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

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The Holy Father Appeals for Social Justice

His Holiness the Pope, broadcasting on the world situation over the Vatican Radio on June 2nd, declared that the "war wounds have not yet been healed and in fact they have probably got deeper."

"The order of right and peace must be substituted for discord and violence," His Holiness said. The "building up of general security must be done on moral as well as material bases. How can the victorious nations tolerate an increase in armaments? How can they see in ruin and misery the guarantee for their own security? The welfare of the youth and the family must be the first consideration. Tragic news reaches us from many parts about the miseries suffered by youth and the family. Mistakes and misunderstandings are making their lives almost unbearable. How humiliating it is for the world to have fallen into such an abyss. We desire, with all our strength, to see an early awakening."

"We place all our faith in God and after God, we look towards the faithful of the world," the Pope declared.

"Doubts about principles and values," he said, "are in the hearts of many young people and create indecision, which tends to perpetuate itself. Our fundamental principles are to co-operate unreservedly towards social justice. The supernatural forces of love and hope will sweep the world. They will give the strength to walk on the road that has become intolerable. The ideal of the church is to establish peace really worthy of men."

"Millions of human beings continue to live," His Holiness declared "under oppression and despotic rule. For them nothing is safe, neither homes nor goods, nor liberty, nor honour, and the last ray

of happiness is the last spark of courage in their breasts."

"The verdict of history will correspond to the fruits which events and deliberations produce in the ensuing months. Future generations will praise or curse it according to whether it marks on the road of mankind's development the starting point for the reawakening of the feeling of brotherhood or progressive descent to those stagnant swamps of discord and violence, from whose mud nothing can arise but feverish exhalations of new and incalculable calamities."

After referring to "the extent and gravity of indescribable horrors that still cover the face of Europe," the Pope declared, that "even now, after this second world war, normal relations can still be brought about, if all leaders of nations do not let their chances once more slip through their fingers. To-day there are not a few who fear that faith in democracy has diminished owing to the striking contrast between the word democracy and the concrete reality."

"If at this moment," he said, "we raise our voice, it is not to discourage men of goodwill or belittle what has already been achieved. It is only our desire to contribute towards improvement in the present conditions."

His Holiness ended by saying: "In happy certainty that Christ lives and works in each of us, we say to all our sons and daughters throughout the universe—Be strong in faith; fight a good fight, the future belongs to believers; the future belongs to the energetic who think and act boldly and not to the timid and irresolute; the future belongs to those who love and not to those who hate."

First Step in Establishing an Association for Youth

In the troublous times through which we are passing our young people need to be protected against hell and its agents. They need even special direction which is not always to be found in the bosom of their families. A simple class of weekly Catechism is no longer sufficient. It is necessary to do more, and where it is possible, principally in populated areas, to have an organization for youth; this solve in great measure the problems of our pupils, those in particular who have left school.

We hear at times some regretting their inability, or rather their want of knowledge, to establish a Young Men's Association. To be serviceable to such people, we intend to give here just a few directions taken from authorized sources, which experience has proved to be the best. Methods truly Catholic in spirit cannot fail to bring with them God's blessing and success.

First, you may give your Association any name you like: Boys' club, Scouts, Confraternity, etc. The Association might be put under the patronage of a Saint well known in the locality. As it should promote the good of souls, it is necessary to make use of supernatural means: prayer, the Sacraments, piety and solid instruction which enters into the soul of children by the senses, no less than by the intellect.

An Association which is not truly Christian, a mere social organisation which pretends to hold its members by entertainments alone will bear little or no fruit, and is doomed to disappear. At the commencement of a Work, the size or beauty of the locality matters little: if the Director is zealous and devout, they will be satisfied with a very ordinary establishment. At the start, the meetings can take place in a school room or a chapel.

Those who wish to have immediate success with a great number of children demand the impossible. Nature does not produce everything at one stroke; the trees grow little by little and bear fruit only at the age of maturity.

If circumstances compel the Director to deal from the very start with a large number of young people, let him not be discouraged by this obstacle, but choose out of the crowd a small nucleus on whom he will bestow special care, whilst the others will receive a more general attention. After a time the crowd will melt away and leave the nucleus around which the work will form itself.

Once again the outward form matters little. Associations may be established according to the need and custom of the place, but one should try to hold meetings at least once a week.

When the Association has increased

Octogenarian Lady Baptises in Leningrad Siege

An article written by Father George Laberge, Moscow's only publicly officiating Catholic priest, and radioed to Washington—under censorship—tells the story of a valiant old Frenchwoman who administered Baptism throughout the siege of Leningrad and kept watch over the Catholic Church there through the air raids and bombardment.

She died last January at the age of 85 after handing over her charge to a new resident priest.

Throughout the siege the priestless Catholics of Leningrad met every Sunday and holiday to pray together.

Contradicting a general belief, Father Laberge states that there are at least four Catholic priests freely functioning in Russia.

Fr. Laberge, an Assumptionist, has been stationed at Moscow's Church of St. Louis of the French—which has diplomatic protection—since late in 1945. He succeeded another American priest, Fr. Leopold Braune.

FR. GEORGE LABERGE, AA.

MOSCOW.

The distinction of being the only Catholic Priest in Russia has been given freely to me as it had been given to my predecessor, Fr. Leopold Braune, AA, as pastor of Moscow's Church of St. Louis of the French. I must in truth surrender this distinction, which has never been mine any more than it belonged to Fr. Braune.

The fact of the matter is that at all times several Catholic priests have functioned in duly established parishes within the Soviet Union.

IN LENINGRAD

Not counting the considerable number of priests in the new territories of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Eastern Poland and Bessarabia, there are to my knowledge three other priests freely functioning at present within the 1939 borders of the Soviet Union—one each in Leningrad, Tiflis and Zytomir—and in all probability there are others.

to a certain size it will then be good to choose from among its members some who have already shown special qualities, and to form with them one or two small groups, according to their age.

The primary object in the formation of those groups is to train in a special manner, the members in the life of Christian perfection. The second object is to help the Director in carrying on the Association. In establishments of Catholic education we know what excellent results their Directors have obtained by these chosen groups usually called sodalities.

At a certain stage, out door games, if space allows, ought to be introduced and fixed on certain days for a few hours.

It must not be forgotten that the training given to the leaders among the young people ought to lead them one day to join the ranks of Catholic Action whether in the form of the Legion of Mary or some other similar activity. In this sense all our efforts will be directed towards one end.

EPISCOPAL APPROVAL

We allow the printing of the above pamphlet.

J. A. GUYOMAR, O.M.I.,
Bishop of Jaffna.

Sacred Heart Bureau,
Bishop's House, Jaffna.

Even in Moscow itself there was besides the Church of St. Louis, a large Polish parish with a resident priest until 1939.

The priest in Tiflis has never left his parish.

In Leningrad there was an interruption from July, 1941, until November, 1946. However, the church, there, Our Lady of France, was never closed.

The faithful gathered every Sunday and holiday for joint prayers.

Baptism was administered privately by grand old Mme. Souchal, a Frenchwoman, who at the age of 80 was entrusted with the care of the church as an overseer.

SELF-SACRIFICE

During the siege of Leningrad by the Germans, this heroic woman would run under bombs, unmindful of regulations, dodging wardens and militiamen, to watch over the church to which she had vowed to give her life.

Shortly before she died in January, 1947, at the age of 85, she had the happiness of seeing the church to which she had given her last energies again in charge of a resident priest.

He was sent to Leningrad, in agreement with Soviet authorities by the Archbishop of Riga in Latvia

Mme. Souchal's example of self-sacrificing service to the Church by one of the laity is by no means unique. She has had her counterpart in many places within the Soviet Union.

There is, for example, a woman in Odessa who as overseer of a large priestless Polish parish there is presently engaged in negotiations with Soviet officials which no doubt will soon result in the assignment of a resident priest.

Now as to the situation of Catholicism in Moscow

It is a plain statement of fact that no obstacles of any kind are placed in the way of those desiring to worship in the Catholic church.

This statement can be confirmed by anyone who has spent but little time here.

If the size of my congregation is not larger, it is mainly due to the fact that many Catholics in Moscow to this day are unaware that there is in their own city a Catholic church where Mass is offered every day and three times on Sundays.

Hardly a week passes without some of them coming finally to the happy realization that they can now resume where they left off eight years ago.

One of the most interesting and inspiring features of my work is the ministrations to the sick in homes and hospitals which I am permitted to perform freely.

REVERENCE

Recently I went to a Soviet hospital outside Moscow where I had been asked to see a critically sick patient. It was near the end of visiting time.

A cloakroom attendant first told me that I might not be permitted to see the patient, but upon learning that I was the pastor of the French church and had been called to the bedside, she immediately gave me the regulation white frock and directed me to the ward.

I heard the patient's confession and as soon as other babbling patients in the ward realised what was going on—I had put my stole over the white frock—

(Continued on Page 4).



In Loving Remembrance

OF

James Joseph

Advocate and District Judge, Jaffna.

Who departed this life on
St. Anthony's Day 1945
(13.6.45)To our dying day we shall not forget
your goodness and magnanimity.
May Our Lord Reward you.Inserted by his aged mother, brothers,
sisters, nephews and nieces.

R. I. P.

44, Silversmith Street,
Colombo, 8-6 47.**Church Calendar**

JUNE 1947

FRI.	...13 SACRED HEART.
SAT.	...14 S. Basil.
SUN.	...15 3 P.—S. Germaine.
MON.	...16 S. Fran. Regis.
TUES.	...17 S. Marcan.
WED.	...18 S. Ephrem.
THURS.	...19 S. Juliana.
FRI.	...20 S. Silverius.

The Catholic Guardian

JUNE 13TH 1947

THE SACRED HEART

It has been well said that "the Incarnation brings God near us, into our daily lives, as there is no point in the circle of human existence that His human life has not touched and sanctified." It is our intention this week to base our reflections on devotion to the Sacred Heart on this luminous, seminal idea.

(1) The quality of our worship and of our Spiritual life is conditioned primarily by the *habitual* idea we have of God.

The servant to whom one talent was given and who considered his lord 'a hard master' was judged accordingly. And it is significant how man, made in God's image if left to himself fashions a God in his own image, a harsh, unrelenting, implacable God. The God of Mercy is, if we argue from the history of religions, a concept to which the natural man is foreign.

Thus before Christ came on earth, philosophers disputed about God's existence and nature and argued that if He did exist, He took no interest in the world. Christ came because "God so loved the world as to send His only begotten Son"; He gave the world a warm personal assurance of God's interest in us, His tenderness, His love, His gentleness.

But this lesson, so heavy is man's natural proneness to emphasising God's justice, needed further stressing. Before the revelations to St. Margaret Mary, the Jansenists had been spreading hard stern views of God's dealings with mankind. Their God was a despot, a tyrant rather than a loving Father, a Being from whom men were kept out of awe and respect.

Jesus came then to St. Margaret Mary and revealed the devotion to the Sacred Heart, which revealed Love as the mainspring of God Incarnate. It showed us,

if we may use the phrase without disrespect, God with His heart upon His sleeve, with His love exteriorized with His heart in His hand.

(2) *The fittingness of the symbol.*

Our basic estimate of a person's character is formed on the qualities of his heart. We say of a man that he is warm-hearted, lion-hearted, noble-hearted, mean of heart and so on. The great Oblate missionary of the North American Indians, Father Lacombe, was described by his people as the man of the great heart.

And what a Heart we have here. He is, in one sense, all Heart, on every page of the Gospel, His goodness, His mercy, His condescension shine forth, and above all His love, a love that went to the length of Calvary. The Sacred Heart is Jesus Himself, the Christ of the Gospels, concentrating in one superb symbol all the love scattered through its pages. His enemies accused Him of a partiality for sinners. He gloried in the charge. 'He was the Good Shepherd and His search for the lost sheep was at times a parable, but also at times when the sheep was named, the Samaritan woman, or Magdalen or Zaccheus, it was living history.' He loved us and delivered Himself up for us.

(3) *The evidence of the heart.*

'The heart gives colour and warmth and life to the body. You see the heart in the glowing face, you feel it in the warm hand, you experience it in the vigorous action of every member of the body.

'From devotion to the Sacred Heart colour, warmth and life have come into our spiritual life. And it has made our spiritual life completely Christo-centric.

(a) *Colour.* 'Christ's life looked at through His Heart is seen through the glorifying medium of His love. Every word of His lips, every thought of His mind and every action of His is then clothed in a new light. It comes to us bright and fair with love. Thus it is that to-day the vision of Christ fascinates the world in a way it has rarely done before.

(b) *Warmth.* 'Our prayers have been enriched with a new vocabulary: a new language was the outlet of a warm heart that grew warmer with the expression of its devotion. There is a new warmth in our spiritual life because our souls have been brought within the circle of the burning love of God. Burning love, burning resolves and burning deeds follow inevitably.

(c) *Life.* 'This devotion takes us below the surface of Christ's life, into the very secret of its existence, to the force that pulsates through its every action. The Incarnation takes on new life, the Eucharist becomes the home, the dwelling-place of a Heart, Christ's Passion becomes actual, present as the Cross and the Heart are brought together and both are helped by their union. Life is brought to our souls in faith, in new confidence, in love as all these virtues feel the thrilling touch of devotion to the Heart of Christ.'

Third Sunday After Pentecost**Gospel**

When they found all the publicans and sinners coming to listen to Him, The Pharisees and scribes were indignant;

Here is a man, they said, That entertains sinners, and eats with them.

Whereupon He told them this parable: If any of you owns a hundred sheep, And has lost one of them, Does he not leave the other ninety-nine in the wilderness,

And go after the one which is lost Until he finds it? And when he does find it, He sets it on his shoulders, rejoicing, And so goes home, and calls his friends and his neighbours together; Rejoice with me, he says to them, I have found my sheep that was lost. So it is, I tell you, in heaven; There will be more rejoicing over one sinner who repents, Than over ninety-nine souls that are justified, and have no need of repentance.

Or if some woman has ten silver pieces by her, And has lost one of them, Does she not light a lamp, And sweep the house, And search carefully, Until she finds it?

And when she does find it, She calls her friends and her neighbours together; Rejoice with me, she says, I have found the silver piece which I lost.

So it is, I tell you, with the angels of God; There is joy among them Over one sinner that repents. (St. Luke: 14, 1-10)

Letters to the Editor**The Future of the Tamils**

Sir,—In his recent plea for the ending of the fratricidal campaign for the Jaffna seat carried on by Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Mr. S. Sivasubramaniam, the former Secretary of the Tamil Congress, gave expression to the deep concern felt by the thinking section of the Tamils with regard to their future. There has never before been in Jaffna such bitter internecine warfare fraught with serious danger to their future. The public therefore have a right to demand from Mr. Ponnambalam himself what public purpose will be served by his attempt to dislodge the Hon. Mr. A. Mahadeva in his constituency at the present critical time, when his services are most needed.

2. Mr. Ponnambalam's aim seems to be not only to exclude Mr. Mahadeva from the new Parliament but also to eliminate from it all our prominent leaders who are now standing for election. It is not possible to defend his attitude on public grounds. He evidently wants to cut off the tallest poppies and to remove from his path all who will not submit to his leadership.

3. Another act of disservice to the Tamils is his attempt to found a communal party in the new Parliament. The Tamils and other minorities are vitally interested in the eradication of communalism from the public life of Ceylon, and this can never be done by the formation of communal parties based on distrust of the Sinhalese. We must not forget the fact that there is no longer any third party to whom we can appeal in future for protection, and we must therefore protect and advance all our interests by working in harmony and co-operation with the Sinhalese. If Mr. Ponnambalam succeeds in getting some members elected on the communal ticket, he can only form a small insignificant group of less than nine in a house of 101 members commanding no political influence whatever. This group can never grow and attain sufficient strength to form a ministry or parliamentary opposition. Any political party which has no following among the Sinhalese is doomed to failure, and no politician who is not recognised as a national leader will have a place in the future public life of this country.

4. The safest course for the Tamils

lies in making wise use of the opportunities provided in the Soulbury Constitution. The establishment of a party government under it will give us a sure way of securing political influence and seizing political power for the benefit of our community, if we but act unitedly and use wisely the representation given to us in the New Legislature. The Northern members will be only nine, but if united and well led by a nationalist leader will wield immense political influence as a section of the ministerial party and will secure for the Tamils a reasonable share of the political power in the Cabinet. On the other hand, if they form a communal group under the leadership of Mr. Ponnambalam, they will have to remain in permanent opposition as a band of impractical disgruntled isolationists unable to achieve anything for the benefit of the Tamils.

5. The introduction of the New Constitution necessitates the formation of a strong National party without which a stable Ministry cannot be formed. Therefore the Sinhalese leaders headed by Mr. Senanayake appealed to all sections of Ceylonese to sink all differences and co-operate with them in the formation of such a party. It is madness on the part of the minorities to refuse the hand of goodwill and friendship extended to them by the Sinhalese leaders. There is no question of subordination of the Tamils or the Muslims to the Sinhalese as the National Government that is likely to be formed by the U.N.P. will have to depend on the support of all the elements represented in the party and the dependence of the Sinhalese on the other sections of the party will ensure for all of us a position of honour and influence. This was evidently the view taken by Messrs. Jayah and Razik on behalf of the Muslims and by Messrs. Mahadeva and Natesan on behalf of the Tamils. There is no loss of self-respect in honourable co-operation and there is no other course open to us to save the Tamils from political extinction. The cry raised against Messrs. Mahadeva and Natesan and other candidates opposed to the Tamil Congress policy of isolation that they are trying to enslave the Tamils to the Sinhalese leaders is as false as it is mischievous. Under the New Constitution a policy of co-operation under wise guidance will enable our leaders to become all Ceylon National leaders and to regain something of the influence which the Tamils exerted in the public life of the Island during Sir P. Ramathan's days.

6. Mr. Ponnambalam seems to have no definite plan to promote the future welfare of the Tamils. He seems only concerned with the idea of bringing about the downfall of the present Sinhalese leaders. Though not a follower of Dr. N. M. Perera does he hope to get the support of the Sama Samajists and other discontented groups to prevent the formation of a stable ministry under the leadership of Mr. Senanayake? There will then be a succession of unstable coalitions and in the resulting confusion he perhaps sees a good chance for his party to seize power by skilful manoeuvring. Mr. Ponnambalam, will in fact, be misleading the uninformed masses if he raises such false hopes. And it will be unworthy of the Tamils with their great tradition of service to the whole country to countenance such a leader and such a policy if they find so.

7. The duty of the discerning and responsible sections of the Tamils of Jaffna at this important juncture when a new constitution conferring full powers on the people in all matters of internal administration is brought into operation is clear. We cannot afford to lose the services of our best men—tried leaders of outstanding merit who think it vital for the Tamils to secure a fair share of political power in the new Parliament and the new Ministry. The uninformed masses cannot easily understand the dangerous implications of Mr. Ponnambalam's policy of isolation and there is the danger of his exploiting communal feelings and passions by misrepresenting their policy of co-operation as an attempt to enslave the Tamils to the Sinhalese. A systematic plan of campaign is necessary to educate the masses with regard to the possibility of this danger, and it therefore behoves all those who are interested in our future to do their utmost to create healthy public opinion among them in order to

ensure the return to the new Parliament of all the leaders pledged to work in co-operation with the Sinhalese and other communities for the good of the Island as a whole.

Yours etc.,
C. K. SWAMINATHAN.

Nallur, Jaffna.
4-6-47.

LOCAL & GENERAL

Reception to Revd. Fr. I. Sama, S.J.—A cordial reception was accorded to Revd. Fr. I. Sama, S.J., Director of the Society for the Propagation of Faith for the East by the Literature Committee of the Jaffna Catholic Diocesan Union in St. Charles' School Hall on Saturday the 7th inst. at 5 p.m. His Lordship the Bishop of Jaffna presided at the function which commenced with the singing of a devotional hymn. Others accommodated on the platform were Revd. Fr. L. A. Singatayer, O.M.I., and Revd. Fr. A. Rajanayagam introduced the Director to the audience and said that Fr. Sama was one of the many outstanding Brahmin Catholic priests of India who were out to work unselfishly for the spread of the Kingdom of Christ on earth. Chev. S. Arulanatham spoke on the progress of the Catholic Church in Jaffna. Mr. G. T. Benedict traced the progress of Catholic literature in Jaffna.

Revd. Fr. Sama rising amidst applause addressed the gathering on apostolic zeal that every real Catholic should evince. He spoke at length on the origin, growth, wonderful work done by the Society for the Propagation of Faith and the indulgences granted to the Society. He also urged those present to join the Society and become active apostles in spreading the kingdom of Christ. The lecture was very informative and inspiring.

Mr. M. Jacob, Hon. Sec. of the Jaffna Diocesan Union, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Fr. Sama.

The meeting terminated with prayers.

Armed Gang Loots Goods Train.—An armed gang of about 150 men is said to have robbed the Fort-Nanu-Oya goods train. Threatening to shoot the drivers and guard the gang loaded large quantities of rice, flour, wheat chilies, other foodstuffs and sundry goods into the lorries kept in readiness for the purpose and drove off giving the signal to the driver of the engine to start. An accurate amount of the loss cannot be estimated till proper checking is made at the destination.

Strikes Fizzle Out.—The strike of the Government Service Clerical Union fomented and called by the Leftist hot-heads has fizzled out before the strong action taken by His Excellency the Governor, the Board of Ministers and sane-minded people throughout the Island. Taking a stock of the loss caused by this irresponsible act the most regrettable items are a young life, a number of people injured and unfit for productive work for a good many days and a large number of ships laden with essential commodities being diverted from Colombo or by-passing Colombo. The loss to the country by the last item is not easily ascertained.

Queen's House Reception Cancelled.—The Private Secretary to the H.E. the Governor issued the following Queen's House Circular on the morning of June 9.

"The Reception at Queen's House on Thursday, June 12, at 10 p.m. on the occasion of His Majesty, the King's birthday has been cancelled."

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam not a Party to the Strikes.—Dispelling any suspicion that was perhaps hovering round him Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam has denied any part or complicity in the strikes that have recently been attempting to shake the orderly Government of the country. He further stated to the "Times of Ceylon" correspondent that had he been consulted he would have advised against the strike though he believed that the present strike was due to maladministration by the present Government and to bad economic planning leading to inflation and a higher cost of living without a commensurate rise in wages.

Addition to the Supreme Court Panel of Judges.—The appointment of Mr. R. Windham, president of the

District Court, Palestine, as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ceylon, has been approved by His Majesty the King. Mr. Windham is 42 years of age and was recently kidnapped straight from the District Court bench by Jewish Terrorists and released two days later.

Inter Arts Regulations.—From a slip attached to the latest Prospectus of the Wolsey Hall Correspondence College we reproduce below the change in Inter-Arts Regulations.

"In and after 1948 candidates will be required to offer three subjects instead of four as hitherto, chosen as follows:— (1) Latin or Greek (compulsory) (2) Another language (including English). Either Latin or Greek may be taken if not selected in (1). (3) Any other subject.

The list of subjects that may offered is unchanged. It will no longer be possible for a candidate to be "referred" in one subject."

New Raj Agent.—Mr. V. V. Giri has been appointed the Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon in place of Mr. M. S. Aney, whose term of office expired sometime ago. The New Agent expects to arrive in Colombo by the end of June. His great desire is to see that good and permanent relations are established on a sound basis between India and Ceylon. The outstanding issues relating to Indian settlers should be approached in a realistic way and solved to the satisfaction of both countries. He feels confident of success and expects the fullest co-operation of the Ceylon Ministers and leaders of public opinion in Ceylon to attain this objective. Mr. Giri is no stranger to Ceylon. He has come once or twice before to attend the sessions of the All-Ceylon Indian National Congress.

Transfer of Power in India.—Accepting the British plan for the transfer of Power in India to the Indians, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru paid a tribute to the Viceroy and referred to Gandhi in the following terms: "To him we once again pay our homage. His blessing and wise counsel will happily be with us in the momentous years to come."

Referring to the future relations with Britain, the President of the Interim Government said, "We shall seek to build anew our relations with England on a friendly and co-operative basis forgetting the past which has lain so heavily upon us."

American Loan Offer Refused.—Under the agreement signed by the son of the ruler of Yemen (Arabia) the United States was prepared to grant Imam Yehia, the ruler, a loan of up to one million dollars. Imam Yehia, however, refused to approve of the agreement because he feared that the loan would mean the beginning of American interference in Yemen's affairs.

Volcanic Eruptions in Japan.—Mount Asama, the one mile high volcano, and Mount Aso have begun to be active belching out smoke and ashes. About 20 to 40 per cent. of the 2,450 acreage under wheat is said to be ruined by volcanic ash.

War Premier to Undergo an Operation.—The British War Premier, Mr. Winston Churchill is to undergo a minor internal operation. He is 72 now, and will not be able to take part in public work for about a month.

Where Danger to Peace Lies.—On May 27 General Smuts, South Africa's Prime Minister told the Senate that he looked upon British rule as a "safer guarantee of Peace in the world than the United Nations itself. I say this not in criticism of the United Nations but because the United Nations is so young and inexperienced." "Dangers to Peace," he declared, lay in the existence of only two "Super Powers"—the United States and Russia—and in aggressive Communist propaganda.

United States to Get Rumanian Gold.—Gold Bullion amounting to 300 million Swiss francs has been carried by air to Switzerland from Rumania to pay for the Rumanian imports of United States goods. Carrying two to four tons each trip it is estimated that about 50 tons of gold have been carried to Switzerland from Rumania. This gold will not be transported to America but an equal amount of Swiss gold in America will be transferred to the credit of the United States.

Fund for Publicity Work.—At a private session in the Labour Party Conference at Margate it was decided on May 27 to create a Fund of at least £166,000 to enable the party to carry on a vigorous campaign during the most vital period in the history of the party's movement. The Fund is to be raised by a special levy on every affiliated member in the Labour parties and Trade Unions and by raising the affiliation fee.

Truman Attacked by French Communist.—M. Jacques Duclos, Secretary of the Communist Party of France, at the close of the Republican Association of War Veterans said, "Mr. Truman played the Greek Administrators a bad trick in lending them millions of dollars because the Honourable Truman made them appear like lackeys."

Criticising the movement towards the Right in France and attacking de Gaulle M. Duclos said, "if France moves towards the Right our country would become a tool of war makers, a tool in the hands of atomic diplomacy."

USA-Danish Relations.—The Government of Denmark has requested the Government of the U.S.A. to open negotiations regarding the American evacuation of the bases allowed to them during the war. The U.S.A. is willing to open negotiations with a view to entering into a new agreement which would take into account the legitimate defence requirements of the U.S.A. and the Western Hemisphere. "U.S. defences must be on the Arctic front," said Carl Spaatz, Commander of the U.S. Army Air Force.

British Foreign Policy.—Defending Mr. Bevin at the Labour Party Conference held at Margate, Mr. Attlee said on May 27, "The British Government sought earnestly to deal with the great problems of India and Colonial Empire and we are seeking to promote their economic development in the interests of all the people. I would like to express my confidence in Mr. Ernest Bevin and his collaborators. I utterly deny the charge made by some people whose subservience to one great power makes them charge with subservience to another. We are subservient to none, we seek to collaborate with all."

Notice to Correspondents.

U. L. C. (Ampitya) Boil it down.
Editor C. G.

WANTED

All-Ceylon Tamil Congress. Wanted volunteer part time workers over 18. Qualifications S.S.C. and above. Apply Secretary, 6 Main St., Jaffna.
DR. V. K. PARAMANAYAGAM,
Joint Hon. Gen. Secretary.

TALAWILA ST. ANNE

1947

FESTIVAL DATES:

17-July 1947—Hoisting of Flagstaff
20-July 1947—First Feast
27 July 1947—Secoqd Feast

Houses.

- (1) A few Houses are available
- (2) Bookings close on 30-6-47
- (3) Prior authority is necessary to occupy any building.

Travelling.

- (1) Bus Terminals will be at PALAKKUDA
- (2) Motor Vehicles running from Palakkuda to Talawila will use the special Route allotted to them.

Food.

- (1) Please bring your food Rations.
- (2) Fish, Meat and Vegetables will be available at the Camp.

Camp.

- (1) Please avoid occupying any "No Camping, Area"
- (2) Keep the premises and neighbourhood clean and tidy
- (3) Camp Regulations should be strictly adhered to.

Payments.

- (1) Money Orders and Postal Orders should be made payable at KALPIPIYA Post Office.
- (2) Payment by Cheque should be avoided as much as possible.
- (3) Early payments will be greatly appreciated.

Church.

- (1) Always remember that the Church is a Place of Worship.
- (2) Church Verandhas should not be used for any mundane purpose.
- (3) Fresh flowers to adorn the altars will be always welcome.

General.

- (1) Beware of Thieves.
- (2) Be prepared to face slight inconveniences.
- (3) Remember that a Pilgrimage is An Act of Devotion and not a time for Merry Making.

THE PARISH PRIEST,
Talawila, Ealai.

IMPATIENT?

Yes, we can understand, but

AUGUST 6

will come in its due time and with it

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bringing to all merriment and fun and an opportunity to give to a worthy cause.

ANNOUNCEMENT

A Branch Establishment of the **PREMIER BAKERY** has been opened at Kankesanturai on 11th June 1947 at Premises No. 210, JAFFNA—KKS. Main Road.

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—History Behind the News—

• This Freedom—A Realistic Study of the Indian Problem of To-day

"Whatever differences there may be" said Jawaharlal Nehru, "among politicians and others I make bold to say that there is no Indian who does not want to look forward to complete independence for this country. May I remind you that twenty years ago Gopal Krishna Gokhale said that he hoped that India would achieve complete independence some day? The day is twenty years nearer now than it was then and let us hope that we shall see it soon." The Dawn is in the sky and in a matter of weeks those patriots who have sacrificed their all in the cause of Indian Freedom will be able to sing, *Nunc Dimittis*. The strife is over, the battle won but it will tax all the resources of Indian statesmanship before they can settle down and enjoy it without further struggle. A "dreary chapter" is closed but it is up to them to see that another is not about to begin. Commenting on his "very cordial" interview with the Viceroy Mr. Gandhi said: "I told him that he was not to blame for whatever has happened. He did what the Muslim League and the Congress had jointly asked him to." There will be no third party to share the blame if the constitution fashioned by Indian hands disappoints those Indians and their friends all over the world who hope to see India free and undivided. In this task all people of good will of every class and every party will have to help, burying the past and forgetting all bitterness and recrimination. If ever there was an occasion for a call to prayer in Churches and Temples and Mosques this is one, for, the peace of India and the world will depend on the decisions about to be made.

Nationality

Curiously enough is the dominant force which makes both Mr. Jinnah insist on Pakistan and Mr. Nehru on a united India. In modern Europe from the nineteenth century both the political processes of integration and disintegration have operated to the present day under the influence of nationality. A century and a half ago there were more than three hundred States in Germany alone and it was not till 1871 that Italy came into existence as a United Kingdom.

Scandinavia is split up into those Kingdoms although Geography, Ethnography and Community of creed and tradition, all would lead one to expect a federation of the three States. Norway has been united with Denmark from 1450—1814 and with Sweden from 1814—1905. On the other hand Switzerland defies all the accepted canons of political science, language, creed, history tradition besides Geography and Ethnology militate against the union of the twenty five States which today form the federal republic of Switzerland. It is true that since 1648 the independence and the neutrality of Switzerland were guaranteed by Treaties subscribed to by all the important powers of Europe. But this cannot account for the existence of the Swiss State based on a coherent Swiss nationality. The Canton of Ticino is Italian and there is no reason why it should not have been part of United Italy. Eighteen Protestant and five Catholic Cantons live in peace and harmony with their loyalty to the State in no way impaired by the difference of religion. Switzerland has been able to overcome the difficulties presented by a variety of languages and the nationalism of the United States proves that the question of race is of doubtful importance in the building up of a Sovereign State. With goodwill and toleration, it should be possible for Muslim and Hindu to formulate a constitution which will enable them to live in peace proud to be citizens of a United India.

The Mountbatten Plan

is only a device for the transfer of power in British India into Indian hands, which cannot be effected without conceding Pakistan, for it would be churlish to doubt British sincerity when it is affirmed that it is inevitable, considering

the realities of the circumstances prevailing at the moment. The large number of Muslims outside the Muslim League will endorse the statement of Syed Ali Zaheer, former Member of the Interim Government that Mr. Jinnah's theocratic State of Pakistan is opposed to the commonsense conception of a modern State and is a crime against the people of the country. Disruption and fragmentation will be the inevitable result and the hope that after a time it will be possible to build up a United India may not prove an easy achievement. The Hapsburg and Ottoman Empires were broken up into several independent States and ever afterwards the Balkan Peninsula has been the battle-ground for the Great Powers of Europe. With the lapse of Paramountcy, the Indian States will be free to choose either to enter one or the other of the Constituent Assemblies, or make such arrangements as may be necessary. Geography will no doubt play a great part in their decisions but the possibility of the separate existence of some cannot be altogether ruled out. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, in a statement on Mahatma Gandhi's appeal to the Princes said that the State of Travancore had not taken any sides and did not propose to take any sides in British Indian disputes but was only concerned in preserving the homogeneity of the State. Unless and until the question of the division of India is settled, he said, the Princes should in their own interests keep aloof from the controversies in British India.

Should the decision of the Princes run counter to the democratic movements within their States the chances of a "bloodless revolution" are remote. If India is split up into a number of small Nation States it is difficult to preserve economic unity. Civil strife or the jealousies of the competing Nation States will bring appalling suffering on the toiling millions of Indians who live on the border-land of famine. Only a Unitary Government will further the interests of this real India. The break up of Austria-Hungary was economically disastrous to the autonomous States which emerged. The wars these States had to fight to preserve their autonomy only intensified local patriotism and created natural traditions which their descendants value so fervently that today there is no enthusiasm for the idea of merging their individuality in a United States of Europe for the preservation of the common interests of that Continent. *Ut unum sint* is the prayer of all lovers of India, for only a United India can hope to make an effective contribution to

The New World Order

Only a United India can play a major role in Asia in the new order based upon the principles of internationalism in which small states cannot hope to exist as Sovereign States. In the post-war reconstruction of Europe the problem of preserving the small state in a Europe increasingly dominated by a few Great Powers is the most insistent. First the Partition of Poland (1772-1795) and then in the nineteenth century the "Balkanization" of the Ottoman Empire and the absorption of the small states in the German Empire and the Kingdom of Italy drew attention to the temptations to international war which the small states presenting in the competition for Power and Prestige among the Great Powers in an age in which the cult of the big state commanded universal assent. Bismark offered the Palatinate Luxembourg and even Belgium as an inducement to Napoleon III to maintain a benevolent neutrality in his war against Austria. To the Kaiser the solemn pledge to respect the neutrality of Belgium was merely a "scrap of paper." Two independent Republics and one independent Kingdom rose from the ashes of the Hapsburg Empire; four independent republics sprang into existence on the shores of the Baltic but none of those new States any longer retain independence and all but one of the Kingdoms existing prior to 1918

have been reduced to servitude. The League of Nations tried to solve the problem by its theory of "Collective Security"—and Albania, Manchuria, Korea and Abyssinia were gobbled up by the Axis Powers. There is general agreement that unless civilization is to receive a set-back the problem must be solved. The solution now favoured is an extension of the principle of Federation to states hitherto completely sovereign and independent. Yet at a time when Churchill has launched a movement for a United States of Europe Jinnah seeks to destroy the unity of the sub-continent of India!

If the Indians elected for partition into two or more independent states the struggle for sovereignty in India which is sure to ensue will plunge the country into bloodshed and turmoil. The partition of India will be a retrograde step and the task of unification thereafter will prove a formidable one. Many believe that "the forces of reaction and fanaticism have won, and the dream of a Free and United India cherished by generations of Indians has been dashed to the ground." It may be an extreme view but its possibility cannot be ruled out. Hopes have also been expressed that a free and United India might elect to remain a member of the

British Commonwealth.

It has been said that membership in the British Commonwealth means "independence and something more." The history of Eire seems to bear out this contention. No independent State exercised its sovereignty to a greater extent than Eire under the leadership of De Valera. The British Empire is not something that could have been invented by a group of statesmen sitting round a table. It was not created in a day and the full conception of what it was to become was not apparent at any time during the earlier processes of its growth. In it we have "a miniature League of Nations, or a United Nations Organization already in existence and in full working order." The Mountbatten Plan provides for Hindu and Muslim India each exercising the authority of a Dominion but their Constituent Assemblies must finally decide whether that Status will content them or they will become independent. If the Congress resolution in favour of a Republic is not rescinded only Pakistan may elect to remain in the British Commonwealth until such time when it can become self-sufficient and self-reliant.

Octogenarian Lady Baptises in Leningrad Siege

(Continued from Page 1)

they kept reverent silence. After anointing the patient, I promised to bring him Communion the next day. I told the nurse of my intention, telling her the patient could be fed as usual.

"Won't that be a sin?" she asked, smilingly. I reassured her and went on my way.

'BATUSKA'

When I made a wrong turn, one of the nurses called out to me, "Batuska" (a Russian word for Father), "this way out."

The next day, when bringing Communion, I gathered the impression that other ward patients, most of them young men, actually envied their co-patient receiving so much attention from a minister of religion.

Of course, no one could expect—least of all Soviet authorities—that my situation here is beyond improvement.

For instance, means remain to be devised, now that the language barrier is becoming less and less of an obstacle, of giving religious instructions to children within the framework of Soviet laws.

The chief problem in that respect is obtaining a reasonable number of books.

Furthermore, the priest's apartment should be nearer to the church. Mine is almost two miles away.

My food allowance, now equal to that of a clerk at the Embassy, could, I feel,

be increased without impairing the principle of separation of Church and State.

These points, however, do not offer in my estimation any insuperable difficulties, especially considering the friendly attitude of the Soviet authorities towards me.—(Universe.)

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ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Cathiravelu Soosaipillai of Station Road, Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction } No. 710

- Petitioner. Respondents.
1. Hyacinth Rajasingham Johorathnam Supramaniam
 2. Francis Franklin Balasingham Jayaratnam Supramaniam
 3. Scholastica Rajeswari Jeevarani Supramaniam
 4. Hellen Daisy Soosaipillai daughter of Soosaipillai
 5. Gnanasundaram Balakrishnan of Kandy
 6. Edwin Supramaniam of D.E.L's Office C.G.R., Colombo
 7. V. Gnanasundram No. 477, Heerasgala Road, Mulyampola, Kandy.

The 1, 2 and 3 respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian ad litem the 4th respondent and the 5th respondent also a minor appearing by the Guardian ad litem the 7th respondent.

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Peter Subramaniam deceased, of Station Road, Jaffna.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st day of May 1947 in the presence of Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 21st May 1947 and an affidavit of the witnesses dated 19th May 1947 having been read.

It is ordered that the Will of the abovenamed deceased dated 4th January 1947 and numbered 773 and attested by V. Antony Moses Notary Public and be the same is hereby declared proved.

It is further declared that the 4th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors 1, 2, 3 respondents and 7th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor 5th respondent and that the said petitioner be declared entitled to have probate of the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased and the petitioner is the executor named in the said Will and that he is entitled to have probate of the same issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 2nd day of July 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. This 21st day of May 1947.

Sgd. R. R. SELVADURAI, District Judge.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. In the matter of the Estate of the late Christopher Patrick Aseervatham of Martyn's Road, Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction } No. 696

John Mutiah Aseervatham of Temple Road, Jaffna. Petitioner.

Deceased. Respondents.

1. A. E. Tisseverasinghe and wife.
2. Mary Aseervatham of Education Office, Colombo.
3. A. E. Puvimanasinghe and wife.
4. Regina Aseervatham of Government Treasury, Colombo.
5. A. E. Tamber and wife
6. Mabel Aseervatham of Main Street, Jaffna and
7. J. E. F. Aseervatham, Secy., Y.M.C.A.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge, Jaffna, on the 15th day of May 1947, in the presence of Mr. R. Emerson, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the abovenamed petitioner dated 25th April 1947 having been read:

It is further declared that the said Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased and the same be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or others interested shall on or before the 19th day of June, 1947 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. This 15th day of May 1947.

Sgd. R. R. SELVADURAI, District Judge.