

The Catholic Guardian

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

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WORLD-WIDE PROTESTS 'FREE ARCHBISHOP STEPINAC'

The 16 years' hard labour imposed on Archbishop Stepinac of Zagreb for alleged crimes against the people has brought a flood of protests from many parts of the world. In England, Cardinal Griffin called on every parish in the Westminster diocese to petition the Foreign Secretary, M. Ernest Bevin, to intercede for the Archbishop's release.

The following notice was issued from Archbishop's House, Westminster. Similar notices were sent out in other dioceses:

"We wish prayers to be said publicly in all the churches of the diocese next Sunday, October 20, for the release of the Archbishop, who has been most unjustly condemned.

"We suggest, if no action has already been taken, that a petition be drawn up in every parish and signed by Catholics and non-Catholics alike, asking the Foreign Secretary to intercede for the Archbishop's release.

"When the petition has been completed, it should be forwarded to your local Member of Parliament asking him to place it before the Foreign Secretary.

CARDINAL GRIFFIN

"He (Mgr. Stepinac) is a true son of his country and father to his people. The sentence is one of gross injustice and a crime committed against a great patriot who has befriended all those in need, irrespective of race or creed."

Already, before the Cardinal's appeal, many Catholic organisations had petitioned Mr. Bevin.

U.S.A. "CONCERN"

In the United States the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, expressed concern at the civil liberties aspect of the sentence.

The Archbishop is to be deprived of his rights as a citizen for five years.

Mr. Acheson said that the United States is deeply disturbed and concerned over the question of whether the Yugoslav Government's conviction of Archbishop Stepinac constitutes a violation of civil liberties to which all nations subscribed under the UNO Charter.

This is not the first instance, said Mr. Acheson, the United States has felt concern over the action of Yugoslavia in this respect.

Mr. Acheson said Press reports of the trial had led Washington officials to wonder whether freedom of religion has been impaired. A partisan atmosphere had evidently dominated the courtroom.

VATICAN RADIO

Telegrams of protest continue to pour into the Vatican from various parts of the world, says Vatican Radio.

Telegrams received in Rome from the Primate of Argentina and Chile expressed "profound sorrow and horror."

CROATIA

In Croatia large group of workers, including 7,000 railwaymen, firmly refused to sign a petition asking for the condemnation of Mgr. Stepinac, despite strong pressure.

ZAGREB

Within 12 hours of the sentence 2,000 people packed the Archbishop's cathedral to pray for him.

CARDINAL GILROY

In Sydney, Cardinal Gilroy said: "It was the regime of Tito that arrested, tried and condemned to imprisonment

this genuine patriot.

"Tito's rise to power and the domination of Bolshevism in Yugoslavia were by the recognition they received Allied Governments."

CHURCHILL

"Conditions in Yugoslavia are sinister and melancholy. The whole country is being converted to Communism. Communism is being taught in schools with propagandistic zeal, and every effort is being made to create a Soviet Socialist Republic in closest association with Moscow.

"But it is not for us to interfere in the affairs of another country. The Catholic Church and clergy of Croatia are being persecuted with the greatest severity, and the strictest measures of police Government are applied to political dissent.

"The circumstances of the trial and condemnation of the Archbishop of Zagreb have created widespread regret.

"There is growing discontent in Serbia, to whose peasant proprietors the Communist doctrine is unwelcome."

ANGLICAN BISHOP

A protest against the imprisonment of Archbishop Stepinac was made by Dr. H. Gresford Jones, Assistant Anglican Bishop of Liverpool.

"The imprisonment of the Archbishop of Zagreb is a crime of the most ominous kind against religious freedom, and one against which all Christians throughout the world, of whatever denomination, ought whole-heartedly to protest."

These are the Facts

All Croats know—and the whole civilised world should know—that in their sufferings during the war Croats had but one protector, one man who sought to help them unselfishly, one true shepherd: Archbishop Stepinac.

Untold thousands, Catholics and Orthodox, Christian and Jews, Croats and Serbs, received help from him.

When the full history of these years becomes known, the work of "Caritas," the Catholic Croat charity organisation founded by Archbishop Stepinac, will form one of its most glorious chapters.

During the war years Croatia was devastated, exploited and oppressed by five armies and armed terror groups, each of which maintained its own secret police.

SAVED THOUSANDS

There were the Germans, the Italians, the Ustashi, Serb Chetniks and Tito's partisans.

Remaining aloof from the quarrels, plots and counter-plots, the Archbishop succeeded, by direct or indirect intervention with the police of the various groups, in saving the lives of untold thousands held prisoner by the regimes competing for power.

Archbishop Stepinac had but one purpose in mind when he maintained some relations with the authorities then in power: to use these contacts so that he might be able to intervene on behalf of those who were under sentence, imprisoned and persecuted.

VISIT TO TITO

Has Archbishop Stepinac not also maintained similar relations with the authorities who are now in power?

HENCHMAN OF THE HOLY SEE

(COMMUNICATED)

"He was a Prelate most estimable for his faithfulness, his affection and respectful obedience towards Us and this Chair of Peter" wrote Pope Pius IX in an autograph message of condolence on the death of Bishop Eugene de Mazenod (May 1861). The Holy Father could say that without hesitation for he had before him all the proofs of the Servant of God's eighty years of strenuous living of which fifty in the priesthood and twenty-nine as a bishop.

It is our fervent hope that Pope Pius XII of our day will confirm that sentence of his holy Predecessor, giving it larger and more official significance. In fact, in the Cause of Beatification which is now before the Sacred Congregation of Rites, one of the most salient features, one of the greatest evidence of holiness is Eugene de Mazenod's love, obedience and faithfulness towards the See of Peter—towards the Holy Father.

Providence placed him in times that were momentous for the Pope and the Church. His little corner in the South of France was far from the great "capital of the Christian World"; but that would not prevent him from sharing closely and intimately in the joys, struggles and woes of its venerable Chief.

Rome! how Eugene de Mazenod's heart thrilled at its very mention. His thoughts turned nostalgically towards this "See of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, of the visible head of the Church." To him it was "a compendium of Christianity"—every nook and corner of it a monument of Faith or Piety."

Duty took him to there on six occasions and each time his devotion made the most of its shrines but found its fullest satisfaction at the feet of the

Holy Father to whom his position as Founder of the Oblates and later on as Bishop gave him ready access. It is within the bounds of the strictest history to say that from each of these audiences he came away more deeply and more personally attached to the Successor of St. Peter. On the other hand, the Holy Father was each time more fascinated with this loyal and valiant soul.

This is true of the four successive Popes the Servant of God was privileged to know personally. As a child he must have heard of Pius VI: his noble, generous nature must have risen up with indignation at the reports of the indignities and finally imprisonment to which the French Government was subjecting him. In the rigours of his own exile the high-souled child must have welcomed some form of partnership with the venerable Head of the Church. His flight from Revolutionary France brought him to the North of Italy—he was so near Rome and yet so far. He would not see the new Pope until he was back in France a priest while Pius VII would be returning in triumph from captivity at Fontainebleau. Father de Mazenod and his boys would be among those who cheered the Pope most enthusiastically. Even such a passing glimpse left an indelible impression in his soul: he treasured all his life that first gesture of acknowledgment that the Pope had vouchsafed him and his band. It was in fact a prelude to the remarkable benevolence that would be shown him by Leo XII, Pius VIII, Gregory XVI and above all by Pro Nono beloved of the whole Catholic world: in this last instance, it was almost brotherly

(Continued on Page 6)

SERIOUS TROUBLES IN INDIA

Is India in a state of civil war as declared by Dr. Ambedkar? The troubles in Bombay, Calcutta, Dacca, Noakhali, Ahmedabad all look like it. The affair at Noakhali and Tipperah have come to the fore because of the particularly gruesome happenings there. The exaggerations of the Hindu Mahasabha notwithstanding, there is sufficient proof that over 250 miles of territory in British India law and order were restored only after armed intervention. But the disease is all over the place, at any rate over North India. The spirit of strife between Muslims and Hindus seems to animate everybody. Rumour is rife that even the Interim Government is now busy wrangling as to which party is to get the important portfolios. So long as party ties are held to be

When Marshal Tito paid his first visit to Zagreb last year he expressed a desire to receive Archbishop Stepinac, who immediately called on him, despite the fact that the Archbishop had been released from jail only two days previously.

The Archbishop reminded Tito, just as he had reminded Pavelitch during the war, that a Christian people should only be ruled in accordance with Christian principles.

more binding than national loyalty, the spirit of strife cannot be laid. The arrival of an independent parliamentary mission to study the political situation in the country particularly with reference to the communal disturbances, is a pointer to the re-action in England to the disturbances in India. The statement of Mr. Kendall, a member of the Mission, shows that high hopes were built on the installation of the Interim Government. He said, "Most of us in England believed that on the formation of the Interim Government, the disturbances which used to take place previously would come to an end, and that all parties in India would come to a common understanding to work for the general good of the Indian people in this greatest of all emancipation experiments in the history of the world." The Britishers were made to believe that the presence of the British in India was responsible for the Hindu Muslim clashes. But the British are going away and the clashes continue, nay they are intensified, and British forces are necessary to put them down. Such is the position. It almost looks as if parties in India are determined not to come to a common understanding. The prospect is certainly gloomy. Is Pakistan after all the only way out?—New Leader.



IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE

OF

Manuelpillai Bastiampillai

who departed this life on

November 8th 1945

Thou art now with our Lord and His Holy Mother. Pray, that we too, thy dear ones here below may see thy benign countenance in the land of rest Eternal in time to come.

Eternal Rest give unto his Soul O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon his soul.

Inserted by his loving wife and children "Theresa Cottage," Main Street, Jaffna. 8-11-46.

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Church Calendar

NOVEMBER 1946

- ERI. ...8 S. Godfrey.
- SAT. ...9 D. H. Red. Bas.
- SUN. ...10 22 P.—S. Andrew.
- MON. ...11 S. Martin C.
- TUES. ...12 S. Martin M.
- WED. ...13 S. Didacus.
- THURS. ...14 S. Josaphat.
- FRI. ...15 S. Albert G.

The Catholic Guardian

NOVEMBER 8TH 1946

THE FAILURE OF DEMOCRACY

Last week two notorious cases of democracy's failure were adduced but many more could have been added to the list. The republics of Central and Southern America, for instance, have been in a chronic state of instability. Nor can we forget the chequered history of the democratic regimes set up in Europe after the first world war. Mention, however, was made of the republic of the U.S.A. as being an exception. But one could object to considering it as a successful exception on the ground that though a republic in name it is not a democracy but a plutocracy, which means a government in the hands of the wealthy class. There is some truth in that contention. Up to very lately it was said that multi-millionaires and millionaires controlled the elections and the government that followed. But there, too, Labour has begun now to assert itself and it would be interesting to watch the fate of democracy in that country under the changing conditions. There is one factor which has greatly helped to maintain the stability of that government. The framers of the Constitution of the United States were wise and far-sighted statesmen. They made the

Chief Executive strong. The President of the U.S.A. is one of the most powerful heads of governments at present existing. Unlike that of the king of England and the president of France, his power is real and he exercises it on his own responsibility. It is this feature of the Constitution that has made the government stable and been the cause of the country's remarkable progress.

In arguing that the republican governments, wherein democracy should have shown itself at its best, have instead failed badly, we may be trying the temper of a good many who pin their faith to it. They may think that it is too late in the day to pick holes in a form of government that has been accepted as the best by the civilised world. No doubt that it has been. We too admit that in theory it is the ideal form of government, but somehow, in real life it has not been possible to work it successfully. It is of little gain to build splendid castles in the air if they cannot be realised. Even the thoughtful friends of democracy admit its many defects and they urge in its defence that there is no better alternative. If there is no better alternative let us put up with it while endeavouring to remove its defects. Unless great precautions are taken democracy may easily turn to despotism and tyranny because man is very much the same whether he is an aristocrat or a labourer. He has the same temptation and the same desire to satisfy his fancies which often cannot be done without making others to suffer. Ideal mankind is a dream and yet democracy presupposes something near it. Although even that cannot be easily attained, men must endeavour to build on sure foundations. But the danger now is from the Big Three or the Big Four who want indiscriminately to scatter democratic regimes everywhere. The pretext of the first world war was to make the world safe for democracy; but after the second world war, the deep concern of thoughtful men must be how to make countries safe against democracy.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Exploitation by Cinema.—Elsewhere in this issue will be found the Minutes of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council with regard to the permit issued for erecting the Cinema Hall at Chundikuli in the midst of a crowded area. The publication of the account is belated but space for it could not be found earlier. It would seem that all that was said and done at the meeting will not be of much use as the Chairman is unable to countermand the permit. The law is an ass they say but here it seems to be worse than an ass because it does not allow the Chairman to rectify his mistake. He was led into the mistake by the M. O. H. who ought to know that there is not only bodily hygiene but also mental and moral hygiene to think of. We are told that in other places even in this country sufficient

notice is given to the people of a locality to express their view in regard to planting a Cinema Hall in their midst. By way of courtesy at least the member of the Ward should have consulted before the plan of the Hall was recommended. Still, strange it is in a civilised country the people should be powerless to take measures against being demoralised and impoverished. We would earnestly appeal to the promoters of the Cinema venture to reconsider their project and put the Cinema Hall to some other use. We are glad to see from an advertisement in this paper to-day that a company is being formed—an extremely rare thing in Jaffna. The promoters of the Cinema would be well advised to do likewise and turn their attention to fruit canning. Jaffna is noted for its fruits and it is high time that a fruit canning factory is started here. Many people will remember reading in the "Times of Ceylon" the opinion expressed by the British Trade representative in Ceylon. He said that he tasted a canned mango fruit and found it delicious. If the fruit he said was canned in large scale for export it would create a name for Ceylon the world over as tea has already done. There are so many other fruits that can equally be canned for export and the demand will create the supply. Thus not only will the company make a good deal of money but the country will benefit immensely. This is a matter well worth considering.

An Appeal on behalf of the All Souls

Every year, Our Holy Mother the Church sets apart, one full month—November—for the Catholics, urging them with all her power to pray for the souls in Purgatory who are anxiously awaiting the hour of their liberation from their torments. That there is a Purgatory is evident from the constant teaching of the Church and from the doctrine of the Holy Scriptures, which declares that God will render to every man according to his works, that nothing defiled shall enter Heaven and that some will be saved "yet so as by fire" Matt. XXI. 27.

Every time we recite the Creed we profess our faith in the Communion of Saints. By the Communion of Saints we mean that all members of the Church, in Heaven, on earth and in Purgatory, are in Communion with each other, as being one body in Jesus Christ.

We are in Communion with the souls in Purgatory by helping them with our prayers and good works: "It is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead that they may be loosed from their sins" 2 Macch. XII. 46.

But alas! how few of us think of and still less pray for the souls in Purgatory? Isn't possible that some of these souls are our own kith and kin? Our own parents, relations and friends? Isn't it possible that some of them are there perhaps through our sinful ways? Let us be charitable to them in their sufferings so that they may intercede for us with our Divine Lord when our turn comes to be purified in the flames of Purgatory. Let our prayer throughout this month particularly be: "O God, the creator and redeemer of all the faithful, grant to the souls of thy servants departed the remission of all their sins; that through pious supplications they may obtain the pardon which they have always desired: who liveth and reigneth with thee in unity of the Holy Ghost, one God, world without end. Amen."

Do You Know Series III
of
CATHOLIC DOCTRINE

1. When is the Feast of the Maternity of Our Lady?
2. Who wrote the Faith of Our Fathers?
3. How many Judges formed the Sanhedrin?
4. In what year was the Catholic Church founded?
5. Who was called the modern Apostle of Rome?
6. What mysteries are professed by the Sign of the Cross?
7. When did Our Lady appear on Mount Carmel?
8. What is the special devotion during this month?
9. Who used the Rosary as a weapon against the Albigensian Heresy?
10. Who is the Spiritual Director of the Rosarians in Ceylon?

For Answers See Below

- 10. Revd. Fr. B. A. Thomas O. M. I.
- 9. St. Dominic.
- 8. The Holy Souls.
- 7. 16th July 1251.
- 6. Trinity & Incarnation.
- 5. St. Philip Neri.
- 4. 33 A. D.
- 3. 72.
- 2. James Cardinal Gibbons.
- 1. October 11th.

Do You Know Series III

Films Objectionable

- Sign of the Cross
- Desert Song
- Saratopa Trunk.

LOCAL & GENERAL

Our Bishop.—His Lordship Dr. J. A. Guyomar, O.M.I., will arrive at Jaffna on Sunday the 10th inst. at 4-30 p. m. The Catholics of the town are expected to meet him in a body opposite to the Catholic Press and take him in procession to the Cathedral where there will be *Te Deum* and Benediction.

Ceylon Parliament Meets on July 1.—Elections to the Ceylon Parliament will take place in June next year and the first meeting of the House of Representatives will be held on July 1, according to an authoritative statement made to "The Times of Ceylon." The State Council will be dissolved in March.

A high Government official said on Monday that it was very necessary for Parliament to meet in July to have its budget for 1947-48 ready. If the present arrangements had to be cancelled, the Government would make arrangements to submit an interim budget.

The preliminary voters' lists, which are being printed in England and Ceylon, will soon be ready.

Obituary.—We regret to record the death on Thursday of Valliammaipillai widow of the late S. Veeragattipillai, Founder of S. Veeragattipillai & Sons and mother of Rev. Fr. V. R. Tarcisius, O. M. I. Our sympathies with the bereaved.

Price Controls to Continue.—The Board of Ministers has decided that the price control of subsidiary foodstuffs and of fish should be continued some months longer in view of the prevailing conditions.

Cadre Commission.—Mr. H. E. Jansz, former Land Commissioner and one of the three members of the Delimitation Commission has been appointed to serve on the Cadre Commission with Mr. H. J. Huxham, retired Financial Secretary. The Commission will begin its sittings next month.

Mannar.—St. Xavier's College Soccer teams which had stood the tests this season by defeating many of the Home teams in Mannar left for Trincomalee on Friday last (25th inst.) by motor to meet some of the best teams there. The weather was bad and the tourists were able to play but one match with the "Diamonds" on Saturday evening, which ended in a draw neither side scoring any goals.

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 1).

Background to American Elections

The block votes of such minorities as Jewry, Roman Catholics and Poles or Germans will play a big part when the United States goes to the polls for the mid-term election, in which the entire House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate will be chosen afresh.

The Palestine crisis and the part United States statesmen have played in it has brought to the notice of the world apparently the disproportionate influence America's minorities wield over the conduct of politicians in the months before the national election.

LARGEST FOREIGN GROUP

The Jews are by no means the only such body. German stock forms the largest foreign group in the country. Some 5,250,000 citizens either born in Germany or with German-born parents are concentrated most powerfully in Missouri, Wisconsin and Ohio. Politicians in New York, Illinois, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have also to take them into account.

Secretary of State, James F. B. recent speech on the future of Germany and the part the United States will play in it is expected to have a distinct influence on the vote in such areas.

Similarly the policies of the United States delegation in Paris on the Italian peace treaty will have an effect on the votes of 4,600,000 persons who were born in Italy or have Italian-born parents. This minority is concentrated in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and California.

RELIGIOUS MINORITIES

The Poles comprise one of the most vital "pressure groups" but even more powerful than the national minorities are the religious minorities. This is obvious in the case of the Jews, who do not, however, wield nearly as much influence as the twenty-four million strong Roman Catholics of Irish Polish

and Italian descent. Opposition to Communism is the keynote of any political appeal to this block.

The black vote is even more diversified by the closely controlled Negro farming labour and ex-servicemen minorities.

GALLUP POLL PREDICTS REPUBLICAN VICTORY

Final figures of a Gallup poll on last Tuesday's United States' congressional elections show that 58 per cent. of those questioned preferred a Republican Congress and 42 per cent. favoured the Democrats.

In the 1944 election Democratic candidates for Congress obtained 52 per cent. votes and Republicans 48 per cent.

The biggest Republican gains in the House of Representatives are expected in the Middle West and in the Central States where dissatisfaction with the economic situation has been most pronounced.

Japan Celebrates Constitution Day

When the Emperor Hirohito solemnly promulgated the new Japanese Constitution, which renounces militarism and war, in the House of Peers on Sunday, a notable absentee from the ceremony was General Douglas MacArthur, who is generally credited with being the "father" of the new regime and the author of many of its articles.

Also absent were Mr. MacMahon Ball, the British Commonwealth member of the Allied Council for Japan, and Lieutenant General Kuzma Derevyanko, the Soviet member. Both had received invitations by telephone at the last minute from the liaison section of the Japanese Foreign Office.

All over the country rallies, dances, lantern processions, athletic meetings

and musical programmes were arranged. A photograph of the Emperor and the Empress was taken in civilian clothes as a symbol of Japan's renunciation of militarism.

The Ministry of the Imperial Household announced that the photograph would be distributed to Government

offices and schools and will be available to factories and public bodies.

The day was celebrated as a holiday throughout Japan. It was also the birthday of the Emperor Meiji, who promulgated the first modern Japanese Constitution fifty-seven years ago.

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A Copy of the Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

The Subscription list will be Opened on 31st October 1946 and will close as soon as the present issue has been fully subscribed.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 200,000-00
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(Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid)

Out of the proposed issue of 10,000 shares 715 fully paid shares have been taken up by the Directors and subscribers to the Memorandum of Association and the balance 9,285 shares have been offered to the public as follows:—
9,285 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each.

On application Rs. 5/- per share. On allotment Rs. 5/- per share. (Applications for less than 10 shares will not be considered).

The formation of this Company opens a new leaf in the History of the Jaffna Peninsula, in that it is the only Company of this nature formed in the North. It offers to all people the opportunity to form into a body corporate with the intention of carrying on the objects set out in the Memorandum of Association.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.—Application for shares should be made on forms available from the Registered Office of the Company, and forwarded with the amount payable to the Bankers of the Company or its Registered Office.

If no allotment is made the application money will be returned in full.

Copies of Prospectus, Memorandum of Association and application forms can be obtained from the Companies Bankers, from its Legal Advisers or from the Registered Office of the Company.

A certified Copy of Articles of Association and Memorandum of Association of the Company may be examined by intending investors at the Registered Office of the Company at any time on any week day, except on Saturday and Sunday the hours of 9-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. while the subscription list is opened.

DIRECTORS:

MR. S. P. NADARAJAH, Member Urban Council & Merchant, Main Street, Jaffna, (Chairman of the Board).
MR. W. M. CUMARASAMY, Planter & Merchant, 50, 1st Cross Street, Jaffna, (Managing Director).
MR. R. S. KANAGASUNDARAM, Mercantile Agent, 2, 4th Cross Street, Jaffna, (Secretary).
MR. A. SABARATNAM, Retired Deputy Chief Accountant, C.G.R., 24, Francis Road, Wellawatte.
MR. C. CANAGIAH, Merchant & Contractor, 62, Kandy Rd., Jaffna.
MR. S. MUTTUSWAMY, Agent Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., Kachcheri East, Jaffna.

Bankers:

Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., Jaffna.

Auditors:

Messrs. Ramakrishna & Co., Sea Street, Colombo.

Lawyers:

Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam, O.B.E., J.P., U.M.
Mr. G. D. Rajah.
Proctors & Notaries, Jaffna.

Registered Office:

No. 26, Main Street, Jaffna.

The proposition placed before the public by the Directors is sound and is most suited for cautious and enterprising investors as the Company in due course will be a tower of strength to its share holders.

The management will be conducted in as economical a manner as possible, being in the hands of a Board of Directors who are well known for their business like methods.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTIONS.—The minimum subscriptions upon which the Directors will proceed to allotment will be Rs.50,000-00.

NUMBER OF DIRECTORS.—The Number of Directors shall not be less than three and shall not exceed nine.

Parliament Party and Cabinet Government

By R. C. PROCTOR.

The Order-in-Council has elevated the institution known hitherto as *State Council* to the rank of Parliament. So long as there is Parliament any form of Government, provided it accorded with the culture, traditions, and economic outlook of generality of people ought to be parliamentary. But it is not so. The Island is ordered to shape its internal government on the British model of party system and Cabinet form of Government. To effectively initiate the British principles and methods, we must resign ourselves to hang to the apron strings of Mother Britain for all times. We have to be in constant communication with British Officers of Parliament to guide us. Already one to draft the rule for conduct of business of our Parliament has come, and it means a slice from our revenue for reward. And so, it must go on at each step.

How we came to get the authority of Britain to mould our government on the British model should amuse and interest the future generations when the true story is told by future history writers. Suffice it to say here that the Donoughmore Constitution which embodied the principles of the executive Committee System, which were in vogue in the midæval times in our country, conferred on the Island a form of self rule which the Low-Country Sinhalese leaders acclaimed as representing 7/10ths of Self-Government. On the first elections to the State-Council, the Board of Ministers came to be constituted to represent the Minority Communities i.e. a Tamil, a Muslim and a Kandyan were elected to sit on it. This result was obtained, because there was no dishonest manipulation to thwart the purposes of fairplay outlined in the constitution.

After the expiry of the period of the first council, the elections for the new council were fought without regard to parliamentary usages, or fairplay. The effect of the methods adopted was to shatter inter-communal good-will. The Board of Ministers was constituted on plan to have on it a consanguineous body i. e. of men related one to the other and belonging to the Low-Country. The methods adopted to serve the end was utterly dishonest. The Soulbury Commissioners have characterised the arguments uttered by the former leader of the State Council, D. B. Jayatileke in support of his action in the matter as "ill-advised" and "disingenuous." They found "the majority community wished to get power into its own hand and found the Executive Committee System an obstacle to its policy" (page 24 of their report).

"To get power into its own hand" the Low-Country "Cabal" agitated with all manner of means for change of constitution i. e. for conferment of "Cabinet" power. Its machinations and schemes were designed in darkness and its representations to Whitehall were lacking in honesty. If only Whitehall would give it "Cabinet" power, it was prepared to let go economic freedom—the mightiest of all freedoms; it could allow Ceylon (Sri-lanka) to be used by the Britishers for use as stepping ground for the British army, navy and the air forces, and, if necessary by the allies of the British. It was prepared to entrust the Britishers with the lucrative work of minting money for the Island, manipulating currency for benefit of trade. It allowed our gold and silver reserves to take wings and fly off from Ceylon. It made representations to Whitehall that the population of Ceylon put up with all the hardships of war conditions not because of their intrinsic sense of loyalty to the British throne, but because of its influence over them. All these for what? To secure "Cabinet" powers for its own aggrandisement and that of the Low-Country Community.

The large majority of our people are unaware of the implications of party government, or the connotations of "Cabinet Authority." Although parliamentary Government had continued almost uninterruptedly for about 14 centuries in England, yet party government did not emerge till the 18th century

A. D. When it emerged, it was not in the form that the British have it at present. It was a one-party Government then. The *whigs* should rule. As for Tories the king should not persecute them, but he must not allow them to hold office. This drove the Tories into the Jacobite camp; and there were two rebellions. Later wisdom dawned with the conviction that it was dangerous to carry on government with one party. The King's power was declining and he could not appeal to the Tories, for, they had been treated as rebels. If the king wished to change his councillors, it was not easy for him to do so; "the *Whigs* had only to close their ranks to adopt the tactics of a Trade Union to impose their terms on the king by threatening a strike." At the next stage, we see King George II being forced to take William Pitt as his Minister. It was not parliament that advanced William. It was people outside it. So George II said to Pitt "You Sir, have taught me to look for the sense of my people elsewhere than in Parliament." George III held at arms length the party (*whigs*) that had humiliated his predecessor. Ministers agreeable to the sovereign were appointed and Government continued peacefully for nearly half a century. It was not thought these days that a Statesman should have a majority before he can become Minister. In the Eighteenth Century a minister had a majority, because he was Minister and acquired majority by becoming Minister. In those days "a parliament was still distinctly felt to be a conference between the representatives of the people, and the sovereign present by his Ministers. The Ministers were the King's Ministers. Later imperceptibly a great change came. The Ministers came to regard themselves as a body entrusted with the duty of governing the country. With the outward forms remaining as before, power had passed to the Ministers. They were no longer Kings Ministers; They had become Ministers of Parliament. Several circumstances contributed to this end, among them may be mentioned, lack of knowledge of English on the part of King William and insanity of another British King, Spread of knowledge, advancement of Education, Commercial and Industrial expansion, general increase of wealth &c.

At the present stage of evolution, the range of political power of the English Prime Minister is scarcely limited. "With a stable, substantial majority in Parliament, he can alter the Laws, he can impose taxation—repeal it—he can alter the face of the state. The one condition is that he must keep his majority"—i. e. the ideological majority. The Prime Minister's power is largely due to the fact that indirectly he is the political sovereign of the State—the electorate—it may be that of a powerful Caucus. A British statesman describes the position of the Cabinet thus:

"A cabinet draws up its legislature programme without consulting its three or four hundred rank and file supporters and without any particular regard to their wishes and susceptibilities. It carries as much of the catalogue as it can find time for, or as it thinks public opinion will stand and this is virtually the end of the matter. According to another statesman "Ministerial omnipotence has become almost an accepted phenomena. A Bill will go through, because the Cabinet intended it to pass."

The growth of inner Cabinet is a phenomenon of recent time. "This is a body which has no formal or recognised existence, any more than the Cabinet itself possessed until towards the middle of the 18th century." "The real Government of England consists of the Prime Minister aided and directed by three or four colleagues who are in close and constant touch with him. By this small Junta or Cabal, as it would have been called in the reign of Charles II, the vital questions are decided. At the House of Commons majority is to the Cabinet, so is the Cabinet as a whole to the governing Committee."

(To be Continued)

Communism at Present

P. A. VARKEY.

As things stand at present, all peace-loving and democratic countries of the world, legitimately apprehend the evil influence of Communism, and for us a casual glance at the developments abroad, convinces us that if at all there going to be a third world war, it will be between Communist Russia and the democratic countries of the world.

Wherever there is unrest, violence and bloodshed, Communists are involved in it, chiefly as wirepullers behind such activities. In all countries they have been marked out for their unpatriotism and anti nationalism. Winston Churchill has recently said: "Under every Communist government, the Communist system is totalitarian and an affacement of every form of liberty and decent society."

"To produce the means of living is the most important thing in a man's or society's life. Destroy root and branch of capitalism and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. No God. Do away with religions. All for the State. The State will decide every thing for you....." Thus begins the Marxist theory.

It is this form of Communism that Lenin and Trotsky introduced in Russia. It is this Communism that the Communists in other countries now want to introduce into their own countries, without the least thinking that the Marxist type of Communism has ceased to exist in Russia. They haven't got even the wisdom to understand what Marx himself said. He said that his theories gave only the general guiding ideas, that could be applied differently in different countries.

Even though, during the war, Russia dissolved the Third International, it did not give up the idea of world Communism and as such they are carrying on their vigorous propaganda after the war. In this connection we must remember what Kalinin, the chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, wrote in Jan. 1946. He wants the work for international Communism to be vigorously and uncompromisingly continued.

After the war, the policy of Russia in Europe is directed towards bringing the whole of Europe under the direct control of Moscow. Russia wants her will to be established everywhere without opposition and interference. Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and other Baltic States as well as Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Poland, Austria, Prussia, Eastern Germany have all gone completely or partly under Soviet rule. What takes place in these countries, the outside world very little knows. As the British Foreign Minister Mr. Ernest Bevin said, all these countries are kept behind a steel curtain. In Greece the Kremlin tried to set up a Communist Government; but the people did not want it. The defeated party there, with the encouragement of Moscow, is exerting every nerve to make the administration of the country as much unpleasant as possible. In France Communist party is one of the strongest. With its own secret police it is organised down to the last detail. But the recent election was a strong blow to its power and it is heard that drastic measures are taken to save France from Communist dominance. In Europe, as all know, the most potent and oldest opponent of Russia is Vatican. The struggle between Catholicism and Communism has come to the forefront in all European countries.

In England the Labour government and the Trade Union Congress severed all its connection with Communism. Rejecting the application of the Communists to affiliate their party to the Labour party, it declared: "The Communists consider democracy as a mockery. In their constitution they give more importance to totalitarianism. They think and speak about the ideals of others but they are not conscious of the necessities and demands of the common people in their own country. The only way opened to them is to get into the ranks of labour organisations and corrupt and mislead them."

What do we see in China today? After nine years of war with a strong enemy and the untold misery and great bloodshed, that unfortunate country has fallen a victim to the greatest civil wars

the world has ever witnessed. The Communist party in China, with the aid of Russia is attacking the central government of Chiang.

In India the Communists are confirmed as traitors to the country. In the 1942 movement they stabbed the Congress on the back. In the recent labour strikes in India, the Communists played an important part. On August 16th when the Muslim League declared 'Direct Action,' it is believed that the Communists co-operated with them. Recently Pattabji Seetharamaya, a prominent Congress leader in one of his speeches said that if Russia is to conquer India the Communists would betray their mother country and join the enemies. Pandit Nehru, who was once a great admirer of Soviet Russia declares that the Indian Communists are traitors and their presence is a menace to the country. The greatest friend to the common man and the liberator, Nehru, finds that Communism is the panacea for their problems.

It is everywhere it has become crystal-clear that the Communists are the tools of Moscow and they are a notorious gang of 'fish columnists.' They have become a menace to peaceful government, decent society and common safety. With certain private motives, they are leading the ignorant and innocent labourer to unending misery and ruin. The labourers fall an easy prey to their attractive slogans and tactful propaganda.

But our labourers instead of blindly following their lead, must think well where they are led to. They must try to understand whether it is at all possible to do without private property whether it is just to do away with it. "How good it is to have a number of capitalists in a country than to have only one capitalist, namely the State." Our labourers should ponder over this statement by Belloc.

Our Trade Unions and labour organisations very often become easy weapons in the hands of the Communists. Before they strike work or resort to such extreme step as sabotage, they should see whether that is quite necessary, whether they are justified in doing so, whether they will profit by that and what will be its consequences.

'Stop This Carnage'

Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, completed his tour of East Bengal last Saturday. He was met at Government House by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Liaquat All Khan, Sardar Patel and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar (Members of the Interim Government), who had a short conference with him.

These four Indian leaders, in a joint statement issued, appealed most earnestly for the cessation of violence and for the return to methods of peace.

Mr. M.A. Jinnah in a statement issued in New Delhi states: "I have been receiving reports of the grave and serious character of the killing and destruction of property from the Muslim minority provinces of Bihar, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Madras and Bombay.

"I assure Muslims of the minority provinces that it was not due to indifference or neglect that I have been quiet. The matter is receiving the most careful attention.

TRADE MARK



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English Portland Cement available in packets of 112 lbs.

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On their down journey on Sunday their "B" team met the "B" team of St. Joseph's College, Anuradhapura at a game of soccer. Although the play appeared very interesting and thrilling at the start lost colour towards the second half and the game ended in a comfortable victory for St. Xavier's who scored two (2) goals in quick succession and St. Joseph's scoring nil.

Delegate to U.N.E.S.C.O.—Mr. T. D. Jayasuriya, Deputy Director of Education (Planning) and Secretary to the Minister of Education, will represent Ceylon at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisations in Paris.

Mr. Jayasuriya is one of the two representatives from overseas territories to be included among the advisors in the British delegation.

He will shortly leave for London by air.

Gandhi Proposes Death Fast.—Mr. Gandhi intends to undertake a fast unto death if the communal riots don't stop in Bihar within 24 hours. This announcement was made by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Food Minister of the Interim Government, who arrived in Patna accompanied by Mr. Acharya Kirpalani, the Congress President.

East Bengal Riots.—Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Under-Secretary for India, told the House of Commons on Monday that the total number of persons killed and injured in communal riots between July 1 and October 30 was estimated at 5,018 and 13,320 respectively, inclusive of casualties in the recent disturbances in Eastern Bengal.

Latest returns of persons in relief camps showed a total of 50,000. Refugees were beginning to return to their villages having been reassured by energetic military measures which had been taken to afford protection and to establish pickets in villages.

India Split Up.—Inaugurating the Sixteenth South Indian Educational Week at Madras, on Oct. 14th, Sir C. R. Reddi, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University, vehemently criticised the Educational Policy of the Madras Government as it is being shaped at present. He apprehended that with the Gandhian social programme as the background of its Educational policy, the Congress Ministries would ultimately make India to be split up into different cultural worlds. For the programme of the Congress would mean the particular type of Education in the Hindu majority provinces whilst it would not be acceptable to Provinces and States outside the Congress or to Muslim majority provinces.

Separate Province.—About sixty-five Andhra members of the Madras Legislature have addressed a letter to the Secretary to the Constituent Assembly, New Delhi, and to the Premier of Madras in which they urge the appointment of a Fact Finding Commission on the subject of the formation of a separate Andhra Province.

Burma Rice.—An increase of nearly 2,000,000 tons of rice over the harvest of last year is expected next year and consequently Burma will be able to export 1,500,000 tons of rice in the coming year.

'Escaped Nun' Author Repents.—A Retraction of all statements derogatory to the Catholic Church made in an "escaped nun" pamphlet has been signed in a hospital bed at Portland, Oregon, by Mr. John Hosmer.

He signed in the presence of his Protestant step-daughter and step-granddaughter and a Catholic priest.

The retraction says that the author was "misinformed about the matter which I printed in the pamphlet."

"I am sorry for any scandal that I gave by my writings," he wrote, "or in any lectures or conversations pertaining to religious matters."

"I have often denied the existence of a real personal God. I now wish to confess that I believe in the one true God and ask His forgiveness for all the sins I committed against Him and against my fellow men."

India Opposes South Africa's Request.—India's representative on UNO Trusteeship Committee, Sir Maharaj Singh on Tuesday strongly opposed the incorporation of South West Africa by Union of South Africa as being highly retrograde.

Republicans Reported to Have Won.—Republican National Campaign Director indicated on Tuesday night that the Republicans would gain 45 to 50 seats in the House of Representatives. The Senate position is inconclusive as returns are awaited from Western States. If these follow trend in eastern areas definite landslide may develop.

Thomas Dewey's re-election as Governor of New York State was officially conceded by Democrats three hours after polls closed, thus strengthening his chances for another fight for presidency in 1948.

Protests in Vatican's Daily.—A message from the Catholic hierarchy in India deploring the conviction of Aloysius Stepinatz Catholic Primate of Yugoslavia was among a number published on Oct. 17 by the "Osservatore Romano," the Vatican newspaper. Protests, which covered more than a column, included letters and telegrams from the United States, South America, Spain, Belgium, Haiti and Lebanon.

Voices from Purgatory 50 cts.

Jaffna Urban Council

The Minutes of Proceedings of the Special Meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council held at the Office of the Council on Thursday the 28th day of September 1946 at 5 p. m. pursuant to notice dated the 22nd day of September 1946.

Present:—Messrs. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman, K. V. Sinnathurai, Vice-Chairman, S. P. Nadarajah, J. Patrick, P. Casipillai, R. C. Manmatha Rayan, S. Patanjali, S. M. M. Abdul Cader, S. A. Sabapathy, S. R. Thalayasingham, P. Mortimer and the Secretary.

1. Chairman made a statement regarding the application made for a Cinema Hall at Colombutturai Road.

After discussion in which the Chairman, Messrs. K. V. Sinnathurai, P. Mortimer, S. P. Nadarajah and S. A. Sabapathy participated Mr. P. Mortimer moved:—

"(i) This Council ratifies the action taken by the Chairman to stop the erection of a Cinema Hall at Colombutturai Road opposite St. John's Church, St. John's College and the Church Cemetery, and in the vicinity of Roman Catholic institutions and the C. M. S. Girls' College; (ii) and requests the Chairman to take any further action he considers necessary to stop building operations; (iii) Further this Council requests the Chairman not to issue a licence to run a Cinema show or Theatre on the proposed site or within 500 yards of any place of worship or educational or religious institution or cemetery."

Mr. J. Patrick seconded.

After discussion in which Messrs. K. V. Sinnathurai and S. A. Sabapathy participated the house went into committee.

On resuming on the suggestion of Mr. S. Patanjali, the motion was divided into 3 parts and voted on

Part (i) of the motion was then voted on i. e. —

"This Council ratifies the action taken by the Chairman to stop the erection of a Cinema Hall at Colombutturai Road opposite St. John's Church, St. John's College and the Church Cemetery, and in the vicinity of Roman Catholic institutions and the C. M. S. Girls' College."

4 Members i. e. Messrs. P. Mortimer, J. Patrick, P. Casipillai and S. A. Sabapathy voted for.

3 Members i. e. Messrs. K. V. Sinnathurai, R. C. Manmatha-Rayan and S. R. Thalayasingham voted against.

3 Members i. e. Messrs. S. Patanjali, S. P. Nadarajah and S. M. M. Abdul Cader refrained from voting.

Part (ii) of the motion was declared carried.

Part (iii) of the motion was voted on i. e. —

"and request the Chairman to take any further action he considers necessary to stop building operations."

5 members i. e. Messrs. P. Mortimer, J. Patrick, P. Casipillai, S. A. Sabapathy and S. P. Nadarajah voted for.

3 Members i. e. Messrs. K. V. Sinnathurai, R. C. Manmatha-Rayan and S. R. Thalayasingham voted against.

2 Members i. e. Messrs. S. Patanjali and S. M. Abdul Cader refrained from voting.

Part (ii) of the motion was declared carried.

Part (iii) of the motion was voted on i. e. —

"Further this Council requests the Chairman not to issue a licence to run a Cinema Show or Theatre on the proposed site or within 500 yards of any place of worship or educational or religious institutions or cemetery."

6 Members i. e. Messrs. P. Mortimer, J. Patrick, P. Casipillai, S. P. Nadarajah, S. Patanjali and S. M. M. Abdul Cader voted for.

2 Members i. e. Messrs. K. V. Sinnathurai and S. R. Thalayasingham voted against.

1 Member i. e. Mr. R. C. Manmatha-Rayan refrained from voting.

Part (iii) of the motion was declared carried.

2. Mr. S. Patanjali proposed that Chairman do take steps to divide the Town into Zones and draft Zoning by-law (Section 28 of Chapter 199).

Mr. S. P. Nadarajah seconded.—carried.

CORRESPONDENCE

Representation in Parliament for the Speaker's Constituency

Dear Sir,—Please permit me to suggest that, with a view to safeguarding the interests of the constituency which returns any member who subsequently happens to be elected Speaker of the future House of Representatives under the Soulbury Constitution, provision should be made by an amending Order-in-Council for the holding of a bye-election immediately after the House elects its Speaker, to enable the latter's constituency to be represented in Parliament by a new member. There would be no risk then of the requirements, views and opinions of this particular electorate being prejudiced or ignored owing to the elevation of its representative from the Floor of the House to the Speaker's Chair. This matter is of vital importance and deserves the early attention of the public, the Press, the various political organizations and the present State Council. A demand for an amending Order-in-Council in this connection should be made on behalf of the public both in and out of the State Council and the necessary constitutional amendment obtained.

This suggestion is entirely distinct from the other questions already before the public, namely that the Speaker should not be contested in his constituency if he seeks re-election to the House and if elected at the polls should not be contested if he seeks re-election as Speaker.

Yours truly,
S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM,
156, Hultsdorf, Colombo.
23rd Oct. 1946.

8 Successive Defeats Inflicted on Govt.

The Conservative-dominated House of Lords, which was warned that it would be dealt with if it seriously embarrassed Socialist policy, recently has inflicted eight successive defeats upon the Labour Government.

The significant point about these defeats is that, while none of them is an actual challenge to Government authority, the Labour administration in several instances has amended its proposals in deference to the defeats though it could have rested on the fact that the Lords can only delay legislation and cannot overturn it.

In the first year of the Labour Government the Lords have justified the prediction that they might temporarily become the spearhead of opposition attack. Political quarters think it a testimony to the subtlety of the Peers' methods that they have done this without promoting a first-class constitutional crisis.

The real clash will come only if the Lords take an intractable line over some measure which is an essential part of the Socialist pattern of policy but par-

liamentary students think that the Upper House is unlikely to push matters to this length.

The Labour party has never said officially that it is committed to the actual abolition of the House of Lords in its present form. Labour leaders, including the Lord President of the Council, Mr. Herbert Morrison, have, however, indicated in the clearest possible terms that the Government would not stand idly by if the House of Lords, instead of pursuing its normal constitutional functions, was used by the Opposition to stonewall or sabotage Labour policy.

What actually would happen if the Government decided to "discipline" the Lords is not clear. The actual abolition of the Chamber, which some Peers have advocated, is a constitutional proposal of such size that the Labour Government would probably have to secure the mandate of the country by General Election.—(Reuter).

Fruit Trees Cultivation

Rev'd, Editor,
In your last issue you have been good enough to give my notes on the above subject. I hope they have interested your readers. May I ask you to publish now the continuation of my article about practical informations regarding the cultivation of *Papaya* which may be successfully grown in these parts, in every garden, large or small, but better in sheltered places.

As is well known there are male and female plants. The male one does not produce fruits, and so should be removed as soon as found. It is found out from its first flowers which appear when the tree is some months old, and are carried on long stalks. The flower of the female tree has a very short stalk. Let it be noted however that the presence of male trees—one at least to every 100 female trees—conduces to the increase of the size and number of fruits.

As the papaya has a tap root it is difficult to transplant it unless much care is used. When transplanted after they are three inches high, the seedlings, if set too deep, are likely to rot. In deep rich soil manure may be dispensed with. In poorer soil holes may be made at a distance of about 8 feet from tree to tree and filled up with good soil mixed with animal manure, and some wood-ashes to prevent insects coming near. Three or four seeds may then be sown in each hole. When the seeds come up, (it will take two or three weeks for fresh seeds, and four to six for old, dried ones) remove all but two plants. If both the trees in any one hole turn out to be female put out one of them. Seedlings may also be transplanted from their beds in those holes, two in each. As I explained above, in rich soil manure may be dispensed with at the start, but after ten months or so, it may be profitably used by digging it in near the roots. When the plants are young frequent watering may be necessary, but later on, once a week may be sufficient.

In conclusion, as an incentive to our people of the North, I will just mention here what those of the South are doing regarding papaya growing and making it a truly money-making concern. According to Fergusson's Ceylon Directory (published before the last war) they exported 103,778 lbs. of papain, which gave them the handsome sum of Rs. 590,849. E. G.

FOR SALE

Fertile jungle 86 acres 4 blocks 43, 23, 10, 10, together or separately, situated Kokuthoduva, Mullaitivu, 19 miles on road Trincomalie Eastern boundary sea contains valuable timber firewood. Deeds with Proctor Tharumalingam Mullaitivu. Best offers to him or to DR. C. SIVASITHAMPARAM 27, 34th Lane, Wellawatte.

SUGAR

The arrears of sugar due to consumers for the fortnight beginning 21-10-46 will be issued during the week beginning 4-11-46 by all Authorised Distributors and Co-operative Stores.

M. SRIKHANDA,
for G. A., N. P.
Jaffna, 4th November, 1946.

Henchman of the Holy See

(Continued from page 1)

friendship. But this is forestalling time. Eugene de Mazenod was first to experience the fatherly bounty of Leo XII when in 1825 he sought of him the approval of the Oblate Congregation. The Pope's kindness to him on that occasion was so extreme that the Founder exclaims: "Oh Leo XII! even if our Rules are rejected you would still have the right to be held among us as the benefactor and Father of our Society."

What he kept secret even from his intimate friends was that the Holy Father had wished to make him a Cardinal and retain him at Rome. The Founder however had excused himself and returned to his Oblate work. One result, however, of his visit to Rome was to make him insist more than ever on his slogan. "The Oblates are the Pope's men"—at his service. With his high spirit of faith he considered that by approving the O. M. I. Rule the Pope became its author and its guarantee. The Holy Father would be the Oblates' first and absolute superior. Their observance of the Rule would be a daily homage to his authority. Their studies and their preaching would be guided by a scrupulous regard for the slightest indications of the mind of the Church.

To this programme Eugene de Mazenod and his Oblates were faithful throughout. Pope Pius VIII who succeeded Leo XII and whom the Founder had known as a Cardinal was pleased to bear witness to this in a special brief.

America and the Soviet in Europe

When Mr. Byrnes said in his speech at Stuttgart last month that the United States would remain in Europe, he perhaps under-estimated the way the changing character of modern war is ahead of popular impressions of what constitutes military strength. The ordinary man in the street in Europe, particularly in Italy and Germany, sees the American Army continually diminishing, so that today the American troops in Europe are to be estimated as between three and four hundred thousand. There has been a very great reduction inside a year, and it has naturally made a great impression. The absence of G.I.'s on the streets and in the shops is immediately noticed; but it easily escapes general observation that the American Air Force in Europe, so far from showing any parallel reductions, is kept not only strong but up-to-date, and numbers between two and three thousand planes, including many bombers of the very latest design, later than ever operated in the European theatre. The American Navy in the Mediterranean has been rather more in evidence.

None of this is intended as a rattling of sabres, but it is intended to be known, and the world is indeed aware, that at the moment the United States, if it were forced to it, would be incomparably better able to wage war than any other Power. It is a fortunate thing that the newest weapons are in the keeping of the most pacific people in the world, a people so peace loving that only a few years ago they were consciously passing legislation with the vain object of tying their own hands so that they could not take part in a world war. It is also fortunate that the American tradition predisposes Americans, perhaps more clearly than the citizens of any other country, to understand the importance of prescribed human rights, such as those which the Bill of Rights and the Amendments to the Constitution lay down for citizens of the United States.

The United States were founded on two great ideas, which the world has shown an increasing difficulty in keeping distinct: the idea of popular sovereignty, and the idea of the limited executive. Almost always the notion of popular sovereignty, dwelt upon and cherished, leads on to the desire to make it everywhere and immediately effective, which means endowing some executive organ with unlimited power as the agent and expression of the sovereign will. The

Americans themselves have felt the force of that impulse, as when a quarter of a century ago they wrote into the Constitution the prohibition of the traditional drinks of the civilized world. But the history of prohibition was itself a proof that the real and authentic American tradition is that which sees the function and authority of government in limited terms. The Prohibition Amendment was a fiasco, quietly but emphatically disavowed and repealed a few years afterwards.

The ideological conflict between east and west turns principally on the opposition between those who make and those who repudiate the claim that Governments need observe no codes except those which they chose to draw up and enunciate for themselves. It is no accident that Soviet participation in international bodies like the United Nations is only secured when a sufficient escape-clause is provided, so that the Soviet shall not have to submit to any judgment but its own. This same principle is exemplified in the replies which every diplomatic mission in Moscow has learnt to expect, that in internal matters, in all the dealings of the Government there with the people it claims as its own citizens, the rest of the world has no standing, nothing to say and no business to enquire. The claim is made that, on the contrary, the contents of the minds of its subjects rightly rest within its discretion, and if it chooses to cut them off from the main current of the contemporary world it is perfectly entitled to do so; and this is what the Soviet Government has been saying to its subjects with renewed emphasis these last few weeks. As long as this position is maintained and conceded it is but words when statesmen talk about all the world being one. It has been deliberately divided into two, where it might become one if there were really freedom of movement for ideas and men to take advantage of the new ease and speed of intercourse.—*The Tablet*.

Telegraphic Summary

SMUTS CANCELS HIS PROTEST ON INDIAN ISSUE

General Jan Smuts, the South African Premier, from whom the UNO General Assembly had expected an open challenge on the South African-Indian dispute, surprised the delegates by raising no objection to the inclusion on the agenda of India's complaint against the treatment of Indians in South Africa.

A long and important speech which he had prepared, presenting arguments against "intervention" by the General Assembly in South Africa's domestic affairs was not delivered.

The text of the speech had been delivered in advance to the Press. The leader of the Indian delegation, Mrs. Pandit, who had prepared a speech replying to General Smuts also sat silent.

NO TAKING SIDES

In New York the U.S. delegation experts were working on the problem of the interpretation of the UNO Charter raised by the Indian complaint against the treatment of Indians in South Africa.

The whole matter was discussed at a meeting of the delegation and a delegation spokesman said: "There is absolutely no split on the question inside the delegation."

The specific India-South Africa issue is understood to have occupied only a few minutes of the delegation's meeting. The rest of the time was devoted to discussion of the general principle of how to reconcile Article 2, Clause 7 of the Charter with Article 1 and other provisions of the Charter dealing with Human Rights.

Article 2 specifically states that the UNO is not authorised to "intervene in matters essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State."

Clause 3 of Article 1 states that one of the purposes of the UNO is the "promoting and encouraging of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction."

The U.S. delegation spokesman declared that the delegation was in no case taking sides on this issue but was

merely interested in the constitutional problem of interpretation of the Charter.

BRITISH EMBASSY IN ROME WRECKED

Italian police are guarding all approaches to the British Embassy in Rome, two floors of which were wrecked earlier when two time-bombs which were hidden in suit-cases exploded in the central entrance hall.

Signor Carmelo Bottino, Chief of the Rome Political Office, said he did not believe that Italians were responsible for the outrage in which an Italian passerby was seriously hurt and another in a building opposite was injured by splinters.

Many windows were broken in nearby houses and others were shaken over a wide area by the explosion.

BIG FOUR INVITE ITALY & YUGOSLAVIA

The only decision which the Big Four Foreign Ministers arrived on Monday night at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York, when they discussed the Italian peace treaty, was to invite the Italian and Yugoslav representatives to attend a meeting on this question.

Elephant Brand "R" MARK

Calicut Pattern Tiles.

Three main reasons why these tiles are preferred by many:—

1. Light as asbestos roofing yet sound as bronze.
2. Even in prolonged rain, ooziness is comparatively negligible, thus a roof of these tiles without ceiling is not at all worrisome.
3. The covering capacity is automatically increased as the brims of these tiles are reinforced and widened.

Patronised for its quality and durability by Government and private building contractors and individuals all over in India and Ceylon.

The price is moderate yet gives more than 100% value for the purchaser.

Importers & Stockists

Joseph Machado & Sons,

MAIN STREET, JAFFNA,

Trade & Transport Company

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Whilst thanking our numerous Customers we have pleasure in announcing our change of address as from 1st November 1946, due to our expansion programme.

Agents:—KERALA BRAND CALICUT TILES.

LANKA LIFE ASSURANCE LTD.

Sub-Agents:—MICHELIN TYRES.

Representatives:—CEYLON MOTOR INSURANCE ASSOCIATION LTD.

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"RATNA BUILDING,"

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DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

OVER 50 YEARS IN THE DRUG TRADE.

SPECIFY 'UMBRELLA MARK'

De-Aired Calicut Tiles for your new building

The weight of Tiles has been reduced without impairing their strength, so that our tiles have now the largest covering area to weight ratio of any one in the market.

The Tiles meet the requirements of those who need full protection from wind and rain, and have satisfactorily passed all tests made on them.

PLEASE BOOK YOUR REQUIREMENTS EARLY

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