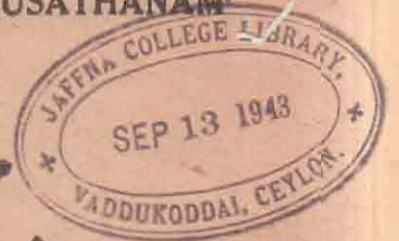


THE Hindu Organ.



Editor:
A. V. Kulasingham, Advocate.

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NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

Where Is Mussolini?

A strong belief exists in Italian diplomatic circles in Lisbon that Mussolini is in Switzerland.

Clocks To Be Put Back

Double summer-time in Britain ends at 3 a. m. on Sunday when the clocks will be put back one hour.

No Peace Overtures

Axis countries had made no peace feelers to the United Nations in any tangible sense, Mr. Cordell Hull Secretary of State, told his Press conference. He said he had no information to confirm the reports that Mussolini and other Fascist leaders had left Italy.

125,000 Prisoners

An American broadcast from Algiers stated that prisoners now totalled 125,000 of whom 95,000 were taken by the American Seventh Army and 30,000 by the Eighth Army. Most of them are Italians, but there is an increasing percentage of Germans.

Request For Sapphires

Owing to the urgent need by the Indian Government for 8,000 Ceylon sapphires and garnets, an inquiry has been made asking whether these could be supplied from Ceylon. The stones are stated to be needed for mounting scientific instruments.

Ceylonese Doctor and Wife Declared Enemies

Dr. and Mrs. S. T. Aiyadurai now believed to be residing in Batu Pahat, Johore, Malaya, have been declared enemies within the meaning of the Defence (Trading with the enemy, Regulation and their properties at De Alwis Avenue, Mt Lavinia and Jaffna have been vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property.

Torpedoed In Indian Ocean

Twenty-four men from a British ship torpedoed in the Indian Ocean have arrived in two lifeboats at a group of islands in the Indian Ocean after being at sea for nearly a month. All four of the ship's lifeboats have now been accounted for. The first two, with 23 survivors on board, were picked up after being afloat for nine days. The men were landed in Australia last month.

NATIONAL PLANNING IN CEYLON

WHAT IT SHOULD AIM AT

BY KEWAL MOTWANI

WE now confront the most important question to which all that has preceded is but an introduction. It is the problem of national planning in Ceylon. The last century was a period when nations planned to have no plans. The world drifted along, with all its tariffs and other barriers, and it has been caught up in a tremendous conflagration. If the homo sapiens is to avoid self-extinction, he must use his reason, intelligence, to plan his individual, national and international life.

Our problem in Ceylon is to understand fully and clearly all that is involved in planning. The basic principle of planning is a coordination of all the aspects of national life and a simultaneous attack on all fronts. We cannot undertake reconstruction of one phase of national life and leave others untouched. It would be like attempting to bake a loaf of bread in sections in the oven. That is obviously impossible. The heat will affect the loaf at all points. The same holds true of planning. Touch one phase of national life and it will send repercussions throughout the entire fabric of the life of the people.

In planning, we must have definite goals set in view. It is not that we draw up schemes without reference to the requirements of the people. The ideal in planning is to be educational, social, moral, mental, economic, political and religious uplift of the people. The ideal must be clear and the path of reaching it precise, otherwise all effort will be wasted. It will be a futile beating of wings in the air.

Thirdly, we must devise a machinery for self-audit. We must be in a position to know whether we are moving in the desired direction or whether we are deluding ourselves with motion as being progress. A mere expenditure of money does not imply efficiency of administration or wisdom in the conceiving of plans. An objective, detached self appraisal is a vital need in national planning. We should be in a

position to judge ourselves calmly, coldly and redirect our energies along right lines.

Now, with these fundamental principles of planning being clear in our minds we launch forth on the actual planning of our various departments of national life, study them one by one, sift out the problems in each department, find their solutions, correlate them in the larger scheme of national planning. Let us take Agriculture for instance.

In order to plan agriculture intelligently we have to pay attention to a thousand and one problems at the same time. Let us state them briefly. We should foster education in agricultural science, so that we shall have intelligent men who will carry the fruits of science to the humblest of peasants. This education should lay great emphasis on this balance that we spoke of in the preceding paragraph. We call it human ecology. The soil should be properly classified, its chemical composition should be scientifically understood so that we should grow the most profitable crops for the feeding of masses. Ceylon has grown tea and rubber and both are not feed crops. When you change the crop, you should take care that the substitute crop does not entail too much strain on the soil. This will also include the amount of land to reclaim to agriculture. Cutting down of forests will interfere with the rain supply, which in turn will affect the soil and will lead to erosion. Clearing of forests must be accompanied by afforestation of non-agriculture lands.

We now come to the actual process of cultivating the land. Here, we shall be faced with some alternatives: are we prepared to introduce mechanized processes of ploughing and cultivating and cutting the crop or do we want to hang on to the ox-team? The former will mean changing of the law of inheritance, so that land-holdings will not continue to be parcelled out and make large-scale farming impossible. With mechanized agriculture, we

STATUE OF SIR P. RAMANATHAN

SITE DECIDED ON BY COMMITTEE

The site on which the statue of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan is to be erected in the grounds of the State Council was finally decided on Wednesday by the Housa Committee of the Council.

It was decided that the statue should be erected on the side of the Council Chamber where the statue of Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam stands, facing the road along the side of the lake.

It was decided that the Saiva Paripalana Sabha should be informed that it should deliver the statue at its expense.

WHEAT NOT COMPULSORY

FROM TODAY

From today the ration of kurakkan or flour will no longer be conditional on a customer also drawing the ration of wheat.

Apart from this change, the ration of rice and substitutes remains unaltered.

The Food Controller states that the full ration in regard to substitutes may be issued in whole wheat if a consumer so desires. Substitute coupons should be delivered to the depot supervisor or authorised distributor only if a consumer takes delivery of substitute foodstuffs. Substitute coupons should not be surrendered if a consumer takes delivery of rice only.

shall need hundreds and thousands of mechanics so that they will operate the state-owned tractors and other machines. This, in turn will mean an accelerated pace of training in mechanical engineering. Machines need trained hands to operate them. If we go in for mechanized agriculture, where do we get the energy from to run the machines? Oil imports will dwindle to nothing after the war; nations are not going to fritter away this precious liquid over the face of the earth for the sake of individual or corporation profits. Ceylon has no oil deposits, no coal. Where is the energy to come from? Shall she yoke the winds and generate electrical energy? How

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Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1943.

COMPULSORY FOOD PRODUCTION

ANYTHING APPROACHING COM-pulsion is no doubt always unpleasant, but the fact remains that even in countries that have cherished the freedom of the individual to a far greater degree than ours it has been found necessary to apply compulsion to the production of food. The letter appearing elsewhere does not take this fact into account, and our correspondent has not given due weight to the reduction of the rice ration to half a measure a week. Moral suasion is certainly an ideal method in times of peace. It is, however, slow, and, in certain circumstances, quite ineffective. If it were otherwise, England and the United States would not have resorted to force in order to maintain the efficiency of their essential services.

We are not quite sure that, as our correspondent says, the peasant, or for that matter, the great majority of people appreciate the urgency of producing more food. What these people are doing is to look to the Government to find more food for them. We have always felt that the Government cannot do this unless it has a far greater amount of man-power at its disposal. There were two methods open to the Government and those engaged in the production of food: either to recruit labour from South India or to compel those of our people who are not engaged in any essential service to contribute their quota to the food produced. The Board of Ministers has, for reasons of its own, set its face against Indian labour. The only other alternative is to see that every man in Ceylon who is not wanted for essential services is engaged in food production. The particular manner in which the principle of compulsion is to be applied is a matter of detail that may be left to the authorities. It may well be that the method proposed by the Member for Udugama is not so satisfactory as some other method that may be eventually adopted by the Government, but, in the present circumstances, it would be extremely unwise to rely on moral suasion as the only means of increasing the island's food supply.

On the other hand we agree with our correspondent that the present price of paddy should be raised. The Government must place the farmer in

a position to compete with other employers of labour in recruiting labour for the production of food. At present, even with reference to State farms, the farmer is placed in a position of positive disadvantage. His revenue is limited by the price fixed by the Government, while the Ministers have the public Treasury at their disposal. Under the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme it has already become difficult to secure labour even at Rs. 1/50 a day; it looks as if wages will have to be raised to Rs. 2 in the near future. And what is to be done with the question of additional labour needed for new clearings? As we have pointed out more than once in these columns, if more food is to be produced, more land should be cleared and made available for cultivation. Not only labour but everything that the farmer needs has increased in price. The price of draught animals is a case in point. A pair of Indian animals which formerly fetched Rs. 350. or Rs. 400 cannot now be had for less than Rs. 1000 and over. Buffaloes have reached the Rs. 100. limit. The position is, we repeat, very difficult for the farmer and it is the duty of the Government to give the farmer a fair price for his produce instead of blindly clinging to the prices it has already fixed.

SOLICITING MEMBERS OF FIGHTING FORCES

OFFENCE UNDER NEW REGULATION

The attention of the public is directed to the new Defence Regulation 17 A published in Government Gazette Extraordinary No. 9,156 of August 10, 1943.

In view of the necessity for checking the spread of venereal disease among members of the Fighting Forces, it is considered necessary to provide for the imposition of deterrent punishment on persons convicted of the offence of soliciting members of the Forces for immoral purposes.

Under the new Regulation every adult, whether male or female who is convicted of that offence for the first or second time must be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for a period which will not in any case be less than three months, the minimum period of imprisonment being increased to six months in the case of a person so convicted on a third or subsequent occasion. Every adult male offender will also be liable to be sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment. In the case of young male offenders under eighteen corporal punishment is made compulsory.

The new Regulation also makes provision for the registration of persons convicted of the offence, and for the recording and identification of the finger prints of such persons.

GOVERNMENT BEHIND CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

CIVIL DEFENCE COMMISSIONER'S ASSURANCE

"I assure you that the Government of this country is behind your movement in a way that it has never been before" declared Mr. O. E. Goonetilleke, Civil Defence Commissioner, in declaring open the fifteenth annual conference of Co-operative Societies of the Northern Division.

Mr. Goonetilleke said that the co-operative movement in the Northern Division had attained a great deal of success and was leading the way so far as the rest of Ceylon was concerned. The success of the movement here was due almost entirely to the very great non-official support. He expressed the hope that they would harness all the leadership, all the support and all the service that yet remained outside the movement.

Continuing Mr. Goonetilleke said:

"On the official side I am authorised to state today that the policy of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Government of the country is to place before the co-operative movement all the backing that the Government of this country can possibly give. It is the specific direction of my Minister that all the official working under him should give the movement full and unstinted support.

"I assure you that the Government of this country is behind your movement in a way that it has never been before. It was a great privilege to be associated with you at this Convention. Your federation, with its 757 societies, leads Ceylon in this great movement.

Collective fighting

"I want you to believe that men like you, trained in collective fighting can change the face of Ceylon in the years to come. Fifty thousand trained fighters can reconstruct Ceylon, both urban and rural. Your movement appears as the Kobinor in the crown of co-operation. In the course of some months there may be other jewels that may be added to this crown. It may be that flashes from these may outshine your own. But I believe that this "Kobinor" of co-operation will lend lustre to the co-operative crown.

TB CLINIC AT UDUVIL. CONTACTS GIVEN FREE TREATMENT

The Uduvil Village Committee has opened a TB Clinic at Maruthanamam with a view to protecting the health of tuberculosis cases and contacts of the parish. There are about 3 cases and over 100 contacts. These contacts are brought to the clinic on the third Friday of every month and are examined by the Medical Officer of Health, Jaffna. When suspicious symptoms of the disease are observed in contacts they are sent to the Jaffna chest clinic for X-Ray examination and treatment. Needy contacts are given cows milk, codliver oil, and medicines at the clinic.

This clinic is the first of its kind undertaken by any local Government body in Ceylon.

EDUCATION IN THE COLONIES

PROF. MARRS MEMBER OF COMMISSION

As announced by Secretary of Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on July 13th a commission of enquiry on higher education in the colonies (including Mr. R. Marrs, former Principal of the Ceylon University College) has been appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Cyril Asquith.

The terms of reference of the commission will be to consider the principles which should guide the promotion of higher education learning and research and development of universities in the colonies; and to explore the means whereby universities and other appropriate bodies in the United Kingdom may be able to co-operate with institutions of higher education in the colonies in order to give effect to these principles.

MANNAR-MULLAITIVU ELECTION

APPEAL OF SEVEN COUNCILLORS

Seven members of the State Council—Messrs T. B. Jayah, S. Dharmaratnam, S. Natesan, S. P. Vythilingam, I. X. Pereira, G. G. Ponnambalam and Dr. M. C. M. Kaleel—have issued an appeal to the voters of the Mannar-Mullaitivu constituency, supporting the candidature of Mr. Gnana-muttu.

"The fate of the minority communities in this country" the appeal states "depends upon their representatives in the State Council being able to present a United front so as to ensure that the constitution formulated by the Board of Ministers and adopted by three-fourths of the members of the State Council is acceptable to the minority communities. It is not improbable that the ultimate issue may depend upon a single vote, possibly the vote of the member whom you are now called upon to elect.

"We feel sure" add the seven State Councillors "that Mr. Gnana-muttu with his wide administrative experience as a retired Civil Servant, with his intimate knowledge of agricultural problems and rural needs, and above all, with his sane grasp of public affairs and balanced judgment will be a valuable asset in the State Council and an unfailing supporter of the cause for which we stand, and to which he has pledged himself in a spirit of service and with a genuine conviction not dictated by considerations of the moment."

TAX ON LUXURIES

ADVOCATED BY L. C. P. A.

At a meeting of the Committee of the L. C. P. A. (the Chairman, Mr. S. Pararajasingam, presiding) Mr. Stanley Obeyesekere moved and Mr. Chas. A. M. de Silva seconded that "price inflation should be arrested by the adoption of a scheme of combined price control and rationing covering all necessities, the imposition of a sales tax on selected luxuries and

Continued on page 3

Letter to the Editor

FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE

Sir—The peasantry who form the backbone of the Island and whose knowledge of the economics and the technique of food production both acquired and inherited as all know is above cavil, have good reasons to be dissatisfied (and they are actually so) with the methods that have been pursued by the authorities with respect to their vocation. The methods, though well-intentioned, were unguided by knowledge of conditions and needs of the industry, and the "drive" pressed on by the authorities to have production increased has effected a contrary result, because ignorant zeal had little else to display to the unsophisticated peasant but priggery, power and pomposity.

The Member for Udugama has given notice of a motion which, when given effect to, he thinks, food production should increase; but, if he would canvass the opinion of the peasant on the point, the latter would tell him with candour that *Bhumi Devi* and all the elements of nature would stand up to frustrate results should force or coercion be invoked to supply the motive power for food production. Food production, he would add, should be induced by moral suasion and that the work should be pursued in an atmosphere of harmony and co-operation to be successful. If the member for Udugama know the traditional lore of the Ceylon food producer, his motion should be differently couched and convey a different implication.

There is reason for the complaint, which is gathering force and momentum, that the party in power is exerting itself to get too much for one section of the population at the expense of the other sections. The districts named in the member's proposed motion supply proof of it.

Why not raise the price of paddy to a standard equal to the cost of production and let the wage-earners whose opportunities and income have considerably increased owing to war necessities pay the price? The peasant certainly appreciates the necessities of the time and is anxious to do his bit to relieve the situation, but why seek to exploit him for the benefit of some others!

I may take this opportunity to make some suggestions which, if given effect to, I dare say would hearten the peasantry and enthrust them to greater efforts.

1. Concentrate attention on village tanks, elas, anicuts and channels and catchment area reservations for village lands.

2. Appoint Val Vidanes on monthly pay to supervise cultivation of village fields and chena cultivation on catchment areas. Define his duties and hold him responsible for every cultivator doing his share of work.

3. Let plough cattle be conscripted from estate owners and others who own surplus live stock. Let these be lent to the needy cultivator on terms.

4. Take in hand, without loss of time, repairs to village tanks. Labour for the work is available in the Vanni districts. A class of people known as Tank diggers (Od-dars) are experts in the work and their charges are moderate.

5. Encourage tank bed culti-

TAX ON LUXURIES

Continued from page 2

an entertainment tax, the resultant sum being used for the payment of subsidies to the importers of necessities or to reimburse Government for the supply of foodstuffs to the public at less than cost price. This Association is further of opinion that regulations regarding price control should be strictly enforced by the introduction of corporal punishment if necessary." The resolution was unanimously adopted.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 148

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sanmugam Arulampalam of Karainagar West. Deceased.

Kanagammah widow of Sanmugam Arulampalam of Karainagar West Vs. Petitioner

1. Arulampalam Balendra
2. Arulampalam Devagiammah
3. Arulampalam Rajendra
4. Arulampalam Yogendra
5. Arulampalam Kulendra all of Karainagar West being minors by their Guardian-at-litem
6. Sanmugam Somasunderam, Teacher, Karainagar West, Hindu Tamil School. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. C. Thambiah Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of July 1943 in the presence of Mr. S. Canagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read. It is ordered that the 6th named respondent be appointed Guardian-at Litem over the 1st-5th named respondents to watch their interests in the said Testamentary Action and that the Petitioner as widow of the deceased be appointed Administratrix over the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be granted to her accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before 3rd day of September 1943 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 20th day of July 1943
(Sgd) G. C. THAMBAIAH,
District Judge.

Drawn by
(Sgd) S. Canagasabai,
Proctor for Petitioner.
(O. 24, 12 & 16 8 43)

vation.

(6) Assume that the peasant knows his job. Don't press on him your own notions as to the month when seed should be sown. In these matters he acts on his sense of intuition in which the sophisticated agricultural instructors are lacking.

7. Let the Val Vidanes negotiate for purchase of paddy for government. Depend upon it that he will act with honesty and loyalty provided a genuine local cultivator had been appointed to the post. Let the price to be paid by government be fair and reasonable. No more than 50% of the output should be bought from the cultivator.

Yours truly,
WIE MIE NAIME.

11th Aug. 1943.

SUBSIDISE FOOD

Remarking that it was in the interests of the country as a whole to bring down the cost of living, Mr George R. de Silva (Colombo North) said in his budget speech in the State Council that they should subsidise the necessities of life such as rice, flour and bread, which were a monopoly of the Government. It would reduce the war allowance and the dearness allowances on estates.

DENTAL SURGERY, JAFFNA

Mr. S. Chas. Pathirana, Licensed Dentist and Optician will be at the Dental Surgery, 43, Main Street, Jaffna, from the 3rd to the 15th of every month.

KURUNEGALA BRANCH

From the 20th to the 30th he will be at his branch Dental Surgery, opposite Courts, Kurunegala.

His Jaffna Patients are advised to make prior appointments, if possible, by writing to his Kurunegala address.
(Mis 98, 5-8—31-12-43.)

ORDER NISI IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(Held at Point Pedro)
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 209 P. T.

In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Saraswathy wife of Wairamuttu Paramsothy of Puloly East.

C. Wairamuttu Paramsothy of Puloly East. Vs. Petitioner, Sarasa daughter of C. W. Paramsothy of Puloly East, Minor by her Guardian-ad-litem Manonmany wife of Chinniah Thangarajah of Puloly East. Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before L. W. de Silva Esquire, Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 29th day of July 1943 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 29th day of July 1943 having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner abovenamed be and he is hereby declared entitled as husband of the deceased abovenamed to have Letters of Administration to the above Estate issued to him accordingly unless the Respondent abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 19th day of August 1943 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 5th day of August 1943.

Sgd. L. W. de SILVA,
Addl. District Judge.
(O. 27, 16 & 19-8 43)

A. R. P. JAFFNA

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE:

WANTED For the Communications Service Six telephonists. (5 Male and 1 Female)

Qualifications: English Junior School Certificate or higher examinations.

Salary: Rs. 50 per mensem

Conditions of Service: Selected candidates should be prepared to reside within 2 miles of the Report Centre and must be prepared to do day and night duties. They should have to enter into an agreement to serve for at least twelve months. After that period they should give three months' notice if they want to leave the service.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the Officer-in-Charge Communications Service on or before the 31st instant.

RESCUE SERVICE:

WANTED. For the Rescue Service 2 Group Leaders and 1 Skilled labourer.

Qualifications: Group Leaders: English Junior School certificate (ex-cadets preferred)

Candidates must be able to command labour.

Salary: 1-50 per day.

Skilled labourer: Good knowledge of building construction. Age between 20 & 40 years.

Salary: 1-25 per day.

Conditions of Service: Selected candidates will have to enter into an agreement that they will serve for at least twelve months. After that period they should give three months' notice if they want to leave the service. They must also be ready to perform any type of manual labour.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the Officer-in-Charge Rescue Service on or before the 31st instant.

N. ARULPRAGASAM,

A. R. P. Office,
Jaffna, 10th August, 1943.
(Mis 102, 16-8-43)

Actg. A. F. P. Controller,
Jaffna.

NATIONAL PLANNING IN CEYLON

Continued from page 1

about the hydraulic energy? All these problems will have to be solved.

The prospect of mechanized agriculture does not seem to be very promising, then. Very well we keep on to the ox-team agriculture. Perhaps, we can do something to improve the techniques that have been in existence for hundreds and thousands of years; this will require mobilization of all the resources for creating public opinion in favour of these changed techniques. It will mean exhibitions, lectures to farmers, etc.

We shall also be called upon to face the question of continuing to grow rubber and tea, since synthetic rubber is making rapid strides and may push out the natural rubber completely, and since tea is being grown even in polar regions. Science, let us not forget, is creeping on night and day, and, like death, works the doom of many of our cherished likes and dislikes as well as of many articles that we use. It will be necessary, then, to know as to how much of land has to be put into agriculture and how fast. The whole agricultural policy of the government will be involved in this issue.

Animal husbandry will be another problem to face. The people should be trained to use dairy products since dairy industry is the most important concomitant of agriculture. The popular prejudice against milk has to be overcome. We shall need to teach people how to use more of curds, butter, milk, manufacture cheese. The shortage of dairy-animals in the Island may dictate a policy of national vegetarianism for some time. Every man, woman and child is entitled to a quart of milk per day, as the great Vice President of U. S. A. put it once. Animal husbandry will demand knowledge of veterinary science. The two go together.

Rotation of crops, use of artificial fertilizers, cottage industries for the farmer during his periods of enforced leisure, type of rural entertainment which enlightens and inspires and does not debase, religious work among the rural communities, the problem of their water supply, public health and sanitation, etc. are all allied problems that will demand scientific study and planning.

The last, but not the least of the questions will be the number of mouths that have to be fed. Can Ceylon support the population it has? Can she produce the necessary number of calories of energy per individual for the whole of its population? What is the amount of land available per head of population in comparison with the amount obtaining in other countries? Does this put an inescapable limit on the numbers? If so, what are the methods by which we can introduce adaptational fecundity? What type of food is required for the full growth of the individual? The people seem to be growing smaller in size; their tempers are easily excitable. What part can sea-products play in the food of the masses? How much relief can the products give to land?

These, gentle reader, are some of the problems connected with just one department of your life,

FOOD, and you may well ask your well-meaning and indefatigable Minister of Agriculture and the Civil Defence Commissioner what steps they are taking to guard not only your but your posterity's interests? A wise agricultural policy may dictate a course of action that may not appeal to you today; it may be based on a long range view of things. You may have to be sacrificed so that your future generations shall not brand you a profligate who dissipated nature's blessings through unconscionable waste and left a legacy of misery for them. Planning today may mean life or death tomorrow.

And we can go through every phase of life of the people of Ceylon and use our knowledge and vision in drawing up schemes that will make Ceylon a self-sufficient unit in the world economy. We hope that there are sufficient men and women of studious nature, capabilities for research and imagination to devote their time and talents to this all abiding problem of national planning for Lanka Desh.

(Young Ceylon)

NOTICE

All 5 Cents notes will cease to be legal tender after September 30, 1943. After that date holders of these notes (and of sections thereof of the value of 2 cents and 3 cents) will be able to exchange them only at the General Treasury, Colombo.

Persons in possession of these notes should pay them into Banks or exchange them at a Kachcheri before September 30, 1943.

Post Offices and Railway Stations will also exchange these notes until September 30, 1943, provided the quantities tendered are not large.

H. J. Huxham,

Chairman, Board of Commissioners of Currency.

THE SECRETARIAT,
Colombo.

(G. 22, 16-8-43 & 16, 20-9-43.)

PROFITERING IN THE NORTH

Before Mr. J. E. Allies, the Pt. Pedro Magistrate, Mr. S. Sithamparamathan, Price Control Inspector, charged M. Selvadurai, a merchant of Mamthankeney with having profited in the following articles:- Kerosen Oil, Sugar, Chillies and Tamarind. The accused was found guilty and fined Rs. 200/-

The same Inspector charged P. Vallipuram of Pt. Pedro with having sold half a lb. of bread for 15 Cts. when the Control Price

was 13 cts. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 25/-

The same Inspector charged V. N. Senthivethpillai of Puloly with having sold a cake of Sunlight Soap for 20 cts. when the Control Price was 17 cts. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 25/-

Another authorized dealer of Karanavai was charged for having retained 137 ration books belonging to various people. The Magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 30/-

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

WANTED men for training as CLERKS, STORE-KEEPERS and DRIVERS in the R. A. S. C. Good pay and prospects and OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FOR PROMOTION TO COMMISSIONED RANK IN THE R. A. S. C. Candidates should be between 19 and 40 years of age, physically fit and willing to serve overseas. Those to be trained as Clerks and Storekeepers should be educated up to the 6th Standard in English while those wishing to become Drivers are only required to speak, read and write English.

You will be in the company of your own countrymen who have responded to the call in large numbers and have already gone overseas. They are a credit to Ceylon as their work has been greatly appreciated by the authorities.

Proof of age may be required by the Recruiting Officer. Family allowances will be issued only after marriage and birth certificates of children are produced.

RATES OF PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Daily rate of pay on enlistment is Rs. 2.00 per day.

Accommodation, food and uniform will be provided and in addition the following allowances will be paid.

	Rs. cts.
Wife only	36.90 per month of 31 days
Wife & 1 child	50.89
Wife & 2 children	63.45
Wife & 3 children	74.56
Wife & 4 children	85.56

Applicants should apply personally at the Central Recruiting Office, 399, Galle Road, Colpetty, between 8.30 and 10.30 A. M. prepared for immediate enlistment on any week day.

CHIEF RECRUITING OFFICER, CEYLON

(Mis. 92, 29-7-43—)

M

THE ORIENTAL BANK OF MALAYA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in F. M. S. with liability of members limited)

NO. 8, CLOCK TOWER ROAD, JAFFNA.

AUTHORISED AND APPROVED TO FUNCTION BY
HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR

The only Indigenous Banking Enterprise in Ceylon,
transacting every description of Banking Business such as:—

1. Accepting current and Fixed Deposits accounts; (2) Allowing loans on approved securities; (3) Granting Drafts on Colombo, Madura, Salem, Madras and Tuticorin and T.Ts. on these and other principal towns in India; (4) Buying and selling Indian Currency notes, etc., etc.

(H. 206, 25-2-43—24-8-43) (M)

S. P. Joseph,
MANAGER.