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

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CHINA'S ROUSING WELCOME TO ITS FIRST CARDINAL

Cardinal Tien after a long trip from Europe through America and across the Pacific, arrived in Shanghai by plane on June 1st, to be given a welcome perhaps the most unique ever given a Chinese citizen. His whole trip had occasioned one enthusiastic reception after another on the part of Catholics both in Europe and America, but it could be expected that China herself would not be outdone in welcoming her first son to be elevated to the highest dignity of the Catholic Church.

The Apostolic Delegate to China, Archbishop Zanin, Archbishop Yupin, the Bishops of Shanghai, Haimen and Siniyangchow and a large crowd were at the air-port to welcome the Cardinal and receive his blessing. Next day in the large cathedral of Zi-Ka-Wei which could not hold the crowds who had thronged there for the occasion, the Chinese Cardinal pontificated for the first time, offering Mass for China itself. The following days the Cardinal visited the many Catholic institutions in Shanghai which are so much more flourishing there than in other parts of the missionary Far East. Everywhere the Cardinal made a wonderful impression with his kindness and simplicity. On June 7th in a special train placed at his disposal by the Chinese Government, the Cardinal left for Nanking. He was greeted all along the way at the various stations by the Catholics of the place who assembled to honour their Cardinal. The day after his arrival in the capital of the Chinese Republic the Cardinal visited the tomb of Doctor Sun Yat Sen, thus paying homage to the famous founder of the Chinese Republic. The same day the Cardinal

gave the Papal Blessing to all of China over the radio. June 9th, on the occasion of the solemnity of Pentecost Sunday, the Cardinal again pontificated, assisted by the Apostolic Delegate and by the Archbishop of Nanking, in the presence of Catholic representatives from all the provinces in China. The President of the Republic, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, received the Cardinal at his private residence on the following day. The Cardinal was further honoured by other invitations from the Mayor of Nanking and the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, from General Marshall, Special Envoy of the United States to China, from General Li-Yen-Nien, Minister of Education and Propaganda, and from the son of Doctor Sun Yat Sen, Sung Ko, who is President of the Legislative Yuan. The Central Party, on its side, gave a Tea in honour of the Cardinal at which more than 200 were present, representing all the highest authorities of the country. Archbishop Yupin of Nanking likewise arranged a special reception for the Cardinal at the International Club at which some 400 people from the religious, political, as well as the military world were present. On June 14th Cardinal Tien left Nanking for Tsingtao, the ancient See to which he had been elected. The Generalissimo placed his own personal plane "Mei Ling" at the disposal of the Chinese Cardinal for the trip.

China has thus welcomed her first Cardinal, giving full and clear evidence of the pride and appreciation that is hers in having been privileged to receive a Prince of the Church so thoughtfully given by Pope Pius XII.—Fides.

CHINA'S MGR. LABRADOR

The catholicity of the Church is brought to mind vividly by a letter we have received from a Spanish Bishop surnamed Labrador who writes from a vicariate in China to praise some Italian nuns for their heroism in defending Chinese girls against Japanese soldiers.

Mgr. Theodore Labrador, the Dominican Vicar Apostolic of Funing, and his people had to suffer from all forms of warfare, particularly in the port of Santuao.

They were bombed from the air, bombarded from the sea, suffered from raiding parties, lived under enemy occupation and were attacked from behind by bandits.

The Bishop has no word to say against the behaviour of the Japanese while they had their headquarters in his home. They were most courteous and committed no outrages either in the mission or among the townspeople.

But it was another story when the retreating army passed through an area where Italian sisters, minims of the Sacred Heart, run an orphanage.

FIGHT IN CHAPEL

For many days, whenever danger threatened, these sisters formed a cordon around the older orphans and the young women gathered in the chapel.

The Bishop writes: "Heroically they defended them, receiving blows from guns, sabres, sticks and everything those fiends could use to strike them with.

Thanks to the Sacred Heart and Our Blessed Lady, whom they invoked in a continuous cry of anguish, not one single girl was touched.

"Three different times the priest who was sharing their troubles gave them, all the absolution at the hour of death, for they all thought they were going to be killed."

HEROIC CHILDREN

The most moving incident the Bishop remembers occurred during these worst times, when the tiny children gathered on the far side of the chapel, seeing their beloved sisters being hit by the soldiers, rushed forward and clung to them, trying to shield them with their own little bodies. Many of them were struck.

For a moment the soldiers held off, but resumed the attack and pushed the children away. Again and again, however, the little ones came back to protect the sisters.

"One of the soldiers," Bishop Labrador says, "in blind fury shook his fist at the Sacred Heart as if saying: 'It is Your fault that we can do nothing with these women.'"

Films Objectionable

Road to Utopia
Adventure
Night in Paradise.

THE CEYLON (PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS) ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, 1946

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS

CIRCUMSTANCES DISQUALIFYING FOR REGISTRATION

4. (1) No person shall be qualified to have his name entered or retained in any register of electors in any year if such person—

(a) is not a British subject, or is by virtue of his own act, under any acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience or adherence to a foreign Power or State; or

(b) was less than twenty-one years of age on the first day of June in that year; or

(c) has not, for a continuous period of six months in the eighteen months immediately prior to the first day of June in that year, resided in the electoral district to which the register relates; or

(d) is serving a sentence of imprisonment (by whatever name called) imposed by any court in any part of His Majesty's dominions or in any territory under His Majesty's protection or in any territory in which His Majesty has from time to time jurisdiction, for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding twelve months, or is under sentence of death imposed by any such court, or is serving a sentence of imprisonment awarded in lieu of execution of any such sentence; or

(e) is, under any law in force in the Island, found or declared to be of unsound mind; or

(f) is incapable of being registered as an elector by reason of his conviction of a corrupt or illegal practice or by reason of the report of an election judge in accordance with this Order, or by reason of his conviction of an offence under Section 52 of this Order; or

(g) would have been incapable of being registered as a voter by reason of his conviction of a corrupt or illegal practice if the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council, 1931, had remained in force.

(2) For the purpose of this Section, continuity of residence in an electoral district shall not be deemed to be interrupted by reason only of absence in the performance of any duty accruing from or incidental to any office, service or employment held or undertaken by any person otherwise qualified to have his name entered on any register.

GENERAL QUALIFICATION OF ELECTOR

5. Any person not otherwise disqualified shall be qualified to have his name entered in a register of electors if he is domiciled in the Island or if he is qualified in accordance with Section 6 or Section 7 of this order:

DOMICILE

Provided that, except in the case of persons possessing Ceylon domicile of origin, domicile shall not be deemed to have been acquired for the purpose of qualifying for registration as an elector by any person who has not resided in the Island for a total period of or exceeding five years.

SPECIAL QUALIFICATION BY LITERACY AND PROPERTY

6. (1) Any person not otherwise disqualified shall be qualified to have his name entered in a register of electors in

any year if—

(a) he is able to read and write English, Sinhalese or Tamil, and

(b) he has or holds one of the following qualifications, namely—

(i) the possession or enjoyment of a clear annual income of not less than Rs. 600 during a continuous period of six months immediately prior to the first day of June in that year;

(ii) the ownership of immovable property, otherwise than as lessee or usufructuary mortgagee, situate within the electoral district to which the register relates, during a continuous period of six months immediately prior to the first day of June in that year, the value of which, after allowing for any mortgage debts thereon, is not less than Rs. 1,500;

(iii) the occupation, as owner or tenant, during a continuous period of six months immediately prior to the first day of June in that year, of any house, warehouse, counting house, shop or other building (hereinafter referred to as qualifying property), situate within the electoral district to which the register relates, of the annual value of not less than Rs. 200, if situated within the administrative limits of any Village Committee, or Rs. 400, if situated elsewhere:

Provided that the qualifying property need not be throughout the period of qualification the same property, if the annual value is in no case less than Rs. 200 or Rs. 400 as the case may be, and if such property is in all cases situate within such electoral district as aforesaid.

(2) Where an occupier is entitled to the sole and exclusive use of any part of a building, that part shall not be deemed to be occupied otherwise than separately by reason only that the occupier is entitled to the joint use of some other part.

(3) In the case of a qualifying property possessed or occupied jointly by two or more persons, each such person, not being a usufructuary mortgagee, shall be qualified to have his name entered in a register of electors, provided that the number of persons does not exceed the number obtained by dividing the annual value of such property, expressed in rupees, by two hundred if it is situated within the administrative limits of any Village Committee and by four hundred if situated elsewhere.

(4) For the purposes of this Section—
(a) the terms "house, warehouse, counting house, shop or other building" include any part of a building when that part is separately occupied for the purposes of any trade, business or profession; and any such part may, for the purposes of describing the qualification, be described as office, chambers, studio, or by any like term applicable to the case;

(b) continuity of the occupation of a house shall not be deemed to be interrupted by reason only of permission being given for the occupation of the house as a furnished house by some other person on a monthly tenancy or on a tenancy at will, or on a lease for a period not exceeding five months in the whole, or by reason only of notice to quit being served and possession being demanded by the landlord of the house.

(To be Continued)

NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting of the Karaiyur Marriage Provident Society Ltd., will be held at St. James' Boy's School on Sunday the 13th of October, 1946 at 6 p.m. immediately after the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Church Calendar

OCTOBER 1946

FRI.	...4	S. Francis of Assisi.
SAT.	...5	S. Placidus.
SUN.	...6	17 P.—S. Bruno.
MON.	...7	HOLY ROSARY.
TUES.	...8	S. Bridget.
WED.	...9	S. Dionysius.
THURS.	...10	S. Francis B.
FRI.	...11	Mat. B.V.M.

The Catholic Guardian

OCTOBER 4TH 1946

REMOVE CONTROLS

It is reported that in view of the marked rise in the cost of living for the month of September the Authorities are hesitating as to whether they should remove the controls. They appear to fear that the lifting of the controls will have the effect of a further rise in the cost of living. That is likely enough for a few weeks but we believe that things would get adjusted in a short time. We have at present a variety of controls—import controls, export controls, price controls and all these weigh heavily on the people. They would willingly submit even to a rise in the cost of living for a short time rather than continue to live under the present abnormal conditions. Hence it may be said to be the universal desire of the people that as many as possible of these controls should go. They are prepared for the consequences. That being so, Government need not hesitate to carry out their former promise. The recent marked increase in the cost of living is due to Government action. By way of increase and arrears of salaries they have poured into the country in the last two months over fifty million rupees in addition to the amount of money that was already in circulation. With abundance of money, money became cheap and more of it is required now to buy the same articles than it was before. No wonder the cost of living has increased to a disquieting extent. Some simple, elementary knowledge of economic science should have directed the present Government to take a different course. It was perhaps not the want of knowledge. They must have been aware of the consequence but the elections being in the offing, the temptation to be popular might have proved too strong for them. Whatever their motive they should not try to becloud the natural effect of their action in the further rise in the price of food-stuffs and allied articles by keeping on the controls. It must be said that the control of prices keep down the cost of things only to a limited extent by reason of the difficulty of enforcing it. Controls breed many grave evils. They are, the prime, cause of the existence of black markets. These are no doubt denounced in strong terms by Ministers and other Government officials but they merely waste their

breath. If they want to sweep away the black market they must remove the cause. Under the control system black market serves a purpose. It keeps the people from starvation and on that account it receives popular support. The control system again, not only cost the Government very large sums of money by way of salaries and war allowances for an army of Inspectors but it has thoroughly demoralised the country by a phenomenal spread of bribery and corruption. There is therefore nothing to commend the continuance of the controls. With the exception of the control on rice all the others must be removed without delay.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Representative Cabinet.—Our esteemed Correspondent whose letter is printed in another column agrees fully with our main contention but says that there are difficulties in achieving it in the way we pointed out. The first of the difficulties according to him is the existence of parties. But these so-called parties are of the mushroom variety. Let them be allowed to grow strong during the next five years and at the end of the period they might be taken seriously. Parties cannot be made to order. They must grow naturally out of peoples' political convictions and be allowed to develop. In political institutions nothing should be forced, anything artificial. We should like to be convinced that the existence of parties is a *sine qua non* for the forming of the Cabinet. His second difficulty is British conventions. We say: leave the British conventions alone. They may suit the British but they do not suit us in Ceylon at the present juncture. What is the history of these conventions? The merit of these conventions *qua* British is that they are changeable to suit different circumstances. However much the minorities may condemn the Soulbury Report and the Order-in-Council they deserve to be commended for one thing viz. they are informed with the spirit of compromise. They are based on the knowledge that the different communities in Ceylon have not become integrated into an organic whole so as to be considered a nation in the political sense. They want that the people must be made to become so by prudent handling of affairs by those in power. So much is implied in the two documents. The future Prime Minister is not, of course, legally bound to follow the course we indicated; at the same time there is nothing to prevent him taking that course. We may go further and say that he should do so because the Order-in-Council based as it is on the Soulbury Report ought to be interpreted by the implications contained in the latter. From what we gather there is a fear among the people here that the measures taken in the J.N.P. headquarters would destroy their political rights as free citizens. Nothing should be done to give ground for such a fear.

THE LILY OF LISIEUX

[P. A. VARKEY]

My good friend Thomas De Quincey after consuming as much opium as he could, (thank God it was not controlled) wrote some prose that read like poetry and appealed like music: "Oh! ye woman, you cannot do certain things as man does. You cannot produce a Raphael, a Michael Angelo, a Mozart, a Newton, a Shakespeare. If you can, why not you do so till now? But in one thing you can surpass man. My sister, you can die; and die nobly."

About a blessed soul he said this—the Maid of Orleans.

Five hundred years after the deliverance of Orleans there arose another maid out of the same country. Both died very young, in the dawn of their twenties; but with this difference: one was burnt at the stake, surrounded by a huge multitude, among whom were kings and nobles and ecclesiastical dignitaries while my Flower of Lisieux faded away unknown to the presumptuous world, like a lily of the wilderness! Angels envied that silent death, because they cannot die like that and my friend De Quincey has another example to the credit of women! How quietly and by what clever little tactics she won Him! I feel man cannot do like that. My brothers, your schemes involve labour and sweat and they never go silent. Oh! you St. Xavier, whom my forefathers have seen with their own eyes, how much you travelled and underwent what all difficulties. How many shipwrecks you might have experienced. Yes, you travelled more than Marco Polo, but look, my St. Theresa of Child Jesus, she never got out of her enclosure. Who won more souls! !

You, Poverello of Assisi what a terrible noise you produced when you cast yourself down from the mansion of the prince of merchants' and ran after that filthy "Lady Poverty"! My dear Father Damien, you know not that "short cut", born as a man you were. Toiling for years among lepers in the wretched Molucca islands, and finally dying a leper yourself, that is how you loved Him. For man to love, he should be heroic! I am neither a hero nor a lover. Only my failings and sins are to my credit!

Oh! the Lovely Lily of Lisieux, in the glimpse of an eye, you vanished from the face of the earth! But like the rainbow and the lightning you were beautiful. Even my sinful "heart leaps" when I think of you. Few centuries back Ben Jonson sang about you:—

"A Lily of a day
Is fairer far in May,
Although it fall and die that night
It was the plant and flower of light,
In small proportions we just beauties see
And in small measure life may perfect be."

The Guardian Angel
Feast 2nd October

God extends His protection to us through many Agents, chief among whom are the Guardian Angels, whose Office it is to assist and save us in this vale of tears from the perils that at every turn threaten the life of both body and soul. This consoling truth is clearly taught in the Scriptures, which say: "For He hath given His Angels charge over thee to keep thee in all thy ways."

The word Angel means messenger and is used as the name of spiritual beings created by God superior to the nature of man. They were created first. They are capable of assuming bodies. Their knowledge unlike that of man, which is slowly acquired by means of the senses depends upon communication from God. They do not reason as we do, for the keenness of their intellect enables them to see by intuition. They are endowed with free will, and are able to communicate with each other.

They are divided into three Hierarchies, each of which includes three orders. The first consists of Seraphim, Cherubim, Thrones; the second of Dominations, Principalities Powers; the third of Virtues, Archangels Angels.

Abraham and other patriarchs lived long and God revealed Himself to them in their tribulations. St. John the beloved Apostle of Our Lord lived four times as much as you lived! He ate with Our Lord; he heard Him speak and He slept on his lap! But O! Lovely Lily of Lisieux, you had none of these privileges (nor have we!) Even then is not your greatness as glorified and sanctified as theirs? For this I admire you, O! unique Lily! Had I been changed this moment into a ripple of that boundless ocean of sanctity!

You died, as all people must. But what a dynamic force you left behind! The power and glory of emperors and conquerors fade away in their own time. But you conquer the hearts and your empire stands for ever! The soldiers of Hitler swept down on France demolishing everything they saw with devilish cruelty. But lo! from a distance they saw your mighty basilica. They threw down their arms, took off their helmets, bowed their heads and marched off! They knew what they saw!

Love, self-denial and prayer—that was the secret of her success. David loved because he sinned grievously and knew what is not to love. She loved because, even as a child she knew her Lover thoroughly well. So she could not but love.

Her love finds comparison only with that of St. John of the Cross, the mighty poet, who put to shame the Angelic choir. He sang:—"I have in my Beloved the mountains, the solitary and wooded valleys, the foreign islands, the resounding rivers, the murmur of the amorous zephyrs.....the peaceful night, so like the dawn of day, the harmonious solitude—all the charms and that augments love."

But the Lovely Lily of Lisieux, thy ecstasy of Divine Love surpasseth this: "I go, to chant, with angel-throats, The homage that to Thee belongs."

Soon let me fly away, to join their songs!
Oh, let me die of love, I pray.

One day!

Drawn by the light, the insect flies
To meet the flame wherein it dies.
So, to Thy light, my longing soul would rise;

So would I gladly in that fire,
Expire!

I hear, e'en I, Thy last and least,
The music from Thy heavenly feast;
There, there receive me as Thy loving guest!

There to my harp, oh, bid me sing,
My King!"

Oh! my lovely Sister, the world is unworthy to receive the roses you shower from heaven. But Peace and sanctity we are badly in need of. So shower on! Or we shall be lost!

They serve God continually in Heaven, and they also offer to God the prayers of the faithful particularly during the Mass. Each baptised Catholic has an Angel who watches over him, defends him from evil, helps him in prayer, suggests good thoughts and at last, if he is saved, presents his soul to God.

Not only the years of childhood, but youth, and manhood in its old age come within the province of the ministering Angels.

A simple faith in the power and protection of our Guardian Angel, who walks with us every step of our life, is one of the greatest needs of our materialistic age. Surrounded as we are by evil spirits that menace our souls and our bodies, let us turn often to our Guardian Angels for that defence and protection, which they alone can give, and show them honour and gratitude. C.W.M. V. T.

Negroes Converted in U. S. A.—

The auxiliary Bishop of New York presided as eighty adult Negroes were received into the Church at group baptismal ceremonies in the church of St. Charles Borromeo, Harlem. Nearly 6,000 converts have been baptized there during the thirteen years of the pastorate of Mgr. W. R. McCann.

Cathedral Corner

Donations of the Catholic School Children of the Diocese to the Cathedral Building Fund during the 2nd term 1946 :

BOYS' & MIXED SCHOOLS

	Rs. cts.
St. Joseph's College (A'pura)	70
St. Charles's (Cathedral)	21
Colombogam Training	75
" Practising	9 25
Charapiddy (Delft)	1 85
Maviliturai	1 70
Naducurichy	5
St. Patrick's College (Jaffna)	7 72
St. Henry's College (Ilavallai)	24 18
Iranativu	15
Kayts Boys	10
Eluvativu	5
Allaipiddy	20
Mandativu	23
Painter's Street (Mannar)	12
Talvupadu	15
Elalai (Tolegatty)	3 33
Ottakapulam (Tolegatty)	3 33
Vasavilan	3 34
Total	325 70

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Convent Tamil (Cat.)	35
Sillalai	7
Naducurichy (Delft)	5 70
Ilavallai Vernacular	11
" English	70 60
Karampan	7 92
Mannar	6
Mullaitivu	25
Pallimunai	10
Vavuniya M.	10
Total	188 22

Grand Total for all Schools 513 92

4-X-46. CHAS. S. MATTHEWS, O.M.I.

Minister of Communications & Works in Jaffna

CAUSEWAY NAMED AFTER LATE DIRECTOR

The Minister of Communication and Works laid a granite slab at both ends of the causeway between Kerativu and Sangupiddy joining the Peninsula and Pooneryn.

The slab bore the inscription :—Mahadeva Causeway named in memory of the late Mr. S. Mahadeva, M. Inst. C.E., Director of Public Works, to whose ingenuity and engineering skill the country owes this and many other engineering works of importance."

Mr. Kotelawala was accompanied by Messrs. A. Mahadeva, Minister of Home Affairs, C. Coomaraswamy, G.A., J. T. Morrison, D.P.W., and S. R. Williams, S.E., N.P.

The Minister also paid a tribute to Mr. C. E. Fonseka, Executive Engineer, Jaffna, under whose supervision the work is being speeded up.

The Causeway, which is the longest in the Island, is 13,500 feet long and is being constructed at a cost of Rs 1,250,000 inclusive of the cost of ten miles of new roadway.

The late Mr. Mahadeva designed the Causeway, the completion of which is expected by June next year.

OPENING OF THE KARAIYUR FISHERIES HARBOUR

On arrival at the Fisheries Harbour, Mr. J. L. Kotelawala who was accompanied by Mr. A. Mahadeva was received by Mr. S. R. Williams, Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. The gathering included the Government Agent, the Very Revd. Fathers J. Emilianus Pillai, (Administrator), P. M. Francis and Revd. Fr. B. Philip and Mr. J. Patrick, member for Karaiyur in the U.C.

Before the opening ceremony the Supervising Engineer invited Mr. Mahadeva to say a few words.

Minister of Home Affairs, stressed the necessity for clearing the Karaiyur of its slums—the worst in the Island—and rehousing the people in more human surroundings.

Mr. Mahadeva further expressed the opinion that the Government should be made responsible for housing schemes, and should bear the entire cost.

In conclusion Mr. Mahadeva thanked Mr. Kotelawala for the many improvements for which he was responsible in

his (speaker's) constituency, such as the Maternity Ward consisting of a lakh and a half rupees and the Out-Patients' Dept. in process of building, to cost nearly four lakhs of rupees.

Father Francis thanking the Minister of Communication and Works for not only performing the ceremony of opening but for getting the bridge and the harbour constructed, suggested that the road running round the reclaimed area should be widened according to plan made to become a marine promenade. Half the people of the town, he said, could be seen there in the evenings during the hotter months of the year. He paid a tribute to Mr. C. E. Fonseka, the Executive Engineer, who had been responsible for the work. He appealed to the Ministers to see that the Karaiyur slums were cleared at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Kotelawala, before declaring the harbour open, said that there was a time when there was communal bickering between the Sinhalese and the Tamils, but he was glad now that it was a thing of the past. Their kindness to him showed that they were willing to receive him as one of their own and as one who was prepared to do justice to the needs of every locality (applause). He asked them to consider the Ministers as the servants of the public on whom they could call for supplying their wants.

The Executive Engineer Mr. Fonseka spoke thanking the Minister and recalling the memory of the late Director. He said the work had cost Government Rs. 125,000.

LOCAL & GENERAL

Ramanathan Statue.—Sixteen years after his death, writes the "Daily News", the statue of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan is being erected in the State Council grounds.

On the corresponding site on the other side of the Council Chamber stands the statue of his brother Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam.

Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan's statue bears a simple inscription giving his name and indicating that it has been put up by "a grateful public."

Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan died on November 26, 1930.

Public Meeting.—A Public Meeting to organise a Sports Club in Jaffna with a view to taking part in the Zonal Cricket Tournament, will be held at St. John's College Hall on Monday 7th October at 5 p.m. All interested in the Sports activities of Jaffna are cordially invited. Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, G.A., N.P., has kindly consented to preside.

D. J. N. SELVADURAI,

N. KANDAIYA.

Conveners.

From England to Ceylon.—The Postmaster-General announced that from Monday Sept. 30, telephone calls to Ceylon will be routed direct over the new radio telephone link between Ceylon and England.

The charge for calls will be reduced from twenty-two shillings to twenty shillings, with a minimum of three pounds sterling for three minutes.

Election Commissioner.—Mr. E. R. Sudbury, C.C.S., has been appointed Commissioner of Parliamentary Elections under the Ceylon (Parliamentary Elections) Order in Council, 1946.

Mr. Sudbury acted as assistant to Mr. T. Reid in connection with the introduction of the Donoughmore Constitution in 1930, and was Asst. Secretary to the Soulbury Commissioners in Ceylon last year. He was also one of the Secretaries of the Delimitation Commission.

Nuremberg Trial.—Twelve of the 20 accused were sentenced to be hanged and the remaining to life sentence and fifteen to ten years.

CORRESPONDENCE

A Nominated Seat for the Speaker

Sir,—The question has been raised in a section of the Press whether according to British Parliamentary traditions the present Speaker of the State Council should not be returned unopposed by his Constituency so that he could be re-elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The answer to this interesting question has rightly been that British Par-

liamentary traditions may be quite good for the British Parliament which is several hundred years old, where the Party System has so developed and established itself, that whichever Party may be in Power the Speaker's Constituency and its interests are well looked after by the Party in Power. Unfortunately in infant Ceylon, where Parties are still in the making, and the first Parliament has yet to be inaugurated, it cannot be said that the Speaker's Constituency can be safely left to be conscientiously looked after, in the hands of the new Party or Parties that may be in Power. This situation naturally leads to the definite possibility of a hotly contested election for what has now come to be known as "the Speaker's Seat."

In these circumstances, one wonders whether Sir Waitialingam should not prefer, or be satisfied with, being elected President of the Second Chamber, viz. the Senate? It would be most fitting and appropriate, that as an elder Statesman, Sir Waitialingam should be elected President of the Senate. This would be a most satisfactory recognition of his Services during the last 10 years as Speaker of the State Council, and he would in his advanced years enjoy the quiet and serene dignity of being President of the Upper House, and be spared the rough and tumble of raging political controversies and the unpleasant and difficult task of having to rigidly maintain order among young and fiery politicians in a turbulent Lower House.

If however, Sir Waitialingam is still desirous of being the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a way could still be found of finding a place for him in the House of Representatives without his having to face a contest. The House of Representatives, unlike the British House of Commons, can accommodate 6 Nominated Members. It is likely that His Majesty's Government may wish that we in Ceylon do observe British Parliamentary traditions, as far as possible. His Majesty's Representative in Ceylon, i.e., His Excellency the Governor, could therefore himself lend a hand in helping to observe Parliamentary traditions by nominating Sir Waitialingam (by virtue of his holding Office as Speaker of the present State Council) as one of the 6 Nominated Members of the House of Representatives. Sir Waitialingam could then, according to the British Parliamentary tradition, be unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Such a procedure would not only have spared Sir Waitialingam the worry of a Contest, but it would also enable the people of Kayts Constituency to elect a Representative of their choice who could attend to their needs from the floor of the House. I do hope, Sir, that this suggestion of mine will meet with your approval also, and that you would be able to wield your powerful pen in support of same.

Nomination by His Excellency the Governor is the best and most satisfactory way of ensuring the election of Sir Waitialingam as either the President of the Senate or as the Speaker of the House of Representatives (whichever he may choose).

One thing is certain, and that is, that the Kayts Constituency must have an elected Representative who will be able to attend to its urgent needs and requirements from the floor of the House.

This suggestion could be implemented by His Excellency the Governor, ascertaining from Sir Waitialingam before Nomination Day for the next General Elections, whether Sir Waitialingam would like to be nominated to the House of Representatives or to the Senate, and then Sir Waitialingam could refrain from entering a contested election to the Lower House, and await the Governor's Nomination in due course.

This procedure of H.E. the Governor, nominating the present Speaker as one of the six Nominated Members of the next House of Representatives, will, while helping to observe the British Parliamentary tradition of the Speaker being returned to Parliament without a contest, could also be very usefully and successfully followed as a precedent in Ceylon's Parliament so long as the provision for Nomination to the House of Representatives exists. If in the course of time this provision for Nomination is altogether removed (as it should ultimately be), then by that time the Party system would also have so evolved

and developed itself in Ceylon, that it may then be possible to follow the British Parliamentary tradition and return the Speaker unopposed in his Constituency without injuring or neglecting the interests of his Constituents.

I hope this letter will catch the eye of His Excellency the Governor.

Yours etc.,
R. WIJAYA INDRA.

30-9-1946.

A Representative Rather Than Party Cabinet

Dear Sir,—Your learned editorial under the caption "A Representative Rather Than Party Cabinet" published in a recent issue of your paper is suggestive and thought provoking. May I cite the following observation which occurs in the last sentence of your article :

"But what is essential is the general contentment and the banishing of fears and suspicions and the feeling of frustration from the minorities by a representative Cabinet irrespective of party affiliations of good and able men with common sense to subordinate personal views so as to work unitedly for the common good of the country."

About the time of the visit of the Soulbury Commissioners to Ceylon, the London "Times" expressed a similar desire when it suggested that the best men from all the communities in the Island should be given an opportunity to serve the country by being appointed to the Cabinet. In the extract from your article quoted above you desire that a representative Cabinet irrespective of party affiliations should be formed. May I be permitted to state that your ideal of having a Cabinet of good and able men is sound and unexceptionable in principle. There are practical difficulties in the way which fortunately could be overcome by skilful handling and diplomacy. To insist on having such a Cabinet irrespective of party affiliations may not be quite feasible, particularly in view of the circumstances now prevailing in Ceylon, and might defeat the very object we have in mind.

1. There are parties already in existence in Ceylon. Whether these parties will continue to exist or not after the Cabinet is formed is immaterial. (Continued on Page 4.)

APPEAL

Water Distribution Shed at Kayts

The area round the Port of Kayts runs short of drinking water during the major portion of the year. Pilgrims to Sinna Madhu, Nainativu Nagapooshani Amman Temple and the Buddhist Vihara at Nainativu find it very difficult to obtain drinking water when they land at Kayts. I explained to the general public of the Islands this sad state of affairs and appealed to them for their support. With the support of the public I obtained a plot of land near the Customs at Kayts to erect a shed to distribute water free for the public. For the last three months water is being supplied free to the public at this Shed. It is my earnest desire that this arrangement should be placed on a permanent working order. I, therefore, appeal to the public spirited men of the Islands and others to help me to organise this on a sound basis. I earnestly solicit suggestions from all those who are interested in this religious cause.

VINASITAMBY ELIATAMBY.

Karampan, Kayts,
25th Sept. 1946.



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CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Page 3)

What is relevant is that these parties should exist at the time of the formation of the Cabinet; and I believe these parties would exist at the crucial time, that is, at the time the Cabinet is formed.

2. The appointment of Ministers in the future Cabinet of Ceylon will be governed by British conventions under the provisions of the new Order in Council. Hence the Prime Minister who under the present circumstances obtaining in Ceylon would normally be a Sinhalese will be compelled to nominate his colleagues from among his own party men. As things are, it is almost a certainty that some member of some party (as opposed to an Independent) will be called upon by the Governor to function as Prime Minister; and such a Prime Minister, conditioned as he will be by the Order in Council and British conventions and allegiance to his own Party, will have practically no alternative but to select his colleagues from among his own Party.

Further, the Prime Minister will be hard to put to it to satisfy the "good and able men" among his own Party; and it will be expecting too much from him if we require the Prime Minister to go outside his Party in his selection of colleagues.

A study of section 4 and section 46 of the Order in Council would indicate that the formation of the Cabinet by the Prime Minister is governed by British conventions. These conventions have been set out by various writers on the British constitution, one of whom I would like to cite in this connection: Sir William Anson in his work "The Law and Custom of the Constitution" says: "Every Cabinet must contain men of very unequal merit who are placed in the Cabinet for very various reasons. There is a good deal of specialism in politics: One man may be exceptionally useful for party purposes in platform speaking throughout the country, another a powerful debater in the Commons, a third a skilled administrator, a fourth an expert in the details of party management; and there is usually a heritage of previous Cabinets, men who are there because it is difficult to leave them out."

The above passage, if I might say so, deserves the close attention of all those interested in the smooth and successful working of the New Constitution.

3. These difficulties could be overcome by "good and able" men from the minority communities either joining one or the other of the non-communal organisations already in existence, or, if they do not approve of the composition and outlook of the present non-communal parties, by themselves forming other non-communal organisations. If neither of these things is done under the new Constitution, it will be almost an impossibility for good and able men among the minority communities to enter the Cabinet. Such a state of affairs, instead of banishing the feeling of frustration among the minorities, is bound to intensify it and would be an ill-wind that blows no good to anybody. Minority communities could join or form non-communal parties while retaining their own communal organisations. The Tamils can and should retain the Tamil Congress and should in addition join or form non-communal organisations.

Yours truly,

S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM.

156, Hultsdorf, Colombo.

22-9-46.

THE JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL
NOTICE

TENDERS are hereby invited for the lease of the undermentioned Markets, Gala and Bus-stand for one year beginning from 1st January 1947.

Tenders for the first and sixth leases are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon a deposit of Rs. 500 for each form at this Office. In the case of the 2nd, 3rd and the 4th, a deposit of Rs. 250 will be required, in the case of the other five a deposit of Rs. 50 will be required. In the case of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th Leases a further sum of Rs. 150 should be deposited as

cost of Stamps and Notarial Fees for the purpose of entering into a Notarial Bond in order that Tender Forms may be issued.

Tenders must be, sealed envelopes marked "Tender for lease of markets, etc." on the left hand top corner of the envelope and addressed to the Chairman, U.C., Jaffna, and should reach this Office not later than 12 noon on Friday 25th October.

Separate Offers must be made for the
Different Leases

The tenderer selected by the Council will be required to deposit within three days of such selection 1/3 of the tendered amount. The balance amount to cover up the full tendered amount in respect of the 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th leases. The tenderer selected in respect of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th leases, should enter into a Notarial Bond paying Stamps and Notarial Fees in addition to Rs. 150 already deposited on or before 1-12-46.

The balance amount to be paid in eight equal instalments on or before the 15th of each month, the first of such payment to be made on or before the 15th January 1947 subject to the conditions of lease, copies of which are posted at this Office.

Should he fail to make the deposits and enter into the Notarial Bond as stated above his deposit will be forfeited and the rent will be resold.

The Council resolves to itself the right to reject any or all the tenders without any question.

Any further information can be obtained from the Secretary.

There will be no reduction in the rate of rents obtaining at present in the markets. The Chairman has the power to allocate specified places inside the Market premises for different kinds of trades and the Renter and sub-lessees are bound by the decision of the Chairman.

Markets Referred to :

1. Grand Bazaar surrounded by Roads (excluding the tin sheds and the space of land between the road and the entire tin sheds) and the Sherbet Stalls and Book Stalls are excluded.
2. The Fish market near Grand Bazaar (including Pannaiturai where fish is sold).
3. Small Bazaar (excluding all meat stalls).
4. The Sengunthar market inclusive of the two rooms).
5. The Chiviatu Market including Passayoor Beach where Fish is sold (excluding the room).
6. Grand Bazaar Gala including the Bus-stand at Grand Bazaar.
7. The Thaddatheru Santhai (excluding the Junction of Sivapragasam Road with Carpenters Lane where Vegetable and Fish are sold) and the Western portion of Thaddatheru Market in extent 2 lachams leased out to Mr. K. Thillaiyampalam is excluded.
8. The Muthirai Santhai.
9. The Colombutturai Market.
10. The Navanturai Market.

C. PONNAMBALAM,
Chairman, U. C., Jaffna.Office of the Urban Council,
Jaffna 30th Sept. 1946.

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