to live on wheat flour. The result was certainly remarkable, for Kanapathy looked as fit as a fiddle, in spite of his age.

"Under the new regulations", I pointed out, "you will have to give the Government a minimum contribution of two bushels for every 24 lachams p. c. The Government will, of course, be entitled to all the surplus you have."

"I have no surplus", said Kanapathy hastily. "Let them search and get their surplus."

I said the position was not so simple as all that. He could be fined. What did he say to that?

Kanapathy evaded the question and proceeded to attack me on the flank. "What about labour", he grumbled. "There is no labour for anything. I tell thambi there are three classes of people making plenty of money now—merchants, aburers, and contractors."

I pointed out that the modern Dutugemunu must be aware of this circumstance, since he was beginning to toy with the idea of conscription for labour.

"Poor devil's", I added, referring to the politicians, "it is a very risky thing for them. Fancy the idea of canvassing votes after conscripting the voters. It is a good thing for them that elections have been postponed."

I must say that Kanapathy's attitude towards labour was one of intense watchfulness in all directions. His sympathies were, therefore, entirely on the side of Mr. Simon Abeywickrama.

"You may take it from me", said Kanapathy, "that the farmer cannot produce his rice without labour. The defence regulations are no substitute for labour. We must have more labourers and the wages must be more reasonable. Rs. 3 for a day's labour and Rs. 6 for a bushel of paddy don't go together."

I pointed out that under the new scheme which will be shortly considered by the Board of Ministers an attempt will be made to fix the maximum wage for agricultural labourers. I told Kanapathy that the *Hindu Organ* was always in favour of a reasonable price for paddy provided the Government solved the problem of labour at the same time. "Governments", I added, "move slowly. It is so in every part of the world."

Kanapathy was still sceptical about the new scheme. "Where is the guarantee that a maximum wage is going to be fixed?" asked Kanapathy. "After bringing in their new scheme, which is certainly not going to help farmers in major irrigation areas lying outside populated districts, I am sure the Ministers will omit to make the one and only provision needed to make labour available to the farmer. Besides is there enough labour in the island to go round?"

I said that to all appearances Mr. D. S. Senanayake believed that there was enough labour.

Kanapathy shook his head. "They are all playing for time" he said.

"CONSCRIPTION" OF LABOUR

Ministers Considering Two Schemes

It is understood says a Colombo paper, that the Board of Ministers will shortly consider the desirability of introducing a modified form of compulsory service for food production.

If such a course is decided upon, legislation for the purpose will be placed before the State Council for its approval.

The State Council having adjourned till May 23, it is understood that it is not unlikely that it may be summoned earlier to consider this question.

On March 30 the Council passed a motion introduced by the Member for Udugama Mr. Simon Abeywickrama, advocating the calling up of all males between the ages of 21 and 41, who are not engaged in essential work, after delating the proposal in the motion that such labour should be called up compulsorily.

The Ministry of Communications and Works stated during the debate on the motion that if there was to be conscription of labour for the purpose of food production every man, be he State Councillor urban councillor, income tax payer or poor man, should be brought within the scheme.

It is learned that it is now proposed that two schemes for recruiting labour, one a compulsory scheme and the other a voluntary scheme, are proposed to be introduced.

The compulsory scheme is intended to be employed for the recruitment of labour for food production within the district in which the labour concerned is resident.

The voluntary scheme is for the purpose of attracting labour for food production outside the areas in which the labour is resident.

So far as the compulsory scheme is concerned, it is proposed that no class of person should be exempted unless exempted by the proper authority to be appointed for the purpose as being already engaged in work essential to the life of the community.

Notices are proposed to be served on all males between the ages of 18 and 45, irrespective of class.

Educated persons called up for service under the scheme will probably be employed as clerks, book-keepers, stenographers, supervisors, conductors, and superintendents according to the capacity of each person.

Members recruited for the voluntary organisation for work outside their home districts will be offered inducements in the shape of larger pay, allowances, housing and other advantages.

CHANGE OF NAME

I, Arumugam Vadivel of the Ceylon Government Railway, do hereby inform the Ceylon Government and the general public, that I shall hereafter be known as Arumugam Ratnavadivel and will sign as:

A. RATNAVADIVEL.

(Mis. 4. 10)

CHANGE OF NAME

I, Parameswara Iyer Supiramaniam of the Ceylon Government Railway, do hereby inform the Ceylon Government and the general public that I have changed my name to Parameswara Iyer Subramania Iyer as from January 18, 1944 and will sign as:

P. SUBRAMANIA IYER.

(Mis. 5. 10.)

NEW EDUCATION PROPOSALS

Views of Minister for Home Affairs

(From Our Own Correspondent)

The Chavakachcheri Hindu College prize giving took place on Friday the 7th instant at 7 p.m. in the College Hall. There was a large gathering present.

Mr. A. Mahadeva, Minister for Home Affairs presided and gave away the prizes. Others accommodated on the platform were Messrs R. R. Nalliah, the Manager of the school, V. K. Nathan, Divisional Inspector of Schools, M. Balasundaram, Advocate, and Pandit K. K. Natarajan.

Mr. T. Muttucumaru, Principal, read the report, extracts from which appeared in our issue of the 6th inst. Pandit K. K. Natarajan sang the College song which was composed by him, amidst loud applause.

Mr. M. Balasundaram, Advocate, in the course of his speech, referred to the two great recommendations of the Special Committee on Education. He said that the old system of education was faulty because, the medium of instruction being a foreign language, the students had to spend a considerable period of time in acquiring a certain proficiency in that language before they could acquire any sound knowledge. At the end of this process all originality was killed and the products of this education were like stuffed museum pieces with opinions about a quarter of century out of date in Europe. Free education was sound in principle and the difficulty of meeting the cost of such education was not insuperable. The vocational training that is proposed to be given to those who have no taste or desire for higher education must go hand in hand with the rapid industrialisation of the country. There would be an army of vocational trained unemployed. He condemned the present unitary residential University as inadequate for the imparting of higher knowledge to the really deserving students and entirely unsuited to the genius of the people.

Mr. Mahadeva expressed his pleasure at presiding at the prize distribution at the important centre of Chavakachcheri within his constituency. He recalled how twenty years previously the late Sir P. Ramanathan had in this hall launched a movement for the provision of an adequate number of schools under Hindu management for the education of Hindu children. That movement had grown and flourished and it was a matter of satisfaction that in almost every village there were now schools where Hindu children could learn in the proper religious atmosphere.

Mr. Mahadeva continuing said that the country was passing through a critical time in the matter of food and in the general shortage of essential articles. Black markets flourished everywhere, which was evidence of selfishness. If Government proposed any scheme for a fair and equitable distribution, immediately steps were taken to circumvent it. Was there any doubt that the main culprits were the products of our schools and not the unschooled and the illiterate? The position in regard to food had deteriorated so much that Government a couple of days ago issued new instructions to requisition a greater share of the harvest than was hitherto done. Wait and watch for the howl there is going to be.

Mr. Mahadeva, continuing, said: It comes to this: My neighbour is hogging for a handful of rice. My barns are full and the black market is full from it, but if government ask for a larger contribution from my harvest, I howl, I protest and call on all gods to witness that I am being robbed and I give no peace to the members of the State Council until this

Jaffna Electricity Rates Raised

To Provide Free Meals For Children

Jaffna, Saturday.

It was decided at a special meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council to provide free midday meals to children attending vernacular schools within the urban area.

Mr. C. Ponambalam, the Chairman, presided. He said that he had convened the meeting on the suggestion of Mr. V. S. S. Kumaraswamy. The Council should provide more amenities for the town before raising rates and taxes, which they were compelled to do. Midday meals would benefit the poor children and be raising of the rates would affect the richer class of ratepayers.

Mr. V. S. S. Kumaraswamy moved and Mr. S. Patanjali seconded that the Council should provide free midday meals to school children from 1st May by getting six cents per child per meal from the Central Government and spending one cent per child per meal itself.

The resolution was carried unanimously and a committee consisting of Messrs. V. S. S. Kumaraswamy, S. Patanjali, J. Patrick, S. P. Nadarajah, the Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical Officer was appointed to work out the details and organise the supply of free midday meals.

The Chairman said unless the Council send the necessary funds to meet its contribution to the scheme he would not be able to implement the decision of the Council. Thereupon the Council unanimously decided to charge an oil or fuel allowance of four cents extra per unit of electric current consumed from May 1st.

The Chairman said that this decision would not cause any hardship as the price of kerosene oil had gone up and there was a great demand for electrical service which he was unable to cope with.

Hindu New Year Holidays

There will be no issue of the "Hindu Organ" on Thursday the 13th and Monday the 17th April.

The Offices and Printing Works will be closed from 13th to 17th April.

decision is reversed. All this because, out of my plenty, something is to be taken to feed the hungry. Where is the evidence of love for fellowmen or a spirit of self-sacrifice to tide over the emergency in our country?

As regards the proposals for free education from the kindergarten to the University, Mr. Mahadeva said that he was not surprised at the welcome given to those proposals, and, in all probability, if he was not a Minister himself, he too would join in the demand for free education for all. But being a Minister they would call upon him to implement his promise immediately, but he was not in the happy position of others on whom the responsibility of finding money for these proposals did not lie. At the present moment all that he could commit himself to was to support free education within the financial resources of the Island.

Mr. Mahadeva concluded by appealing to the Principal and his staff to inculcate in the children reverence to God, loyalty to king & country and love for fellow man, and if this was the aim in all their schools, they would have created a better world for them to live in.

Mr. R. Ariaratnam proposed a vote of thanks.

The audience were entertained to dancing and a dramatic performance till late in the night.

THE FIFTH YEAR OF WAR

By William Holt

(From a BBC Broadcast)

During the past three years, in my tour of Britain, I must have travelled scores of thousands of miles up and down this little island. I've done more than my share of standing in bus queues, or in the corridors of crowded trains. I once travelled six solid hours in the luggage car of a train which was so crowded with passengers that even in the luggage car we'd only just room to stand. It would have been a great relief to sit on the floor and stretch my legs out but there wasn't room. And I've spent many nights in crowded hotels in all sorts of places in the provinces. It's certainly no picnic, travelling about in wartime Britain, if you're travelling almost continuously as I do, living for days at a time on sandwiches—and snatched cups of stewed tea at railway station buffets. It's all part of my experience in travelling about, visiting factories, shipyards, coal mines and farms and talking to people on the production front, and on the home front—I must have been in hundreds of cottage homes.

Sometimes, as I've sat in the train—or stood up, as the case may be—and sometimes when I've been lying on my back in bed in a strange hotel in some blacked-out town, I've talked to, and pictures have come back to my mind. In imagination I've seen again these long factory bays, stretching away almost to vanishing point. I must have walked along miles and miles of factory floors, miles and miles of machines, and talked to thousands of men and women.

Their voices and faces haunt me—these thousands of people—ordinary folk. Sometimes one or another of them will emerge from my memory and stand out clearer than all the others and speak to me again. That steel melter who talked to me once on the charging stage of an open-hearth furnace. I often see his face again in memory, sweat running down his forehead and cheeks. It was hot there, in front of that furnace with its hundred tons of molten steel, and he was working through an alert. If a bomb had dropped into that furnace, he'd have been let loose. He'd lost his daughter in a blitz. He turned to me, clenching his fists and said: "We'll do anything—anything to win this flaming lot!" And that woman who worked under a glass roof on the top storey of a big factory which was a military target and she would only work night shifts. And this is the reason why she preferred to keep to the night shift all the time. Her husband's in the army, she has three little children. After her night shift she gets home at eight in the morning, makes her children's breakfasts, gets them off to school. Then she does her housework and gets down to a bit of sleep. She's up again when the children come home. If there's a raid—and at that time when I met her there were many, there was one almost every night—she spent the early part of the evening with them under the stairs, got them to sleep if possible, and then left them there alone under the stairs while she went and did her night shift at that crucible factory.

Yes, sometimes as I lie in bed I can hear these folk talking to me again, can hear the earnestness of their voices. You've sometimes heard them singing, creaking and laughing—in high spirits. They're usually in high spirits when they're together. A factory community is a jolly community,

Many people working together is always uplifting and factory company is stimulating. But when these workers go home they have their personal worries.

As we enter this fifth year of war some of them are feeling the effects of industrial fatigue. Doctors and factory clinic nurses have told me that some of the workers are certainly showing signs of fatigue from the long hours they've worked. Their hours have been shortened now, now that the period of immediate urgency has passed—that period which was really a crisis for us, when we were alone with our backs to the wall after Dunkirk. I mean that period when we kept up hours which we knew could only be maintained for a while. Yes, their hours have been shortened now, and most of them get their vacation, when it's due. But remember we're in the fifth year of war. The blackout and the rationing and the continuous grinding effort is bound to tell in time. Those of you who are factory workers will know what I mean. It's not that they are war weary, or browned off. Our Government has constantly warned us that we're in for a long war and we've long since accepted this as inevitable. And the workers are prepared for a long war. But with all the good will in the world, the strain had to be relieved. That's why the almost unbelievable hours worked—the Dunkirk hours—were modified. And what some of the workers are suffering from is fatigue, sheer physical fatigue.

(Continued on page 4.)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 223

In the matter of the Intestate estate of Elayathamby Solomon Seevanayakam of Urumpiray in Jaffna. Deceased.

1. Sether Robert Gnanaratnam and wife
 2. Chellammah both of Urumpiray in Jaffna
- Vs. Petitioner.
1. Seevanayakam Thambirajah
 2. Seevanayakam Anandirajah
 3. Seevanayakam Jayarajah and
 4. Archobay daughter of Seevanayakam all of Urumpiray presently of Siam

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph, Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 23rd day of February 1944 and 27th day of March 1944 in the presence of Mr. A. Subramaniam Proc on the part of the petitioners and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioners dated the 21st day of February 1944 having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioners be declared entitled to the Letters of Administration of the deceased and an officer of this court namely Mr. P. Cathiravilupillai interpreter or Mudaliyar be appointed Guardian of the Estate over the minors 3rd and 4th respondents unless the respondents or any person or persons interested in the estate shall on or before the 21st day of April 1944 show sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 27th day of March 1944

(Sgd.) L. W. De Silva.

District Judge

3-4-44

J. 2-10 &

WANTED

Wanted for the "Hindu Organ"

1. An experienced compositor to be foreman.
 2. A junior clerk with knowledge of typewriting.
- Salary according to qualification. Apply before the 20th instant.

MANAGER.

THE MANIPUR FIGHTING

(Continued from page 1)

Sir Claude Auchinleck, in an address to officers at Waltair yesterday. Reviewing the fighting on that front, General Auchinleck stressed that although the Japs had made a resolute advance, it was only now that they were encountering our troops. "These troops", he said, "are well trained. Their reinforcements are also well trained and their equipment is good."

Big Burma Battles Soon

New Delhi, Thursday

Vital battles in either the Kohima or Imphal area are expected very soon with the probability that the Japanese, having had a taste of the strength of our defences at Imphal, will probably strike at Kohima. The enemy is reinforcing his force and is building up for a do-or-die attack on either Kohima or Imphal or both.

Japanese troops are now holding a stretch of roadway midway between Imphal and Kohima, but there is still no sign of their threatened attack on Imphal. Instead the majority of their troops appear to be heading northwards.

Meanwhile, British and Indian forces, fighting their rearguard actions towards Imphal on the Tiddim-Imphal road, are being supported and supplied by aircraft.

The partial possession of this stretch of roadway by the enemy is nothing more than of great nuisance value. As yet he has not shown his hand—whether he intends to drive north and fight for Kohima, and the Dinapur rail junction or to concentrate on trying to take Imphal. But it is clear that he must do something definite to establish lines of communication before the monsoon starts in about five or six weeks. The partial possession of the roadway does not help him. He must have it all to bring up supplies sufficient to hold the area, for these roads are the only all-weather communication lines in the battle area. The enemy troops east of the Kohima-Imphal road are still reported to be heading westwards, but there is some belief that these will eventually strike north and attack Kohima.

Manipur Road Cut

A despatch from the Assam-Burma front states that scattered parties operating far in the jungle to the east and northeast of Imphal have, in the last few days, added to the total enemy casualties by killing 200 and wounding at least a similar number. The Indian force which has been hitting back at the enemy advancing on the Ukhrul front claims to have inflicted as many casualties as its own original strength. One formation fighting on the Tiddim road reports having killed more than 480 of the enemy within 12 days on a three-mile stretch.

Meanwhile, the Manipur road has been cut by the Japanese about 30 miles north of Imphal. This road is the 87 mile link between two of the Fourteenth Army bases on this front. After blowing up a small bridge, the enemy has retired to the hills east where they could cover the road. Working under fire, our sappers are repairing the bridge.

Those of the enemy who advanced westwards from the Ukhrul area used many tracts in the Naga hills as also did other troops who made a sudden entry into and a hurried exit from the Imphal plain.

American Foreign Policy

(Continued from page 1.)

safeguard their security or promote their interests.

In the process of re-establishing international order, the United Nations must exercise surveillance over aggressor nations until such time as the latter demonstrate their willingness and ability to live at peace with other nations. How long such surveillance will need to continue must depend upon the rapidity with which the peoples of Germany, Japan, Italy and their satellites give convincing proof that they have repudiated and abandoned the monstrous philosophy of superior race and conquest by force and embraced loyalty to the basic principles of peaceful processes.

Excessive trade barriers of many different kinds must be reduced and practices which impose injuries on others and divert trade from its natural economic course must be avoided.

Equally plain is the need for making national currencies once more freely exchangeable for each other at stable rates of exchange; for a system of financial relations so devised that materials can be produced and ways found of moving them where there are markets created by human need; for machinery through which capital may—for the development of the world's resources and for stabilisation of economic activity—move on equitable terms from financially stronger to financially weaker countries.

The pledge of the Atlantic Charter is of a system which will give every nation, large or small greater assurance of stable peace greater opportunity for realisation of its aspiring to freedom and greater facilities for material advancement. But that pledge implies an obligation for each nation to demonstrate its pledge for stable and progressive government, to fulfil scrupulously its establishing duties to other nations, to settle international differences and disputes by none but peaceful methods and to make its full contribution to maintenance of enduring peace.

Each sovereign nation, large or small, is in law and under the law equal to every other nation.

The principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states irrespective of size and strength as partners in the future system of general security will be the foundation stone upon which the future international organisation will be constructed.

Each nation should be free to decide for itself the forms and details of its governmental organization—so long as it conducts its affairs in such a way as not to menace the peace and security of other nations.

All nations, large or small, which respect the rights of others are entitled to freedom from outside interference in their international affairs.

There is no surer way for men and nations to show themselves worthy of liberty than to fight for its preservation in any way open to them against those who would destroy it for all. Never did a plainer duty to fight against its foes devolve upon all peoples who prize liberty and all who aspire to it. All peoples, who with 'decent respect for the opinions of mankind' have qualified themselves to assume and discharge the responsibility of liberty, are entitled to its enjoyment. There rests upon independent nations a responsibility in relation

Mr. Jinnah On The Deadlock

Lahore, March 30

"Deadlock is the creation of Congress. So its solution lies in the hands of Hindu leaders. If they say we want our freedom as well as your freedom, the solution can be brought about within four hours", declared Mr. Jinnah, addressing the Students of the Forman Christian College when they were 'at home' to him this evening.

Reiterating the Muslim League demand, Mr. Jinnah said, "Pakistan does not merely postulate freedom for Muslims. There can be no Pakistan without freedom for Hindustan. Those Hindus who opposed to our demand, particularly the Hindu Press, must realise that Hindustan means richer and best part of this sub-continent with a population of 250 millions and having a territory equal to that of any sovereign State in Europe. Why don't you give me the desert of Sind, only wheat-growing land of Punjab and the merely fruit-growing land of N. W. F. Province?"

Agreeing with those who hold that the British do not want to part with power, Mr. Jinnah said, "but we have to get this power in spite of the British. They have pursued a policy of united and democratic India, but they in reality aim at a system of government by means of which they shall always remain on the top. We know, united India can never be free and it is an impossibility." Mr. Jinnah said that John Bright in 1858 had declared that India could never be free by pursuing this policy.

Concluding Mr. Jinnah said that for the last 40 years Congress had not presented any constitution guaranteeing Muslims full freedom and equality and added that the majority rule which would be the natural outcome of the Congress scheme of things, would never enjoy the confidence of "other nations"

to dependent peoples who aspire to liberty. It should be the duty of nations having political ties with such peoples, of mandatory trustees, or of other agencies as the case may be, to help aspiring peoples to develop materially and educationally and to prepare themselves for the duties and responsibilities of self-government and to attain liberty. An excellent example of what can be achieved is afforded in the record of our relationship with the Philippines.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 238
In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Sivakamasundary wife of Chellappah Ratnasabapathy of Anna cotta, Jaffna Deceased.
Chellappah Ratnasabapathy of Anna-

THE FIFTH YEAR OF WAR

(Continued from page 3)

And when the meeting was over they sat back for a few minutes and talked to me. And I came in for a bit of banter. Allen, the chairman, was a bit sarcastic with me at first. He mentioned the name of the town, where we were, and said "We were beginning to think we weren't on the map or that the folk in London didn't know we existed." Nobody'd ever come to visit them for three years. When we'd got more friendly, had got to know each other more personally, Allen said something to me which has stuck in my mind—just a few simple words, but they were very significant to me. Allen had told me a bit about his life, his private hobbies his leisure—when he had any—and I'd told him a bit about mine, and we were just going away from that meeting when he said to me: "You know, Bill, you're in London a lot, you're a member of a club where you meet doctors, scientists, artists, musicians, writers—that must be fine, discussing." He looked at me, and then said: "This is what I like, talking to you like this. I've enjoyed this. This is what I like."

I know what he meant. I've felt it. And sometimes I feel it even yet. And I tried to tell him that there wasn't everything—in London. But I know what he was feeling, and which is so difficult to express. Like thousands of other factory workers he's yearning for a more cultural life a fuller life in the sense of the spirit.

It's this deep down, and a faith in the future, which sustains us in this fifth year of war.

cottai but presently of Colombo

Va. Petitioner.

1. Ratnasabarathy Sivaganesan
2. Ratnasabarathy Sivasanmugam
3. Sinriah Rasanayagam all of Anna-cottai.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph, District Judge, Jaffna on the 24th day of March 1944 in the presence of Mr. Nagendra Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit the petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed third respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st and 2nd respondents and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to him accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person shall on or before the 5th day of May 1944 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 31st day of March 1944.

(Sgd.) James Joseph,
District Judge.

(O. 1. 10 & 444)

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