

The Catholic Guardian

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

Telephone: NO. 100.

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JAFFNA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1944.

PRICE: 10 CENTS.

ARCHBISHOP OPPOSES NURSERY SCHOOLS

"We are a nation keen on the freedom and individual life of its citizens.

"There is a danger in the social services assuming the God-given powers of the parents and interfering with the independence of the family and the home.

"An Englishman's home is his castle. Any intrusion or undue interference with the family tends to ruin and weaken the family bonds....

"The most obvious fact about children is often unperceived—that they belong to God. By God's will they are born into the family. The parents, as heads of the family, are answerable to God. The State, called in, so to speak, to aid the family, is answerable to the parents. It is a perversion of Christian philosophy to teach that the State is the natural guardian of the child and that the parent is answerable to the State.

UNNECESSARY

"This perversion underlies a great part of our modern social legislation. We must restore to the child, the parent and the family their rightful place in the Divine Plan.

"We also state emphatically that the proper place for the child is at home with its parents.

"Although during the war, day-nurseries have become almost a necessity, after the war they will be neither necessary nor, except in exceptional cases, useful.

"Our opposition to them is because they separate the infant from the mother and deprive the child of the affectionate care of its mother and the mother of her privilege of rearing and training the child. No stranger's love can ever make up to the child that of its mother.

"A wiser system, one which I believe may operate here in Birmingham with its enlightened public health services, is one of assisting an overburdened mother by home helps.

"School medical attention of every type should be more closely allied with the home.

"The ultimate responsibility of looking after the child's welfare rests with the parents and only in case of gross neglect calls for the intervention of the State.

"Have you noticed how often in recent years social legislation is based not on the needs of normal families but upon the shortcomings of abnormal parents?

"Love and respect for parents should be instilled into the children at school, and any public criticism of the parents in front of the children ought to be taboo. We must always remember that the children belong to the parents and not to the teachers.

"Recently some authorities have insisted on sex education in school. Given at proper times and under right conditions and by the right person, I believe that such instruction may be useful and necessary. But here again the people who alone have the right to give such instruction are the parents, who may, of course, delegate their rights to others".

On divorce, the Archbishop said:

"St. John the Baptist, a Jew, and St. Thomas More, a Christian, were both martyrs for the ideal of marriage and of the home.

"In beginning our campaign for the restoration of family and home life, we should make it impossible for any married person to seek a divorce.

"HOLLAND AT THE POINT OF DEATH"

"To-day the people of the Netherlands are at the point of death," said Fr. L. Bleys, C.S.S.R., preaching in Brompton Oratory, London, on Sunday, October 15th—the day ordered by the Hierarchy of England and Wales to be kept as one of prayer for the Dutch nation. Fr. Bleys escaped from Holland and reached this country only a few months ago. In his sermon he outlined the tragic fate which now confronts the people of his country.

"Now," he said, "after four years of barbarism, we have come to the end in the Netherlands. Nobody had thought that this end would be so terrible. It is hard for you fighting. The Second Army and the heroic airborne troops can testify to this. But it is more hard for our people, it is catastrophic, because the diabolical leaders of our common enemy have decided to destroy in their defeat our whole country and its population. They are already subjecting our people, men and women and children, to increased terrorism and brutality, so that the near future appears to be hopeless.

Thousands of resistance men have been shot or are being tortured in prison or concentration camps. Hundreds of thousands are forced to hide themselves far from family and fireside; and the rest, millions of them, are evacuated, or are tramping the roads. Their homes are destroyed or flooded. After a short time there will be no food, no water supply. Soon we shall be a starving people unless God gives His special help.

"And to obtain help from Heaven, we ask you, after all you have given, to give us also your prayers. You fighting, we suffering, let us pray together, pray with fervour and confidence

that God may avert in time the terrible fate that is imminent.

"In churches and houses and prisons in the Netherlands, from the depths of sorrow, day and night, our people are imploring the aid of God and the succour of our Lady. They will be comforted knowing that you also are joining with them in prayer, that you also have put all your confidence in God."

Fr. Bleys recalled the many ways in which the Netherlands people had, even at the risk of their lives, helped the British nation.

"I remember," he said, "the English pilots who were shot down over our country, or near the German border. Our people helped them, hiding them in their houses; our priests secretly saying Mass and giving them Holy Communion; and priests and people striving to help them to escape and return home."

The Mass was sung by Rev. Major A. F. M. Monchen, O. S. B., Chaplain General to the Netherlands Forces. Fr. Monchen escaped from Holland over 18 months ago.

Queen Wilhelmina was represented by her adjutant, Vice-Admiral Baron de Vos van Steenwyck and Prince Bernhard and Princess Juliana by Lt. Jhr. Beelaerts van Blokland. M. Bolkesteyn, Minister of Education, represented the Government and among others present was the Netherlands Ambassador, M. Lunz. Archbishop Griffin was represented by Bishop Myers.

The cable files of a Dutch agency which has been working in London since the German occupation of the Netherlands make grim reading. Behind their laconic reports lies a world of suffering and heroism

CARDINAL VILLENEUE MEETS RELEASED PRIESTS

Cardinal Villeneuve, Archbishop of Quebec, was received by the King in audience at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, 26th September 1944 the eve of his leaving London to see Canadian troops in France.

After preaching to a great congregation in Westminster Cathedral on Sunday previous, His Eminence went home—"home" being the London house of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate at Kilburn. The Cardinal is an Oblate.

There he met—besides the resident community—four Oblates from South Africa who had just arrived from internment at St. Dennis, near Paris.

For the past six months they had been interned in an old barracks where 200 of the 2,000 internees were priests.

They were allowed to say Mass every morning in their own rooms at portable altars and on Sundays had two public Masses in the theatre, where there was an average congregation of 600.

Fr. Cyril Hayward, one of the repatriated priests, told a UNIVERSE reporter that at the camp there was evidence of considerable French anti-clericalism, but after a time even the most rabid anti-clericals were edified to see

priests joining wholeheartedly in football and then going away quietly to say their Office.

The interned Oblates had half a dozen converts. One was a Welshman who wrote to tell his wife that he had become a Catholic and asked her to have his baby daughter baptised. Not only was this done, but his wife replied that she was herself having instructions.

A French Canadian soldier, Plourde Alderic, who was with the first Canadian regiment to reach England and has since married a parishioner of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Kilburn, was presented to the Cardinal. They exchanged reminiscences of Canada, and the Cardinal then invited the soldier to join him at dinner with the Oblate Fathers.

That said Mr. Alderic, was typical of His Eminence, who is noted for his friendliness and informality and has never been known to refuse a request to attend a function, however small and unimportant.

The Cardinal presided at Benediction in the Sacred Heart Church, and preached for a few minutes, assuring the people of his admiration of their steadfastness during the trials of war and saying that he would describe it to the Holy Father.

CARDINAL HLOND IN GERMAN HANDS

While Cardinal Hlond, Archbishop of Poznan and Primate of Poland, was a prisoner of the Gestapo in a Paris prison for two months this year, the Germans tried to convert him into a Quisling, states the *Universe* Paris correspondent. They invited him to transfer his episcopal see to Warsaw and become head of a German-protected and anti-Russian Polish National Committee. His Eminence refused indignantly. To an officer who visited him several times in his cell, the Cardinal said:

"You have been unable to find a single traitor in Poland. You are fooling yourselves if you think that the first will be the Cardinal Primate. If you are worried about the political situation, get in touch with the Polish Government in London. If it is a religious problem, write to the Holy Father."

Cardinal Hlond was in prison from February to April. He had only the clothes he wore and did not obtain a change of linen for a month. From dawn to dusk armed soldiers stood at the door of his cell, the Germans fearing that Poles in Paris might try to rescue him.

His Eminence was arrested in February while staying in the Alps with the

Benedictines at Hautcombe. Three Gestapo agents in civilian clothes visited the abbey and asked the Cardinal to accompany them to Chambéry. Warned that if he refused the Germans would call in troops to help them, the Cardinal decided to go, with his secretary, Fr. Boleslas Filipiak. His Eminence, having been told that the formalities would take less than a day, took neither clothes nor baggage.

From Chambéry the Cardinal and his secretary were sent on to Aix les Bains, which they reached in the late afternoon neither having had anything to eat or drink all day. At five o'clock they were given a cup of coffee.

From Aix the Cardinal was taken to the German police headquarters in Paris in the Boulevard Flandrin, near the Bois de Boulogne. In April the Cardinal and his secretary were sent on by the Germans to Bar-le-Duc, in Lorraine. There the Primate became chaplain to a community of nuns.

The people of Bar-le-Duc gave the Cardinal a great welcome. The young people presented him with a radio set and he was visited by the Bishop of Verdun, who obtained permission for the Cardinal to visit Verdun to make

(Continued on Inner Page)

IN FOND REMEMBRANCE

OF

MR. B. J. LAWRENCEPILLAI,

(Retd. Chief Clerk,
Education Office, Jaffna).

Born: 28-4-1878

Died: 11-12-1941

'Tis already three years to-day,
To eternal rest you were called away;
The grief that passed that day,
Is still increasing day by day.

Tenderly on earth we loved you,
And dearly we love you still;
With pain of heart we deeply mourn you,
And lowly bow we to God's Holy Will.

R. I. P.

(Inserted by his son
and child)

"Kingslynn,"
Main Street, Jaffna.

Wanted Teachers.

St. Joseph's College,
Anuradhapura.

PRINCIPAL,
St. Joseph's College,
Anuradhapura.

A SPECIAL SESSION

OF THE

All-Ceylon

Tamil Congress

will be held at

THE TOWN HALL, JAFFNA

on Saturday the 16th December
from 3.30 p. m.—8 p. m.

All members and supporters welcome.
(Seats reserved for ladies).

The Jaffna Diocesan Provident Society Ltd.

The Office of the above Society will
be closed for X'mas and New Year
Holidays from 25th December 1944 to
2nd January 1945 (Both inclusive).
SECRETARY.

FOR SALE

Catholic Tamil Almanac 1945

Price per copy 20 cts.
Postage 03 cts.

Manager,
St. Joseph's Catholic Press,
Jaffna.

The Catholic Guardian

DECEMBER 15TH 1944

THE PRESENT HOSPITAL POLICY

The present Minister of Health is elated in having received in donations 2½ million rupees for building Hospitals. Charitable and public-spirited people have made these handsome contributions for the relief of sickness and suffering and they indeed deserve all praise. But it is one thing to have the funds but to employ them so as to produce the best results is quite another. Mr. George de Silva's hospital policy, we fear, is one that is not going to yield the best results. Himself not a medical man, it is doubtful if he has the best medical opinion in support of his policy. As we feared that it was a policy hastily conceived the letter on

this subject by S. Sivasithamparam, Provincial Surgeon, in the papers, to write these lines. With an impulsive temperament which is natural to him Mr. de Silva goes on dotting the country with miniature hospitals regardless of the difficulty there is bound to be in staffing and equipping. The building does not make the hospital. It is the presence of a skilful Physician and Surgeon, trained and devoted nursing, the needed drugs and many other details required for the healing art that go to make up an efficient hospital. Inefficient ones with a careless staff and bad equipment are of no use. Besides, their maintenance would be a heavy item recurring expenditure. The Minister is reversing the policy adopted by Government some years ago. That policy was based on the dictum that prevention is better than cure. Let us eliminate the causes of disease instead of having to build many hospitals, they said. With that end in view they established the Sanitary Branch of the Medical Department. They also promised to make the Provincial Hospitals fully equipped first-class institutions. In spite of the fairly good work done by the Sanitary Branch, an ever increasing number of people are falling ill and are seeking admission into Government Hospitals. These have begun to become crowded. And where there were no hospitals they had to be built. But a searching inquiry was needed as to why so many people fall ill. The root cause of illness is the great poverty of the vast majority of the people. It results in their under-nourishment. Under fed they are unable to offer any resistance to disease germs. It is a sort of vicious circle. People fall ill through poverty and illness deprives them of their ability to earn thus making them poorer. It is true malaria is endemic over a greater part of the Island but people will not fall so easily a prey to it if they had sufficient vitality to resist its attack. Money must be spent rather in adopting such measures as will raise the standard of living of the people and enable them to provide themselves with sanitary dwellings. As to hospitals, Dr. Sivasithamparam's suggestions appear to us quite sound. According to him centralisation of hospitals should be the aim with Provincial and District Hospitals improved, enlarged and equipped to meet up-to-date requirements. The existing dispensaries must be similarly improved and made sorting stations, so to say, for the Provincial and District Hospitals.

Little League Honours Christ the King.

New Enthronement

The Feast of Christ the King was celebrated on a grand scale by the vast number of Crusaders at the Holy Family Convent, Ilavai.

The ardent clients of the Sacred Heart both big and small united their efforts and spared no pains to honour their King. Their efforts were a proof of the sincere love that burnt within their hearts.

The Rev. Father C. S. Matthews O. M. I. sang High Mass assisted by the large choir of Crusaders. The rest of the morning was spent in joyous preparations to honour the day by a few impressing items in the evening.

In the afternoon all the Crusaders assembled again for Vespers and then they formed a long processional line of about four hundred Crusaders consisting of the Sisters, Novices, Postulants, Juniorists, the Boarders and day Scholars and the servants.

A group of Crusaders carrying an artistically decorated banner of Christ the King led the procession. The Reverend Fathers C. S. Matthews and H. Margerit too followed the procession thus adding greater solemnity to the piety and great order which pervaded the whole ceremony. During the procession the great band of Crusaders with one accord sang the hymns:—
(1) யேசு கின் தீவ்விப இருதயமே; (2) என் யேசுவே என் கண் யேசுவே (3) க்ரீஸ்தபற்றுமோம்.

The procession first made its halt in the Tamil School Hall and then in the Training School having the renewal of the Enthronement at each place. From there the Crusaders proceeded to the New Weaving School where the Enthronement ceremony took place. It then went on to the English School Hall where they celebrated the anniversary of the Enthronement of the Sacred Heart. At each school the Crusaders with a joyous pride, wearing their Crusaders Badges consecrated themselves to the service of Christ the King, singing their beautiful hymn composed for the occasion. Not only were the decorations in the schools strikingly pretty, but also the weirding paths of the procession made attractive with garlands of flowers, streamers, of crepe paper and coconut leaves and decorative banners.

From the English School the procession returned to the Chapel for Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament singing "Lauda Jerusalem," along the way.

During Benediction the Hymns "Christus Vincit", and "Jesus Christ be praised", were feelingly rendered by the large choir, and then the assembly dispersed to complete the day by a joyous entertainment.

Cardinal Hlond in German Hands

(Continued from Page 1)

a tour of the famous battlefield. That was the only trip His Eminence made. In his little room in the Boulevard Poincare the radio gave him news of the Allied landings and eventually the approach of the Americans to Barle-Duc.

On the very day that the Americans reached the outskirts of the town the Cardinal and his secretary were taken into Germany, probably to Westphalia.

Cardinal Hlond went to France from Rome in 1940, following Italy's entry into the war. He spent two years in Lourdes, going to Chambéry in November, 1942.—The Universe.

Archbishop Spellman.—The Archbishop of New York arrived back in New York City on Oct. 16th after a two-and-a-half-months' visit to Rome and the European battlefronts.

Within a few hours of his return Archbishop Spellman was preaching at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, at a solemn military Mass in honour of the Religious Diamond Jubilee of the Rev. Martin J. Scott, author of 30 books and more than 100 pamphlets on religion.

An International News Service dispatch from Rome, Oct. 16th, said that the Vatican is coining a special medal honouring the services of Archbishop Spellman as chaplain to the U.S. armed services.

LOCAL & GENERAL

An Ordination: The Rev. Bro. F. J. Stanislaus O.M.I. will be raised to the Sacred Order of Priesthood by His Lordship the Bishop of Jaffna on Wednesday the 27th instant. Hour and place of Ordination will be mentioned later.

Jaffna Priests Arrive: The Rev. Fathers S. Nicholas O.M.I. and Alfred Benjamin O.M.I. who were studying in Rome and later in Ireland and who could not return home owing to want of shipping facilities arrived in Colombo from Bombay on Monday last.

Two other priests of the Colombo Diocese also arrived on the same day.

From India to Ceylon.—An order of the Home Department issued in a Gazette of India Extraordinary lays down that no person for the time being in British India shall proceed from British India to any place in Ceylon by sailing boat except with the authority of a written permit granted in accordance with the provisions of this order by the magistrate of the district from which he sets sail.

Any such permit shall be issued only on the application of the master of the sailing boat in question, who shall give the names and the other particulars of all persons. Permits will ordinarily be granted only in respect of the master and crew of sailing boats.

England to India in 16 Hours.

—Fastest flight to date between England and India has just been made by a Mosquito aircraft flown by R.A.F. Transport command pilot, Flight Lieut. James Linton, his navigator was Warrant Officer Edwin Joseph Goudie.

In a normal Service aircraft, they covered the distance in an overall time, which included two stops for refuelling, of 16 hours 46 minutes. Their flying time was only 14 hours 37 minutes. The total mileage was 4,566 which was flown at an average speed of 315 miles-an hour.

Catholic Newspaper in Free Brussels.

—“Liberation,” the organ of the Catholic Workers in Belgium, is one the three papers that have reappeared again in Brussels.

On the front page of its first number was a photograph of King Leopold with this message from him: “I will always be with you in my thoughts. Be strong and courageous. Have confidence and most important of all, keep unity. God will protect Belgium and soon give us back peace, unity and liberty. I am confident of the future of our country.”

Franciscan Tertiaries.—More than 2,000 persons attended Cuba's First National Congress of Franciscan Tertiaries at Havana in October.

The Archbishop of Havana called for “a resurgence of Catholic life in our country, a more Christian and more moral life.” The Congress resolved to promote a moral decency campaign, the truly Christian observance of Christmas and Lent, the dissemination of guidance on the cinema and reading matter, and the development of more Franciscan libraries.

Young Hindu's Audience with the Pope.—A young Hindu corporal serving in Italy describes in a letter to his father an audience he had with the Pope. His father, Mr. Krishnan Ayyappan, a lawyer in Travancore, giving the letter to the Press, said that he regarded his son's audience with “this prince of peace” as a great privilege.

With a few British and American comrades, Corporal Rajan waited in the audience chamber the Vatican Palace, into which the Pope was borne in a chair. On seeing the Holy Father, he crossed himself, following the example of his Catholic comrades. The Holy Father spoke to them in Italian for two minutes after which one after another they approached the Pope to kiss his ring. As Rajan knelt down the Pope asked “Sei Indiano?” (you are an Indian?) and the corporal had picked up enough Italian to answer “Si Papa” (yes Father). But when the Pope questioned him further in Italian, Rajan was forced to reply in English.

With the letter Corporal Rajan enclosed an autographed photo of the Holy Father.

Spain's Gift.—The people of Spain have sent, through the Bishop of Toledo, the sum of £545,000 to the Pope for the relief of distress caused by the war in Italy.

Funeral of Mr. Al Smith.—Immense crowds packed the streets around New York Cathedral on Oct. 7th for the funeral of Mr. Al Smith, four times Governor of New York State, and former Presidency candidate. An extra 500 policemen were on duty to control the traffic. Mrs. Roosevelt attended the funeral.

Nearly 200,000 people, including Governor Dewey, filed past the body earlier in the week at the lying-in-state in the Cathedral—an exceptional honour for a layman. Before his death, Mr. Smith received a cablegram from Archbishop Spellman in Rome conveying a blessing and expressions of affection from the Pope.

Mgr. Spellman in Paris.—First Archbishop from an Allied country to visit the liberated French capital, Archbishop Spellman arrived in Paris from England early in Sept.

His Grace celebrated Mass for American troops in the Madeleine Church.

On Sept. 12 the Archbishop met Gen. de Gaulle and had a long conversation with him.

The Archbishop, as Military Vicar for the U.S. Forces, has already visited chaplains and troops in the South of France. Previously he had made an extensive tour of the Italian war zone. He went to England for a series of conferences with chaplains and a round of other visits.

Vatican Radio.—Vatican Radio has secured a medium wavelength in the international band, states an N.C.W.C. message from Rome. This will enable millions more people to hear the broadcasts.

Hitherto the station has been restricted to a short wavelength, usually 50.26, and its broadcasts were difficult to hear even in parts of Italy, as well as other countries.

The new wavelength—not yet in regular use—was used for the first time for the Holy Father's broadcast on Sept. 1.

Cardinal Hlond.—The Pope has requested the Secretariate of State to ask the German Government for the release of Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland, says a report from Rome. The Cardinal, who was taken at Lourdes when the Germans overran what was then unoccupied France, was known to be at Bar le Duc before the invasion of France. He has since been deported to Germany.

Propagation of Faith

Jaffna Diocese—1944

(Continued from our last issue.)

5TH LIST.

41	Jaffna Holy Family		
	Convent College	300 00	300 00
42	Jaffna Our Lady of		
	Refuge Parish	55 97	
	A. P. F. Members	120 00	
	School Staff and		
	pupils	40 16	216 13
43	Sillalai Parish	68 16	
	A.P.F. Members	26 52	
	Convent School	9 32	
	Boys' School	3 07	
	Teachers	7 50	114 55
44	Narathanai Parish	17 75	
	A.P.F. Members	15 00	
	Girls' School	20 00	
	Boys' School		
	Teachers & Pupils	17 25	
	Pungudativu Sch.	10 00	
	Suruvil School	9 00	89 00
45	Delft Parish	15 78	
	School Teachers		
	and pupils	52 00	67 75
46	Uiyankulam Parish		
	3rd Inst.	33 00	
	Isamalaithalvu Sch.		
	Teachers & pupils	10 50	
	Kattidanthakulam	5 00	48 50
47	Mannar St. Francis		
	Xavier's College		
	Staff & pupils	25 00	25 00
48	Atchuvil Parish	111 00	
	School Teachers		
	and pupils	24 50	
	Flying Officer R. J.		
	Carroll R.A.F. Life		
	Member A.P.F.	100 00	235 50
			1096 46
	Previously acknowledged		4464 39
	Total		5560 85

CORRE
All-...
Mr. Mahadeva
Present Police...

The Editor,

"Catholic Guardian", Jaffna.

Dear Sir,

There is some misunderstanding in the minds of some people regarding the relationship of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress and the Hon'ble Mr. Mahadeva in the interest of the public, it is desirable that an attempt should be made to clear some of the misunderstandings. The All-Ceylon Tamil Congress is an organization of the Tamils intended to work for the community's and country's welfare. Mr. Mahadeva is a prominent Tamil gentleman representing one of the Northern constituencies and is holding high office as a Minister of the Crown. He is the only Tamil and non-Sinhalese Minister. In view of those circumstances, a clarification of the position generally is not only desirable but is absolutely necessary.

To begin with, there are fundamental ideological differences between the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress and Mr. Mahadeva.

(a) It is one of the creeds of the Congress that the Tamil race is indivisible as it owes allegiance to a common stock, language, culture and heritage. Guided by this principle, the so-called Ceylon and Indian Tamils and Tamils living in all parts of the Island have combined to form the Congress. Mr. Mahadeva on the other hand strongly advocates the division of the community at least into two sections. He wants the Ceylon Tamils and the Indian Tamils to keep away from each other. His position on this point is unstatesmanlike, opportunist, and against the best interests of the community as well as the country.

(b) Mr. Mahadeva wants the Ceylon Tamils to come to a so called arrangement with the Sinhalese leaders regarding the number of seats for the Northern and Eastern Provinces. His is opposed to the Ceylon Tamils interesting themselves in the matter of the rights of Indians in Ceylon. The rights of the local Indian community which is mostly Tamil, are completely ignored by Mr. Mahadeva and he is at one with his Sinhalese Ministerial colleagues in the matter. The Ceylon Tamils both from the racial and humanitarian point of view cannot tolerate the stigma of inferiority to be placed or attached to any section of the Tamil community in Ceylon. The late Sir P. Arunachalam once referred to the Indian Tamil labourer as the "corner stone of the Island's prosperity". His son now wishes us to forget this fact apart from other considerations which have a claim on our loyalty to defend and work for the just rights of the Indians in Ceylon.

(c) Mr. Mahadeva pleads for co-operation and union of the two sections of the Tamil community. If the Tamil community cannot unite and co-operate, how can it unite and co-operate with the other communities in Ceylon. Mr. Mahadeva's father, the late Sir P. Arunachalam and his uncle the late Sir P. Ramanathan, the late Sir A. Kanagasabai and the late Mr. A. Sabapathy, in certain Memorials and representations made to the Secretary of State in those days, referred to the Tamil population as a whole and attempted to speak on its behalf. Mr. Mahadeva wants us to keep away from the Indian Section of our brethren.

(d) The Tamil Congress while naturally desirous of protecting the interests of both sections of the Tamils in Ceylon does not desire to take a narrow and sectional view, as suggested by Mr. Mahadeva in making a few seats for the Northern and Eastern Provinces the be-all and end-all of all our political ideals and labours. Seats for the Northern and Eastern Provinces and for the Ceylon Tamils generally will be an important item in the demands of the Tamil Congress. It is unthinkable that the Tamil Congress will ignore the position of the so-called Ceylon Tamils who have played a unique part in the political advancement of this country and who

more than... unity have... and the recognition of... in Ceylon which... for the good govern... where... are... to the political... Also, with regard to the British Cabinet System which the Sinhalese Ministers and Mr. Mahadeva are seeking to foist on Ceylon, the non-Sinhalese communities are united in their opposition to the imposition of this form of Executive. Thus on three important political issues that affect the country, the opinion of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress which reflects the opinions of the Tamil community is contrary to the opinion of Mr. Mahadeva and the Sinhalese community. It is an incontrovertible fact that there is now a greater measure of agreement on political matters and principles between the Tamils and the other non-Sinhalese communities than between the Tamils and the Sinhalese community. On the wide disagreement between the Tamils and the Sinhalese on fundamental matters affecting the government of the country. Therefore there is no use of entering into a pretended and false union between the Sinhalese and the Tamils at a sacrifice of political principles on our side as suggested by Mr. Mahadeva. The disagreement on these fundamental matters is not only between the Sinhalese and the Tamil communities, but is one

(e) The Tamils as a whole are also

rightly interested in a very much higher thing affecting the very basis and foundation of the government of the entire Country and are pledged to the principle of non-domination and Balanced Representation. The Tamils cannot forego their rights and shirk their duty to formulate their views and opinions about the principles that ought to guide future governmental machinery of the Country. The late Sir P. Ramanathan, Sir A. Kanagasabai, Mr. James Hensman, Sir P. Arunachalam and the late Mr. A. Sabapathy and the various political associations of the Tamils in the past have stood for the principle of non-domination and Balanced Representation. They have interpreted that the principle of non-domination so far as the legislature of the country is concerned could be had only by adhering to the principle that no single community should have more representatives than the combined strength of all the representatives of the other communities in Ceylon. This principle of representation was enunciated and insisted upon by the community and its leaders when the domination of Sinhalese communalism was less and when the measure of responsible government that obtained was comparatively not great; now when Ceylon is completely (but for the British Power) under the sway of Sinhalese communalism and tyranny and when we are demanding Self-Government or Swaraj, Mr. Mahadeva in the plenitude of his political wisdom requests the Tamils to adjure this vital principle on which more than on any other human device the future safety and happiness of all the races in this Island depend greatly. Mr. Mahadeva's present interpretation of non-domination and Balanced Representation are not only against the past interpretations given by English Statesmen like the Duke of Devonshire and our Tamil leaders but is also against all the known rules of Arithmetic. It is unfortunate for the Tamil community that Mr. Mahadeva who is credited to have been a good mathematician in his collegiate and university days, should, at this stage of his life, try to convert us to something which is not in conformity with simple arithmetic even as it has been the misfortune of the Tamil community when on a previous occasion, another distinguished Tamil mathematician was credited to have been instrumental in the formation of the homogenous Board of Sinhalese Ministers.

(f) The All-Ceylon Tamil Congress is prepared to co-operate with all the other communities in Ceylon. Mr. Mahadeva advises co-operation with the Sinhalese alone. As a first step, the Congress is prepared to work with the other communities which have the same common political deals keen as the late Sir P. Ramanathan, Sir A. Kanagasabai, Sir P. Arunachalam and other Tamil leaders were not averse to working with the other minority communities despite strenuous opposition by the Sinhalese at that time. The other non-Sinhalese communities have united with the Tamils on this and for the principle of non-domination and Balanced

(Continued on Page 4.)

DISTRIBUTION OF SUBSIDIARY FOODSTUFFS

The undermentioned commodities will be issued in the Jaffna District to all consumers except those served by Co-operative Stores on the basis of the ration given below for the period 4th December to 31st December 1944.

Gram Dhall	1 oz.	per head
Kasally Dhall	2½	" "
Toor Dhall	½	" "
Green Gram	1	" "
Coriander	¼	" "
Tamarind	¼	" "
Turmeric	¼	" "

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

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TENDER NOTICE

Tenders are invited for erecting a parapet wall 835 ft. long & 6ft. high with suitable foundation. Material to be used Coral stones and lime. Now is the best time to collect materials.

Tenders to reach the Revd. Fr. Parish Priest, R.C. Mission, Vankalai.

NOTICE

1. Offers will be received by me up to December 20th for the purchase of the temporary buildings now housing the A. R. P. Centre at Kankesanthurai facing the Sanatorium. The buildings should be removed and the site made good within one week of acceptance of the offer.

CHARLES S. MATTHEWS,
A.R.P. Controller,
18th Dec. 1944. Jaffna.

2. Offers will be received by me up to December 20th, for the purchase of the temporary buildings now housing the A.R.P. Centre at Uduvil close to the Chief Air Raid Warden's residence. The buildings should be removed and the site made good within one week of acceptance of the offer.

CHARLES S. MATTHEWS,
A.R.P. Controller,
8th Dec. 1944. Jaffna.

The All Ceylon Tamil Congress

(Continued from Inner Page)

been Mr. Mahadeva and the rest of the Tamil community as represented by the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress.

(g) The Congress interests itself in all the problems that affect the government and happiness of the people. The aims and objects of the Congress reveal the comprehensive ideals that actuate those who are associated with the movement. The Tamil community expects great things of the Congress, particularly on the cultural side. At the Plenary Sessions, eighteen resolutions dealing with various subjects were passed by the Congress. Mr. Mahadeva's only advice to the Tamils at this critical period in their history is to ask for a few extra seats for the Northern and Eastern Provinces in the new constitution, one of the chief items in his political and cultural requirements for Ceylon.

These are some of the fundamental differences that exist between Mr. Mahadeva and the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress. It will be a complete and wilful misreading of the situation if anybody tries to make out that the differences are only personal as between Mr. Mahadeva and the present President of the Congress. Some superficial observers and some of Mr. Mahadeva's personal and interested friends give this explanation with the object of glossing over Mr. Mahadeva's grave derelictions of duty; but the explanation does Mr. Mahadeva no credit whatever.

I should in this connection, in the interests of truth and of the public, refer to some acts of the Hon'ble the Home Minister and the member for Jaffna.

(i) Mr. Mahadeva has not joined the Congress. Instead he is carrying on his own propaganda and is pursuing a different course of action entirely opposed to that of the Congress. Mr. Mahadeva at the first consultative meeting for formation of the Congress openly stated in reply to a specific question that he would be led by his own conscience only and would not be influenced by any body or association of men referring to the Congress. How Mr. Mahadeva's conscience prompts him in matters of grave public importance could be judged from his own words quoted by me later in connection with the Jaffna Boycott.

(ii) The organisers of the Congress which is a movement for the regeneration of the Tamil community in all walks of life and having several sections of activities, desired that Tamils in the public service should be given an opportunity to join the cultural section of the organisation. Mr. Mahadeva and the Sinhalese Ministerial colleagues have protested against the ruling of the Chief Secretary granting such permission to the public servants to join the Congress.

(iii) Mr. Mahadeva and his Ministerial colleagues joined in the protest made to the Officer-Administering the Government against the grant of 100 gallons of petrol to the All Ceylon Tamil Congress by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(iv) Mr. Mahadeva is bringing his influence and pressure to bear upon his friends and others with the object of preventing them from supporting the Congress. Not only has he swerved from pledges and declarations, but he has made and is trying to make others to follow in his foot-steps.

(v) The malevolence of his attitude towards the Congress was very vividly displayed when at the conclusion of his speech at the last Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Association, he ended with a call for vengeance on the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress.

It has become necessary to refer to these hard facts, which though unpalatable have to be stated in the interests of the public faced with a critical situation when the future of our community and country is at stake.

It is well known that Mr. Mahadeva agreed completely with the Ministers' Memorandum in all details except in the matter of representation and that he suggested a Commission only to go into the matter of representation and representation alone. My statements will be borne out by Mr. Mahadeva's rider and by the statement of Mr. D. S.

It is nothing but a public should know the terms of reference of the Commission because of Mr. Mahadeva's rider. In spite of it, owing to the action taken by the other leaders of the minority communities including Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam. The correspondence between the minority representatives and the Secretary of State recently published in the local press clearly indicates that the points of difference between the Board of Ministers and the Minorities were very wide and that a Commission from England was urged upon by the Minority Representatives for examining all matters relating to the government of Ceylon and the working of the Donoughmore Constitution. Your readers will also remember that Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam when he went to England in 1938 made the demand for a Commission, one of the chief items in his programme.

In my letter, I referred to an interview where Mr. Mahadeva's conscience worked in a peculiar way. It is as clear as day light from his own words that Mr. Mahadeva's conscience could be equated with his feelings of personal expediency, personal interest and personal safety. Referring to the Jaffna boycott in which he actively participated and which was claimed at that time as a patriotic act in the year 1931, Mr. Mahadeva in the course of his speech in the State Council delivered so late as November 22nd this year, made a revealing confession. The speech was delivered in connection with suggestions made by some others for the boycott of the Soulbury Commission. The report in the News paper reads as follows:—

"Mr. Mahadeva reminded the House of how some Sinhalese leaders after deciding to boycott the Donoughmore Commission later accepted the constitution given to the country and worked it in such a way as to deserve more power. There was, on the other hand, a group of simpletons in the North, young men burning with the fervour of freedom, almost using the unhappy language of the member for Trincomalee, who *terro- rised you and me* and several others who happened to be seeking election at that time."

The italics are pregnant with meaning. There is not one word about any consideration of public interest or patriotism. It is a matter of fear—fear pure and simple.

It is thus evident without any word from me that Mr. Mahadeva in joining the boycott was solely moved by consideration of personal expediency, personal interest and personal safety. One will not go far wrong if he thinks that Mr. Mahadeva in departing now from his pledges, undertakings and previous representations and course of political conduct, is led again by reasons of personal interest, personal expediency and personal safety. In the year 1931, it was the Jaffna youth that terrorised him. In the year 1944, it is the Sinhalese Ministers and the Sinhalese leaders and the Sinhalese masses. Perhaps 12 years hence Mr. Mahadeva may come out with a clue why he recommended co-operation with the Sinhalese at the sacrifice of established principles. Then, it will be too late to retrace our position. The boycott blunder was one that was capable of being rectified. If the Tamils surrender their position at this critical juncture, no action of theirs at any subsequent time could retrieve the damage. Even you, Sir (referring to you personally) who manfully helped us during the days of the boycott along with Messrs. Nevins Selvadurai, Mr. Ponnambalam and Mr. Mahadeva will find it impossible to pull us out of such a disaster should it be allowed to happen on this occasion.

This is not the first time in the political history of the country and race that leaders who have done service at some time or other have caused great damage to the public at some other time. At the time of both the elections, Mr. Mahadeva and your good self were on the same platform. It is trusted that at this critical juncture when you are so valiantly exerting yourself on behalf of the community and country, Mr. Mahadeva will be inspired by your great example and be on the Right Side, TAMIL CONGRESSMAN

Drive

The Government come up to the season of success on these lines. In a vast two fold plan is made; one, to achieve the cultivation of the maximum possible extent and the other, to increase yields as far as possible. The Agricultural Labour Corps has joined in the effort to secure the cultivation of the maximum possible area. In the Anuradhapura and Hambantota districts men of the Corps are being employed on cultivation operations.

2. For the purpose of achieving an increase in yields improved methods of cultivation are being widely adopted. Light Iron Ploughs have been made available to cultivators in various parts of the Island. For the first time in the history of paddy cultivation weeding has been extensively practised. Very large part of the Siyane Korale has been weeded and travellers on the main road from Colombo to Kandy will observe the almost complete absence of weeds in the fields bordering the roadside. In the Galle and Ambalangoda districts, where weeding has seldom been practised before, nearly 3000 acres have been weeded. The cultivation programmes of Kurunegala, Wariyapola, Mannar, Hambantota, Batticaloa, Anuradhapura and Chilaw Districts provide for the weeding of large areas. In addition bonemeal manure has been made available in almost all parts of the Island for paddy fields.

3. The machine has also been harnessed to the effort. Tractors have been used for the cultivation of paddy land in the Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa emergency areas. In the Polonnaruwa emergency area particularly large extents of jungle land have been converted into food producing areas.

4. Highland cultivation also has received due attention. In addition to the chenas which are being cultivated extensively in the areas in which chena

cultivation is normally done, the cultivation of home gardens and other private land is going on apace. As an impetus to such cultivation competitions have been organised in several emergency areas.

ARMY RECRUITING

Royal Army Service Corps and Ceylon Defence Force

A Recruiting Officer will tour the Jaffna Peninsula towards the end of December, 1944.

He will register the names of those who wish to join up. They will be called up during January 1945.

He will be at the following places on the dates and at the time stated below:

Jaffna Town—At the Urban Council Hall from 8.30 to 4.30 p.m. on the 28th, 29th and 30th December, 1944.

Chavakachcheri—At the Rest House from 10 a.m. to 12 noon on the 29th December, 1944.

Point Pedro—At the Rest House from 10 a.m. to 12 noon on the 30th December, 1944.

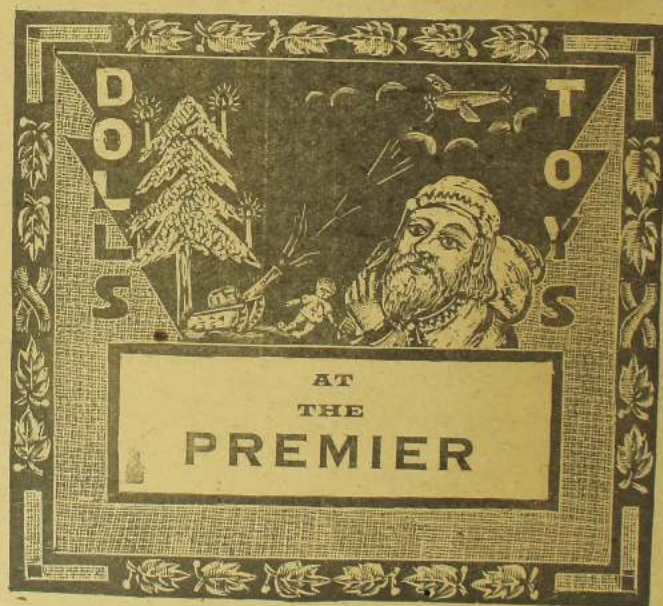
Tellipalai—At Union College from 10 a.m. to 12 noon on the 31st December, 1944.

An education in English is not essential but only a good education in the recruit's own language.

Recruits must be over 19 years of age for the R.A.S.C. and over 18 for the C.D.F.—be in good health and have a good physique.

Those who wish to join the R.A.S.C. must be prepared to go overseas. This is an excellent opportunity for the youth of Jaffna to see something of the world. They will be taught English and this will be useful to them after the war.

Chief Recruiting Officer, Ceylon.



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