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DR. DOWNEY'S STRIKING ADDRESS TO C.Y.M.S.

"MEN'S MINDS LOSE THEIR BALANCE; CHURCH STAYS STEADY"

"Not the least striking of the signs of the divine origin of the Catholic Church," said His Grace, "is her immunity from the decay and dissolution to which human institutions are subject. She has a perpetual vitality enabling her to surmount any obstacle, to meet any emergency and eventually to come forth triumphant. So it has ever been. This is the great lesson of history which the world is slow to learn.

"The twentieth century has witnessed a remarkable psychological change in the general mental attitude to religion. It has been well said that the spirit that denies is no longer the spirit that defies. It has become a poor, weak, anaemic thing with scant service to show and small claims upon the gratitude of mankind. Even materialists claim to be on the side of the angels.

"Nowadays it is almost impossible to find a man who does not pay at least lip service to religion. If he rails against theological creeds and formularies it is, he says, because these things give and manacle the religious sense; if he objects to priests and priestcraft he will have you understand that he does so in the interests of religion pure and undefiled; if he never sets foot inside a place of worship he hints not obscurely that it is because no place of worship is large enough to house his religion.

"On every side one hears a jargon about religion; the religion of science, the religion of philosophy, the religion of art, the religion of nature, the religion of humanity, the religion of everything and anything except the religion of Our Lord Jesus Christ which, after all, is so very much more simple.

"Others again mistake a perfectly natural appreciation of the beauties of nature for a really deep form of mysticism. But beneath all this restless questing in the religious sphere there is assuredly an earnest striving after higher and better things.

WHILE MEN GROPE

"Once again men's minds have been thrown off their balance. They have been staggered by the scientific discoveries of the age, perplexed as to how to reconcile them with traditional beliefs, and left groping between the old ways of thought and the new. Here undoubtedly is the Church's opportunity, for she alone has a definite solution to offer.

ITALY'S DIFFICULTIES

Signor Bonomi has not been in office many weeks before he has had to appeal to the Allies to relax Armistice terms which have never been published, but which are known to be, in the normal tradition of armistice terms, very severe. What happens is that each branch of the fighting services draws up its list of what it requires to ensure an unchallengeable supremacy in its own field, and asks for more, rather than for less, to be on the safe side; and the financial and economic authorities do the same.

We do not question Signor Bonomi's statement that liberated Italy is today bound hand and foot to the Allies. We recognize, too, that the best-disposed

Italian statesman will have to convince his people that he is doing the best he can for them, and is prepared to stand up to the conquerors. Even so, there are few candidates for office in the first early stages of complete submission, and many more to judge it prudent to be the opposition today and the Ministers tomorrow. Signor Croce has already retired to his study, and the chief effect of his brief re-appearance in politics was to hasten the abdication of the King. Signor Croce is a little old to re-emerge, for he is nearing eighty, but the time of greater opportunity is obviously not just now, but later on. It is thought that Signor Bonomi's Cabinet will be strengthened from Milan and Turin

"The whole world knows that she is no opportunist, does not accommodate her doctrines to the spirit of the age, does not deal in expedients, but, that she stands or falls by her immutable principles. Just as every problem of mathematics is worked out by correct manipulation of the figure from one to ten, so, too, every problem affecting the soul of man is soluble on Christian principles. To plead for more figures to work out a sum is to plead for an absurdity.

"If we cannot work the sum the fault is not in the figures, but in our ignorance of their application. And if to day we cannot solve the peculiar problems of our age the fault is not in the immutable principles of Christianity, but in our ignorance of their application.

"A field that is particularly rich in opportunities is that of sociology. The historic necessities have brought the social problem to the forefront, and here the Church has a body of principles to proclaim which will restore to men's minds a balanced equilibrium and sanity of social outlook which is far to seek to day. Consider the individual. The Church announces that he has been created by God with a deathless destiny and is captain of his own soul, that God has planned for him a high dignity — no less than to share His own life here by grace and hereafter by glory. In carrying out God's purpose here on earth man, she insists, has certain definite rights and duties.

"Once conceived in the order of nature he has a right to be born and, having acquired life, he has the right to maintain it at a decent standard as well as to defend it; he has a right to be reared and educated; he has a right to dispose of his work and to claim just remuneration; he has a right to reasonable rest and recreation; he has a right to a liberty in keeping with his dignity and development; he has a right to marry and bring up a family.

"Correlative duties enforce the obligation of work and the service of God, Whom he must know and love and worship. He is no mere cog in the wheel of the State; no mere revolving atom in the machine; no, he has an individuality, a personality and a freedom in sure keeping so long as the philosophy of the Church is applied."—*Catholic Herald*, London.

MORAL ISSUES IN BIG DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Surveying the whole International field, Mr. McGovern (who is among the Catholic members of the Commons) said that we were trying to apply two contrary standards in the case of the enemy and an ally, and he foresaw a European civil war as the result of present moral evasions.

Mr. McGovern said:

The hon. and gallant Member for West Leeds (Major Adams) has given us the usual moral cause. He says that we did not go to war for the defence of Poland. That is handing out to Members something that every person in the country realises. This country did not go to war merely for the defence of Poland, but one of the things for which it did go to war was the defence of Poland. To say otherwise at this stage would condemn us morally in the eyes of a large number of people in this country.

There is the danger presented to the nation and the world of succumbing to German military power, and are the methods employed for undermining and overcoming resistance in the various countries. Is the hon. and gallant Member satisfied that Russia is not performing the same function; that Russia is not also attempting, by the creation of quisling governments, to undermine the will to resist of internal organisations, and then, in the name of independence, moving in and creating the same circumstances as were created by Germany previous to the war?

There can be a case for going to war to resist aggression and the insidious methods of Germany, but there can be no case for refusing to recognise the self-same methods when they are employed in Poland and elsewhere by Soviet Russia. You lose your moral case entirely and also the will to resist.

TEHERAN CONFERENCE

The Prime Minister gave us a description or survey of the position in war, but omitted to state all the great difficulties that are being encountered. There was the Teheran Conference, a report of which I read last night. After reading it I had the feeling—if I am not being too jocular at the expense of a person who has gone—that it might have been a spiritualist circle, with the late Ramsay MacDonald controlling the planchette that wrote that Declaration. It was most ridiculous and silly, prescribing no principles or moral codes of any kind. Probably it was intended to be that.

JAPAN

What happened at Teheran, and what happened at the various other conferences to which the Prime Minister has gone? I ask this question in relation to Japan. If the Foreign Secretary were here now, I would like to ask him about Japan. There are a few questions which should be answered in order to satisfy the people of this country and of

when the Germans have left Italy, but it is also notable that those parts of the peninsula which the Allies have turned over to this Italian Government already show some restiveness. The separatist movement in Sicily shows a certain amount of vitality, and the whole idea of United Italy is likely to be put to the test. If it weathers the storm it will do so not from deep roots, but because the Allied occupation will continue to treat Italy as a unity and a whole.—*Tablet*.

the world. Was Russia asked about the position in relation to Japan? Does she intend to enter into the struggle to suppress the activities and the aggression of Japan? If not, why not? It is well known that Stalin refused to come to conferences because he could not be included in a party that was dealing with the Japanese struggle. It would be an unfriendly act. He could not discuss anything which dealt with Japan while the Japanese Ambassador was sitting in Kuibeshev and the Soviet Ambassador was at Tokyo.

CHINA

We are told with regard to China that Chiang Kai-shek has an army of 250,000 according to some and of 500,000 according to others, fighting against the Communist army of China. Who is financing and arming this Communist army? Has Stalin any part in arming and financing this Communist army to fight China, and to stab China in the back, when she is engaged in her struggle with Japan? These are things which the country, has a right to know, Chiang Kai-shek is one of the Allies in this struggle. There is the question of Poland, and the Prime Minister can speak of these other States such as Lithuania.

FINLAND

I remember when Poland was invaded by Russia the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Devonport (Mr. Hore-Belisha) writing in the "News of the World" to the effect that we should have sent 35,000 troops to fight Russia. They talk of Finland now, so that anyone might think that Finland was the aggressor. The Prime Minister said that Russia had been very tolerant to Finland. That was not so, when Russia invaded Finland. Finland is only defending her national existence and her boundaries, against aggression and against Stalin, at the present time. Finland was prepared to go out of the war if her national entity was recognised by Russia.

SOVIET RUSSIA

These things have to be said. Soviet Russia is going to make great inroads into Europe because nations fear to stand up to her and speak to her in the language that she understands. I have had experience of the party of which the hon. Member for West Pffe (Mr. Gallacher) is a member. I used to work in unity with the Communist Party, when sent by my own party. There was one thing I recognised about it at the beginning and of which I warned my party. I said, "You can never satisfy these people. They are out either to swallow you up if you resist their policy, or to slander and libel you if you fail to accept their policy. Therefore, you have to stand up to them as men and fight them because that is the only method." The same method is employed by them all over the world.

POLAND

It was said that 8,500 Polish officers were destroyed by Russians but nobody (Continued on Page 4.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mr. and Mrs. Subramaniam Lewis gratefully acknowledge the several telegrams and letters of condolence from relations and friends on the occasion of the sudden death of their dearest son Daniel Gunaseenan. They praise God by realising how his short and sweet life has been a source of great inspiration to fellow students in the St. John's College and the University.

Church Calendar

OCTOBER 1944

FRI. ...20 S. John Cant.
SAT. ...21 S. Hilariion.
SUN. ...22 20th Sunday after Pentecost.
MISSION SUNDAY.
MON. ...23 S. Theodoret.
TUES. ...24 S. Raphael.
WED. ...25 S. Chrysanthus.
THURS. ...26 S. Evaristus.
FRI. ...27 S. Vincent.

The Catholic Guardian

OCTOBER 20TH 1944

DEMOCRACY RUN MAD

Without wasting words and in the briefest possible manner His Excellency the Governor has spoken out his mind in scathing criticism of the present order of things in this country. Addressing the Scouts in a farewell speech His Excellency said: "During my seven years in Ceylon I have seen too much that is demagogic and too little that is democratic." The strength of this severe judgment lies in its truth. No honest man who has been watching the drift of things will dispute it. What is the cause of this disorder? The Governor thinks that this is a natural consequence of the premature introduction of universal franchise and adds there is no need to despair about it. Note the word 'despair'; it is significant. If we may not despair what ground of hope have we that things will right themselves within a reasonable time? There is no sign of improvement; on the contrary matters have continued to grow from bad to worse. His Excellency says there is an urgent necessity to face present facts and to realize that education in citizenship is a paramount need. But the present facts do not appear to worry very much our leaders and urge them to take such measures as will eliminate the evils. What they are after is how to get complete power into their hands. They console themselves with the notion that the present spell of demagogy is natural enough for the country in its stage of political development but as more and more power is won and exercised—power that had so long been denied them, these abuses will disappear. Other countries, too, had passed through similar experience they say. Although there is some truth in this contention it does not altogether meet the severe criticism. In other countries increasingly liberal forms of government have been introduced gradually. Here, a fully developed democratic government in its extreme form has been thrust almost suddenly on the people who were not prepared for it. For this blunder British Government must shoulder the blame. Democracy is the most difficult form of government

to be successfully and it can never be a success unless it suits the genius of the people. Again, however excellent in theory, universal franchise has never in practice been helpful anywhere to secure a good and an efficient government. But the fault is not altogether with the masses. They are often amenable to correct guidance but those who deceive them and lead them astray come from the ranks of the so-called educated whose fitness for democracy, strangely enough, is never called in question. It is a sad charge to make against the educated but it must be said with large exceptions that they do hinder the political advancement of the country. The severe verdict of the departing Governor will not fail to influence the mind of coming Royal Commission.

EDITORIAL NOTE

United Local Govt. Service.—The Papers received this morning bring the news that the Colombo Municipality has rejected the proposal to form a united Local Government Service to be controlled by a Local Service Commission. That is what any intelligent person should expect. Galle Municipal Council opposed it but the Urban Councils like a herd of sheep consented to surrender their rights of controlling their own employees to an impersonal Commission. The Jaffna Urban Council was also green enough to adhere to the proposal without even a word to the ratepayers who furnish the funds to pay its staff. One of the reasons put forward for a Municipality for Jaffna was the need of more power to the Council, so its promoters said, but strangely enough, it is now willing to throw away a very necessary power the Ordinance confers on it—power of controlling its own employees. The present Chairman complains of a great lack of discipline and sense of duty among the employees of the Council and the necessity there is of constant supervision. What will be his position when 90 per cent. of his authority with regard to his men will have been taken away from him? Utter inefficiency and disorder will be the result and those who will suffer are once again the ratepayers. The Urban Council exists not for its employees but for the benefit of the town residents. Security of tenure of the employees is a secondary question and can be secured in other ways. Local self-government, crippled as it is now, must not be allowed to be reduced to a farce. The Jaffna Urban Council will be wise if it writes back to cancel its assent to this absurd scheme.

For the Eye of the Modern Soft Educationists and Parents

"The incontestable answer to all this juvenile delinquency in the news is one word—Discipline" says Mr. Paul Mallon, a U.S. educationist. "This is not old-fogeyism, but ultra modern psychiatric doctrine. The instinctive tendencies of children must be curbed by discipline until they have reached the age where self-restraint enables them to

MISSION SUNDAY OCT. 22ND

NATIONAL DIRECTOR'S APPEAL

The Revd. Fr. P. Jacquemart, National Director of the Pontifical Society for the Propagation of the Faith writes: "Mission Sunday," the annual day set apart for the spreading and strengthening of the Pontifical Society for the Propagation of the Faith, falls this year on the 22nd October. I shall not send for this circumstance any appeal of my own, since this year, for the first time since 1940, the official Appeal from our President has reached India in time. (Published last week).

It may be recalled on this occasion that all the moneys collected for the Missions on Mission Sunday belong to the funds of the Pontifical Society for the Propagation of the Faith, to the exclusion of any other missionary undertaking. I shall thank the Diocesan Directors for notifying their amount to me as early as convenient, in January, 1945 at the latest. They should also return along with them the amounts received as members' subscriptions. The few Dioceses who were directed in the last three years not only to inform me of these amounts but actually to send me the money may kindly do so once again before February.

REPORT FOR 1943

It will be seen that India and Ceylon

are putting, this year, at the disposal of the Holy Father a sum of Rs. 79,067-10-2. This is much higher than we have ever been able to do, even in the happier days when Malacca and Burma could send contributions. The significance of it will appear to be still greater if it is observed that the most efficient dioceses, Bombay and Colombo, do not appear in our list. It may be presumed that, between themselves, they collected Rs. 20,000 or more. Which means that the moneys contributed last year towards the funds of the Society for the Propagation of Faith approach or reach the 90,000 mark. Last year we were at a mere 60,000; and this was already a record. Rs. 55,000 were our best achievement in pre-war days.

Once again this year, our figures are further swollen by contributions from Malta. I received from there in 1943 a sum of Rs. 24,736-9-4. I thought for a time that, with this additional help, I could offer one lakh to Rome. We are a little short of it, but not much.

Shall we, next year, further rise from 90,000 to 100,000? This sounds ambitious. Let us at any rate aim at it. With the good will of all, it may not be unthinkable. Next year's report will let us know."

conform to social customs and to take advantage of social opportunities."

Mallon remarks in passing that a baby six months old has already learned how to fool its parents. It knows when to cry and when to stop crying. It can kick up its little heels, raise old Ned and get what it wants. At six months it outwits its parents though they have lived 60 times as long. As in babyhood, so in adolescence. As in the nursery, so in school. Boys and girls will be troublesome, if you let them. They will "put one over" on the teacher if the teacher is fool enough to permit them to do so. The incontestable answer is Discipline." The answer to juvenile delinquency. The answer to educational failure, the answer to defects in moral character.—*Examiner*.

OBITUARY

The Revd. Fr. Z. N. Cross, O.M.I., will be thankful for prayers for the repose of the soul of his father who died in the Jaffna Civil Hospital on Sunday last. R. I. P.

LOCAL & GENERAL

The Governor Leaves the Island.—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Andrew Caldecott, has left the Island, preparatory to retirement, and Sir Robert Drayton, Chief Secretary, is acting as Officer Administering the Government until the arrival of Sir Henry Monck Mason Moore the Governor-elect.

Sir Andrew Caldecott assumed the governorship of the Island on Oct. 16, 1937, after serving in a similar capacity in Hong Kong.

Sir Robert Drayton, who is now temporarily at the head of the government, came to Ceylon in 1939 as Legal Secretary and later succeeded Mr. G. S. Wodeman as Chief Secretary.

He was made a K.B.E. at the beginning of this year.

An official communique on Thursday morning said: It is announced for general information that on the departure of Sir Andrew Caldecott, G.C.M.G. C.B.E., from the Island, on leave preparatory to retirement, the administration of the Government of Ceylon was assumed by His Excellency Sir Robert Drayton, C.M.G., with effect from Oct. 17th.

S.P.C., O.B.A., Jaffna.—A general meeting of the Old Boys of St. Patrick's College, Jaffna was held on Friday the 13th inst. at 7 p.m. soon after the Rector's Day celebration. A very large number of old boys was present. Very Revd. Father J. Emilianus Pillai, O.M.I., Vicar-General occupied the chair in the absence of the President. The Vice-President, Revd. Fr. B.A. John, O.M.I., Vice-Rector

addressed the old boys on the coming jubilee celebration of Very Revd. Fr. Long, the Rector in 1945 and proposed to launch a Jubilee Fund to be presented to him in the name of the Old Boys, friends and well-wishers on the jubilee day. The chairman and Mr. G.S. Puvirajasinghe seconded and supported the proposal which was unanimously carried.

With a view to carrying out the above resolution the following office-bearers were elected with a General Committee. Fr. John, the Vice-Rector, was elected the Chairman of the Celebration Committee, Fr. Bursar of St. Patrick's the Treasurer.

The following were elected secretaries of the celebration: Messrs. F. A. Sandrasagra, F. J. R. VikramaSinkam, S. SivaRamalingam and M. Jacob.

Jaffna Association.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jaffna Association was held at the residence of Mr. A.R. Subramaniam, Dr. C. Sivasithamparam, retired Provincial Surgeon, presiding.

The annual general meeting which was to have been held on Oct. 21st, was postponed for Nov. 4th to enable Messrs. A. Mahadeva, G. G. Ponnambalam, S. Natesan and J. Tyagaraja, Members of the State Council, to address the members of the Association on the reform of the constitution and allied matters.

It is understood that the Association had been in correspondence with the Minister of Health, Mr. George E. de Silva, and the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. A. Mahadeva, in connection with the alleged compulsory retirement of Dr. S. F. Chellappab, the D.M. & S.S., consequent on the publicity given to relevant matters in the "Times of Ceylon."

Col. Halland's New Post.—It is learnt that Col. G.H.R. Halland, formerly Inspector-General of Police, Ceylon, has been appointed Police Commissioner for Occupied Territories and will shortly be taking up headquarters in Germany.

Personal.—Mr. W. L. S. Candappa, Hony. Secy. Catholic Book Club, Ampitiya, will be leaving the Island shortly on medical advice for a month's stay in North India. While there, he will contact Revd. Fr. H. I. Westropp, S.J., Director of the C.B.C. and study the progress of the Book Club in different parts of India.

S. V. P., Jaffna.—The third quarterly meeting of the Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul Society, Jaffna, will be held on Sunday 22nd inst. in St. Charles' School Hall immediately after the Cathedral Benediction. The Spiritual Directors and Members of the Conferences are kindly requested to be present.

Ceylonese Forces Gifts Fund.—A further statement of subscriptions received by the Ceylonese Forces Gifts

MORAL ISSUES IN BIG DEBATE

(Continued from Page 1).

in governmental circles may mention these things now. We have to be kind to Joe, in case he walks out of the party. Therefore, we did not say, "Joe, you and your fellows murdered 8,500 Polish officers. Why did you murder them?" Why—because it was a question of destroying the ruling class of Poland. Poland had to be destroyed as a Polish national unity and the only way to destroy it was to murder the ruling class of that country. There was the creation of the Polish national army on Soviet territory with Communist quislings. They were prepared to march into Poland to set up an independent State.

I have in this House often expressed my views about the Polish ruling class but that is a very different thing from destroying the national outlook and entity of the Polish people. The Communists tried to destroy them. Propaganda goes out and the Polish people ask for an inquiry into the allegation that 8,500 of their officers were found murdered. Then Russia gets all flurried. They have been accused of this, and therefore they repudiate the policy of the Polish national government in London.

We have also had the question of anti-Semitism. There has been a tremendous lot of anti-Semitism in Poland, there has always been. Anyone who has read this history and record will agree that there has been anti-Semitism. Polish Jewish soldiers came to London to have a show-down, and to demand that they should be transferred to the British Forces. Many people in this house and the country are aware that the Communist party in this country had a hand in that. I am told on very good authority that they paid the fares of the men to come to London, because it was part of their instruction to work for the denunciation of the Polish Government in London.

BALTIC STATES :

GREECE, RUMANIA, ALBANIA

I have said before that I believe in Socialism but I do not believe in Socialism with a tommygun. I do not believe in imposing my will upon people who have not agreed to a change and transfer of power. In this war, I see this gradual development taking place all over the Continent, drawing Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Poland Yugoslavia, Greece, Rumania and Albania all into this common struggle, this civil war, which is going to be worked out in its most brutal and acute form. That is being imposed on Europe and at this stage the Prime Minister says, "There is nothing for it but the abject surrender of Germany in this struggle."

Let me say this—I do not want to be misunderstood: People have talked, in this country, about the armed might of Germany, but they have never talked about the armed might of Russia. Yet one has been the natural result of the other. If you are going to disarm Germany completely, are you going to allow Russia to retain her great military strength and arms? If so, after this war, Stalin will be able to carry on from one end of the Continent to the other, through the Balkans and place the whole of Europe under his totalitarian form of bureaucratic government.

Those are the dangers I see, and they have to be stated. It is not very popular at this moment to draw attention to them because there is a tremendous admiration for the Red Army and the effort it has maintained. But do not let us be carried away by admiration for somebody associated with us, and lose the finer things that should come out of a struggle of this kind if you entered it on a real moral basis.

HOW DO WE STAND ?

I rose chiefly for the purpose of asking the questions that I have indicated in general terms. Will the Foreign Secretary tell us whether Russia was consulted in connection with the Japanese War? What is her attitude towards it?

Who is financing the Communist army fighting Chiang Kai-shek.

Could he give us a clearer indication of how we stand in relation to all the

which so much blood sweat has been lost in this House? For example, how do we stand in relation to the independence of Finland, Latvia, Estonia, Poland, Yugoslavia? Can he give us an unqualified statement in this House that we stand for the complete independence of these States—not for the creation of Soviet "stooge" government but for the complete independence of the people of those countries who have drawn up their own governments?

In my estimation you are marching towards a show-down. You are evading the issues of the present moment, but they are coming faster and hotter on your trail as the war comes to a conclusion. I would not be surprised if it ends before October of this year. If it does, you will have a tremendous responsibility for the settling of the affairs of Europe and the Balkans. As I see it, the lack of decisive war declaration and power at this stage will prolong the period of bloody struggle and civil war throughout the Continent and throughout the world.—*Cath. Herald, London.*

More Support for Tamil Congress

(Continued from Page 3)

that leadership which they stood so much in need of a leadership in which they could all repose their implicit and firm confidence.

Proposed by Mr. K. R. Natesa Iyer, M.S.C., and seconded by Mr. P. Navaratnarajah, a resolution was passed demanding that in any future constitution for Ceylon the Scheme of representation should be so devised that no single community, class or non-political group should be in a position to impose its will over others.

CEYLON INDIAN CONGRESS AND BALANCED REPRESENTATION

We also support the demand for balanced representation. Granting the minorities a total of 38 to 40 seats is meaningless, as no principle is involved in such a distribution of seats. Weightage to be of any use must be effective. What is the use of a weightage which does not remove the very fears for which the weightage is being asked for? If representation is without sufficient protection against any communal domination such representation becomes worse than useless.

Whatever the Ministers or anybody in the Island might say, the history of the last 14 years and more recent discussions in the sub-Committee of the State Council have shown that the communal problem exists in the country and is sought to be solved mainly through adequate direct or indirect communal representation. No representation can be adequate unless it is effective. No representation can be effective unless it is based on a balance between the minority communities on the one hand and the majority community on the other. The majority community has nothing to fear from balanced representation as they would still have a complete communal block of fifty per cent. as against the 50 per cent. of the minorities which will be composed of different communal groups. Mr. Aziz, therefore stressed that anything less than the balanced representation will be a violation of principles on which the minorities have been basing their claims so far.

Governor's Farewell Speech to Boy Scouts

"I have said it often, and I know it to be true, that the Scout Movement in this Island can provide a leaven of good citizenship in town and village that in time will leaven the whole lump of Lanka's population.

"This country has been promised full internal self-government, and the success of self-government will depend upon its people understanding from their youth upwards the difference between demagoguery and democracy. Vote catching promises of the moon, talk without thought, expenditure without economy, these are the stock-in-trade of demagoguery. Therein lies the high road to ruin. Self-education in social and economic matters by careful reading of the news-

papers, sensible conversation and sane thinking form the *sine qua non* of democracy.

"Choice of a representative must be determined by what the electors want represented, choice of a leader must depend upon whether you want your country led

"During my seven years in Ceylon I have seen too much that is demagogic and too little that is democratic. This is a natural consequence of the premature introduction of universal franchise but there is no need to despair about it. It is a phase of political growth not peculiar to Ceylon as any reader of Dickens can tell you.

"There is, however, an urgent necessity to face present facts and to realize that education in citizenship is a paramount need. Preparation to be a good citizen and an intelligent voter is inherent in full measure in the Scout promise and the Scout training. By lives lived in accordance with that promise and that training you can set an example of such good and intelligent citizenship as alone can ensure the success of democratic Home Rule.

DEBASED BY DEMAGOGY

"I can hear my critics object that I am trying to turn the Ceylon Boy Scouts into a political organization. Certainly not in the current demagogic sense of that term. No three words have been more debased by demagoguery than 'politics', 'political', and 'politician'. Many people have come to hate the very sound of them.

"Nevertheless the only logical as well as practical basis for democracy is that all electors should be politically minded in the true and original sense i.e., interested in public and not only in private affairs. Scout principles and Scout training are, and must be, political in that they take a boy out of himself and introduce him to team work and team planning.

"There appeared in the press an article entitled 'Dangerous Corner Ahead'. It ended by saying that the Government has no more urgent and vital task than preparing for the transition from war to peace. But what is the Government?

"A democratic government is the engine of public opinion and without public opinion democracy can have no driving power. The will to prepare for the testing times of the future must be the will of the people, and will power depends upon knowledge and discrimination. You scouts are receiving a training such as to fit you to blaze a trail of sound public opinion and public resolve.

"The success of the Scout Movement in Lanka more than any other sign of the times gives me cheer and confidence in her future. That is why I am so proud to have been your Chief Scout for seven years and why I am so sorry to fall out of your ranks just when your importance is greater than ever before."

Telegraphic Summary of News

FRANCE'S SEVERE WAR LOSSES

General de Galle, in a speech broadcast over the entire French Radio network on Saturday night disclosed that 300,000 Frenchmen had been killed in battle or executed by the enemy, that 3,000,000 prisoners had been deported, that 4,000 bridges had been blown up, that factories were without coal and that stocks of fuel were exhausted.

He declared that many a Frenchman might well be amazed at the kind of neglect with which the other Great Powers were at present treating France in regard to the conduct of the war and the preparations for peace. Frenchmen knew that this war, in which they had for more than 49 months been taking a major part, was not going to end yet. Despite terrible defeats suffered by the enemy in the West and in the East, the enemy had re-established his front from Breda to Belfort, was stubbornly resisting in the Italian peninsula, was fighting savagely in Poland and in the Baltic countries, and was preparing to fight to the end in the interior of his own terri-

tory. Germany would be beaten only by renewed and bloody exertion, in which France wanted to and must take the greatest possible part.

HITLER ORDERS STATE FUNERAL FOR ROMMEL

Hitler has ordered a state funeral for Field-Marshal Rommel, who, the German News Agency announced on Sunday night, had died of severe head injuries received in a motor car accident while Commander-in-Chief of the Army Group in the West.

The British Official Wireless adds that he will be remembered as the Commander of the Afrika Corps which was ultimately defeated and disintegrated by the outmatching tactics of Field-Marshal Montgomery and the Eighth Army. This year Rommel appeared in Normandy as Commander, again facing Field-Marshal Montgomery and, according to reports, was wounded in the head and chest in July when Allied fighter-bombers attacked German road traffic. It was said at the time that he had died in the Bernaby hospital in Lisieux very shortly after receiving the injuries.

MOSCOW TALKS CONTINUE

After a concert in Moscow on Sunday night, in which the British Prime Minister (Mr. Winston Churchill) received a great ovation, Marshal Stalin and Mr. Churchill went to the Kremlin and conferred for three hours with M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, Field-Marshal Sir Alan Brooke (Chief of the Imperial General Staff), General Sir Hastings Ismay (Chief of Staff to Mr. Churchill as Minister of Defence) and the Chiefs of the Anglo-American Missions, says a Moscow correspondent, reported by the British Official Wireless.

At the same time Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary conferred with the Polish Premier (M. Mikolajczyk), M. Romer, the Polish Foreign Minister, and Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, the British Ambassador, were also present.

FASCISTS TRYING TO KEEP HUNGARY IN WAR

Shortly after the Budapest Radio broadcast an order-of-the-day, signed by Admiral Horthy, the Hungarian Regent and C.-in-C., announcing that Hungary had asked for an armistice, the Hungarian Fascists appear to have gained control of the Budapest Radio and broadcast an announcement on behalf of the Hungarian Chief of Staff calling on the Army to continue fighting without change.

"A few minutes after the sensational news of Regent Horthy and his Government's treachery was broadcast over the Budapest Radio, Hungarians of all classes in all the Hungarian cities and particularly in Budapest, rose in protest against the treason attempted against the Hungarian people. The German Headquarters and the authorities have been ordered to give every protection to the Hungarian population."

IMREDEY TURNS UP

According to reports reaching London Hungary's capital, Budapest, is now in the hands of a pro-German "Government", headed by Bele Imredy, the former Premier (says the British Official Wireless). Imredy has broadcast an appeal to the Hungarian troops to continue the fighting with the Germans.

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