

The Catholic Guardian

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

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JAFFNA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1946.

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THE ONE-PARTY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

—THE NEW LEADER—

It is a grave move that the Viceroy has made in asking the President of the Congress to form the new Government of India to replace the caretaker government that reigned but did not govern during the past two months. And on the refusal of Mr. Jinnah, the leader of the Muslim League, to come with 5 representatives of the Muslim League into the new Government, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has formed the new Government with 6 Congressmen pure and professed and 8 others acceptable to Congress. The Muslims appointed are either Congressmen or politicians that can be expected to toe the Congress line.

The Christian appointed has been chosen by Congress in preference to one of a panel of more representative names submitted on behalf of the Joint Committee of the two All-India Christian organizations to the Viceroy and Pandit Nehru. Similarly the representatives of the other minorities are also pro-Congress politicians. One of the Muslim members included was till the eve of the formation of the new Government a member of the Muslim League. We are therefore justified in calling the new Government a Congress Government. And therefore it is a one-party Government that has been called upon to rule the country from the centre.

Such a one-party Government has many advantages. It can act like a team with the strength and drive of a united homogeneous collective. It can conceive and carry out great plans and policies and programmes of economic and social reform. It will have the support of the Central Legislature for the Congress is the largest single party there. It will have the support of the nominated official and non-official and the European members who may be expected to vote for the Government of the day. And as Congress is the party of the arithmetically stronger part of the population, this new Government will also have the support of the arithmetical majority of the population. All the disadvantages of a Coalition or Composite Government will be eliminated—no disagreement within, no thinking or working at cross-purposes, no need for compromises and bargains, no prospect of frustration. It can expect to be a strong, energetic, all out for action Government—a Government that India confronted by the food crisis, the epidemic of strikes, the urgency of post-war reconstruction is in such dire need.

There is only one snag about the new Government of India. It is not suited to India in the present circumstances of India. Party Government is all very well when there are real political parties, Congress has the notes of a political party—it is open to all without distinction of class or religion, it has a body of doctrine which all its members are called upon to profess, it enforces loyalty and discipline by the coercive instrument of expulsion. But the Muslim League is not a political party. It is the political organization of a religious community. It must therefore not be treated as a political party. And not a little of the peculiarity of the present Viceroy's moves and counter-moves in regard to the formation of the Interim Government is due to his

view of the Muslim League as a mere political party. That is why he has been speaking of an Interim Government made up of the coalition of the two political parties. And if the Muslim League party fails to come he would ask the other party, the Congress party, to form the new Government by itself. He did not call upon the Muslim League last June to form the Government not only because he and the Cabinet Delegation was tired but because the Muslim League would not command a majority in the country or in the Legislative Assembly. But the Viceroy and his advisers, forget that it takes two or more real political parties to form the party-system. He and they also forget another principle governing the operation of the party-system that it should be possible for the minority of today to become the majority of tomorrow. It is only then political freedom is possible. Tyranny results if one party is permanently entrenched in power, because it is the permanent party representative of a permanently numerical majority in the population. And that happens when there is no alternative party to take the place of the party in power at any given moment. There is no alternative party in India to dislodge the Congress from the seats of authority in the government of India. The Muslim League will always be in the minority as it is the political organization of the Muslim community which is in a minority of 1 to 4 of the population. Therefore, it was very unwise of the Viceroy to instal a Congress government in power at the centre in New Delhi.

It is unwisdom raised to the point of danger. What makes a minority to tolerate the government by a party majority is the hope that one day, on account of the changes and chances of elections, it may become a majority. And the fear of losing the next election and being turned out of office acts as a brake on the tendency to abuse the power which is the temptation of all governments. That hope and that fear do not operate to the benefit of good and free government. The Muslim League thoroughly representative of the Muslims of India as the recent elections have proved beyond the possibility of doubt, being out of the Interim Government, the Muslim community may feel a sense of frustration come over it. It would feel that being excluded from the Government of India, having no part or lot in it, it need not have anything to do with it. It may be tempted to the paths of non-co-operation and civil disobedience. And Congress has shown them ways of achieving their ends. And these methods they see before their eyes have been crowned with success. The rebels of 1942 are ministers of the Crown of 1946. The same success may follow the Muslim League's adoption of these methods. Mr. Winston Churchill may be disgusted with the Muslim League's call upon its members to renounce their titles. But his help would avail nothing against the overwhelming majority of Labour in the House of Commons. The organized oppositions of the Muslim community to the present Con-

(Continued on Page 6.)

THE EXPLOITATION OF THE CINEMA

That the cinema is a power for good or for evil is a commonplace that has been uttered more often than one can tell; nevertheless it does not seem to have struck very vibrantly the tympanum of those having vested interests in the industry. They are more concerned about its being a power for increasing their receipts. So they provide the picture houses with what in their opinion will draw crowds, and their opinion often appears to be that cheap romance with plenty of passion in it will do the job. That there are many cinema fans that like it there can be no gainsaying; but it is assessing human nature rather low to think that even this type of person wants no more than such fare. Whenever a sublime theme has been presented on the screen on human problems well worked out picture houses have been packed. It has been proved time and again that clean healthy pictures make a powerful appeal, all that is required is that they be done well. It is the absurd notion that people are interested only in the erotic that is usually responsible for changing the spirit of a writer whose work is filmed. A strong dose of romance is generally introduced into the film version, while the idea that dominated his work is put into the background.

A CINEMA PICKETED

What has prompted us to write about the cinema is the report of an objectionable film that has caused a sensation in the United States. Some years ago the Legion of Decency was organized by Catholics in America to carry on a campaign against unbecoming pictures. The producers had been approached on the matter, but they insisted that the industry was their own and they would put on the market what they chose to put. The Legion took up the challenge and worked to keep people away from objectionable pictures. Their efforts were so effective that receipts fell

rapidly to an alarming extent. The producers capitulated; for some years they dared not put on the screen what might have roused the Legion of Decency to action. But recently a film "The Outlaw" which has met with a storm of protest wherever it has been shown throughout the United States, and which has been classed as a "wholly objectionable" by the Legion of Decency, is now the subject of a million dollar lawsuit in New York. The producer, Mr. Howard Hughes, is suing the Motion Picture Association, which, he complains, declined its seal to the picture and rejected certain advertising matter for the production. The Judge's opinion gave voice to the impression that the litigation was a publicity stunt on the part of Mr. Hughes.

St. Me. Holy Name Society, joined by units from eleven other parishes, protested at the showing of the picture at one of the large theatres in Chicago, by picketing the theatre. Men of the Society asked the manager to withdraw the picture, but the latter stated that the contract has been signed and he could do nothing about it. Eighty men volunteered as pickets on the day the picture opened. The picture is also being opposed by the Illinois Vigilance Association, an organization of Protestant ministers. Their president has declared that the picture typifies the trend towards vulgarity and immorality in to-day's motion pictures and that Protestants would join Catholics in protesting against its exhibition.

This is an example of Catholic Action that is worthy of emulation. Catholics should consider it their duty to see that the decencies of life are maintained, and that the moral level of society is not lowered. If young men and women could resort to picketing in the cause of freedom, can they not adopt similar measures to preserve the innocence of youth and the honour of womanhood? —The Examiner.

ANOTHER DEVIL HAS RETURNED WITH REINFORCEMENTS

"Why is it that the same spirit of compromise with evil things which dragged our civilisation to the brink of disaster but a few years ago is still the policy of those who guide the destiny of the nation?" asked Father Charles Horan, CYMS national chaplain, at the society's annual conference last month at Stonyhurst College.

"When will men hearken to the warning voice of the Holy Father pleading for justice and peace for the ordinary peoples of the earth? When will men cease to blind themselves to those facts that have been shouted from the housetops by the Catholic Church from the earliest beginnings of Communism, that godless system which seeks to shatter the fabric of Christian civilisation?"

Fr. Horan said that in the light of the experience of the last 12 months the "New Order" might justifiably be called the "New Disorder," with the chaotic state of things born of broken pledges, lying propaganda, tyrannical oppression, selfish and unjust demands.

"The Devil has been driven out, but

another has returned with reinforcements and the last state of the world is worse than the first."

QUALITY WANTED

"I have seen organisations rise and work and I have come to the conclusion that no society is going to do God's work unless it is made up of ardent Catholics," said Bishop Marshall of Salford.

His Lordship added: "I want quality, not quantity."

Bishop Marshall told the delegates that he postponed his holiday to attend the conference. "I did this because I want to get to know the CYMS, as there is practically no branch of the society in my diocese."

Reminding the delegates that nothing in this world, except the Church, is free from the universal law of decay and death, His Lordship said: "The Church escaped because her veins are vivified by the Divine life within her. If your society is going to be a success it is essential that it has the Divine spirit."

(Continued on Page 6.)

MADHU

OCTOBER FESTIVAL

Preparatory Novenas to the Feast of the Holy Rosary begin on the 29th of September. The Feast will take place on the 7th of October.

J. BROHAN, O.M.I.,
Administrator, Madhu Church.



Sacred
to the ever loving memory of
**Mary Edith Alexandra
Flaminia Assumpta**

Dearly Beloved Eldest Daughter of
Mr. & Mrs. G.S. Puvirayasinghe

Died 20th September 1945

Safe in the arms of Jesus.

A Requiem High Mass for the repose of her soul, will be sung on Friday the 20th inst. at 6-30 a.m. at St. Mary's Cathedral, Jaffna.

"Rasamere",
Russell Square,
Jaffna, 13th September, 1946.

Church Calendar

SEPTEMBER 1946

FRI. ...13 S. Eulogius.
SAT. ...14 Exalt. of Cross.
SUN. ...15 14 P.—Seven Dol.
MON. ...16 S. Cyprian M.
TUES. ...17 Stig. S. Francis.
WED. ...18 S. Joseph Cup.
THURS. ...19 S. Januarius.
FRI. ...20 S. Eustachius.

The Catholic Guardian

SEPTEMBER 13TH 1946

FISHERY DEPARTMENT

In one of the Daily papers an article appeared with the caption "The Fishermen Fear End of Control." This is highly misleading. The correct heading should be: The Fishery Department fears the end of Control. The fishermen have been clamouring for the end of fish control and they will heartily welcome it rather than fear it. A few favoured and pampered fishermen may perhaps regret it but the vast majority of them will find therein cause for rejoicing. But the fisheries department has no mind to leave these poor men alone. Under the pretence of protecting them against traders, a scheme, we are told, is being worked out to continue the fish control in a modified form and to keep up the vigilance and organisation hitherto maintained. So that unless the fishermen are determined to sweep away the incubus of the department they will find it impossible to free themselves from its grasp. The fishermen had been dealing with traders independently of the department to their greater benefit before the War and there is no valid reason why should they be prevented from following their pre-war practice. The true reason for the new scheme of a modified control is not in the interest of the fishermen but in that of the department. We are given to understand in the same article that large loans have been granted to fishermen which have

not been wholly repaid and considerable amounts are still outstanding. The recovery of these arrears depends solely upon the volume of fish purchased by the Department from its debtors. True indeed that a number of fishermen were favoured with loans and if these cannot be recovered otherwise let the Department's modified scheme of control apply only to its debtors but it should have nothing to do with the others. The question of these loans prompts us to ask the question why the fishery department alone has departed from the general rule laid down by Government that heads of departments should submit their annual reports giving an account of their stewardship. If the fishery department had issued its annual reports we have never seen a single copy since its establishment while the reports of all the other departments were regularly sent to us by the government printer. When the Director was called up before the Committee on Public Accounts and questioned he said that the department was operating on private funds belonging to societies and added: "No, we never keep accounts. We were merely supervising and doing as best as we could." To the question: Why were no accounts kept the reply was "because we were not functioning as a department." The Director made the admission that at the end of 1944 the total sum outstanding was Rs. 115,000 and at the end of 1941-42, Rs. 15,000. The two long paragraphs of questions and answers make interesting reading and give one some idea of the working of the Fishery Department. How far has it helped to improve the lot of the fishermen, a Committee or a Commission of inquiry alone could answer. Such a Commission was to be appointed but somehow it got fizzled out. But we may say that the fishermen of Jaffna town about two to three thousand got no benefit from this department. They were asked to supply fish at 40 per cent. less than the control price but they indignantly refused and they had to suffer for their refusal by not being supplied with sail cloths and yarn when they wanted them badly. We must insist to have this department re-organised with a personnel who know their business as part of the scheme of post-war development.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"Morning Star" Concurs.—

We are pleased to note that our contemporary the *Morning Star* strongly supports our opposition to the projected Cinema Hall at Chundikuli. This support will strengthen the position of those who have already protested against it and keep them united in their resolve. One of the duties of responsible journals is to create a healthy public opinion against forces that tend to vitiate public taste and conduct. In doing their duty if the papers come up against private interests they have to disregard them for the sake of a higher good. What the *Morning Star* says in support of what we wrote is well worth reproducing. Here it is:

MISSION SUNDAY MESSAGE 1946

APPEAL OF H.E. ARCHBISHOP CELSO COSTANTINI

Titular Archbishop of Theodosia
Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide
President of the Pontifical Mission-Aid Associations

RECONSTRUCTION

Mr Dear Friends :

The burden of this mission message to you may be summed up in a single significant word: *Reconstruction*.

Everywhere the missionaries are busy clearing away material ruins and repairing moral ones. And everywhere their spirit is equal to the occasion. They have fixed their gaze not on the sombre past with all its sufferings but on the radiant future that lies before them with all the unfailing and reassuring hope inspired by Faith.

Here is the way a Bishop, writing from Manchuria, expresses himself: "After the many sufferings we have been through, we are now back at work again and full of hope. We wish to be fully prepared to meet the occasion, which appears to be a very favorable one for spreading the Faith..... Beyond a doubt great multitudes find themselves at a turning point in history and Christianity is destined to make itself felt here as it did of yore among the peoples of Europe..... We are relying not on our own strength merely but rather on help from Above and on the assistance we expect from Europe in men and means."

Another Bishop writes as follows from China: "We continue doing our duty and are kept busy at the urgent task of forming good Christians and organizing Christian communities, trusting ever in the help of the Lord, which cannot fail us, and to the subsidies and alms we look forward to receiving soon."

And here is a passage from the letter of the Superiores of a Congregation of nuns in Japan: "The Sisters in Tokyo tell me of their sufferings but also reveal their courageous determination to continue their mission efforts as before. Our schools, each of which has more than a thousand pupils, have been burned to the ground. The Sisters now bring their girls together in make-shift quarters but they have recommended their catechetical instructions and are setting about rebuilding the schools."

From Indo-China a Bishop writes: "Our Father X was pillored and put in the stocks and was exposed to the broiling sun from high noon till five o'clock in the evening, hatless. He spent three days on one meal. He was forced to do street-sweeping and act as a water-carrier. He was beaten and summoned under the threat of death to deny the Faith. But he remained firm and was even beyond himself with joy at the expectation of approaching martyrdom. The missionary suffered more than any other of us and yet he is in the highest of spirits..."

under the caption—An Additional Cinema:

"We learn from our Catholic contemporary that there is a project for building another picture palace in Jaffna Town. Our contemporary objects to it, and rightly. One of the great services that the Catholic Church is doing is to get people away from living on the sense level. There are three levels on which men may live: The sense level, the mind level, and the soul level. Modern civilisation is becoming more and more addicted to living on the sense level. Undoubtedly time should be given not only to work but to play also. But these cinemas are organised for gain, and so they pander to the lower passions of the people. Even when literary fiction is filmed on some religious subject, such a twist is given that the versions are more offensive than educative. The result of such sensation mongering is that people are lured away from reflection and are averse to living on the mind level.

Apart from this general thought where is the call for a fourth Cinema in such a small place and that near religious institutions? We join our contemporary in objecting to this pro-

My dear Friends, we must not fail to come to the aid of these brave soldiers of Christ, of these tireless re-builders, sowers of good, bearers of Christian civilization, and protagonists of human brotherhood in despite of war's barbarities. We must help them with our prayers and our alms.

In their behalf the Pontifical Associations of the Propagation of the Faith and of St. Peter Apostle for Indigenous Clergy plead for assistance.

A good example has been set for us and encouragement given us by our Holy Father himself in directing an inspiring message and generous subsidies to the Bishops in Japan. He says: "Your ardor and your Faith, Venerable Brethren, have not wavered at the sight of so much ruin round about you. On the contrary, it might be said that your zeal has only been whetted thereby. You have already begun bringing together your scattered flocks; you have already set yourself to raising anew your fire-scorched walls, to re opening your churches and repairing the material and moral damage inflicted on your buildings and Catholic Institutions. We appreciate the fact that the energy required of you in this difficult pass is enormous and, as We wish to associate ourselves with you, We have disposed that Papal assistance should be granted you as far as possible towards the grave task of reconstruction."

Dear Brethren, a great mission hour has struck for the world.

Being the work of God, the Missions manage somehow to surmount all obstacles and forge ahead relentlessly. The whole Catholic world has applauded the admirable act of our Holy Father in calling on genuine mission personalities to take their place in the Sacred College of Cardinals. Another recent enactment that betokens progress was the institution of the ecclesiastical hierarchy in China.

Let us imitate our Holy Father by forwarding what offerings we can spare to the courageous messengers of Christ to show them that we are with them heart and soul as brothers and true Christians.

Even small offerings when brought together from all parts the world will coalesce into a great sum that will prove to be providential. Many millions are needed; we will gather them and transmit them without delay to the missionaries anxiously waiting for them.

Reconstruction, this, then, is the sacred battle-cry, the master motive that stirs the army of missionaries into action and should likewise stimulate us in the rear areas to supply the sinews of war for the battle-front.

posal, and hope that the Urban Council will not countenance this demoralisation of the people of the Town."

Tamil Children and Arithmetic.—An article in the *Daily News* of the 9th inst. tries to show that Tamil children are not superior to other children at Arithmetic. This is revealed says the writer by investigations recently carried out by the Educational Authorities on the results of the Fifth-Standard examinations for all schools held last year. But these Education Authorities would do more useful work if they devoted all their care and attention to prevent the leakage of question papers so as to make examination results really reliable. What is the good of carrying out investigations on examination results if the public begins to have little confidence in them. However, granting that in the present instance no leakage has taken place

CATHEDRAL CORNER

The following donations received for the Cathedral Building Fund between August 10th and September 10th are gratefully acknowledged:

	No. of Inst.	Rs. cts.
Chairman's List.		
St. James's Church, Jaffna	15	
S. A. Michael Esq. Mahara	5	10
C. T. S. Lovell Esq.	4	10
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J. P. X. Manuelpillai	3
C. A. Gnanapragasam	2
J. V. S. Simon	2
V. P. Anthonimuttu	4
Q. Philips and others	18

Total 979 00

Previously acknowledged 20,440 54

Grand Total 21,419 54

8-9-46. CHAS. S. MATTHEWS, O.M.I.

CATHEDRAL CORNER

(1) A Solemn High Mass was sung in the old Cathedral on Sunday the 8th of September, 7th anniversary day of the laying of the foundation stone of the new Church, for the intentions of all the living subscribers to the Cathedral Fund. The Mass for the deceased donors of funds will be sung in November.

(2) The benefactors of the Cathedral may legitimately hope that when he lands back in Ceylon His Lordship the Bishop will express his satisfaction at the amount collected during his absence for the new building.

It was certainly with a grin of satisfaction that we managed to turn the 20,000 corner in our last list of donations. That feat was made possible by

(a) the munificence of the parishioners of Pesalai, encouraged by their zealous pastor : Rs. 2,650-00, (and we are told that there is more to come);

(b) by the zeal of Our Lady's Beggar at Negombo, Mr. X. J. S. Rasanayagam (Rs. 1,270-00);

(c) and by the smaller, but many lists of donations sent by some of Our Lady's Beggars—all over the East, one of them, a Hindu, from F.M.S.

(3) We have noticed however that the town donations, collected from door to door by the Novena Moopus have considerably dropped in number as well as in size. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that the military having left us labour is less requisitioned and less remunerated. The church festivals recently held in all parishes have also absorbed not inconsiderable sums which, the Chairman humbly believes, might have been better invested in stone and cement. We hope that Novena Moopus will resume their house to house begging with redoubled zeal and will make up for the 2 or 3 months during which they carefully avoided meeting the Chairman of the Fund.

We intend publishing soon the school subscriptions for the second term of the year. That list will also show that, except in large institutions and some girls schools, teachers might have been more devoted to the Cathedral Cause.

The list of donations published today is the lowest ever published since Sept. 1st 1945. The grand total now reached is Rs. 21,419-54, which works at the rate of Rs. 1,784.96 per month. We think that the Jaffna Catholics, who number 70,000, many of whom hold well remunerated posts and who always took pride in generously supporting the Church, will find that amount unworthy of them.

One lakh of Rupees is needed for the immediate work in hand, viz : the building and the roofing of the transepts as well as the roofing of the nave. No hope of holding services in the new structure can be held till these essential parts are completed.

As soon as His Lordship is again with us, talks of continuing the interrupted work will be in the air, but His Lordship will need the assurance that his diocesans will not leave him in the lurch before he embarks on an enterprise of such magnitude.

(4) A proposal. We should show our determination strenuously to work for Our Lady by carrying on an "Austerity Month" or several "Self-Denial Weeks." As Catholics we ought to be familiar with the idea of self-inflicted privation and of mortification. Could we not all agree to spend a whole month—say November—denying ourselves tobacco, betel, liquor and sweet drinks, sweets and cakes, cinemas and shows, the use of rickshaws and unnecessary travelling, new clothes, the buying of novels and magazines, trinkets and jewels, perfumes and powders, in a word that multitude of quick-knacks and amusements on which we unconsciously fritter away such a large amount of money. How agreeable such a sacrifice would prove to Our dear Mother in heaven ! ! We doubt not that if we all adopted that plan and carried it out without mercy for our greed and love of amusement, the Fund would swell up by Rs. 10,000 in that month. The Chairman will be pleased to hear what the readers of the "Guardian" and generally those who are anxious to see

Names of the Northern Province Electorates

KAYTS : Delft and Islands Division.

VADDUKKODAI : Valikamam South Division.

KANKESANTURAI : Valigamam North Division.

JAFFNA : Part of Chundikkuli Division and the Jaffna U. C. area.

KOPAY : Valikamam East Division Kokuvil and parts of Nallur and Vannarponnai Division.

POINT PEDRO : Vadamaradchi Division.

CHAVAKACHCHERI : Tenmaradchi, Pachchillippal Karachchi, Punakari Tunukkai Divisions.

MANNAR : Mantai, Mannar and Mulsali Divisions.

VAVUNIYA : Vavuniya South Tamil and Sinhalese Divisions. Vavuniya North Division and Maritime Pattus.

The names of the electorates in the Eastern Province are as follows :

Trincomalee, Muttur, Kalkudah, Batticaloa, Paddiruppu, Kalmunai, Potuvil.

Anglo-Indian Leader and Interim Government

For excluding his community from being duly represented on the Interim Government, Mr. Frank Anthony, President-in-chief of the All-India Anglo-Indian Association, vehemently criticises the British Administration in the course of a statement, commenting on the formation of the Interim Government. He says in part : If civic importance had been the test, we would have been entitled to a place before several of the numerically large minorities. But the only yardstick applied has been the numerical one. On this basis, since the Anglo-Indians are at least four times as large as the Parsis, political morality, if there is any left, should obviously have secured representation for the Anglo-Indians before the Parsis.

"While no one will grudge the Parsi community's representation, I fail to see how any one can justify the unprincipled political expediency which seems to govern political negotiations in this country, which appear to be inspired by the sole motive of placating those who have either a nuisance or a money value.

"The civic stability of the Anglo-Indian community and our unequalled services in maintaining the administration seem to be disqualifications. The moral for Anglo-Indians would appear to be that it is only when we begin to acquire a nuisance value will we secure our rights in the political sphere." Mr. Anthony, however, expresses the thankfulness of his community to the Congress Party for the unstinted support they offered to his community.

the Cathedral completed before their burial day think of this proposal.

We cannot conclude these remarks more aptly than by quoting as we often did, a few relevant words from the letter of our head pastor on the subject :

"Remembering the sense of solidarity the Catholics have always shown, whenever the interests of the Church and of the diocese demand it, we feel confident that the faithful, in each mission will come to our help in the present circumstances. It is an appeal made in the name of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Queen of this Diocese.

"We ordain that collections be organized, in the mission schools, Confraternities etc., in the whole Diocese according to the directions, which will be sent by the Building Fund Committee."

(5) It is the intention of the Chairman to try and introduce the Colombo "Our Lady's Beggars" to His Lordship the Bishop, shortly after the arrival of the steamer which brings him back. Notice of the day, place and hour of the meeting must perforce be short. We hope that all those interested in the meeting will be on the alert and communicate the news to their brother beggars.

C. S. M.

THE SECRET OF THE CONFESSIONAL

One of the side doors of the old church opened and the Parish Priest came hastily out, nearly colliding with his Curate, who, after a hard day's work, was coming in to make a little visit to the Blessed Sacrament. He was wet through, his shoes were caked with mud, he was worn out with fatigue, but his soul was full of joy and overflowing with the love of God.

He would remain there every evening kneeling lost in prayer before the Tabernacle, till it was time to shut the church for the night. Then the old sacristan would come shuffling up to him, and touch him on the shoulder, saying: "Please, Father, it is time to close." This evening, however, the Parish Priest, on meeting his young Curate, remonstrated gently: "My dear fellow, it's deadly cold in there, it's a very damp night; you had much better go home and have something hot. You've done more than enough for to-day."

"Father," was the reply; "if, by the grace of God, I have been able to do anything to-day, I want to get my reward in there and rest myself a little with Our Lord."

The elder Priest knew his Curate was right and that all his weariness, difficulties and disappointments would soon be forgotten as he knelt lost in his evening prayers. So the Curate stayed there, as usual, till the sacristan came to shut the doors. Then the young Priest rose and made his way to his poor dwelling place to partake of his evening meal.

On finishing his repast, he was just sitting down near the fire to read a few pages of St. Jerome, when he heard a sharp knock at the front door. His housekeeper had gone home and he was alone in the house. He was quite used to sick calls late in the evening and during the night, but, thinking someone might be knocking at the wrong door, he opened the window and asked who was wanted.

"The priest," was the reply. He put on his overcoat, took his hat and went downstairs. At the door, two men were waiting, while a third stood beside a car. The two front ones gently pushed the priest back into the house, as though they did not want the chauffeur to overhear their words. One of them began to explain.

"Father, we have come to fetch you to hear a dying woman's confession, but a certain condition must be fulfilled. We must bandage your eyes, going there and back. You will never hear of us again after to-night and you will have saved the woman's soul."

"That's all I care about," replied the priest. "Do as you like."

The man had a scarf all ready. They tied it over the priest's eyes, then, leading him out, put him into the vehicle and sat down beside him. The car set off at a great speed. The Father, though a little puzzled at finding himself in such a strange situation, never tried to ascertain where he was going, but simply prayed with all his heart for grace and special light to touch the dying woman's heart.

The car stopped. The Curate was led into a house, along several passages and into a room, where the men, after removing the scarf, told him they would give him just a quarter of an hour to do his work. He saw before him the dying woman who was evidently in her last agony.

What happened then is God's secret. The door opened, the two men stood on the threshold. It was time to leave. The priest followed them into the next room, where they told him to sit down. One took a chair beside him, the other cautiously shut the door.

"Father," said the man beside him, "We thank you for coming here, to-night; but there is something we must know. Tell us exactly what that woman said to you."

"What can you mean!" exclaimed the priest. "It was a confession."

"That doesn't matter! We are obliged to know. I may add that it is to your interest to tell us!"

"There is no question of interest! Nothing can persuade me to break the seal of confession!"

"Think it over!"

"That would be waste of time. Nothing could make me repeat what I have heard in confession."

The men looked at each other. The one by the door stepped forward, a pistol in his hand, and, aiming at the priest said: "Father, you see, we have a means of forcing you to speak."

"Neither that, nor any other means, will make me speak when it is my duty to keep silence," replied the priest as calmly and simply as though no danger threatened him.

The man beside him rose as though in haste to bring the matter to a conclusion.

"Just answer the three questions we are going to ask you about that woman's confession, and we shall be satisfied."

The other man slipped into the adjoining room and then returned saying persuasively: "She is dead!"

"What you ask is impossible," was the only reply.

"Just one question then; Father. Answer it and you will be a free man. But, if you refuse or try to deceive us"

"My child! give me just a few moments to prepare for death. I will ask God to give you grace to repent one day."

The priest was as calm as ever. His heart was full of divine love and charity towards his fellow men. He hurried his face in his hands for a moment, then stood up, his hands joined, his head bent—waiting.

The men came up to him, tied the scarf round his eyes and led him outside to the car. He was put inside and they moved off quickly. Then after a time, the car came to a standstill.

"Father," said one of the men, removing the scarf from the priest's eyes, "we have brought you home again. We now know the only thing we really required to ascertain, namely, that you will betray nothing and that nothing can win from you a secret that ends with the woman who is dead."

The priest found himself standing free upon his own doorstep. The car was speeding away in the distance. He went to his room and slept like a child till it was time to rise for his early Mass.

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Punching Machine for Office use.
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Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

In the matter of the intestate estate of Sivasampu Mailvaganam of Kukul West.

Deceased.

Testamentary } No. 584

Jurisdiction }

Selliah Subramaniam of Anaicottai.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Satkunadevy daughter of Thambipillai of Anaicottai.
2. Thambipillai Nadarajah of Anaicottai a minor appearing by his guardian ad litem.
3. Namasivayam Sivasampu of Anaicottai.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge of Jaffna on the 23rd of July 1946 in the presence of Mr. S. Tirunavukkarasu Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner dated 15th day of July 1946 having been read:

It is ordered that the 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 2nd Respondent minor and that letters of administration of the estate of the said deceased be granted to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any other person interested shall on or before the 20th day of September 1946 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of July 1946.
Sgd. R. R. SELVADURAI,
District Judge.

CORRESPONDENCE

National Rather Than Party Government

Dear Sir,—Your editorial of August 30th under the caption 'National Rather Than Party Government' is instructive and gives a correct lead, if I might be permitted to say so. You have assessed the circumstances and political conditions now prevailing in Ceylon rightly and have emphasised the importance of having a Cabinet in which all the communities will find representation.

In the absence of parties on political lines, the numerical proportion of the communities in the Island, which in turn will be reflected in the new Parliament, does not provide a basis for the formation of a Coalition Government. At best we could have a composite Cabinet. If we are to avoid a homogeneous communal cabinet, we should aim at a composite cabinet containing representatives of the various communities. For, if we insist on forming coalition cabinets in the present state of political development in this country, we might end up by being obliged to put up with a communal homogeneous cabinet. It should be our objective to secure the best men from all the communities in the Island to serve on the Cabinet and run the future government of the country. I take it that in using the expression 'ablest men' in the penultimate sentence of your weighty editorial you meant 'best men.'

It might be argued that coalition governments have been established in some of the Indian Provinces and that therefore there is no reason to be pessimistic about the formation of a coalition Cabinet in Ceylon. But we would do well to remember the all important fact that, unlike in Ceylon, no single party enjoys an absolute majority over all the others in such of these Indian Provinces as have had coalition governments established.

As you rightly remarked there is nothing in the new Order-in-Council to oblige the Prime Minister to offer portfolios to representatives of the minorities or to consult the elected members of the various minority groups in forming the Cabinet. The pious wish expressed in the report of the Soulbury Commissioners is nothing more than what it purports to be. If it was the intention of His Majesty's Government that the Tamils and other minorities should have as of right representation in the Cabinet and that such representation should be allotted in consultation with the elected members of minority groups, then the requirement would have been included in the new Order-in-Council. A demand for the inclusion of such a provision in the Order-in-Council was made—and rightly made—by the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress in its representations to the Soulbury Commission and to the British Government, but it failed to find acceptance. The Jaffna Association also made a similar demand on behalf of the Ceylon Tamils. What really matters is the Order-in-Council and not the pious wishes of the Soulbury Commissioners.

It has been our experience in the past that similar pious wishes expressed by the Donoughmore Commissioners calling upon the majority community to act not only with tolerance but with a certain amount of self sacrifice towards the minorities received scant attention in the practical implementation of the Constitution.

The New Order-in-Council at section 46, sub-section 1 runs as follows:—"There shall be a Cabinet of Ministers who shall be charged with the general direction and control of the Government of the Island and who shall be collectively responsible to Parliament." Sub-section 3 states: "The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the Governor. The other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor acting on the recommendations of the Prime Minister."

The salient points emerging from these provisions are (i) the idea of collective responsibility; (ii) the necessity of the Prime Minister's recommendations for the appointment of the other Ministers (iii) the absence of any indication regarding the granting of portfolios to the Tamils and other minorities; and (iv) the lack of any instructions directing the Prime Minister to consult

(Continued on Page 5)

THE ALL-CEYLON TAMIL CONGRESS

Second Plenary Sessions Held
in the Jaffna Town Hall
on August 17, 1946

(Concluded from issue of 30-8-46.)

RESOLUTION VII.

The All-Ceylon Tamil Congress here met in Plenary Session while welcoming the attempt to introduce free education in Ceylon:

(a) Strongly recommends the adoption of a free educational system that does not merely subsidise the well-to-do by remission of tuition fees, but shall provide for all children the essentials of a liberal education by so planning that every child in the Island, irrespective of the social or economic status of the parents or the nature of the residential area, attends school till he is fourteen years of age, and is supplied, if need be, with all the necessary grants for books, clothing and food;

(b) urges on the Ministry of Education the paramount need for the appointment and maintenance of an adequate tutorial staff in all schools academically qualified and professionally trained and paid a salary not only in accordance with the dignity and status of the profession and commensurate with the responsibility and importance of the work but also bearing an equitable relation to salaries paid to members or other departments of Government; and

(c) further recommends that there should be not only free schooling for pupils, but freedom in education in that (1) parents should have the right to choose the school for their children; and (2) there should be provision for the continuance and maintenance of a system of State-aided schools, parallel to the State system.

RESOLUTION VIII.

The All-Ceylon Tamil Congress here met in Plenary Session pledges itself to work for the establishment of an agricultural system that shall make Ceylon independent of other countries in the matter of its food requirements through increased production by the adoption of a policy by the State which will guarantee the farmer and economic price for his paddy and other agricultural products, if need be, by government subsidy, as well as modern technical assistance.

RESOLUTION IX.

The All-Ceylon Tamil Congress here met in Plenary Session strongly urges the early starting of a scheme of National Health and Old Age Insurance whereby people will enjoy the assurance of freedom from want during sickness and old age.

RESOLUTION X.

The All-Ceylon Tamil Congress here met in Plenary Session strongly urges the provision of legislative measures and planned schemes of economic development which will provide full employment for all employables and to assure to them a living wage, and to all, social justice.

RESOLUTION XI.

The All-Ceylon Tamil Congress here met in Plenary Session deprecates the increasing tendency towards bribery and corruption in public life and calls upon every member of the Congress to do his or her best to raise the standard of public morality, by maintaining in all his or her dealings high standard of honesty and integrity.

RESOLUTION XII.

The All-Ceylon Tamil Congress here met in Plenary Session demands the early removal of disabilities now existing in the Northern and Eastern parts of the Island by:

(a) Opening forthwith and modernising of the Northern and Eastern ports for traffic;

(b) increased provision of irrigation facilities in the above two Provinces; and

(c) the establishment of a University or of an affiliated institution of University status in Jaffna.

and results are reliable, if it has been found that Tamil children are not superior in Arithmetic to other children we would ask these Education Authorities to propose to Government to raise the standard of Mathematics of the General Clerical examination to its former high level. It was then a splendid test of intelligence and helped the best brains of the country to be taken into the government service. With the Ministerial government the general standard of this examination was lowered and the competition itself became of a sort, because it was whispered, that the examination, as it was then, gave too great an advantage to Tamil students.

An Excellent Feat.—The District Engineer in Jaffna who has in charge the building of the reclamation bridge and the fishery harbour deserves to be complimented on the marked ability he has shown in carrying out his work so well. The bridge has been constructed anew raised and somewhat broadened and made quite strong. The sides of the small harbour have also been cement-built to keep the sand from sliding in heaps into the water. On the northern side a foundation is laid probably for a small sloping wall for the same purpose. The harbour needs deepening by a couple of feet. The work which is coming to an end when fully completed will give a fine appearance to the place. The reclamation road would make a splendid marine promenade when it is broadened to 60 feet according to plan and well laid out and lighted at night.



OBLATE NECROLOGY

- Rev. Fr. Filet Francis of the 1st French Province, died at Aix-en-Provence on 7th April 1946. Age 80; Profession 60.
- Rev. Fr. Treacy Nicholas of the Anglo-Irish province died at Belcamp on the 21st of April 1946. Age 55; Profession 38.
- Rev. Fr. Troy Michael of the Vicariate of Natal died at Ladysmith on the 21st of April 1946. Age 34; Profession 8.
- Rev. Fr. Moore Jacob of the 2nd Province of U. S. A. died at New Orleans on the 29th of April 1946. Age 40; Profession 22.

(To be Continued)

You Will be Reading Next Sunday

No man can serve two masters... You cannot serve God and mammon.

Behold the birds of the air: for they neither sow nor do they reap, nor gather into barns, and your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are not you of much more value than them?

Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they labour not, neither do they spin. But I say to you, that not even Solomon in all his glory was arrayed as one of these.

Now, if the grass of the field, which is today, and tomorrow is cast into the oven, God doth so clothe, how much more you, O ye of little faith!

Be not solicitous, therefore saying:

What shall we eat, or what shall we drink, or wherewith shall we be clothed? for after all these things do the heathens seek.

For your Father knoweth that you have need of all these things. Seek ye therefore first the Kingdom of God, and His justice; and all these things shall be added unto you.

(St. Matthew Ch. VI.)

LOCAL & GENERAL

Feast of the Little Theresa.—Devotions in honour of the Little Flower of Jesus will be held in her shrine at Chivathur near Columbuturai daily from Sept 21st to 30th. Her numerous clients it is hoped, will share in these devotions by their attendance and pray to the patroness of the Missions in a special manner for the extension of God's Church.

Confraternity of the Sacred Heart.—The monthly meeting of the members of the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart will be held on Sunday the 15th inst. at 5-15 p. m. at the College Hall.

The Rev. Fr. Claude Lawrence, O.M.I., will address the meeting on "The Social Reign of the Sacred Heart." Visitors are welcome.

Rector of S. P. C. Returns from Europe.—Very Revd. Fr. T. M. F. Long O.M.I., M. A. (Cantab) Rector, St. Patrick's College, arrived in the Island last Monday and reached Jaffna this morning. There was much rejoicing in the College.

Personal.—Mrs. Nicholas, widow of the late Mr. B. P. Nicholas, founder of the Oriental Bank of Malaya Ltd., accompanied by her daughter-in-law Mrs. Grace Nicholas and second son Mr. Albert Nicholas, is on a visit to her daughters. Mr. Albert Nicholas is one of the Directors of the Bank.

—Rev. Fr. Robert Ponniah of the Diocese of Madura, has left for Singapore, by air, to solemnise the marriage of his brother Stanislaus Ponniah, Managing Director, Tong Kee Motors, Seremban, with Miss Imelda Ranjitham Marshall of Singapore.

Supreme Court.—P. Tharmakulasingham who was charged with the murder of V. Vinasithamby of Kayts was acquitted and discharged by Mr. Justice Cannon at the Jaffna Assizes. T. Rajadurai a witness for the prosecution was sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment for perjury.

Ex Servicemen to Join the Augustinians.—Seven American ex-Servicemen from the Army, Navy, Marines and Army Air Force are to receive the white habit of the Augustinian novice next month at Staten Island, New York.

Among them are four sergeants.

Catholic Church for Teheran.—The Vatican Radio has announced that the foundation stone of a Roman Catholic Church has been laid in Teheran. The Church is to be erected in the Syrian Babylonian style of architecture reports a Reuter's despatch from London.

Mission Sunday.—The Rev. I. Sama, S. J., the national director of the Pontifical Mission-Aid Societies, announces two Mission Sunday Competitions: the first for "a poster which best conveys the idea of Mission Sunday Propaganda"—a prize of Rs. 25; the second for the "best set of 10 slogans for the Mission Sunday and for making known the Pontifical Missionary Societies"—a prize of Rs. 10. Open to all. Closing date: Oct. 15th, 1946. Entries to be sent to Fr. I. Sama, S. J., St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.

A Missionary Exhibition will be held in Madras during Christmas week this year. To the School which presents the exhibit which best conveys the idea of the work of the Pontifical Society of the Holy Childhood a beautiful shield will be awarded during the Congress. Closing date: December 18th, 1946. Apply to Rev. I. Sama, S. J.

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Page 4)

the elected members of the Tamils and of other minority groups in forming his Cabinet.

The Order-in-Council does not state as to who should be appointed Prime Minister. The recommendation contained in paragraph 323 of the Soulbury Commissioners' report, however, runs thus: "One of the members of the Cabinet will be the Prime Minister appointed by the Governor-General. Following the constitutional convention applicable in the United Kingdom, the Governor-General at the conclusion of the General Elections, will send for the person who, in his judgment is likely to command the largest following in the newly elected House and will invite him to form a government and assume Office as Prime Minister."

As things are now in Ceylon, the person who will command the largest following in Parliament will normally be a Sinhalese; and the Sinhalese will not only be the biggest single group but will have an absolute and preponderant majority in the new Parliament, and all the other minorities are more likely to be with the Sinhalese than with the Tamils. Unless we Tamils want to isolate ourselves and repeat the boycott of 1931 in another form and in a much worse degree, it is unwise to harp and insist on coalition ministries at this stage of our Parliamentary and political life.

The position would have been different if the Order-in-Council had provided (i) that the Tamils and other minorities should have a place in the Cabinet (ii) that elected members of the Tamils and other minority groups should be consulted in the selection of such minority representative on the Cabinet (iii) that the Governor should appoint as Prime Minister only a person who would be prepared to comply with the above two requirements, instead of one who merely had the largest following in the House.

There is great substance in the remark expressed by you as follows:—"These parties may be a hindrance to the formation of a strong national government because the future Prime Minister may not be inclined to select members for his Cabinet from the parties which are said to be in opposition. He must have men who will share this policy and work loyally with him." A similar statement was made by the Soulbury Commissioners in their report "For all political experience suggests that the men will work with other men when they are agreeable to them or are men of their own choice, or under stress of very grave emergency, but not otherwise."

In the light of these statements, I would like to point out that any Sinhalese Prime Minister would find it impossible to include in his Cabinet representatives returned on the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress ticket for several reasons especially in view of the fundamental differences of opinion that exists on the question of Indians in Ceylon. It would be equally impossible for members returned through the Tamil Congress to owe allegiance both to the Prime Minister and to their political organisation with its defined policy regarding the rights of Indians in Ceylon. While I maintain that we should feel for the just rights of Indians in Ceylon as a matter of principle founded on justice, humanity and the universal brotherhood of Man and as matter of sound political policy, I venture to submit that in the present circumstances these rights could be best secured by negotiations between the Indian and the Ceylon Governments and by the intervention of Indian leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru, and not by any unilateral insistence on such rights by the elected members from the Northern and Eastern Provinces. Such vocal insistence of the rights of Indians in Ceylon by Ceylon Tamils without any substantial assistance at this juncture and after the grant of the new Constitution and in the prevailing atmosphere is likely to do more harm than good not only to the Ceylon Tamils and to Ceylon but also to the Indians in Ceylon and might even delay the prospects of an agreed settlement of this problem.

In view of these difficulties, the advice contained in the last paragraph of your editorial that the political aspect of the different parties should be allowed to fall into abeyance as an experiment during the first term of the new Parliament is particularly useful and oppor-

tune. If your advice is not heeded, the Tamils will be heading for disaster, for which they will have to thank themselves alone.

S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM.

Strikes and Their Cure

Sir,—The State as well as employers must now successfully tackle the widespread strikes that are at present seriously crippling reconversion of society to peace. The present wave of strikes is a passing phenomenon, yet it is a destructive one that may recur at any time to imperil public welfare.

The aim of social legislation must therefore be the establishment of Vocational Groups or in other words Whitley Councils or Workmen's Delegate Conferences where representatives of the management and the managed will often meet in discussion in profit-sharing or for their own mutual benefit and for the public good. Vocational Groups are based on the principle of occupational self government and are opposed to both private industrial dictatorship, which has played havoc with human rights in the past, and to a system of complete state ownership which destroys individual liberty.

W. L. S. CANDAPPA.
Nawalapitiya, 9.9.46.

C. M. S. Protest Against Cinema Hall

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the parishioners of St. John's Church, Chundikuli, on 2-9-46 with Mr. J. S. Lewis in the chair.

1. The parishioners of St. John's Church, Chundikuli, in meeting assembled do hereby record their strong protest against the proposed erection of a cinema theatre in such close proximity to their church, St. John's College, Chundikuli Girls' College, and St. John's Burial Ground, as they believe that it is very undesirable to have such a place of public entertainment in the midst of important religious and educational institutions and that it would certainly interfere with the worship in their church.

They therefore request the Chairman of Jaffna Urban Council not to issue the licence required for the purpose.

2. This meeting urges the Urban Council Member of Chundikuli Ward to take immediate steps to prevent the erection of the proposed cinema hall opposite to St. John's College.

3. This meeting requests the secretary of the Chapter of clergy to take immediate action in connection with the proposed erection of a cinema hall opposite to St. John's Church and to request the Bishop to take such steps as are necessary to prevent the erection of this theatre.

T. M. MATTHAI,
Hon. Secy., Chundikuli
St. John's Church Committee.

WEDDING

JOSEPH—CLEMENT

The marriage of Mr. P. M. Joseph of Ilavalai and Miss Mariammah Clement was solemnized at St. John's Church, Jaffna, last Wednesday at 8-15 a.m.

The Nuptial Mass was, fully choral and the "Ave Maria" was rendered by a quartet comprising of Miss Theresa Clement and Masters S. John, Thurai-mani Santhiapillai and Jesuthasan Clement.

The bridegroom had as his bestman Mr. M. C. Thuraiarajab of the Catholic Press and Miss Rose Sinnadurai was bridesmaid, Miss Ranji Santhiapillai was flower girl.

The bride wore a silver tissue saree and a silver tissue blouse to match. She wore silver anklets and a pair of silver kid slippers. She wore a pretty oriental head dress. She carried a bouquet of tube roses and madonnas. She was given away by her brother Mr. M. C. Thuraiarajab.

A largely attended reception was held at the bride's residence.

NOTICE

Mannar rice bran is available for sale at Rs. 8-50 per cwt. at the Forage Store, Jaffna, to bona fide cattle owners. Applications for the bran should be addressed to the undersigned.

M. SRIKHANTA,
for A. G. A., (E) Jaffna,
Jaffna, 2-9-1946.

The One-Party Government of India

gress Government of India may be expected. Can a Government of India promise itself a period of tranquillity so necessary for the fruition of all its plans with a community of 100 millions opposed to it?

Was the Viceroy to have done nothing then and carried on with the Caretaker Government for an indefinite period? By no means. Unshaken by Mr. Jinnah's refusal to consider the question of entering the Interim Government the Viceroy should have reversed his attempts to bring the Muslim League in. He should have given the assurance he gave in his last Saturday broadcast that the interpretation to the Delegates' proposals that he will allow would be the interpretation given by the Cabinet Delegation at least a week before. The invitation of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to submit proposals for the formation of an Interim Government and to get Mr. Jinnah to co-operate was fatal. Especially as Pandit Nehru made it known that the Government he was going to form was not the Executive Council of the Governor General under the present Constitution but a kind of Cabinet Government responsible to the Legislature. Mr. Jinnah's refusal to co-operate in such a venture, is comprehensible as in such a government he and the Muslim League would be in a permanent minority, and that, would not do for the Muslims. Nor for anybody else for that matter. Until and unless the rights and liberties of individuals and communities are safeguarded under a Constitution such as that to be framed by the Constituent Assembly, a single party government responsible to the Legislature would tend to be single party domination. Mr. Jinnah was right to have refused to enter such a parlour.

The Viceroy was however tired of the statement and his caretaker Government as once before of the fortune of his efforts in June. So he did this quickly. But quickness of movement is not the whole of political tactics. Direction, that is, where, you want to go, is just as important. Otherwise you may move quickly into a hole.

Another Devil Has Returned With Reinforcements

Of the new constitution he said: "If it prompts you to study your Faith and know it, if it prompts you with a desire to help others to bring Catholic life in their midst to establish the reign of Christ on earth then I would say that the CYMS will live."

'THE OTHER PRIESTHOOD'

To-day, continued Bishop Marshall, the Church wants defenders and we look to "the other priesthood"—the laity—who must work with the clergy in the fight for the Church and Christ.

Among the 386 delegates at the conference were the mayors of Birkenhead, Wigan, Widnes and Chorley, all CYMS members.

Representatives of the CYMS of Ireland, including the president, Mr. C. Drum, of Dublin, attended for the first time since 1939.

Mr. Drum asked the society to look after and induce to join the society the Irish boys who come to Britain, many of whom it was reported, have drifted from the Faith since they have been here.

Mr. James Taylor, BSc, was re-elected national president.

PERILS OF THE PRESS

In his address Mr. Taylor said it was time the society publicly acclaimed the value of the Catholic Press.

"Only those who are familiar with what the Catholic Press is doing for them in this country can be really alive to the dangerous influence with which those who rely entirely on the daily and weekly Press are surrounded. Only those who are aware of the forces actively at work distorting news, suppressing the truth and giving an entirely wrong picture of the state of affairs in Europe and the world."

Mr. Taylor asked the society to see that the old slogan—a Catholic paper in every home—is theirs once again.

Asking whether the conversion of England has been failing because Catholics have been hiding their light under a bushel, he said: "Let us always be prepared to acknowledge ourselves as the Pope's men and be ready always to hang on to and act on every word His Holiness sends out to us and to the world."

'FIGHT WITH PRAYERS'

"For society, for the conversion of England, for the conversion of Russia, let our slogan be: 'We will fight by our prayers, our penance, our lively Faith as Pope's men for a new Dowry of Mary and for the Russians against Communism.'"

Triumph of Christ is Approaching

"Through hardship, pain, humiliation, blood and the sanctity of the Church we are approaching one of the greatest triumphs of Christ," declared Cardinal Hlond in his first address after taking formal possession of the Warsaw diocese.

"In Poland the triumph of God's cause will be illuminated with such splendour that the eyes of near and distant nations will turn in wonder to Poland."

The Cardinal paid tribute to the people of Warsaw who suffered so much during the war but preserved their Faith.

'SECOND SPRING'

General Bor-Komorowski, commander of the Polish forces in the final siege of Warsaw, said when he received the Medal of Honour at Fordham (Jesus) University, New York:

"I firmly believe that the day will come when the Catholic Faith and science, which are so nobly represented at Fordham University, will develop and flourish in Poland with the same vigour with which they developed and flourished before the partitions of Poland and during the 20 years after the first World War."

At a reception given by the Polish-American clergy, General Bor declared that thanks to the heroic attitude of the priests the attachment of the Poles to their Faith has grown.

'AN INSPIRATION'

"During the Warsaw rising" he said, "the Polish clergy were a religious inspiration to the whole population."

There was no courtyard without an "altar" built hastily by the inhabitants. Many priests paid with their lives for the courage they showed in the defence of Warsaw.

General Bor estimated that more than 3,000 Polish priests perished during the German and Russian occupation.

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