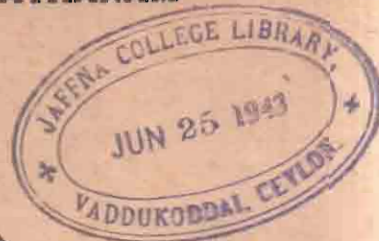


# THE Hindu Organ.



The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

Editor:  
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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VOL. LV.

'Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1943.

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NO. 22.

## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

### Income Surplus

The Treasury's approximate figures of revenue and expenditure for the month of May have been issued, and they show an income surplus of Rs. 663,247. The income was Rs. 14,934,189, and expenditure Rs. 14,320,942. The excess of income over expenditure for the six months, October, 1942—May, 1943, is stated at Rs. 16,947,095.

### Ceylon's Gift To Wrens

In twenty-one centres of the Women's Royal Naval Service, throughout Britain, gifts of furniture have been provided from a sum of £ 4,000 which has been raised in voluntary contributions by the people of Ceylon, through the Ceylon Trust Fund.

### Air Power Can Compel Military Advance

Major-General Carl Spaatz, Commander of the Northwest African Air Forces, stated that he believed that Allied air power could smash or neutralise any barrier against the advance of the Allied military forces. The number of aircraft required for this purpose was well within the resources of the Allies, he added.

### Viceroy-Designate A. The India Office

The Viceroy-Designate, Field-Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, begins work at the India Office on Monday. Discussing Sir Archibald Wavell's appointment as Viceroy of India, "Scrutator" comments in "The Sunday Times" as follows: "There is not the smallest intention of attempting to crush Indian nationalism under the weight of a jack-boot."

### New Cable on Reforms

The Board of Ministers are considering a further communication to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of constitutional reforms. At their meeting on Monday they had before them a cablegram from the Secretary of State who, it is understood, has stated that he read with interest the interpretation placed by the Ministers on the declaration he had sent earlier on reforms, but that he thought the Board of Ministers did not expect him to make any comment on that interpretation at the present moment.

## THE TWO WORLD CURRENCIES

### BRITISH & AMERICAN PLANS FOR INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY

(By GEOFFERY GROWTHER, Editor, "Economist")

RECENTLY both the British and the American Governments have published their suggestions on the international currency arrangements of the post-war world. These two plans, I ought to say at the outset, are in no sense rivals.

There are, of course, differences between them,—the usual differences which will always appear when two sets of men both set out to solve the same problem. But the differences are far less important than the fact that both countries are tackling the same problem in what is fundamentally the same way, and that both of them have put their plans before the United Nations for free discussion.

Currency is a formidable subject, but it is not by any means as difficult as many people believe. And the fundamental difficulty that has to be got over is very simple. This is that there is no single international currency that is valid the whole world over. You cannot buy a car in London with Indian Rupees, or motor cars in Detroit with pounds sterling, or hats in Paris even with a very respectable currency like the American dollar. For this reason, international trade is naturally more complicated than domestic trade.

#### Payments Among Countries

There are any number of reasons why in peacetime, people in one country should wish to make payments to people in another country. Englishmen, for example, want to make payments to America for wheat and cotton and tobacco and typewriters, and movie royalties and the purchase of securities in Wall Street and so forth. Americans want to make payments to England for whisky and gin, antique furniture and insurance premiums and shipping freights and for visits to Stratford-on-Avon. These sort of transactions can be accomplished by a simple process of exchange. Those who have dollars and want pounds

swoop over with those who have pounds and want dollars.

But it is a pure accident if the payments that any particular country wants to make to the rest of the world happen to be exactly equal to the payments that the rest of the world wants to make to it. There is always a balance to settle one way or another—a surplus or a deficit. These deficits have to be met. If you are on the gold standard you settle them in gold; if you are off gold you settle them in some other way—by handing over any stocks of foreign currencies you may have accumulated, or by keeping your currency until bargain hunters buy up another bit to balance your accounts.

#### The Dilemma

In the last dozen years many countries have found it so difficult and painful discovering means of covering their deficits that they have imposed tariffs, quotas, exchange controls and restrictions of all kinds in an effort to limit their liabilities and turn the deficit into a surplus. Unfortunately, every country which tries to improve its own position by restrictions can succeed only by making things worse for other countries. This is the dilemma that both the plans are intended to solve.

If, after the war, the nations keep on their restrictions in an effort to make certain they have no deficits to meet, then we shall never get the necessary revival of international trade by which we all live and on which Great Britain is particularly dependent. But if they take off the restrictions, they must have some means of meeting a deficit that some of them are sure to incur—some means that they will accept and not be necessarily payment.

The basic similarity between the British and American plans is that they both propose schemes by which coun-

Continued on page 4

## JAFFNA'S ANCIENT HISTORY

### C-IN-C'S ADMIRATION FOR JAFFNESE

"It is difficult to be any length of time in Ceylon without hearing a great deal about Jaffna and what I have heard since arriving in Ceylon last year has made me look forward with the keenest interest to paying you a visit."

Thus observed the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, addressing a crowded gathering in the Jaffna Esplanade on Saturday, when a purse of Rs. 10,000 on behalf of Jaffna was presented to him. The Commander-in-Chief added:

Not only is it now the second largest town in Ceylon, but I have been interested to hear much of its ancient history in the days of the Tamil Kingdom, which once exercised ruled over the whole of the island.

At last this visit has become possible and today I have been able to spend several hours in different parts of the peninsula and see for myself something of your manifold activities and your wonderful display of loyalty wherever I have been.

I would like to say at once how pleased I am to see every possible piece of land usefully cultivated, and would express my admiration for the high standard of husbandry everywhere prevailing. The neat orderliness of your houses, villages and farms also strikes the eye and impresses the visitor no less favourably than your intensive cultivation, which is so justly famous in Ceylon. Both are indications of an industrious, tidy and thrifty people.

It has been pointed out to me that this peninsula has not always been so productive as it is to-day. Nature has not been generous and to overcome the disadvantages of poor soil and scanty rainfall, and to turn a sandy wilderness into a land of smiling prosperity has demanded the ceaseless labour of generations of cultivators. Even now your valuable crops of tobacco, rice, chillies and onions are won only after a struggle with adverse conditions. But as you have found, such a struggle

Continued on page 4





## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1943.

### RELIGION AND POLITICS

AS OUR READERS ARE AWARE, the nomination of candidates for the by-election to the Mannar-Mullaitivu seat in the State Council has been fixed for July 3rd at the Vavuniya Kachcheri. Two candidates have already commenced their campaign; they are Messrs. C. Suntheralingam and J. I. Gnanamuttu. We have refrained from commenting on the merits or demerits of either of these candidates and we do not propose to do so now. There are many educated men and women among the electors who are quite competent to form their own judgment on the qualifications of these two candidates, and it is their duty to judge honestly and impartially. It is certain that the contestants will announce their policy after nomination. This and the former history of the particular candidate with his qualifications for the work he seeks to do will undoubtedly form the bulk of the material on which the electors will be called upon to give their decision. Our contemporary of the "Catholic Guardian" has, however, hastened to announce that Mr. Gnanamuttu believes in a "sound Tamil policy" and to suggest that Mr. Suntheralingam holds a contrary view. Assuming that the distinction drawn by our contemporary between the two candidates is correct, a good deal would depend on what is meant by a sound Tamil policy. If such a policy means that the Tamil community must be given a greater opportunity for self expression in the island's politics and administration we do not think that there are any Tamils worth mentioning who are opposed to it. It is, however, one thing to generalise on the subject of policies, and quite another to formulate practical measures for the purpose of giving effect to these policies. We have ourselves in these columns supported the policy favoured by our contemporary, but it is only fair to say that public opinion amongst the Tamils is by no means agreed on the methods to be adopted for carrying it into effect. We refer in particular to the demand for the fifty-fifty ratio in the representation of the Singhalese community on the one hand and the rest of the population on the other. This demand has been condemned on the ground that it seeks to convert a majority into a minority. It was a demand that

gained strength from the lack of statesmanship displayed by the Singhalese leaders, who have, however, of late, shown themselves to be more reasonable. We agree that these recent signs of reasonableness offer no guarantee for the future desired by every Tamil, but it is by no means certain that the fifty-fifty ratio is the only solution of our problem. We take it that the candidates for the Mannar-Mullaitivu seat will be able to enlighten the voters on this and other points. The arguments of each candidate in support of his own point of view will have to be studied with care before the public can make up its mind to prefer one candidate to the other. It would be unfair to hustle the public into hasty and ill-considered decisions with the aid of slogans which mean a good deal at election time but which are forgotten immediately afterwards.

It is not, however, to the political aspects of the approaching election that we wish to refer at any length. The political problems will solve themselves if we take care to observe the rules of the fight at the polls. The "Catholic Guardian" has, however, thought it fit to reinforce its arguments in favour of a particular candidate with an appeal for the religious solidarity of the Catholics. The following is the concluding paragraph of an editorial note in the "Catholic Guardian" of the 11th instant: "A word to Catholic voters who may be reminded of our policy of solidarity which did achieve such notable successes in the past two elections. We have been able to help effectively in the return of stand-out men good and true, among the members of the State Council. That policy of Catholic solidarity, a precious asset, will, we hope, be adhered to even though a few individual preferences may have to be subordinated to the common good." We agree that during the last two elections the electorates of the Northern Province sent good and able men to the State Council, but we were under the impression that this achievement was due, not to any particular kind of solidarity, Hindu or Catholic, but to the conviction of the Tamils that, in the face of the dangers confronting them, their representatives in the State Council should be men of outstanding ability and character. Hindus and Catholics worked in co-operation to secure this end. There was no Catholic solidarity or Hindu solidarity as such. Once the religious cry is raised, it would be difficult to say where it is likely to stop. If our contemporary talks of Catholic solidarity, there will be plenty of others to talk about Hindu solidarity and Muslim solidarity. It is our earnest hope that the

"Catholic Guardian" will refrain from importing religion into the approaching election. Such a course will do more harm than good to the cause all Tamils have at heart.

### PROBLEMS OF A FREE INDIA

By A. THIAGARAJAH, M.A., M.Litt.  
(Special to the "Hindu Organ")

I

#### Political

To us Ceylonese living at the tail-end of India and who so far have not thought of our duty to visualise our future, it will be instructive to picture to ourselves the problems that a free India would have to face so that they become not only informative but also form object lessons for our own country. Indians would have to come into grips with the problem of unity or division into two or more states. Pakistan has been proved on every score except on sentiment to be promising of dangers and difficulties and to cut at the root of economic progress. The fate of Iran and Iraq have been held as examples warning us against persisting in Pakistan. Certainly the Sikhs, the Scheduled castes, the Parsees, and the Indian Christians have protested against the hypocritical utterances of Messrs. Amery, Attlee & Co. that they have to fulfil their historical obligations to the minorities. It is not beyond the ken of human constitution-making intellect to devise ways and means of accommodating even the most heterogeneous population within one nationhood. A wide choice ranging from a highly centralised government to a loose confederation and then separate states are before the Indians. Minority safeguards in all fields may have to be retained in a transitional stage if only one constitution has to be worked. Not the least coalition technique would be indispensable. Further, the states should be grouped or abolished.

#### Military

India would have to defend herself and the type of defence developed so far has been planned on the Empire basis, so that the Indian army has been greatly over-emphasised at the expense of a strong Indian navy, and an efficient Air Force would be a prerequisite to halt India's enemies within approachable distances. The distinction between martial and non-martial classes must be sent over-board, for the N. W. is no more the vulnerable arm of India's defence as the East and the South of India, especially when the brain plays as important a part as physique in modern warfare. A clean sweeping over-haul in the system and technique of India's defence would have to be made.

### EXPULSION MOTION PASSED

MR. THAMBIMUTTU'S  
"GOOD-BYE" TO  
COLLEAGUES

The motion of Mr. D. S. Senanayake (Leader of the House), seconded by Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike (Minister of Local Administration), that in view of the findings of the Bribery Commission, Mr. Tambimuttu (Trincomalee-Batticaloa) should be expelled from the Council, was carried by 36 votes to 8, Mr. Tambimuttu and Dr. Kaleel declining to vote.

Those who voted against the motion were: Messrs. B. H. Aluwihare, Susanta de Fonseka, A. P. de Zoysa, Dharmaratnam, H. R. Freeman, Illangatileke, D. M. Rajapakse, and A. Ratnayake.

Immediately after the voting Mr. Tambimuttu left the Chamber saying: "I shall now leave. Good-bye to you all."

### PANNAI CAUSEWAY PROPOSAL ACCEPTED

#### COMMITTEE DECIDES ON IMMEDIATE CONSTRUCTION

The Executive Committee of Communications and Works has, it is learnt, decided at its meeting on Monday, to start the immediate construction of the Pannai Causeway.

The selection of one of the three schemes for the causeway submitted by the Public Works Department has been postponed by the Committee for 12th July.

#### DEMAND FOR CAUSEWAY AND COMMISSION

At a largely attended meeting of the Pungudutivu Mahajana Sabha, presided over by Mr. S. Ambalawane, resolutions were passed urging the immediate construction of the Pannai Causeway, and requesting His Excellency the Governor to appoint a Commission to inquire into the Pannai tragedy.

#### BODY IN PUTTUR TIDAL WELL

The body of a male person, in a highly decomposed state, was found in the tidal well at Puttur last Monday. The body was not identified. The deceased was about 40 or 45 years old. He was dressed in a new vetty cloth tucked up and fastened by a new shawl.

A verdict of death due to asphyxia by drowning was returned by the Coroner.

### JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

#### LOND INTERMEDIATE IN ARTS & SCIENCE, 1944

Classes preparing students for the above examinations will begin on the 28th inst.

Pre Medical, H. S. C., and University Entrance classes have already been formed.

A. CUMARASAMY,  
Principal.

J. H. C., 23.6.43.  
(Mis. 63. 24-6.43.)



## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

CO-OPERATIVE STORES  
IN A DILEMMA

Sir,—The amazing rapidity with which Co-operative Stores sprouted in the different parts of the Island, particularly in the rural areas, bore eloquent testimony to the organisational efforts of the Co-operative Department and to the generous appreciation of the consumers, majority of whom cannot tread the narrow and costly way that leads to the Black Market. Enthused with the spirit of self-help and strengthened by the hopeful assurance of the Co-operative Department that at least a few of the essential commodities very necessary for daily life, such as sugar, chillies, kerosine oil, boxes of matches, will be supplied to Co-operative Stores young and intelligent men in the different areas took upon themselves the profitless task of assisting the people to run the stores. It was the alluring advantage over other shops that irresistibly urged the people to cater to their own needs. It was the fruitful possibility of purchasing things in accurate weight and measure at the controlled prices that flamed the passion of the consumers to organise their own stores under Government supervision and assistance. It was the easy accessibility to the stores and the legitimate access to the account books kept by those to whom the people themselves chose to entrust the job that prompted them to herald the conception with delight. Considerable number of stores came into existence and the consequential benefits were very stimulating. A Box of Matches which was rare to be had even at

5 cts. and a quarter pound of sugar at 15 cts. began to appear in overt markets at controlled prices.

These stores are just now in their extreme infancy—some of them not even a month old—struggling to exist, to balance their overhead charges and in most cases to survive in the teeth of opposition from larger and firmly established private trade. Under these strenuous circumstances the recent pronouncement of the Civil Defence Commissioner does appear to be ill-timed. Sugar and Chillies are to be issued to all consumers only through their rice-distributors. All Co-operative Stores are therefore instructed to attach to themselves the ration books of the members and their dependents to distribute sugar and chillies in rationed quantities. Probably the authorities were so prompted by a desire to effect an equitable distribution of these commodities and also to prevent hoarding of profiteering. Nevertheless any proposal designed to secure this end should not involve the people's stores in a conflict with the potent class of business men who are firmly entrenched in their premises. The outcome of this conflict will leave the weaker of the two in the state of ruin and liquidation. A Co-operative Store without chillies and sugar even for a week will lose its savour and wherewith shall it be seasoned? Undeterred by these considerations the authorities go pretty further and express the hope that the requisite condition of the transfer of ration-books should not impede the organisation of more Co-oper-

ative Stores. "Oh Iago, Iago, the pity of it all, Iago." To say this is not to deprecate the magnificent effort of the authorities to maintain the Food Front in a state of inspiring morale. But it is intended to be an earnest expression of the wearying difficulties that defeat the attempts of the Stores to put into practice what is being preached to them. "If to do were as easy as to know what were good to be done", the poor men's Stores would be business princes' palaces.

The challenging argument that people's Stores should encounter no difficulty in obtaining the necessary transfer of ration books curiously ignores the natural presumption that there may exist a course of established business relationship which assumes especially in the rural areas some form of book debts. These debts are not going to be wiped out with the rub of a magic button or with the touch of an Alladin. Even a devout sense of loyalty to one's Store cannot take one very far. Without his debts being settled the private dealer is not anxious or keen to bless the consumer and the Co-operative Store. The unscrupulous dealer who has grown into a fabulously rich Mudalali will adopt all methods to retain the custom of these consumers. He even retains wrongfully the ration books. Of late there has been observed a marked tendency on the part of these rapacious dealers to accommodate the ration book holders with a swelling margin of credit and a larger ration of things than one is entitled to out of their illicit store or black market. The loss they entail is a trifling fraction of the gain already made. Under such stifling grip of competition the Co-operative Store will be nowhere in the picture. These are the operating forces with which the Co-operative Stores are to contend with their own pitiful capital.

The way of the Government should be modified in such manner as to sustain and encourage the stores in business without compelling them to the doubtful burden of obtaining the transfer of ration books of their members. The Government Agent and the A.G.A. (E) may be directed to effect with the least possible delay the transfer of the books to the Co-operative Stores on the production by them of the lists of members and their dependents certified by the Asst. Registrar of Co-operative Societies in each division. The wholesalers and the retail distributors may be informed of the changes. Or in the alternative separate ration books for sugar and chillies may be issued to the Co-operative Stores on proper proof being furnished of the exact number of their members and dependents. Each Revenue Officer must be ordered on pain of severe punishment

to render forthwith all assistance to the registered Co-operative Stores and to facilitate an expeditious transfer. Dilatory correspondence, snobbery, lethargy and in some instances priggish conflict between Departments have been the causes of much dissatisfaction in the minds of the public.

Co-operative Stores will go to rack and ruin if the Co-operative Department goes to sleep after diligently organising them. With a view to obtaining and exchanging views on the difficulties the Co-operative Stores are confronted with in the matter of obtaining regular supplies of all food-stuffs and in the transport thereof, it is very profitable to call a conference of all the Co-operative Stores Societies. For, the voice of many is powerful and reaches far.

Yours etc.

R. SHIVAPATHASUNDRAM  
14-6-43.

## FOR SALE

One Mudaliyar's belt brand new.

Apply to:

Edwin R. Joseph,  
Auctioneer,  
Chundikuli.

(Mis. 61-24-6-43.)

ORDER NISI  
IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No. 118

In the matter of the estate of the late Valliammai wife of Visuvar Kanapathipillai of Mathakal.

Deceased.

Arumugam Vinasithamby of Mathakal, Petitioner.

vs.

1. Parameswary daughter of Visuvar Kanapathipillai and
2. Visuvar Kanapathipillai both of Mathakal. Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st Respondent coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiyah, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 21st day of May, 1943, in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor 1st Respondent and the Petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased in this Testamentary action unless the abovenamed Respondents appear before this Court on the 25th day of June, 1943, and state objections to the contrary.

This 21st day of May 1943.

Sgd. G. C. Thambiyah,  
District Judge.

(O. 14, 24 & 23-6-43)

## The Jaffna College Alumni Association

## The Alumni Day Celebrations

and the

## Annual General Meeting

will be held

on Saturday, 3rd July, 1943

at

Jaffna College, Vaddukoddai

You are cordially invited.

R. C. S. Cooke,

Hony. Secy, J. C. A. A.  
Mahasa Bahwan, Jaffna.

19th July, 1943.

## PROGRAMME

Saturday, 3rd July 1943

- |            |                                      |
|------------|--------------------------------------|
| 3-00 p. m. | Annual General Meeting               |
| 5-00 p. m. | Principal's Tea                      |
| 6-00 p. m. | Football Match: Old Boys vs. College |
| 7-00 p. m. | Oratorical Contest                   |
| 8-30 p. m. | Annual Dinner *                      |

\*For subscribers only

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Life Membership Subscription	Rs. 20-00
Annual Membership Subscription 1943	Rs. 2-00
Jaffna College Miscellaneous Subscription 1944	Rs. 1-00
Alumni Annual Dinner—Fee: Member per head	Rs. 3-00
„ Lady guest	Rs. 2-00
„ Men guest	Rs. 3-00

Please remit the Membership Subscription and Dinner Fee before 30th June 1943 to the Hon'y Treasurer:—

Mr. E. J. Jeyarajah,  
Chundikuli, Jaffna.

(Mis. 62, 24, 22 & 37-43)

## TEA

## MARKETING DEPARTMENT TEA

AVAILABLE AT

JAFFNA CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LTD.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT TO TRADERS

JAFFNA CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LTD.,

150, Hospital Street,

Grand Bazaar, Jaffna.

AGENTS FOR MARKETING DEPARTMENT TEA.

(Mis. 45, 3—28-6-43.)



## THE TWO WORLD CURRENCIES

Continued from page 1

tries faced with a deficit in their international payments can meet it by borrowing, while they take steps gradually to adjust their position. The difference between them lies in the precise nature of the schemes.

### The American Plan

The American plan proposes that a great international fund should be created to which the nations should contribute in proportion to their gold-holding, the scale of their foreign trade and the size of their national account. This means that the United States itself would make by far her largest contribution, with the United Kingdom coming second. Part at least of the contribution has to be made in gold and the total fund would amount to \$ 5,000,000,000 or £ 4,250,000,000.

This fund would be managed by a Board on which the nations would have votes in proportion to their contributions, but with no one country having more than a quarter of the total votes. The fund thus accumulated would be available for lending to the countries that have deficits.

### The British Plan

The British plan tackles the problem in a slightly different way. It starts with the fact that for every debtor there is a creditor—that is to say, when one country has a deficit in its international payments, some other country must have an equivalent surplus. The British plan proposes, in substance, that each year the surpluses belonging to the creditor countries should be lent to the debtor countries to cover their deficits.

The system would then work between nations much as a bank works between individuals. Any one would be free to use his bank balance to buy goods and services, but if he left the credit balance in the bank, it could be used to make loans to those whose payments exceeded theirs.

At first sight, it may seem a bit hard on the creditors to say that their credit balances should always be lent to other people, but it does correspond with reality—with the reality that nations can take payment from other nations in goods or services or investments, but that if they try to take payment in something that they call money, when there is no international money, they are only deceiving themselves.

### Comparisons

As I said at the beginning, the two plans are not rivals and I am not going to pronounce judgment in favour of one or against the other. But there are one or two comparisons between them that will help to bring out their nature.

First, what is the relation of the two plans to gold. Both of them invent a new unit of account—the American plan calls it Unitar, and the British Bancor—but neither of them re-establishes the gold standard in any recog-

## ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction  
No 124

In the matter of the estate of the late Thambiah Kandappillai of Maruvampulo. Deceased.

Ramalingam Ragunather of Maruvampulo. Petitioner.  
Vs.

1. Muttupillai widow of Sethalingam Kandiah of Maruvampulo
2. Sadaipillai widow of Appaillai Naduvilthamby of Kaithady-Navatkuly
3. Kandiah Ponnampalam
4. Kandiah Sethalingam and
5. Kandiah Ambalavanar all of Maruvampulo

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 1st day of June 1943, in the presence of Mr. R. Sivagurunathan Proctor for the petitioner dated the 31st day of May 1943 having been read:

It is ordered that the petitioner as a cousin of the deceased intestate is entitled to have Letters of administration to the said estate issued to him accordingly, unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 12th day of July 1943 at 10 A. M. and show cause if any to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 1st day of June 1943.

Sgd. G. C. Thambiah,

District Judge.

(O. 13. 24 & 28-6-43)

nized sense of the word, and neither of them, let us say, ties any currency rigidly to gold. Both provide for occasional changes in the gold value of a currency, though the British plan apparently regards such changes as being more normal than the American plan does. The American plan reserves them for quite exceptional circumstances.

Secondly, to what extent do these plans impose limitations on the domestic policies of the participating countries? Some limitation is an inescapable part of any international system and cannot be dodged. But the American plan goes rather further. It provides, for example, that countries must undertake to remove their existing exchange controls as soon as possible and not to re-open new ones, and they must undertake not to make special arrangements with each.

There, however, are differences in detail. The major difference seems to me to be this. The American plan is fundamentally one of raising funds from creditors and debtors alike and using the funds to help debtors over difficult periods. The British plan brings the debtors and the creditors into much closer relationship with each other. It makes plain that the basic fact of the surpluses and the deficits are really only two aspects of the same matter, and if there is a fundamental disequilibrium creditors and debtors are alike responsible. If any unpleasant adjustments had to be made, it calls for creditors to make them as well as debtors.

## JAFFNA'S ANCIENT HISTORY

Continued from page 1

builds character and self-reliance, and has enabled your young men to go out into the world with confidence and attain positions of responsibility, even overseas.

Although the historic pearl fishery, for which Jaffna was once famous has passed away, anyone visiting the district can see at the ports and seaside villages how many of the people are fishermen and all these too have stormy weather and hardship to contend with at times.

In Jaffna you are accustomed to a struggle for the means of existence, but today we are all involved in a fiercer struggle, and only with victory will life be worth while. Our enemies, however, are cunning and unscrupulous, and to defeat them will require the concentrated effort and energy of every man and woman, not only here in Jaffna, but everywhere in the country. We cannot afford to have anyone idle here any more than in the U. K. where, I may say, labour, male and female, is conscripted; and we must not be satisfied until everyone is doing his utmost

for the war effort, whether it is in the fighting forces, Civil Defence, on estates producing tea and rubber, or cultivating the land. The Jaffna man, by his steadfast efforts in peaceful enterprise in the past has earned a name which has spread beyond the bounds of Ceylon and I am confident that when the time comes for our forces in the East to go forward, the Jaffna man will wish to be well represented in the fighting forces, now is the time to join up and prepare yourselves.

So far the enemy has not made any call on the A. R. P. Services in Jaffna, but your smart and alert appearance on parade suggests that you are ready to deal with any emergency that may arise. I congratulate you on your excellent turn-out and am glad to see this display of public spirit and feel that the training you have received will be useful, not only now, but in the future. The time to relax, has not yet come and I want you to lose no opportunity in reaching the highest standard of efficiency and maintaining it until all danger is over and peace once more restored to this pleasant island.

His Excellency thanked the people of Jaffna for their gift of Rs. 10,000 which he said, he would hand over to S. W. O. C.

## THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00  
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

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