

The Catholic Guardian

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"Nisi Dominus custodierit civitatem frustra vigilat qui custodit eam."

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PHILOSOPHIES OF STATE WORSHIP DENOUNCED.

PASTORAL LETTER OF ARCHBISHOP OF FRIEBURG

In an outspoken attack on the Nazi and Bolshevik philosophies of State worship, Mgr. Goeber, Archbishop of Freiburg, in Germany, in a recent pastoral decreed the godless product of such philosophies as "an animal which stands upright and is decked out in fashionable clothes, a blonde beast and nothing more."

SLAUGHTER OF WAR

Speaking of the great slaughter of the war, the Archbishop said: "Thousands and tens of thousands of German men will never come home again. No further sign comes from them, no letter, no greeting—they are dead. Against the Christian belief in a reunion in eternity, some amongst us are presumptuous enough to maintain, exactly the opposite. At this very time of bloodshed, when more than ever before there is need to lift up our hearts and find encouragement in faith, they proclaim that there is only one survival—survival in the German nation."

BOLSHEVISM'S DENIAL

At the basis of the present-day denial of the immortality of the soul lay the philosophy of Bolshevism, and it was therefore also a national duty to defy such doctrines, he said.

It was said that the man who on his death could claim that he did not fail his nation might rest content, and in many circles peoples were leading their lives in accordance with this principle. The Christian, too, used his earthly existence for the benefit of his nation, but this did not exhaust the purposes of his existence.

In former centuries there was understanding of the fact that the purpose of human life might transcend national consideration and be extended to the whole of humanity. Even to day it should not be overlooked "that citizens who appreciate their own value and their purpose in life are of considerably greater value to a State than a submissive herd who, without themselves taking up any spiritual and personal stand, without making personal decisions, or accepting responsibility, follow the crowd and are at the mercy of every new slogan as the sand of the desert is at the mercy of the wind."

"The assertion that man is only on earth because of his nation is in fact equivalent to atheism."

None of the objections raised against immortality could stand serious examination. Many people said nowadays that faith in immortality detracted from the value of this life, so that those who believed led a less useful and full life in this world. The Bishop pointed to the legacies which men who based their life exclusively on worldly considerations left behind them, mentioning the Bolshevik, as an example: "Only foaming rivers of blood, prisons filled to the very roofs, only the throngs of slaves robbed by violence of their liberty and plunged into the depths of misery and the mists of moral abasement, only nations which weep while they are disgracefully exploited and curse their masters as the scourges of God."

MATERIALISM IN DISGUISE

Finally, the doctrine of the oneness of body, mind and soul was being proclaimed at the present time; this, too, could not stand examination, and was simply materialism and godlessness in disguise.

"Having become godless, men hope to initiate a new cultural epoch, which deprives man of his likeness to God and is satisfied with a pedigree which has its origins only in the animal kingdom and is not essentially superior to the animal kingdom."

"The 'herrenmensch' who thus comes into existence is fundamentally an animal which stands upright and is decked out in fashionable clothes; a blonde beast and nothing more."

The pastoral then developed positive proofs of man's immortality and went on to declare that the denial of immortality paved the way for all kinds of crimes.

"Thus a man who in an unjust war hunted hundreds of thousands to their death and engulfed the world in misery as if in a cloudburst not only sleeps his eternal sleep peacefully under the earth or in his urn, but is perhaps even distinguished from his pitiful victims by the memorial which posterity may erect to him and by the fulsome flattery contained in the bulky volumes which pseudo-science may dedicate to him."

There were people who condemned conscience as a distorted growth, and when finally they could no longer still it took refuge in suicide, while their victims had to continue to hunger and suffer. The power of the State itself could become a brutal tool in the hands of injustice. The doctrine that every crime carried its punishment within itself was inadequate, and only the thought of immortality sufficed for justice.

The immortality of the soul was anchored in revelation and was a truth of profound consolation.

APPEAL TO GERMAN NATION

"Therefore, German nation hold fast to this sacred legacy from your fathers and do not allow yourselves to be deceived by people whose madness was already described in the ancient book of wisdom."

"Everywhere we hear hardness advertised and glorified; everywhere we hear that this is our inescapable fate; but this is not true and is entirely inadequate in the distress of these dark and bloodstained days. They assault our souls and bestialise us, insult the greatest men of our history, pour scorn on the faith of humanity and bring us to the level of Marxist materialism instead of mastering it." Exhorting the people to bear the trials of the present with courage he concluded:

"With our hearts lifted and comforted in all the blows which God may permit or will so strike our Fatherland we will daily gaze from the height on which the Cross, the symbol of salvation, stands towards the horizon which is growing nearer."—*New Leader*.

THE RECTOR OF ST. PATRICK'S AT ST. ALOYSIUS' COLLEGE, GALLE

Presiding over the Annual Prize Distribution of St. Aloysius' College, Galle, the Very Revd. Fr. T. M. F. Long, O.M.I., Rector, St. Patrick's College, Jaffna said:

"The English public school system, owing all that is best in it to the Benedictine tradition, has a great deal of still unexplored usefulness for Ceylon, and it would be nothing short of tragic that schools like St. Thomas, Trinity, Richmond and Jaffna College should not be in a position to continue."

"To put the matter prosaically," until the country has developed something as good or better, might it not be prudent to pause before jettisoning the whole lot? May not cries of exultancy over their downfall prove bad statesmanship, bad politics and a wretched grasp of the essentials of the situation? Is there any reason in the nature of things why the Christian schools should be the Jonahs of the situation?"

He for one refused to believe that their State Councillors could associate themselves with the issue as raised in the State Council.

"The support of the masses has been canvassed as never perhaps before in our political history. Sectarian animosities have been roused and are being roused inside and outside the State Council so that it seems almost impossible to secure the calm and dispassionate consideration that such a topic calls for. The extravagance itself is its own best answer and refutation."

"He would be a very short-sighted individual that could view with equanimity the bare-faced attempt now going on at victimising a minority merely because it is a minority. Today it is a religious minority, is there any reason why to-morrow it should not be a political minority whose fate will be decided by rousing the feeling of the masses? That way lies disaster."

"We are told that 'vested interests' are impeding the advance of the masses. The phrase sounds impressive but by what stretch of imagination do Catholic schools come under the term? If our schools have grown from nothing as the Jesuit authority quoted in the State Council has made abundantly clear, to what is their growth traceable? Not even our bitterest opponents will seriously maintain that 'capital' is the cause of our expansion or prestige. The explanation is so obvious that all recognise it for what it is."

SELF-SACRIFICE

"That explanation is the self-sacrifice and devotedness of our teachers, men and women, their poverty and their dedication of themselves to the grandest work on earth. By sacrifices little short of heroic they create a little surplus and that surplus invariably goes to the benefit of education in Ceylon, to extra accommodation, improved equipment and facilities. There is nothing heinous in this constant effort to see to it that only the best is good enough for their charges. One might even claim that Ceylon has been singularly fortunate in having such devoted bodies to cater for its education!"

"Let us look at the matter from a wider angle. We have here in Ceylon today—I am speaking of boys' schools—the three greatest educational bodies in the history of the world: the Benedictines, the Jesuits and the de la Salle brothers. The history of these bodies is the history of the world's education."

"The Benedictines took over and accomplished the education of the barbarian invaders from whom modern Europe is largely descended. From the Benedictine impart sprang in addition the Universities. No small job this, and their tradition over fifteen centuries old has been thoroughly tested and is as invaluable today in Europe and in Ceylon as ever before. The Jesuits came later in the field and from their inception have been in the forefront as specialists in every branch of knowledge and successful teachers of princes and paupers so that a Jesuit training has always meant a sound, systematic and harmonised education. And, a point not to be ignored, the individual Jesuit is a good teacher not by accident: he is trained in one of the most strenuous apprenticeships in the world and on lines laid down in one of the most comprehensive and practical manuals in the world, the Ratio Studiorum."

"The de la Salle brothers might seem to have been founded especially for the situation that obtains at the moment in Ceylon. Wherever the poor are to be found there are the followers of de Salle to be found, for their raison d'être and their forte is the education of the masses. That bodies like the Oblates who came later into the field have followed in the big tradition of the other teaching bodies should be clear from the position and achievements of schools like St. Joseph's and St. Peter's."

OFFERED BLESSING

"It was with this in mind that the Catholic hierarchy offered their blessing to the scheme of free education knowing that they had the finest organisations in the world at hand for the job, that they had the men, the institutions, the equipment and the tradition to give just the help that the country needs. If in Churchillian phrase they said equivalently 'Give us the tools and we'll get on with the job', is that to be construed as something Machiavellian in their part? Their offer includes in addition a devoted personnel that is well on the way to becoming completely Ceylonised."

"What has been said of Catholic boys' schools applies perhaps ever more to our devoted nuns in the girls' schools and mutatis mutandis to all the Christian bodies engaged in education work in Ceylon."

The Rector, the Very Revd. Fr. R. Chiriatti, S.J., presenting his report, said: "The path along which St. Aloysius' College will be moving to-morrow cannot be quite certain just now. Yet, whatever road we follow, we shall make for the self-same goal as in the past. True to our mission and the traditions of the pioneers who have founded St. Aloysius' College, we will endeavour to carry out faithfully the policy established by them and handed down to us."

"We are ready, when the common good is at stake, to forego, in a spirit of tolerance, our personal views to fall in (Continued on Page 4.)"

CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB

(Ceylon Branch)
AMPITIYA - KANDY.Helps to build a good library
at home.Kadugannawa Local Hony Secy.
Miss Myrtle Pereira, "Irene House,"
Kotahena Local Hony Asst. Secy.
E. C. Wikramanayake Esq., "New-
hurst," Mayfield Lane.

Church Calendar

JUNE 1944

FRI. ... 30 Com. of S. Paul.

JULY 1944

SAT. ... 1 Precious Blood.

SUN. ... 2 Visitation.

MON. ... 3 S. Leo II.

TUES. ... 4 Ss. Pontiffas.

WED. ... 5 S. Ant. Mar. Zac.

THURS. ... 6 S. Palladius.

FRI. ... 7 S. Cyril.

The Catholic Guardian

JUNE 30TH 1944

A WELCOME WARNING

At the annual meeting of the Sinhala Maha Sabha held last Saturday morning at Anuradhapura, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike in his address said among other things: "That another matter wanted careful watching. There was in his opinion a real danger that although the Germans and Italians and the Japanese might be beaten there might be a subtle recrudescence of the very thing they had been fighting to destroy—the spirit of Nazism. If that were to happen it would indeed be a cruel tragedy." This country must be thankful to the President of the Sabha for sounding this timely note of alarm. This warning was badly needed. Let us hope that he will not rest content with giving this warning but will do all he can to check the malignant spirit whenever it raises its head. Are we to think that the nations are either insincere or have very short memories? This war was said to be an ideological war to crush Nazism and all that it stands for. But these very nations in their post-war reconstruction plans propose measures some of which breathe the very spirit of Nazism. We ourselves are not free from the menace of this evil. It may be well to refer to one or two of the recommendations of the Ministry of Education. When confronted with the objection that these could not be carried out without the consent of the parents our doughty Minister of Education blandly declared that he was the parent. He could send the pupils to State schools and at the fifth standard level transfer them to any grade of school they were fit for in his officers' opinion. If this is not Nazism we do not know what else it is.

Nazism is not an isolated political organisation. Its allied systems are Fascism and Bolshevism. These three political systems, though differing among themselves in certain aspects, are fundamentally the same as they are based on the principle of the supremacy of the State—a revival of an old pagan idea. The Romans actually defied the State and the

emperor as personifying it was declared to be worthy of worship as a god. Our Catholic readers would remember the number of early Christians who were put to cruel deaths and who died as martyrs because they refused to pay divine honour to the emperor. It is an ominous sign that this old pagan idea should be revived in the twentieth century to meet the critical situation that arose from the first world war. What is in store for mankind as the aftermath of the present tremendous world conflict no one can presume to say. This new and false conception of the State has very little in common with the same and liberal idea that it is an institution whose object is to safeguard the rights and interests of the people. No, says the Supreme State, people have no rights, all rights are centred in the State whose claims are universal and whose power is omnipotent. The State is not for the citizens but the citizens are for the State and they must be content to serve it. In the Nazi system unlike in the other two the State is not its end but only a means to an end and that end is the preservation and perpetuation of the Nordic race and its 'sacred' blood. All these observations arise from the fact that nations have forgotten that God is the supreme source of all power and civic power is merely a delegation from Him.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The Old Gang in Italy.—With this heading the *New Leader* of Madras makes the following observations on the new Government in Italy which has obtained the approval of all Allied Nations. It will be interesting to watch its manoeuvrings. No authority has given any good reason for a new Government in Italy when a general election could not be held to ascertain the wishes of the Italians. Our Madras contemporary writes:—

"Badoglio is to go and Bonomi is to come. That is the result of the liberation of Rome from the Germans. Bonomi is one of the old socialist regime which on account of its fatuity and failures made Fascism possible in Italy. If we are to have the same old party game—half-a-dozen groups fighting and intriguing against one another, ministries rising and falling with the rise and fall of the tides in the Tiber,—the same old lack of government encouraging strikes and a stoppage of normal economic life, the same old depreciation of the status of the great supports of government—the Army and the Church—we shall not rejoice over much at the disappearance of Fascism. But why are not representatives of the Partito Popolare invited to form part of the new government? Has Don Sturzo left no lay leaders of his party. And we trust the governments of the United Nations have played no part in this revival of the bad old governments of Italy. They would be incurring a grave responsibility for Italy and for Europe."

Education Reforms
and Its ImplicationsMass Meeting of Catholics
at Ampitiya

"If under the proposed 5th Standard test at the age of 11, Messrs H. S. Pereira and C.W.W. Kannangara stood the

test, it may be that both of them would be 100% failures, declared Revd. Fr. Ignatius Pinto, M.A. (Oxen.) in the course of his public lecture on Sunday the 25th instant under the auspices of the Ampitiya Catholic Association.

He explained to the huge gathering assembled the advantage and disadvantages of the proposed reforms in education. In theory the report appeared grandiose but examined critically, in practice it is unwelcome. Apart from the financial burden to the country during peace time, he said the meagre resources of the country will leave no door open but to give back to the taxpayer a salver of taxes to meet the high cost of education. Continuing to speak he said, that Catholics are more patriotic than what the others think of and urged those present, that, if they are to attain a united nation and obtain swaraj, no attempt should be made to drive wedges between different communities living presently in a very high degree of peace and concord.

At the conclusion of the public address, the following resolution was moved: "That if under democracy freedom to educate is to be retained by the various denominations in the country, the passage of reforms bill of education will be a denial of the fundamental rights of His Majesty's subjects."

This house agreed to see in a body their member in the State Council and lay before him the dangers facing the country. A mammoth protest march of men, women and children is being organised for this purpose.

"Mock Turtle" Minister

Speaking at the O.B.A. Rector's Lunch held at St. Aloysius' College, Mr. W. Dahanayake compared the Minister of Education to the Mock Turtle in "Alice In Wonderland."

He said that he was a believer in free education, of a different type to that described by the Minister. To the Minister free education meant free tuition only, but to him it meant free tuition along with free food, free clothing, free medical attention, free books and free holiday camps. It was obvious, he said, that the Minister was "humbugging" the tax-payer.

He described the State Council as the most unpopular body in Ceylon and contended that they were seeking to regain lost popularity in time for the next general election by duping the tax-payer with a slogan. The Minister of Education reminded him of the Mock Turtle in "Alice In Wonderland," a perfect exhibition of which Mr. Kannangara had given the other day in council.

His experience in the malarial districts of Uva, Mr. Dahanayake added, showed that children needed above all things to be rescued from an early grave. It would be a good thing if State Councillors learnt to place first things first.



OBLATE NECROLOGY

Died on 6th Oct. 1943, aged 64 Lay Brother Augustus Dietz, of the province of Germany (St. Nicholas).

Died on 21st Oct. 1943, aged 68 Revd. Fr. Edmund Trunk of the province of Germany (Kronach).

Died on 6th Dec. 1943, aged 56 Revd. Fr. Andrew Otto of the province of Germany (Bingen).

Died on 21st Jan. 1944, aged 66, Lay Brother Thomas Connolly of the province of English Ireland.

Died on 1st Feb. 1944, aged 56, Revd. Fr. Richard Ryan of the province of English Ireland. (Piltown).

Died on 16th Feb. 1944, aged 78, Lay Brother Charles Poirier of the Vicariate of Natal (Durban).

Died on 21st Feb. 1944, aged 64, Revd. Fr. Ludovicus Pealpara, of the province of Manitoba (St. Boniface).

LOCAL & GENERAL

Health of the Archbishop of Colombo.—Letters from Bangalore have brought happy news says the "C. C. Messenger" of a great improvement in the condition of His Grace the Archbishop. It is hoped that the improvement will continue and that His Grace will be able to return to us, fully restored to health, sooner than expected.

The Late Mr. S. Canagasabai.—The death of Mr. S. Canagasabai, Advocate is here recorded with much regret. He died at his residence in Jaffna last Saturday at the age of 73. A leading and respected lawyer and citizen he took a prominent part in all movements of any importance calculated to promote the welfare of the people of Jaffna. He held the office of Crown Advocate here and was President of the Jaffna Association for a number of years until owing to advanced age he retired from public life. A man of pleasant and peaceful disposition he was a friend of all and was an honoured guest at Catholic social functions.

Correspondence in Sinhalese and Tamil.—Some of the stereotyped forms of letters in English used at present in Govt. Departments in communications to the public are now being translated into Sinhalese and Tamil in view of the decision of the Government to reply in Sinhalese and Tamil, as far as practicable, to communications addressed in these languages.

Personal.—Mr. Reggie F. Thyriar, sub-Inspector, Port Security Section, has been selected sub-Inspector of Police. His appointment will take effect from 1st July. He is the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Thyriar of Chapel Street, Jaffna. He is an Old Boy of St. Patrick's College, Jaffna.

A Long Time Yet.—Captain Bal-four, Under-Secretary for Air, said in the House of Commons on Tuesday in reply to a suggestion that the war with Germany would end soon: "My own personal view is that the enemy is very powerful and that it will be a long time before we have Germany finally beaten."

Import Duty on Eggs Removed.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies has, according to a Gazette Extraordinary issued on Tuesday, sanctioned the abolition of the import duty on eggs, pursuant to a resolution passed by the State Council on June 16 and sanctioned by the Governor.

The duty was abolished with effect from Tuesday.

Constitutional Reforms.—Information Officer writes: With reference to a paragraph headed "Reforms Despatch from Whitehall" by a Political Correspondent which appeared in the "Daily News" on Tuesday morning, I have been informed by the Governor that any statement that may have been recently made in Ceylon by any person concerning Constitutional Reforms has been made entirely without authorisation and that His Excellency has nothing to communicate on the subject.

Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara said that from what he knew about an intimation from Whitehall, there was nothing to regret about allowing the present Council to exist. He could not say nothing more, because the reply they had received regarding reforms was confidential.

Provincial Road Committee.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under section 17 of the Thoroughfares Ordinance (Chapter 148) to appoint Mr. J. Tyagaraja, M.S.C., to be a member of the P.R.C., N.P., in place of the late Mr. J. I. Gnanamuttu, M.S.C., for the remainder of the year 1944.

Ceylon Govt. Railway.—A competitive examination for recruitment of candidates to the grade of Underguard in the C.G.R. will be held in Colombo on Aug. 12, 1944, cf. Gazette June 23.

General Alexander at the Vatican.—His Holiness the Pope received General Sir Harold Alexander, Allied Commander-in-Chief in Italy in audience on June 11. It is believed among the subjects discussed were the number of Allied soldiers coming to Rome and the food prospects for the people of the city.

Free Milk Centre for Navaly.

At a public meeting of the residents of Navaly held on Saturday the 24th June 1944 at the Roman Catholic School presided over by Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Chairman V.C. the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That in view of the great hardships experienced by children for want of milk in the area and as the children are under-nourished in consequence, the residents of Navaly appeal to the Civil Defence Commissioner to consider the conditions prevailing and to grant a Free Milk Centre in Navaly."

A committee consisting of Mrs. K. Chornalingam, Mr. N. Ramachandran, Mr. V.M. Seenivasagam, Mr. M. Jacob, Mr. K. Chornalingam, Mr. K. Kandiah and Mr. M. Daniel were appointed to organize a Centre.

Several volunteers including 17 ladies and A.R.P. Wardens were enlisted to help in the distribution of Milk.

OBITUARY**MRS. VICTOR E. RAJAKARIER**

We regret to record the death of Mrs. Poornam Rajakarier the beloved wife of Mr. Victor E. Rajakarier, Magistrate, Colombo which took place at her residence in Rosemead Place on the evening of Wednesday the 21st June, 1944. The deceased lady had been ailing for some time but her death was not considered imminent and its comparative suddenness came as a shock to all who knew her. She brought sunshine and love to her husband's life but when she was cut off by the relentless hand of death, the grief of those who loved her was deep and great. She was 46 years old, a devout Catholic and the education she received at St. Bridget Convent fitted her to the position she occupied in Colombo and other places where her husband was stationed.

She came of a family of great heritage at Manipal being the youngest daughter of the late Dr. S. Hallock, Medical Officer, Trincomalee and a grand daughter of the late Gate Mudaliyar Hallock Murugesar, Sub-Collector of Customs, Jaffna. On the 2nd June 1921 she married Mr. Victor E. Rajakarier who is the eldest son of Mr. M.S. Rajakarier of our town and a grandson of the late Mr. Manuelpillai Rajakarier who was a member of the Jaffna Railway Committee and was of great assistance to Father Lytton. She leaves besides her husband, a son and daughter and a large circle of friends and relations to bemoan her loss.

The chief mourners are:—Mr. and Mrs. H. Rajanathan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wijenathan, Dr. and Mrs. H. Ratnarajah, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hallock, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ananda Rajah, Mr. M.S. Rajakarier, Mr. and Mrs. K. Sathasivam, Mr. and Mrs. I. Rasanayagam and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Swampillai.

The funeral took place the following day at 6 p.m. The cortege was met at the gate of the General Cemetery by a large and representative gathering of sympathisers. Very Revd. Fr. P. M. Gueguen, O.M.I., Parish Priest, All Saints' Church Borella, assisted by Rev. Fr. L. Melpignano, S.J., Parish Priest, Ratnapura officiated at the house. They were joined at the cemetery by the Rev. Fathers Peter A. Pillai, O.M.I. and J. B. Gregory, O.M.I. After the "Libera" was sung with solemnity and harmony in the Mortuary Chapel and the final prayers pronounced at the graveside the coffin was lowered into the grave.

The Pall-bearers were:—Hon. Mr. J. H. B. Nihil, Legal Secretary, Mr. Mervyn Fonseka, Acting Attorney General, Dr. S.F. Chellappah, D.M. & S.S., Mr. E. W. Kannangara, Commissioner Local Government Department, Mr. P. Saravnamuttu, Tea and Rubber Controller, Mr. C. L. Wickramanayake, C.M.G. retired Land Commissioner, Dr. H. O. Gunawardena and Mr. M. T. de S. Amerasekera, K.C.

We extend our sympathy to the bereaved.

MR. S. JOHN RAJAH

At midnight, Sunday the 25th of June, there passed away to his eternal reward, Mr. S. John Rajah of Atchuvally, noted Tamil scholar, physician, landed proprietor, late President, Village Committee, retired Registrar and in

every way a towering figure among the men of his district. He was 60 at the time of his death, for which he was fully prepared. His priest-son and several other Fathers, were constantly by his sick-bed, during the last two months of his illness, so that when the end came, it was more like peaceful slumber than death.

He was a scion of one of the most ancient families of the Peninsula, that can trace its connection with the last reigning family of Jaffna—a family that has its roots among the Vanniaks who immigrated into Ceylon from Karaikal and later allied themselves with the *Aria Karala Vanniah Vamsam*. The deceased was the only son of the late headman Karalar Soosaipillai, known far and wide as the *Grand Old Rajah* of Atchuvally. The late Mr. Rajah was married to the youngest daughter of the late Bastiampillai Udayar of the place.

The obsequies were celebrated in a most solemn manner with all the ancestral customary *amsa* rites, usual to the occasion. The son of the deceased, the Revd. Fr. Leo Thuraisingam officiated from the house to the Church, assisted by Revd. Fathers B.A. Thomas, O.M.I., and S. GnanaPrakasam, O.M.I. Revd. Fr. G. T. Balasundram, O.M.I., Parish Priest officiated in the Church. After prayers, Revd. Fr. GnanaPrakasam spoke briefly, but touchingly on the remarkable Faith, that distinguished his Catholic forebears—a seed from which have risen so many priests. Sixteen other Fathers from different parts of the peninsula were present, who accompanied the hearse with a host of relations and friends to the cemetery. The casket was of flowered satin and was covered with wreaths. The last blessing was pronounced by Revd. Fr. B. A. John, O.M.I., Superior St. Martin's and Vice-Rector, St. Patrick's, and a cousin of the deceased.

His brother-in-laws are the late Soosaipillai Udayar of Atchuvally, and the much respected and now retired Udayar of the place, Mr. B. Sinnappu. The deceased leaves behind, his wife, four sons, two daughters and a host of kinsmen to bemoan his loss. R.I.P.

Cathedral Building Fund

I acknowledge with thanks the following contributions:

	No. of Insl.	Rs. cts.
Late Miss Ponnu Lysa Martyn	17	1 00
Late Mr. M. T. Francis	7	1 00
Mr. M. James Rasiiah	43	2 50
" M. Bastiampillai	18	1 00
" Ben. David	13	5 00
Mrs. T. Joseph Raja	8	2 00
Mr. M. E. Rasiiah	8	1 00
" M. Antonipillai	1	3 00
By sale of cement		40 00
Mr. Soosaipillai Francis Rajendram	10	5 13
A. Saverimuttu	14	4 00
Mrs. Mariapillai Mariampillai	3	5 76
Mr. S. Francis	12	5 70
" N. A. Nicholas		4 83
By sale of Church Jewellery donated by Mrs. Mary Regis Rajakarier		70 00
Mr. Noel Gregory	51	5 00
" V. M. Joseph	3	5 00
" S. P. Ignatius	5	2 50
Mrs. Mary Josephine Berchmans	6	1 00
" Margaret Manuel	8	1 00
" Cecilia Domingoe		50 00
Miss Margaret Gregory	59	5 00
Mr. D. James	29	2 00
" A. S. Francis of Mary	20	1 00
" C.W.D. Alwines	14	2 50
" S. Francis	13	50
" S. C. Lawrence	11	1 00
" M. Jacob	12	2 50
" A. S. Arulanantham	11	1 00
" M. Antonipillai	2	3 00
" P. Solomon		1 00
" A. Antonipillai		4 00
Mrs. D. James	20	2 00
Mr. A. GnanaPragasam	19	2 50
" B. G. Benedict	4	5 00
Mrs. Matilda Daisy Francis	22	3 00
" A. B. Sivagurunathan	7	3 00
Mr. E. R. Sandrasagra		2 00
Noel Gregory	52	5 00
" M. B. Francis	55	2 00
" J. Hillarion	74	1 53
" S. Nicholas		10 00
" V. N. Rasiiah	7	5 00
Mrs. Suzan Johnpillai	46	10 00
Mr. Edward Joseph	37	1 00
Chev. S. Arulanantham	30	5 00
Mr. Lawrence Keil	12	1 00
" Claude Keil	11	1 00
" N. S. Saverimuttu	4	1 00
" Joachim Fernandez	17	1 50
Mah. A. C. Nalliah	7	5 00
Mr. A. S. Vanigasooriyar	9	10 00
" M. B. Rasiiah	9	1 00
Mrs. Elizabeth Joseph	45	1 00
Late Miss Ponnu Lysa Martyn	18	1 00
" Mr. M. T. Francis	8	1 00
" M. James Rasiiah	44	2 50
Mr. Ben. David	14	5 00
Mr. and Mrs. S. Clement	1	5 11
Victoria		

Mr. and Mrs. B. Mariampillai
Matthiah 5 12
Mr. and Mrs. T. Antonipillai
and Mariamma 26 3 19
S. G. HILARY, O.M.I.,
Parish Priest,
St. Mary's Cathedral.
(To be Continued)

CORRESPONDENCE

Owing to want of space we could not publish this earlier.

Balanced Representation

The Editor, "Catholic Guardian," Jaffna.

Sir,—Mr. C. Suntharalingam has wished to know how balanced representation will work in a council of 100 seats.

Balanced representation, as I have understood of will work out thus: if for a house of 100 members, 50 constituencies where the Sinhalese will be the predominant community and the other fifty seats will be made available for the minorities of Ceylon—the Tamils, the Mohammedans, the Indians, the Burghers and the British. What is it fifty-fifty and not fifty-one, forty-nine, is of the essence of the proposal. If the fifty-one seats go to the minorities then minority rule becomes theoretically at least a constitutional possibility, though not at all a practical, political or even far off possibility and as such conveys an affront to the Sinhalese, the majority. Therefore, this very provision may be taken as unfair, and offensive. But in the case of fifty-fifty its grievousness lies in providing for a stalemate in an extreme case. Yet stalemate referendums, a second chamber, the veto, an appeal to a Supreme Court are all working restraints on Democracy even in homogeneous democratic states. What is the other alternative particularly for a land like Ceylon where the communities intend to practise their separateness and do not yet plan to coalesce and constitute a new Ceylonese nation.

The fact that this fifty-fifty ratio has not been worked out in greater detail and has permitted the question of Mr. C. Suntharalingam is an additional merit. How many of the seats for the minorities are for each of the minorities? The Board of Ministers are free to make their own allocation and adjustment and even enforce acceptance of their allocation.

For example, one such allocation may be 20 seats for the Tamils, 10 seats for the Mohammedans, 10 for the Indians, 5 for the Burghers and 5 for the British and not European as such. The Sinhalese with their 50 seats if they unite to rule can always rule with the support of any one of the other fifty members. That really is their duty and the onus cast on them by balanced representation. And more than one such member has hitherto always backed them. And they can avoid the criticism that as a community they intend to foist themselves on the country.

In case any minority or individual is dissatisfied with the distribution, he or it must shoulder the burden of producing an alternative scheme of his own for consideration and acceptance by all concerned.

Let me in concluding stress the core of this theory of balanced representation. The fifty-fifty basis is only a temporary expedient to ensure agreement and to work out the highest common factor of agreement among all the communities of this island on the composition of the reformed State Council of the future.

This reformed State Council if and when vested with plenary powers of Swaraj will be a Sovereign Council. Balanced representation will thus be a practical, even necessary, expedient to usher in the era of Swaraj. This Sovereign State Council could thereafter, because of its inherent power, work out any other satisfactory constitution and forms of representation, eschewing balanced representation if need be.

The peoples of Ceylon would then have grown to full manhood and this Crown Colony to Dominion Status, and, therefore, think and act differently from what they now do and wish to do in the days of their political minority if not infancy.

Yours, etc.,

P. N. THIRUNAVUKARASU.

M. Lavinia.

We Collect SALVAGE—BRING YOURS'

Waste Papers, old papers, magazines, etc., when you have finished with these

Help the War Effort.
We co-operate with your kind co-operation.

THE JAFFNA
APOTHECARIES COMPANY,
THE YE OLDE HOUSE.

NOTICE

I, N. M. Mohamed Falulu Rafeek of Puthuveli in Museli South in Mannar District, do hereby give notice that I have applied to the Registrar-General to have me appointed as a Notary Public to practice in Tamil language in Mannar and Manthai Island.

N.M.M. FALULU RAFAEEK.
15-6-44.

NOTICE

The Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday, 25th July, 1944 for the "Transport of foodstuffs and other minor works."

2. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna, from whom all particulars on the subject can be obtained.

3. A deposit of Rs. 100 will be required to be made either at the General Treasury, Colombo or a Kachcheri and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued.

E.B. TISSEVERASINGHE,
for Deputy Food Controller.

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 27th June, 1944.

NOTICE

The Chairman, Tender Board, General Treasury, P.O. Box 500, Colombo, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday 25th July, 1944 for the "Landing, transporting, rebagging etc. of foodstuffs."

2. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna from whom all particulars on the subject can be obtained.

3. A deposit of Rs. 200 will be required to be made either at the General Treasury, Colombo or at Kachcheri and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued.

E. B. TISSEVERASINGHE,
for Deputy Food Controller.

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 26th June, 1944.

NOTICE

Distribution of Subsidiary Foodstuffs in Jaffna District.

Arrangements have been made to distribute the currystuffs mentioned below at the rates specified against each commodity to each consumer not attached to a Co-operative retail store from Monday, the 3rd July to 9th July 1944 (both days inclusive).

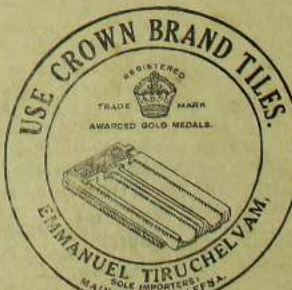
1. Gram Dhall $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per head.

2. Dry Peas $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per head.

3. Tamarind $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per head.

2. Consumers are advised to draw their ration of the above articles along with their ration of other commodities.

(Sgd.) E.B. TISSEVERASINGHE,
for G. A., N. P.



The Rector of St. Patrick's at Aloysius' College, Galle

(Continued from Page 1)

with those of others. But when vital principles are in jeopardy, we stiffen our backs and turn intolerant, whatever the consequences. We have always refused and will ever refuse to be coerced against our conscience.

We do not forget that we live in the world and must get on in the world. Yet, we place spiritual values first, over and above all natural and worldly assets. We believe in man, in the gentleman, in the scholar and successful business man; but we value the good man more, the man of character, the virtuous man.

On the question of the proposed reforms themselves, the Rector said:

"We may dismiss the vexed question of Free Education in a few words. We are for it as an ideal. We hold and ever held that 'the lame dog must be helped over the stile.' We think it a social iniquity that poverty should debar any promising lad from getting the benefit of the best education available. The concrete proof that we are sincere in saying this is the long list of past and present students of this Institution who are given free education.

"Then, there is the regimentation of our boys and girls at the Fifth Standard level into various types of post-primary Schools. To the mind of many this is perhaps the worst feature of the Report."

Mr. H. S. Perera, Director of Education, was present.

Madras Government and Co-operative Societies

"My visit to India has a special significance in view of the depreciation of the co-operative stores in Ceylon by Indian critics", declared Mr. G. de Soya, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, when interviewed on Friday last by a reporter of "The Times of Ceylon" on his return to Colombo.

Mr. de Soya and his assistant, Mr. C. Ragunathan, went to India a fortnight ago, accompanied by Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam and Mr. K. Nadaraja, president and secretary of the Jaffna Malayalam Co-operative Tobacco Sales Society. The visit was specially undertaken to look into the affairs of this society at its business end in Travancore.

Mr. de Soya took the opportunity of going to Madras for a few days to study the working of co-operative stores there. He said that in Madras, "the consumers' movement was actively encouraged by Government and making rapid strides. In other parts of India, too, the co-operative movement was being pushed with great vigour by Government.

The co-operative movement in Madras, Mr. de Soya observed, owed its vigour and prosperity to the close co-operation which it had established with the Government and the remarkable assistance it continued to receive from Government.

In India, so far as supplies controlled by Government were concerned preferential treatment was given to co-operative societies, if necessary even at the expense of the private distributor. In regard to finance, last year the Madras Government guaranteed loans given by the co-operative central banks to co-operative societies.

He also said that the Jaffna Tobacco Society was doing very well in Travancore. In the last financial year it sold well over one million rupees' worth of Jaffna tobacco.

Eighteen months ago it made a revolutionary change in the system of sale in Travancore. The entire trade had for 15 decades been conducted on a credit basis. When the society was started it employed an agent in Travancore on a commission basis who sold on credit and remitted the proceeds to the society. The agent served the society for seven years and gave up the agency on the ground that the terms did not suit him. The society then decided to appoint its own paid agent to sell for cash.

Critics were doubtful of success of this severe break with tradition, but

cash sales have been an outstanding success. The former agent described the change as a great miracle. It was partly to review the results of the new system that they went, said Mr. de Soya. The society has now gained the esteem of both the people and the Government of Travancore.

Mr. de Soya and party interviewed the Dewan, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, and the Excise Commissioner. The latter had proposed price control for Jaffna tobacco owing to the excessive prices charged by retailers. The society was prepared to assist him by recommending maximum wholesale prices. The Commissioner considered the society's prices reasonable. There was very great demand in Travancore now for Jaffna tobacco, but there was today a competing market for it in South India.

Mr. Ragunathan went partly to make business contacts in South India, but more especially to advise the Registrar in regard to the working of the Jaffna Tobacco Society of which he is the founder. He was its guiding spirit until his transfer to Colombo in charge of the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment.

Mr. de Soya was much impressed with the manner in which the Madras handloom industry was being handled. The industry, he said, seemed now to have climbed back to the high road of prosperity.

He visited the Madras Milk Supply Union and was told that the war had given the union a new impetus. Among its patrons is the Army, which considers that the milk it receives from the union the best it has had.

Telegraphic Summary of War News

CHERBOURG OURS: OFFICIAL

Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force announce that Cherbourg has fallen. A communique states: "Cherbourg was liberated by Allied troops on Monday night."

The capture of Cherbourg and the completion of the first phase of General Eisenhower's master plan has demonstrated a new high level in the exploitation of the fighting talents of the United Nations.

MORE DOODLE PLANES

Flying bombs were over Southern England again on Monday morning and early in the afternoon. Sunday night, they appeared to be operating on a slightly-increased scale. Several were shot down into the sea and on to fields.

KING'S NEPHEW A PRISONER

Lieutenant Lord Lascelles, nephew of the King and elder son and heir to Lord Harewood, is reported wounded and a prisoner-of-war. The German radio stated that he was captured on the Italian front.

MEN BEFORE MACHINES

An odd thing about the Battle of Cherbourg is that it was largely an infantry fight, although four German divisions on this sector were all Panzer divisions and our forces too were strongly armoured.

EMPIRE CASUALTIES

Mr. Churchill stated in the House of Commons on Tuesday that British, Dominion and Indian casualties in Italy from the time of landing to the fall of Rome totalled 73,122. The total is made up of 14,331 killed, 47,966 wounded and 10,825 missing.

MR. DEWEY ACCEPTS

Governor Thomas Dewey, of New York, has decided to accept the Republican nomination for the Presidency and proposes to fly to Chicago to address the delegates to the Republican Convention, it is learned in Republican circles here. Mr. Dewey has been assured that there is not the slightest doubt that he will be the Republican choice.

The Republican Platform Committee has approved the foreign policy plank world security through an international organisation employing "peace forces." Pledges to prosecute the war to "total victory" and proposal to achieve peace aims "through international co-operation and not by joining a world state" have also been approved. The foreign policy

platform favours "responsible participation" by the United States in a co-operative organisation among sovereign nations" to prevent aggression. Another portion of the platform said: "We shall seek in our relations with other nations conditions calculated to promote worldwide, economic stability."

COUNT GRANDI TO BE TRIED

Count Grandi, member of the old Fascist Grand Council and former Italian Ambassador in London, has been invited by the Italian Government to appear before the National Purge Commission. He is charged with having taken a leading part in the armed insurrection of 1922—the march on Rome. Count Grandi is stated to be living in a foreign country from where he could return to Italy if he desired to answer the charges.

NOTED MOSLEM KILLED

The death has taken place as the result of enemy action of Sheikh Abdul Hamid, founder of the Society of Friends of the Islamic World. Sheikh Hamid was an architectural assistant at the Ministry of Works.

COLLAPSE FACES NAZIS IN WHITE RUSSIA

Vitebsk and Zhlobin, the northern and southern anchors of the "fatherland line"—a chain of German forts covering White Russia—have been captured by the Russians.

Along the whole line, the German command on Monday faces the collapse of their strongest position on the eastern front—the nearest front guarding the Reich and the last front pointed at Moscow.

The Red Armies on the Central White Russian front are pressing rapidly on towards the Lithuanian border through the natural gateway—the gap between the Dvina and the Upper Dnieper rivers.

GERMANS REPORTED IN HELSINKI

According to direct information from Helsinki to the Swedish newspaper, "Morgen Tidningen," but not yet confirmed there, German troops have entered Helsinki, preventing the Finnish Government from taking independent action.

The Finnish Government on Tuesday night officially announced that Germany had promised all the armed help needed by the Finns for them to continue the war against Russia.

EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY

The Ankara Radio on Monday reported that a violent earthquake hit localities in Turkey on Sunday. "Balkasir had one tremor at 7-30 a.m. and one at 10-30 a.m. No damage is reported as yet," said the radio.

RE-OPENING BURMA ROAD

The Chinese forces driving to re-open China's life-line with the Allies are reported on Monday night to be only five miles from Tengchung, a town 20 miles west of the Burma Road and some 50 miles from General Stilwell's forces in Myitkyina. Below Tengchung, heavy fighting is in progress.—*Reuter*.

WAR REVIEW

BURMA FRONT

News has just been received from South-East Asia Command Headquarters that the whole of the Kohima-Imphal Road has been cleared of the Japanese and this is the story of the battle issued by the S.E.A.C.:

The battle of the Kohima-Imphal Road had been going on since the end of March, although the Japanese offensive on the Assam-Burma Front had begun some three weeks earlier.

It was on the 29th of that month that a Japanese party, vanguard of forces which had been thrusting west through the hills from the Chindwin River, struck the road some times to the north of Imphal. They were driven off after damaging a bridge, and ambushing some motor transport, but this was only the beginning. Throughout the 50th, further to the north, enemy troops were reaching the hills immediately east of the road and were putting down mortar fire, and during the next day or two

they infiltrated on to the road at a number of points.

From that time the 'siege' of Imphal—if 'siege' it can be called with a two way air service continually at work—may be said to have begun.

Capture of Imphal and Kohima were as essential to the success of the bold Japanese plan as their retention was vital to the basis of our operations not only in those two areas but over a much wider field in the South East Asia theatre.

Thanks to the big stocks already existing and to the transport aircraft which flew in hundreds of tons of food and ammunition each day, rations were kept up so well that no serious shortage was ever felt. Some things had to be used with care—this applied to petrol even more than food—but newcomers were always astonished by the standard of the meals in an area with which the only link was by air.

The speed and certainty with which casualties were flown out and sound troops flown in—the whole of 5th Indian Division came from the Arakan in that way—went far to destroy any feeling of isolation, and above all the fact that we were mostly the attacking side made it hard for our men to realise that they were 'trapped', beleaguered, hemmed in; or any of the other things the Japs said they were.

In point of fact the Japs never reached the Imphal Plain except in a few small parties which were promptly annihilated either by ground troops or from the air.

Approaching 4,000 dead in the Kohima sector alone is a measure of the price the Japs have paid for failure to take Kohima and keep the road closed against us. His battered troops from this area and his equally mauled divisions around the Imphal Plain, may well attempt to join forces for one more blow at Imphal itself. But whatever the next few days may bring the original enemy plan has now been shattered out of existence.

As in the earliest Arakan campaign, Air Power was the vital factor in the battle. From the end of March, when the Japanese cut the Kohima-Imphal Road, our troops defending the Imphal Plain became dependent upon troop carrier command for their supplies. They had substantial stores already put by, but these were not large enough to face a protracted period of active battle with ammunition and fuel being consumed at high rates.

And so from the end of March, the Dakotas (C. 47's) of Eastern Air Command's troop carrier force took over the supplying of Imphal. For nearly three months, R.A.F. and U.S.A.A.F. Squadrons maintained in the field a force of troops known to consist of more than two Divisions. Together with a number of R.A.F. fighters and dive bombers Squadrons which were permanently based on the plain.

The failure of the Japanese Air Force to interfere with the operations which led to the collapse of their much publicised plan is one of their major mystery of this front. That the Jap Air Force in Burma was in a bad way was generally known—that it was in such a bad way that it could essay virtually no offensive operation to support a major commitment of its land forces was almost too good to be true. Whatever the reasons for the Japs' reluctance to use his Air Power—whether it was because he had already sustained such serious casualties on the ground strifes of the Air Commandos and the Third Tactical Air Force, or whether the South-West Pacific losses had so depleted his reserves that he had none to spare for Burma the fact remains that enemy air interventions in the Imphal battle was practically nil from start to finish.

The following statistics are for Troop Carrier Command from 1st January 1944 to the beginning of June they cover all the Command's activities during that period and do not deal with the Imphal battle alone. The supplying of Imphal, however, accounts for a large proportion of the figures.—Sorties 26,000 tons 70,000, casualties evacuated 3,000 wounded and sick in May alone. Over one period of 30 days the Command transported by air a load equivalent to that of 1,600 railway trucks.