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CARDINAL WARNS AGAINST IRRESPONSIBLE STOPPAGES

'Do Not Allow the State to Control Trade Unions'

"There are so many other ways to settle disputes without the use of the strike weapon that nowadays it would be difficult to justify even some of the official strikes," Cardinal Griffin told delegates (at the annual meeting in Westminster Cathedral Hall on Saturday) of the Westminster Diocesan Association of Catholic Trade Unionists.

His Eminence had just previously condemned unofficial strikes and also 'irresponsible strikes which bring so much harm to the workers themselves, to their families and to the country.'

"It is surely not unreasonable," said the Cardinal, "to expect the followers of Christ to do their work with higher motives than the mere acquisition of money. But such higher motives will impose an obligation on each one of us to put our best into our work because we are dedicating our work to God and we are doing it for Him. It would be unreasonable of us to offer anything but our best."

"These motives surely will help us to appreciate the value of our work and to throw ourselves, heart and soul, into our work. We shall be enthusiastic in our work and so fulfil our responsibility to others and to the community."

RECONSTRUCTION

"There is a good deal of talk nowadays about the moral reconstruction of this country. This will only come about if all of us realise our responsibilities to God and to our fellow-men."

"The practical way of bearing these responsibilities is by doing our work for God and by carrying out the principles of justice and charity in our dealings with our neighbour."

Earlier, His Eminence suggested ways in which Catholic workers can help in the country's reconstruction and the establishment of world peace based on Christian justice and charity.

"Such peace is the desire of the people of every nation although unfortunately in several countries of Eastern Europe the desires of the people are not expressed by those in power."

"In the first place I would urge every Catholic who is eligible to join his appropriate trade union. In this country the trade unions have been formed on truly democratic lines."

"But we do not want introduced into this country compulsory membership of a trade union which I am convinced would do more harm than good to the trade unions themselves. Nor should we allow the State to control the unions. This is against our innate sense of freedom."

"Then, when you have acquired membership of a trade union take an active part in the proceedings. We have seen the evil effects on associations and the trade union movement through their being overloaded with vast numbers of sleeping partners."

MINORITY WINS

"We have seen resolutions from the Trade Union Congress carried against the general wish of the members. The people to blame are those who have not sufficient public spirit and sense of duty to take their fair share in the affairs of their association or their union."

"Then I should like all Catholics who are in the trade unions to join this Catholic Association."

"By this Catholics will be enabled to play their real part in the trade union movement and to secure social justice and proper working conditions for themselves and the other members. By so doing Catholics will encourage each other to perform their daily work in a Christian spirit."

"They will naturally study the social principles expressed so clearly in the encyclical letters of the Popes. Being so informed, they will be able to apply those principles in the solution of the various problems which continually arise."

"The Unions naturally will defend the rights of the worker. But we must realise clearly that rights always have corresponding duties. There is first of all the duty of the worker to his employer of doing an honest day's work, as there is a duty for the employer to pay a proper wage."

Holy Father Defines the Working Man's Charter

Addressing on Wednesday an American labour delegation, the Holy Father quoted three principles without which any charter for the defence of the working man will be valueless.

"Any organisation for improving the conditions of the working man will be a mechanism without a soul and hence without life and fecundity unless its charter proclaims and effectively prescribes:

(1) respect for human personality in all men no matter what their social position,

(2) acknowledgment of the solidarity of all people forming the human family created by the loving, omnipotent God, and

(3) the imperative demands on society to place the common good above personal gain, the service of each for all."

"When the spirit of man is informed and stabilised according to these truths the condition of the working man will be improved."

"No power of the State will reform the spirit of man. That is the sacred office of religion, and the true State, whose foundations rest on morality and religion, will be the surest protector and defender of the working man."

Earlier in his address, the Holy Father said that the honest working man does not wish to improve his position by trampling on the liberties of others, which should be as sacred as his own."

"But deep down in his heart there is the rightful desire to be independent and secure possession of what is necessary to provide for himself and his family—a way of life in keeping with his dignity and conscience."

"That is why the Church will always defend him against any system that would deny his inalienable rights, which derive not from any civil source, but from his own human personality, and any system that would reduce him to the state of complete subjection to the bureaucratic clique holding political power."—*Universe*.

FRANCE'S TROJAN HORSE

The Communist coup in Hungary indicates the path which Soviet strategists have marked out for their drive into Western Europe. Now Rumania is entirely surrounded, Czechoslovakia is neutralized by the nearness of Soviet power, direct pressure can be brought to bear on Italy from Hungary and Yugoslavia. Once Italy is communized, Soviet power would be established at France's back door. The fall of France to the Communists would leave our troops in Germany isolated and would assure the sovietization of all Europe.

It is possible that the Soviet planners envision a path to conquest leading over the same route from the West as well as from the East. Seizure of power in France would mean that the Communists could burn Europe from both ends.

At present the Communists are by far the strongest party in France. In the most recent elections they polled over 5,500,000 votes. But their power is not derived only from votes. The Party members, who are but a fraction of those who vote the Communist ticket, are a group of fanatics highly trained in sabotage, guerrilla warfare, street fighting, and in the art of spreading false and disturbing rumours at a time of crisis. They are thoroughly armed with all the weapons of modern warfare except tanks and airplanes.

The Communists are spread over France in a net-work that covers every nook and corner. In a matter of hours they could be assembled in military cadres to strike at strategic points such as arsenals, police headquarters, radio and power stations, railroads, air fields, and even military barracks.

Probably the greatest power wielded by the Communists is control of the C.G.T., the centralized labour union, with its enrollment of nearly 6,000,000 members. The Communist leaders of this union could call a strike that would paralyze all of France's industry, commerce, and transportation, and bring ruin and even starvation to the French people.

Will the Communists attempt a seizure of power in France? They will, if and when Moscow decides that the moment has come. There are obstacles which Moscow may or may not consider insurmountable.

Within France the Communists will have to reckon with General de Gaulle's Reunion of the French People. This organization, which already claims to have a million members, is strongly anti-Communist and in case of trouble with the Communists would undoubtedly rally to itself a majority of the people.

The Communists are aware of this and have been doing everything in their power to picture De Gaulle as a would-be dictator, another Hitler or Mussolini. As a matter of fact De Gaulle wants a system of government similar to the American. If the ideas he has advocated are Fascist, then so were Washington's and Jefferson's.

The other great obstacle to a Communist seizure of power is that it would lead to civil war and foreign intervention. While there is no doubt that the French Communists would plunge their country into a civil war at a signal from Moscow, it is doubtful if the Reds are

No Easing of Anti-God Propaganda in U.S.S.R.

It is often asserted that anti-God propaganda has eased off in the Soviet Union of late. The opposite is, in fact, true. The central executive committee of Komsomol, the only licensed youth organisation in the Soviet Union, has just issued a brochure under the title "The Ten Commandments of Communism."

This is a translation of the original text:

(1) Never forget that the clergy are the bitterest foes of the Communist State.

(2) Try to win your friends over to Communism and remember that Stalin, who has given a new constitution to the Russian people, is the head of the "God-less," not only in the Soviet Union, but all over the world.

(3) Prevail upon your friends to avoid contacts with priests.

(4) Beware of spies and tell the police about saboteurs.

(5) See to it that atheist publications are widely distributed among the people.

(6) A good young Communist must also be a militant atheist. He must know how to use his weapons and be experienced in the art of war.

(7) Wherever you can, fight religious elements and forestall any influence they might bring to bear upon your comrades.

(8) A true "God-less" must also be a good policeman. It is the duty of every "God-less" to protect the security of the State.

(9) Support the "God-less" movement with money which is needed particularly for our propaganda abroad, since under present circumstances, it can only be carried on underground.

(10) If you are not a convinced "God-less" you cannot be a good Communist and true Soviet citizen. Atheism is insolubly tied in with Communism. Both ideals are the foundation of Soviet power.—*Catholic Herald*.

prepared as yet for a war so far from their home bases.

Communist control of France would mean that Stalin had accomplished what Hitler failed to do. The bungling policy of the Western nations has left him in complete control of nearly all of Eastern Europe. Now he is moving into Western Europe through the actions of his fifth-column Communist parties.

We cannot stop Stalin through the U.N., which has been rendered completely impotent against a major power by the veto. We must make clear to him, by word and action—as we should have done to Hitler in 1936—that his present course is leading directly to war. In fact, even a few months from now it may be too late to settle the European crisis without an appeal to arms.

There is still a probability that the master minds of the Kremlin will stop short of war—not for any humanitarian reasons, but because they are not ready now. It is abundantly evident that nothing else will make them pause. We should lay our cards on the table before Stalin, like Hitler, has committed himself so far that it would be impossible for him to withdraw.—*The Sign*.

MADHU

OCTOBER FESTIVAL

The October Festival will take place as usual on the 7th of October, Feast of the Holy Rosary.

Administrator of Madhu Church.

Church Calendar

SEPTEMBER 1947

FRI. ...12 H. N. of Mary
SAT. ...13 S. Eulogius.
SUN. ...14 16 P.—Exalt. of Cr.
MON. ...15 Seven Dol.
TUES. ...16 S. Cyprian M.
WED. ...17 Stig. S. Francis.
THURS. ...18 S. Joseph Cap.
FRI. ...19 S. Januarius.

The Catholic Guardian

SEPTEMBER 12TH 1947

THE LESSON OF INDIA

In his justly-famed book on Humanism, Jacques Maritain, the great French philosopher and writer has paid a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi that must have made many of his readers realize that the Indian scene had its light as well as its shadows. It would be tedious and inopportune here to give a resume of his argument. Briefly it may be stated that his point comes to this: that Gandhi's movement or more precisely his method means a restoration of the power of the spiritual: that it is infinitely cheering to find the masses in India, of whom only some three per cent are literate, responding to the appeal of such a man at the cost of untold sacrifices: that the doctrine of non-violence in thought as well as in deed, a fundamentally Christian doctrine straight from the pages of the Gospel, would have seemed on the face of it doomed to derision and failure and yet has succeeded to the world's stupefaction. Such a man, such a method taking on the mighty British Empire and succeeding!

This little man of frail physique has thus struck a resounding blow for the primacy of the spiritual. He has been himself the first to admit his 'Himalyan blunders' in tactics but of the essential rightness of his system neither he nor India has any doubt. It was cheering to find for instance a Muslim organization quite recently thanking him fervently for his latest intervention.

That ugly passions are now rife in India needs no underlining. Civilization to the cynic might seem by its sanctions a matter of keeping the worse than beast in man battered under the hatches: when the sanctions tend to relax as in times of great transitions, these passions get the chance they are always seeking. But what no one could have anticipated was that in Bengal the underworld would have voluntarily surrendered its rifles, Sten-guns and bombs to lay them at the feet of a puny ascetic whose life it wished to prolong.

As long as such a thing is possible, there is no ultimate despair about India. That admittedly is to put things at their lowest. Rather in a country where the

imponderables matter, where values other than the crudely material are operative there may be steep gradients to be made but that such a country has a lesson of life for its own citizens as well as for the world is a demonstrable fact. And Gandhi's mission and lesson are of universal force. The sooner the world learns that lesson the better it will be for all of us. Gandhi is one of the greatest men not merely in contemporary history but in the history of the world.



His Holiness the Pope Calls for a Fairer Distribution of Riches

Vatican radio says a record crowd of 75,000 people packed St. Peter's Square on Sunday night when the Pope in a 32 minutes address called on the Catholics for immediate action in this "hour of test" and also asked for a "more just distribution of riches".

His Holiness said: "There is no time to be lost. The time for drawing up plans has passed. The fronts opposing each other in religious and moral fields are appearing more and more distinctly. Now is the time for action. It is the hour of test and of intense effort. A few minutes may decide victory".

Loud applause and assenting shouts were given when the Pope asked: "Are you ready?"

The Pope passed through the crowd—estimated by some observers at nearly 120,000 than 75,000—on a golden sedia or ceremonial litter carried by twelve crimson clad Papal attendants. He spoke as the climax to a two-day Congress celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Men's Catholic Action.

Ignorance of religious things must be fought, he said. While this was the duty primarily of the clergy it was up to Catholic Action to help the Church.

"Propagate the faith" he said, "especially among those whom events have immersed in disbelief."

IN THE HANDS OF A FEW

The Pope declared amid cheers: "It is neither socially nor economically abnormal that the goods of the earth should be, within certain limits, partitioned but the Church is opposed to the heaping of those goods into the hands of a few while vast circles of the people are condemned to poverty and an uneconomic situation unworthy of human beings.

A juster distribution of riches is therefore worthy of your efforts. There must not be only a few who have everything.

We must regain the feeling of responsibility for the common good."

"Economic and financial cares have sharpened the lust for gain and driven people to speculation and manoeuvres to the detriment of the entire population.

The Pope also called for a return of Sunday as a day of prayer and rest, saying, "Painful experience has shown that for not a few, even among those who work honestly and industriously

throughout the week, Sunday has become a day of sin. Therefore, be alert to prevent an excess of profane pleasures and the crudest moral corruption in writings and on the stage, from getting hold of Sunday."—Observer.

15TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

Gospel

(St. Luke: Ch. 14: 1-14)

There was a sabbath day on which He was asked to take a meal with one of the chief Pharisees, and as He went into the house, they were watching Him.

Here His eye was met by the sight of a man who had the dropsy. Jesus asked the lawyers and Pharisees openly,

Is healing allowed on the sabbath day?

Then, as they did not answer, He took the man by the hand, and sent him away healed.

And He turned on them, and said, Is there any one of you who will not pull out his ass

or his ox immediately,

if it falls into a pit on the sabbath?

To this they could make no answer.

He also had a parable for the guests who were invited,

as he observed how they chose the chief places for themselves;

He said to them:

When any man invites thee to a wedding,

do not sit down in the chief place;

he may have invited some guest whose rank is greater than thine.

If so, his host [and thine will come and say to thee,

Make room for this man;

and so thou wilt find thyself taking,

with a blush, the lowest place of all.

Rather, when thou art summoned,

go straight to the lowest place

and sit down there;

so, when he who invited thee comes in,

he will say,

My friend, go higher than this;

and then honour shall be thine

before all that sit down in thy company.

Everyone who exalts himself

shall be humbled,

and he that humbles himself

shall be exalted.

The Chief Pastor Visits Our Lady of Refuge

The parishioners of Our Lady of Refuge Parish, Jaffna celebrated the patronal feast of the Church on Monday the 8th inst. On that day 23 children received their First Communion and 75, inclusive of the First Communicants were confirmed. His Lordship the Bishop of Jaffna was taken in procession from the main entrance by practically all the parishioners to the Church where he said the festive Mass, administered the Sacraments of Communion and Confirmation to those who had been carefully prepared to receive them by Revd. Fr. S. Vanderkone, O.M.I., the Parish Priest and the Sisters of the Parish Tamil School.

After the Service the Bishop was again taken in procession to the Presbytery and the whole congregation assembled to pay their respects to their Chief Pastor. When the Bishop came into the Presbytery Mr. R. J. Paul (Retd. District Judge, Nagpur) garlanded him and speeches of welcome were delivered by Messrs. Advocate Regis Rajakarier in English and Pundit P. Saverimuttu in Tamil. A purse offer was made to the Prelate by Mrs. E. M. Tiruchelvam.

The morning function came to a close with a few words of advice from the Bishop. His Lordship spoke feelingly on the necessity of Catholic unity and solidarity, on the need for Catholic lay action through co-operation of the laity with the clergy and on the urgency of the parishioners being united with the parish priest and co-operating with him to secure the common good of all Catholics. The Bishop ended his address imparting his Episcopal blessing on all present.

In the evening the usual procession took place in which a large number of people from the other parishes of the

town also took part and this year's festivities ended with the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.

REVIEW

We recommend very sincerely *The Knights Holy Hour* compiled by Revd. Fr. Paul M. Baguet, S.J., Bishop's House, Galle.

While adhering to traditional lines it has quite a number of novel and stimulating features. It has for instance an inspiring meditation on the *Anima Christi* which would be equally effective for private or public recitation: it has also a number of unusual but very moving hymns.

To repeat, we recommend this handbook very sincerely.

Copies may be had from the compiler at the rate of 36 cents each, postage 6 cents extra. Rs. 30-00 per 100, postage 75 cents.

Mad Dogs in the Making

One of the causes of the spread of rabies is the failure to detect the symptoms at an early stage of the disease. The Municipal Veterinary Surgeon, Dr. R. J. Little, has supplied valuable information which should be carefully studied by all dog owners in view of the spread of the disease at the present time.

TWO FORMS

There are two forms of rabies—the furious form and the dumb form. Both are equally dangerous to man and animal.

In the furious form early symptoms are loss of appetite—not necessarily total refusal of food—and an inclination to wander from home. The animal may be absent for 24 hours or more and then return, seek dark corners and shun company. It is morose and irritable; snaps on the least provocation and may bite an inmate of the house for no apparent reason. It also chases fowls and ducks.

LATER SYMPTOMS

After two or three days weakness of the hind quarters sets in. The dog walks with a straddling gait and has a depraved appetite—eats sticks, stones and dirt, and bites at anything and everything in its way. Hold a stick near its face and it will snap at it. The bark changes and becomes high pitched. The eyes have a vacant staring look and a tendency to squint. There is defective vision evidenced by the dog knocking against articles on its way. It imagines flies are worrying it and barks at imaginary objects. Paralysis of the hind quarters increases as the disease progresses until the whole body is affected. The dog becomes prostrate on the fourth or fifth days and dies on the sixth or seventh day.

ROPEY SALIVA

In the dumb form, the most noticeable symptom is inability to swallow. The dog coughs and tries to vomit. The condition is mistaken for choking "due to a bone sticking in the throat." The lower jaw drops and the mouth remains open. Ropy saliva dribbles from the corners of the mouth and the tongue hangs. The later symptoms are similar to those seen in the furious form. The duration of both forms of the disease is the same.

The bite of the rabid dog causes hydrophobia in man. Hydrophobia can be prevented but it cannot be cured.

VACCINATE YOUR DOGS

Rabies can be prevented but it cannot be cured.

People should, therefore, protect themselves and others from hydrophobia by vaccinating their dogs against rabies once a year. Do not wait until a rabid dog bites it.

All persons bitten or in contact with a rabid dog should seek advice at the Pasteur Institute without delay.

Hot weather does not cause rabies. Rabid dogs do not fear water. A rabid dog does not necessarily carry its tail between its legs. A rabid dog's eyes need not be red. Distemper is quite different from rabies. Anti-Rabic Vaccine cannot cause Rabies. A negative microscopic result is not absolutely reliable. The saliva of a rabid dog is infectious one week before the onset of symptoms.—Daily News.

Parliamentary General Election Results

The following are the election results to date:

POTTUVIL

Hadji M. M. Ebrahim (I)	7,407
Mr. A. R. A. Razik (UNP)	5,508
Spoilt	330
Majority	1,899
Total polled	13,245
Total electorate	18,164

JAFFNA

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam (TC)	14,324
Mr. A. Mahadeva (UNP)	5,224
Spoilt	133
Majority	9,100
Total polled	19,781
Total electorate	42,546

POLONNARUWA

Mr. P. L. Bauddhasara (UNP)	1,604
Mr. R. B. Wijeratne (UNP)	830
Mr. M. S. Abubucker (LSSP)	818
Mr. S. M. Ismail (UNP)	108
Mr. P. de S. Jayasekera (UNP)	68
Mr. Stephen Seneviratne (UNP)	45
Spoilt	102
Majority	774
Total polled	3,575
Total electorate	5,839

DODANGASLANDE

Mr. J. L. Kotelawala (UNP)	17,548
Mr. C. B. Molegoda (I)	2,063
Spoilt	197
Majority	15,485
Total polled	19,808
Total electorate	34,275

GALLE

Mr. W. Dahanayake (LSSP)	16,588
Mr. H. W. Amarasinghe (UNP)	14,092
Spoilt	214
Majority	2,496
Total polled	30,894
Total electorate	48,265

RATNAPURA

Mr. C. E. Attygalle (UNP)	6,603
Mr. A. H. Wijetunga (LSSB)	4,804
Mr. John W. Rodrigo (I)	587
Mr. K. A. Dalpatadu (ULC)	430
Mr. W. Angammana (I)	289
Mr. T. D. A. de Alwis (I)	211
Spoilt	265
Majority	1,799
Total polled	13,119
Total electorate	25,985

HOROWUPOTANA

Mr. T. B. Poholiyadde Dissawa (UNP)	3,390
Mr. P. M. K. Tennekoon (LSSP)	1,820
Mr. H. M. K. Bandara (UNP)	1,255
Mr. M. P. de Zoysa (UNP)	1,063
Spoilt	208
Majority	1,579
Total polled	7,745
Total electorate	12,758

BADULLA (Two Members)

Mr. S. M. Subbiah (CIC)	27,211
Mr. J. C. T. Kotelawala (BLP)	16,534
Mr. G. B. Katugaha (I)	6,515
Mr. V. Gnanapandithan (I)	1,319
Spoilt	2,326
Majority of first over second	10,467
Majority of second over third	10,069
Total polled	54,005
Total electorate (each 2 votes)	43,398

VAVUNIYA

Mr. C. Suntheralingam (I)	4,026
Mr. T. M. Sabaratnam (TC)	2,018
Spoilt	132
Majority	2,008
Total polled	6,044
Total electorate	11,099

KADUGANAWA (Two Members)

Mr. E. A. Nugawela (UNP)	26,147
Mr. H. R. N. Premachandra (I)	16,854
Mr. S. A. Rajapakse (CP)	11,268
Mr. Veruon H. Gunasekera (LSSP)	7,682
Mr. J. N. Jinendradasa (UNP)	7,497
Mr. H. B. Nikatenne (Lab.)	5,190
Mr. P. B. Ranaraja (I)	2,091
Mr. M.B.W. Sri Walgampaya (I)	1,827
Mr. T. B. Tennakoon (I)	1,674
Mr. A. P. Miranda (I)	748
Spoilt	3,855
Majority of first over second	9,293
Majority of second over third	5,586

TALAWAKELLE

Mr. C. V. Velupillai (CIC)	10,645
Mr. P. M. Velchamy (LSSP)	935
Mr. H. V. Ram Iswera (I)	801
Mr. T. Sandanam (I)	684
Majority	9,710
Spoilt	469
Total polled	13,534
Total electorate	19,298

BELIATTE

Mr. D. A. Rajapakse (UNP)	14,007
Mr. D. P. Atapattu (UNP)	5,985
Mr. A. H. E. Fernando (I)	4,885
Mr. P. J. de Silva (I)	362
Mr. P. de S. Wickremesinghe (I)	270
Spoilt	433
Majority	8,022
Total polled	25,942
Total electorate	41,587

WELIMADE

Mr. K. Don Sugathadasa (I)	4,242
Mr. A. G. Divitotawela (UNP)	4,220
Mr. Walter Pinto (I)	1,517
Spoilt	404
Majority	22
Total electorate	19,983

KALAWEWA

Mr. S. H. Mahadiulwewa (UNP)	4,621
Mr. S. B. Ratwatte (I)	3,730
Spoilt	157
Majority	891
Total polled	8,508
Total electorate	15,961

DANDEGAMUWA

Mr. I. M. R. A. Iriyagolla (I)	9,355
Mr. J. A. Amaratunga (UNP)	7,839
Mr. P. B. Bogalalanda (UNP)	646
Spoilt	165
Majority	1,516
Total polled	1,005
Total electorate	33,767

LOCAL & GENERAL

The Pope's Holiday.—The Holy Father, at his summer residence at Castel Gandolfo, is relaxing very little from his usual Vatican routine. Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, officials of the Roman Congregations and heads of religious orders go daily in a stream to the "Little Vatican" by the Lake of Albano. His Holiness is also receiving a number of lay people.

The Cathedral at Messina has been reopened. The Pope illuminated the statue of Our Lady switching on the light by radio. His Holiness also spoke on the radio to the people of Messina.

Return to the Vineyard.—Rev. Fr. J. Schurmans, O.M.I., who went to France on sick leave ten months ago returned to Bishop's House on the 10th inst. thoroughly recuperated in health.

Jaffna Museum Opens Again.—The Museum at 7, Main Street, Jaffna is open to the Public from September 10 on all days (except Fridays) from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. according to a statement of the Director of National Museums. The premises of the Museum were used as the Head Office of the A.R.P. Organisation during the war.

New Plant for Old Electric Installation.—As the supply of Electricity produced by the Mannar Power House is found to be inadequate for the demand it has been decided to install a new plant costing Rs. 59,000. When the new installation is completed all new applicants will be supplied with current and even day current will be provided.

Tamils are Ready to Co-operate.—Addressing a gathering of over 10,000 people Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M.P. for Jaffna said that the Tamils were always prepared to co-operate with the patriotic and progressive sections of all communities. He further said that the result of the polls was a great victory for the masses.

Petrol Shortage Anticipated.—Petroleum Companies in Colombo anticipate a shortage of petroleum and petroleum products though they have not been so informed officially by their head offices. Many causes are adduced for the shortage, such as an unprecedented demand all over the world for petroleum and petroleum products since they are widely used for transport services, and Diesel engines had replaced steam engines. An acute shortage of steel for the construction of storage tanks, pipe-lines, and machinery connected with the industry is attributed as another cause of the threatened shortage. The Government is, therefore considering whether or not a cut on the petrol ration should be imposed.

Mr. Kannangara on Sama Samajist Misleaders.—Speaking at an election meeting at Pelpola, Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara said that the freedom which had been won with great difficulty by the leaders of the Island, was

THE ELECTION BOARD

UP TO THURSDAY 11TH

Party	Total candidates	Total seats sought	Seats contested	Seats won	Seats lost	Deposits forfeited	Voters Polled
U.N.P.	98	74	32	42	18*	7	356,489
L.S.S.P.	26	26	16	10	8	2	10,173
Tamil Congress	9	9	7	2	5	—	58,652
Indian Congress	6	6	2	5	2	—	37,766
B.L.P.	10	10	4	6	3	1	78,744
Communist	14	14	6	8	1	5	23,514
Labour	8	8	2	6	—	2	5,275
Swaraj	3	3	2	1	—	2	1,169
United Lanka	2	2	1	1	—	1	400
Independent	175	72	30	42	6	24	163,106
Ind. Socialists	11	11	3	8	0	3	12,255

* Inclusive of Mr. H. S. Ismail (Puttalam) who was returned uncontested.

Spoilt ballot papers so far:

Total voting strength in polled electorates:

Total number of election results (including Puttalam):

Total number of candidates who have contested so far:

—Times of Ceylon.

sorely threatened by the Sama Samajists who were misleading the country.

Fire Guts Tenements.—Cadjan thatched tenements caught fire on Saturday the 6th inst. at Dematagoda and about 125 people have been rendered homeless. Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe has arranged to shelter the homeless in the City Refuge.

Indian News Front.—Disturbing as well as disquieting news reach us from India. Savage communal riots and hooliganism broke out in New Delhi on Saturday the 6th inst. and Indian and Gurkha troops were called out to patrol the streets. Murder and arson were resorted to, and most of the damage has been to Muslim property. Pundit Nehru and Sardar Baldev Singh toured the disturbed areas to bring about peace and quiet.

—Police officers and the Magistracy in Hyderabad have been armed and ordered to shoot in certain circumstances in Hyderabad where the Nizam's decision to remain independent of either India or Pakistan has provoked civil unrest which has had its four weeks' run with such defiance of authority that the Nizam was forced to pass the "shoot to kill" order.

—In the Hindu State of Mysore illegal strikes among railway workers have brought rail transport to a standstill. The unrest in Mysore is due to the agitation of the State Congress for responsible government.

—The "Morning News" a Muslim League newspaper thanks Gandhi for his "unimaginably great efforts to stop the carnage in Calcutta."

Record Manufacture of Television Receivers.—The U.S. Radio Manufacturer's Association states that its member companies have produced 11,484 television receivers in June—a new record. With June's output the total for the first six months of 1947 is 116,389 compared with 6,476 the total figure for the year 1946.

St Joan being Filmed.—"Joan of Lorraine" is the title of a film about St. Joan of Arc now in the making in Hollywood. To ensure that the film has the facts and the right atmosphere the film company has induced the Rev. Dr. Paul Donceur, S.J., editor of L'Etude, to cross the Atlantic and go to the studios. Fr. Donceur is an outstanding medieval scholar and authority on the life of St. Joan.

Australian Gold to the United Kingdom.—According to Mr. J. B. Chiffley, the Australian Prime Minister, the Australian Government had sold 150,000 ounces of gold to the United Kingdom "as a special measure of assistance." This gold was taken out of the current production with which Australia had hoped to rebuild her reserves.

Priests in Zagreb Prison.—Fr. John Perhac, a priest of the archdiocese of Zagreb, has died in the concentration camp of Stara Gradiska in Yugoslavia, where he was serving a term of 20 years at forced labour. He was buried without a priest and without any funeral services according to a report received in Zurich.

The report also depicts the severity of the conditions under which the imprisoned priests are forced to live. They

are confined to a small space, without even being provided with water to wash themselves. The least violation of rules is punished with solitary confinement, and being bound in chains weighing 56 pounds.

United Nation at the Crossroads.—According to Michael Fry, *Reuter's* United Nations Correspondent this year's meeting of the General Assembly at Flushing Meadows is faced with a series of frustrations in the Security Council. This meeting is considered to have the last chance of restoring the prestige of the United Nations in the eyes of a disillusioned world opinion. If the General Assembly fails to break at least a few of the deadlocked issues which have accumulated during the year, some Governments may have to revise their policy towards the United Nations as a force in international affairs. Some of the issues that are likely to lead to violent controversy and consequent headaches are:—

- (1) South Africa's Indian discrimination laws.
- (2) The Balkans and the chaos on Greece's northern borders.
- (3) The question of the Veto.
- (4) The troubled Palestine problem.
- (5) Admission into the United Nations of 10 nations.

Letters to the Editor

FREEMANAGAMA

Sir,—The approaching Anuradhapura election brings to mind the career and greatness of that high-souled Englishman who truly represented the underprivileged, malaria-stricken, ill-nourished, uneducated dwellers of the jungle regions of the Wann. He visited them, fed them, nursed them, lived amongst them and they elected him time and again to represent them in the Councils of State. And how did they do it? There were no speeches, no posters, no literature, no bribes, no arack, no transport. They walked miles and miles through jungle and scrub. In sunshine and rain, to vote for "Appa Mahatmaya". H. R. Freeman was a hero cast in the big mould. He lived among and for his people and they loved him. White man among brown men was a great man.

Something must be done to perpetuate the memory of this remarkable Englishman, and I write to throw out the suggestion that the part of Anuradhapura where his cadjan shack stood or a village in the jungle where he was seen most, be called FREEMANAGAMA. Freeman's faithful and loyal friend Chena Mohandiram Muttucumaru can be depended upon to take steps to perpetuate Freeman's memory in the way suggested.

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DISCIPLINING CHILDREN

By J. P. Gupta, Chief Probation Officer, Delhi

The other day I received a letter from a worried parent asking me to send him a list of scientific methods of punishing certain children who did not respond well to the normal methods. He says, "I have tried every method I can think of with my son.....but none of them has worked." This is one of the many queries on the subject received in my office.

The problem of discipline is one that every parent and every teacher is faced with in regard to the children under his charge. Who does not want to see his children acquire sound health, fine character and an education and training to fit them to take their proper place in life? By merely sending children to school the parents are not relieved of their responsibility of training them, but it is the time when they need more attention. The school days are the plastic days and the foundations of a good character and personality have to be laid then. The children are in their home for most of the time and so the standards of conduct followed at home very much determine their future development. Therefore, it is only the co-operation of the parent at home and the teacher in the school that can help in disciplining children. In this brief article I have tried to give certain hints on disciplining children for the guidance of parents and teachers; they are in no way exhaustive or the only set rules on the subject.

The aims and methods of discipline have undergone a vast change during the last few years because of the knowledge of child psychology and social problems. Absolute and unquestioned obedience was formerly one of the most important aims in discipline. If a child obeyed his parents until he grew up to be a man, he was then thought to be prepared to live a noble adult life. We know now that this is not so. Now before attempting the problem each parent and teacher ought to ask himself these questions: What is my aim in discipline? What do I want to do to the child? Am I satisfied with forcing the child to make him show mere outward conformity to my wishes, even though he may inwardly rebel? Am I trying to make him respect authority and to obey? Am I trying to punish him to "see that he gets what is coming to him"? or am I trying to help him to develop attitudes by which he will free himself of inner conflicts and which will allow him voluntarily to co-operate with those about him? Am I trying to get him to take responsibility for his own actions and decisions? Are the methods which I am using the best ones for achieving my purpose? Are they promoting positive growth in the child or only negative restraint? Am I reducing antagonism or increasing it? Are my methods based on an understanding of the real problems that make the child's conduct acceptable or unacceptable?

Every child should be helped to develop in himself self-discipline and it can be achieved by the example set by the elders around him. A child likes regularity, uniformity, definiteness, attention, truth and affirmative and definite words. If you want your children to be regular in habits there should be a regular schedule for food, nap, going to bed, to play, to school etc. Children like certainty and uniformity of action. If one child in the family or the school is allowed to break a rule and the other is punished for that or at one time the same child is allowed to do a certain act while at another time he is punished for a similar act the children develop an aptitude to take their chance of escape of punishment when required to do a thing. Therefore, there should be uniform rules for all children and uniform action for similar acts done by them.

Everybody wants the child to obey, but how many parents care to see that the child is in a receptive mood to act according to their commands. To receive obedience for a given command it is important that the child be attentive and emotionally adjusted, and is not engaged in work or play or is not in a disturbed mood. At the same time while giving instructions one should be definite and should restrict oneself to one command at a time as otherwise the child will be puzzled. The tone must convey the

sense and weight of your command. Getting obedience by bribery is a bad practice. So often the parents say 'I will give you an ice cream, come on, do it quickly,' but this is wrong as the child gets into the habit of not doing a thing unless rewarded. However, if you want to reward him it should be in the shape of a trip to a zoo or a museum or some such thing and that too when the child comes up to a standard. The authority of parents while issuing orders to the child should be unquestioned by others. If there are any differences in the members of the family they should be discussed in the family conference without the child and a final point of view decided. The child will not accept authority questioned by others.

The promise to the child must be real. It should not be broken and if broken clear and convincing explanation should be given; but it is far better not to promise unless one is sure to fulfil it.

The child must always be told the truth, as the child by nature is truthful and loves to be so. It is the behaviour of the adults that makes him tell lies. Never deceive the child. It is most common with parents that when they want to go out for pleasure or for a picnic they simply give them some excuse; but the children are very keen to sense the truth and when they come to know of it they say amongst themselves, "see how big liars our parents are; they want us to tell the truth but just look at them."

Avoid conflict with the child because every conflict sets a habit in the child to fight it out. If you want to avoid such a situation the following points should be kept in view:

(a) Your command should not be a negative one 'Don't' has no sense for a small child.

(b) Don't give a choice if you don't want to give him a chance for selection.

(c) Give a warning to the child to get ready to obey.

(d) There should be an emergency tone but it should be used sparingly when instant obedience is desired.

(e) The command should be in simple language. Repeat the command if the child does not understand it.

(f) 'Why' put by the child to a question should be replied to.

Don't control the child by ridicule or fear as the former makes him resentful while the latter makes him a coward. If there are fears in the child they should be removed by conditioning, e.g. if a child is fearful of dark let him go with a lantern in hand and then without it.

Don't speak too much with the child. Speak only when necessary and expect obedience. Avoid the habit of nagging and scolding as these result in callousness.

Keep the child busy during the day doing things instead of not doing things. The child's developing mind wants work and play and a child not so occupied has a right to mischief. Repression stunts personality and fosters discontent. It combats the process of mutual development and learning. A child can be made co-operative, courteous and law-abiding without being harmfully repressed.

So far regarding methods of discipline. Now we may discuss the curative work for those who do not respond well to discipline. There are three views on which punishment of offending children is based. The one is to make the child suffer as the adult has suffered. To give an example, a child by accident stumbled against a table and broke a valuable vase. The father's fury was so great that he gave the child a severe beating. The boy learnt as a result a hatred of the parent by way of retaliation. Though the child may avoid doing things for which he was punished he will always fear.

The second view of punishment is that it is given with the purpose of frightening children enough to keep them from repeating the offence or to keep them away from committing it. For example Ramesh had taken ice from the ice box without permission; he was punished to stop him repeating the act. The result of this treatment was that he developed a dislike for all kinds of foods.

The third attitude and the most de-

sirable one is that the punishment should make the child better so that he may act wisely not only when such a situation occurred again but also when he meets similar situations. Therefore the types of punishment that we would discuss will be of the third type.

We cannot prescribe any one set of punishment to suit every child and every bad act but can suggest the following principles in guiding parents when administering punishment:

1. Punishment should not be given too frequently. One should bear in mind that in the process of learning one is bound to make mistakes or even blunders, and more so in the case of a child with undeveloped mind. Punishment should, therefore, be administered like medicine only in extreme need. If it is given too frequently like medicine it will lose its force. The child who is constantly punished soon learns to take punishment as a matter of course and in some cases he even enjoys it. If what a child does is harmful to himself and others a substitute activity wherever possible should be provided to stop that act and punishment should be resorted to only when such substitute is not possible.

2. Punishment must not be excessive; otherwise it will make the child repeat the act. At the same time punishment decided for a wrong must be final and no amount of fuss such as crying, persuasion and begging should change the 'yes' to 'no' or 'no' to 'yes'.

3. Do not punish in anger. The anger must not at least be known to the child as some children will repeat the things just to cause excitement.

4. The simpler the punishment the better it is. If the punishment is very complex and interesting the child may repeat what he has done just to have the dramatic experience.

5. Punishment should be closely associated with the bad activity. To the child who scatters torn up papers all over the floor, a punishment to pick them up before going to play is far more effective than physical beating.

6. Punishment should follow the act immediately specially if the child is too young, say under five years of age, for children forget very quickly and tend to attach the punishment to the thing just preceding the punishment.

7. Be sure that you and the child know why you are punishing him. Select out of the situation the part that is bad, otherwise the child will think he is being punished for everything he was doing at that time. If your child has drawn pictures on the wall tell him that he can draw such things on a paper or a slate but not on the wall as they are hard to rub from there.

8. Be sure that the punishment is not a matter of mood but of the act itself. Punish to the degree to which the act has been serious. Punish and then let the matter drop. Too much talking takes away the force of the punishment.

9. The motive of the act should also be considered while determining punishment e.g. if the boy got his clothes wet while watering flower beds he may be pardoned or given only a warning to be careful in future.

10. Overlook trifling disobediences.

11. Do not attach the idea of punishment to the thing which you wish the child to like.

12. Sometimes even a stern voice sets the boy right and no punishment is required; e.g. when a boy roughly handles his companion an impulsive exclamation by the elder could set him right.

13. A child persistently interfering or spoiling other children's pleasure should be banished. He, however, should not be made to feel guilty but to feel that he is missing the joys being shared by others. Similarly a boy who does not learn in the class should be sent to another room and not to come back to lessons that day.

14. If a boy is cruel to his companion make him feel that such action hurts by doing the same thing against him. He will resist and then you can say "well if it is unpleasant to you, you must not do it to your companions."

The general method of administering punishment is that the parents should try to first reason out with the child and make him promise not to do the bad act in future. When reason and exhortation fail take the child to a room by himself, leave the door open and tell him he can come back when he has undertaken to be good and he becomes good.

Finally it may be said that the parents should also be sensitive to a child's success as much as they are sensitive to the child's failure. If you punish him for certain undesirable behaviour be sure to reward him by word or glances of approval when he does his work properly. Reward should not be actual payment. To bribe a child is nearly always to make him feel that he can by bargaining raise the price. While praising a child don't compare him to so and so saying that he is better than so and so as it will produce contempt or hatred.

Children are the assets of the Nation and so it is the duty of every parent and the State too, to see that the children are well cared for and are trained in discipline.—The Hindu.

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