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

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THE TRAVANCORE QUESTION

BY C. J. VARKEY, K.S.G., M.A.,
FORMER MINISTER OF EDUCATION MADRAS GOVT.

The controversy over the new education policy of the Travancore Government has unfortunately been carried on for so long a period and in so sickening a manner that lovers of peaceful progress and of communal harmony in the country must make a serious and sincere effort to end this controversy. As one who has had a long connection, in different capacities, with Education as well as with Catholic Education and Institutions, I trust I will be given a patient and reasonable hearing. As an Indian, longing for the early attainment of India's Independence, and as a Catholic, longing for a better understanding and concord between major and minor communities in the country, I am convinced that the prolongation of this controversy is dangerous to the contiguance of the past happy relationship between the State and the Church and between Hindus and Christians in India. I am also equally convinced that, if this controversy has taken an unpleasant turn, it is due to a want of clear understanding of the Catholic position by the public and the Government and of the Government's position by the Catholics.

First of all, let me express my appreciation of the move of the Travancore Government to introduce free and compulsory primary education in the State, realising that it is a primary duty of the State to promote the literacy of its subjects. Every lover of the cultural as well as of the economic and political progress of India must heartily support this timely move of the progressive State of Travancore. But this is nothing new. Ever since the move made by the great patriot and statesman G. K. Gokhale, this has been the dream of all national leaders and of far-seeing administrators. During the Justice Ministry, the first move was made in the Province of Madras, and the Congress Ministry enthusiastically continued it, making primary education free and compulsory in selected areas (as was the case with Prohibition). Many Municipalities and District Boards adopted it. So, if Travancore has adopted it now, it is nothing new.

What is really new in this policy is the fixing of a definite period of ten years to complete the introduction of the scheme throughout the Travancore State. This feature of the policy shows both wisdom and a sense of reality on the part of Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Ayyar, the able Dewan, who presides over the destinies of Travancore today, and every one must congratulate him on these two features of his education policy.

STATE MONOPOLY

But there is a third feature which is not only new, but radical and revolutionary, viz., the decision of the Travancore Government to eliminate, in the course of ten years, every one of the private schools in the field of primary education, thus bringing all primary schools in the State, not only under the control, but also under the management of the Government. Thus at the end of ten years, every primary school in the State will be a Government or Sarkar school, the State having a monopoly of primary education! It is this revolutionary feature of the new

policy that is being opposed by the Catholics of Travancore, and—as it is likely to spread to other parts of India—by the Catholics all over India today. While Brahmins, Nairs, Ezhavas and others of the Hindu fold welcome the new policy of monopoly, Catholics alone oppose it, and why?

The true answer to this question has not been understood by many non-Catholics. When my esteemed friends like the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, Dewan Bahadur K.S. Ramaswamy Sastri and others, make statements not based on facts nor grounded on an understanding of the real relation of this question to the politics of Travancore, one feels greatly distressed and grieved, and I feel therefore, pressed to enlighten them so that the past harmony and concord between the various communities and persons working for the progress of the country, might continue to their mutual benefit as well as to the good of the nation.

Let me first assure non-Christian friends of FIVE FACTS.

(1) The agitation of the Travancore Catholics is not the result of any kind of disloyalty to the Royal Family or to the Government or to the Dewan. Catholics and their Bishops and Priests faithfully follow the teaching of the Founder of their Church, Who has commanded them to give unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's. Hence they are the most loyal of all the subjects—a truth admitted by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar himself in some of his speeches.

(2) Catholics are not against free and universal primary education. In fact, they have been pioneers in this field everywhere. Attached to every church, in village or town, you will find a Catholic School, so that every boy and girl of the locality, irrespective of creed and caste, may receive the benefits of primary education. The very Malayalam word for a school—(Pallikudam)—is a proof of this fact. The only difference lies in the nature of the force applied to enforce compulsion: the Church uses moral force and pressure; the State uses the physical force of the policeman and the court. Which of the two is better?—let the nationalists of the Gandhian school answer this question. If they are true to Gandhism, they will certainly prefer a system in which moral force is employed. This is the time-honoured, traditional policy of the Catholic Church and of other Christian denominations, and it is this early educational work of the Christian missions that has enabled Cochin and Travancore to occupy the first place, in the matter of literacy in India. What gratitude, then, the State owes the Church!

(3) By taking a distinct stand on this educational question, Catholics do not intend to form a separate 'Catholic-asthan' in Travancore or in India. They are not isolationists like the advocates of Pakistan or Dravidasthan. They stand for the political unity of India, based on social unity, bringing together children of all creeds and castes in a common school during their impressionable age and stamping upon their minds the seal of unity. If any administrator

CARDINAL NEWMAN AS AN ESSAYIST IN LIVING

CHEVALIER S. ARULANANTHAM

II

But what is more dear to my heart, more than the Essayist in Literature, is that he is an Essayist in Living. And who is an Essayist in Living? He who teaches us to live a busy and happy life, a True Life. To us, Christ is the Supreme Essayist in living, for He taught men, as no other man ever did, how to live a True Life. He is the Supreme Saint, and every person who reflects the Image of Our Lord in his life—Jesus is the Plenitude of Life—is also each in his own measure an essayist in living. Such persons are the Saints. They alone can teach us the secret of a true life, a happy life. They lose all, to gain all. They are our guides, by what they are, and not by what they have. With unerring exactitude, they lead us nearer and nearer to the True and the Eternal, for they "On honey dew have fed,

And drunk the milk of Paradise".

Judged by this standard, Newman is to me a perfect Essayist in Living—as near to perfection, as mortal man can be. You have but to read his works and his Biography to know that the greater part of his life was one protracted Martyrdom,—being metaphorically flayed alive for long, long years—a martyrdom far more excruciatingly painful and agonising, than that of a St. Lawrence, or a St. Cecilia. Believe me, we have more martyrs, who are that, without shedding their blood, than those who did shed it, to testify to their Faith. In a certain sense, Our Lord wants us to be martyrs all.

Newman loved honesty, better than name; truth better than friends, He had to give up much that he had dearly

examines the figures in his own Education Department, as I have done while I was Minister for Education, he will find that Christian schools and colleges are more representative of all communities in a locality or town or district than a Government or Local Board school or schools run by such private agencies as Ramakrishna Mission or Nair Society or Muslim Education Association. The Christian schools are really, silently and most efficaciously producing men and women imbued with the ideal of brotherhood, which is so essential to create the social unity of India as the necessary background for her political unity. And you want to kill the goose that lays golden eggs!

RELIGIOUS TEACHING AND CONVERSION

(4) A fact that is not known to many, but has to be known to all, is that in Catholic schools and colleges, Catholic religion is taught only to Catholic pupils. This has been the traditional policy of the Catholic Church, unlike the Protestant churches. Those educated in Protestant Missionary institutions, like Sir C. P., who, in their school and college days, had, willingly or unwillingly, attended the "Bible Class" because of the compulsory attendance enforced on them by the rules of the school or college, ought to be careful in making generalisations on this question,—unless their object is to mislead others.

(Continued on Page 4)

loved and prized, and to turn his back on his kindred and his father's home to follow the kindly Light against which he never would sin; to join a church, the members of which were looked upon in the England of his day as so many social Pariahs. Being Saul, he had to become Paul, for he was Christ's own vessel of election, called by Him to confound the conceit of the Proud and the wisdom of the great ones of the earth. Is it any wonder, that he should have had to endure the persecution, suffered by the Apostle of the Gentiles?

Newman had forsooth to bear the blast of tremendous malice, of implacable hatred; had to pursue, for years after his conversion, a lonely road, like unto his Master, hidden from the public eye, forgotten by the world at large, little esteemed even by Catholics, traduced, standered, and only when thought of, pursued with a rancour almost Satanic in its intensity; he was compared even to Lucifer himself—"How art thou fallen, from Heaven, O Lucifer, son of the Morning" (Kingsley) cut off—the most unkindest cut—even from the University, which his presence had made illustrious, this warrior of Christ held on unflinchingly, from Gethsemane to calvary, to bear, witness to Truth, to confess Christ. Vervily gentlemen "There is no drinking of pearls, except they be dissolved in biting tears".

It is the thought of all these—the thought of his living martyrdom, more than his later victory and glory—that makes the Catholic world of this day exclaim with jubilation and gratitude, *Gaudeamus, Te Deum Laudamus!* How wondrous are the ways of God! How merciful the Lord is! His all embracing Providence was then watching over England too—England the Island of Saints, which had given to the Church more than 300 canonised Saints before the so-called Reformation; that Providence, that watches over the fall of the sparrow and clothes the lilies of the field, was not less mindful of its children. Varying ills and needs of humanity, require the services of variously gifted Saints. God always raises them up, when the times demand them. A Benedict, an Athanasius, an Augustine, a Dominic, a Francis of Assisi, an Ignatius Loyola, and in this our times, a Little Flower—these are but a few of the many, that can be named. And in the England of the 19th Century, the Lord raised up Newman, to warn the English and to guide back their prodigal steps, towards their Father's Home.

To conclude, what a pity it is, that our Catholic young men, should run after the rust, and dust and dirt of anti-catholic, nay even anti-God and immoral writers, when we have such master minds, towering minds, lofty and saintly minds like that of Newman and other Catholic intellectuals to read! How long are we going to wait to realise, that we must bear testimony to our Faith, and be prepared to lose all, to find all? If Newman's life has any meaning for us, it is that. For he will ever keeps pointing out to us, the Light effulgent, that radiates from Calvary, which alone can gently lead us on,

O'er moor and fen, O'er crag and torrent, till The Night is gone,

Jaffna Diocesan Union

The Annual General Meeting of the J.D.U., has been postponed to Sunday the 18th Nov. at 10 a.m. and will be held at the Catholic Club.

Members are kindly requested to submit any resolutions, they wish to bring forward to the Hon. Secy. before the 26th of October.

NOTICE

The monthly meeting of the members of the Confraternity will be held on Sunday the 4th November at 6 p.m. at the College Hall.

Rev. Fr. S. Vanderkone, O.M.I. will address the meeting on the Invocation "Heart of Jesus Our Life and Resurrection, Have Mercy on Us."

The members are requested to attend the First Friday devotions at the College Chapel at 6-30 a.m.

Hony. Secretary, President.
St. Patrick's College,
Jaffna 29th October, 1945.

IDEAL CHRISTMAS PRESENT

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THE CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB,
AMPITIYA—KANDY.

Church Calendar

NOVEMBER 1945

FRI.	...2	ALL SOULS.
SAT.	...3	S. Winefride.
SUN.	...4	4 Ep.—S. Charles.
MON.	...5	Holy Relics.
TUES.	...6	S. Leonard.
WED.	...7	S. Willibrord.
THURS.	...8	S. Godfrey.
FRI.	...9	D. H. Red. Bas.

The Catholic Guardian

NOVEMBER 2ND 1945

IN DEFENCE OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

All accounts converge to affirm that the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Ceylon Catholic Union held in the Town Hall, Colombo, was an unqualified success. The success was due, no doubt, to the volume and strength of the feeling that the time has come when Catholics must stand up for their rights and defend their religious freedom. Who would have seriously thought ten years ago that such a necessity would arise? Catholics enjoyed religious liberty, which they prize more than their civil liberty, under the British rule. But when a substantial portion of power passed into the hands of Buddhist politicians, Christians and particularly the Catholics are threatened with being deprived of their religious freedom. We do not want to generalize. There are among Buddhist politicians fair-minded and reasonable men. But these being few are often out-voted. It was admitted that the educational system of the country needed reform in certain respects and we welcomed it. But occasion was taken of this to stifle Christianity in the country. To do so successfully it was felt expedient as has been the practice everywhere else for the enemies of Catholicism, to attack

Catholic schools as a first step. The three so-called decisions of the State Council, to protest against which the meeting was convened, were never a part of the reforms contemplated. An attempt was also made to exclude members belonging to religious congregations from being on the teaching staff of schools and one member actually gave notice of an amendment to that effect. But it failed to receive attention. Was it thought to be a little too premature? The plan is to go step by step. We have no desire to play the part of an alarmist, but Catholics in this country must realize that they are threatened with danger. Swaraj is not going to bring them peace unless they strive manfully to secure adequate safeguards for their civil and religious rights. The meeting in the Town Hall was a splendid success as a meeting of protest but will it achieve the object aimed at? That is the question. Will the Ministry of Education give some assurance that the views and desires of the Catholic community will be entertained sympathetically. So far the Ministry has turned a deaf ear to all our representations. Will Catholic appeal receive due consideration. The resolutions passed at the Town Hall meeting have been sent to H. E. the Governor but they must equally be forwarded without delay to the Secretary of State for the Colonies so that he may realize the position of a religious minority and provide us with adequate safeguards. Those now provided in the present Constitution and the Soulbury Report are not sufficient. They invite the intervention of the Governor in certain definite cases which are described in the following terms:

"The State Council shall not make any law rendering persons of any community or religion liable to disabilities to which persons of other communities or religions are not made liable; or confer upon persons of any community or religion any privileges or advantages which are not conferred on persons of other communities or religions."

The above does not meet our present case. It is intended to protect a minority against discriminatory legislation. The three 'decisions' although in intention are discriminatory in themselves not so as they are supposed to affect all. But there is another provision under which action is possible and action must be taken after consulting a competent lawyer if that is thought necessary. Under the heading: Bills not to be assented to by the Governor in the present Constitution there is the further provision in these terms:

"Any Bill the principle of which has evoked serious opposition by any racial, religious or other minority and which in the opinion of the Governor is likely to involve oppression or unfairness to any such minority."

The chief value of the great meeting in the Town Hall was to proclaim the strong opposition of Catholics to what they regard as involving oppression and unfairness to a religious minority. In the circumstances H. E. the Governor cannot disregard our appeal to him.

The Lesson of Purgatory

St. Margaret Mary who had a special devotion to the poor souls in Purgatory prayed specially for the souls of religious detained there. These had left all to follow God and perhaps had never committed a single mortal sin. If their small faults condemned them for years to the cleansing flames of Purgatory what will be our lot, we of the world who have lived a life of sin? To many saints it was revealed that the least pain there was worse than the most intense pain in this world. Oh, how the thought of Purgatory should teach us to avoid even the least sin, and to make reparation for our sinful past when there is still time to merit.

St. Gertrude in an ecstasy saw the soul of a very holy nun standing in the presence of Our Lord in the attitude of a criminal not daring to go near him although He invited her to do so. When St. Gertrude questioned her about her reluctance, she replied that she was not entirely purified from the stains of her sins, and even if God allowed her to enter heaven she would not content to do so.

Among the souls now suffering there are our own kith and kin. When they were sick in this world we nursed them and alleviated their pain. They were then able to ask us for anything they wanted. But now when they are out of sight and they are not able to speak to us and when they are suffering the most intense pain that cannot be imagined are we so cruel-hearted as not to help them by our prayers and good works particularly the Holy Sacrifice? God's justice will not let Him save them from their sufferings until the last farthing is paid. But we as members of the Mystical Body of Christ can by our good works help our brethren there. Every year on the 2nd of November the Church commemorates all the faithful departed and each priest says three Masses for them. It may be that next year we ourselves may be in Purgatory and will anyone pray for us if we do not do our duty now?

Masses are said throughout the world every moment of the day and night and we can by desire participate in each one of them and apply the merit to the souls in Purgatory for the Mass is the sacrifice of the whole Church with Christ at its head. Another way of helping the souls is by repeating short ejaculatory prayers to which indulgences are attached. The mere repetition either by the lips or even in the mind of the three names "Jesus, Mary and Joseph" gives seven years indulgence each time. When we have such easy means at our disposal can we be without helping our nearest and dearest?

VICTOR TAMBINAYAGAM.
Nuwara Eliya.

LOCAL & GENERAL

The Third Order of St. Francis.

The monthly meeting of the Third Order of St. Francis will take place at 5-30 p.m. in St. Aloysius' Hall on Monday the 5th of November 1945. All the Brothers are kindly requested to be there in time. Plenary Indulgences can be gained on these dates:—2, 13, 14, 16, 19, 26, 28 and 29. Conditions:—Confession, Communion, Visit to the Cathedral and prayer for the Pope's Intentions.

St. Mary's Cathedral.—On Saturday the 3rd inst. at 6-30 a.m. there will be a Solemn High Mass of Requiem for all the deceased Bishops and Priests of the Jaffna Diocese. For all the deceased benefactors of St. Mary's New Cathedral Building a Requiem High Mass will be sung on Wednesday the 7th inst at 6-15 a.m.

Newman Centenary.—In commemoration of the centenary of the conversion of John Henry Newman to the Catholic Faith, a public lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the Sodality of the Immaculate Conception, Negombo at St. Mary's College Hall on Sunday, 4th Nov. at 5-30 p.m.

Subject: Newman's place in the Oxford Movement and his Conversion.
Speaker: Mr. C. E. Mackenzie Perera, Advocate and Lecturer Law College.

Mr. M. Joseph, Chairman, Urban Council, Negombo, will take the chair.

Malayan Gift Parcel Scheme.

—Used personal apparel up to 7 lbs. in weight admitted to individual addresses in Malaya free of Postage. Observe the following conditions:—

- (1) Enclose nothing else with them.
- (2) Superscribe on the face of the parcel Malayan Gift Parcel.
- (3) Certify contents as used apparel declare them

(1 Saree, 1 Blouse, 1 Coat etc.)

Sign the certificate, write your name and address on the left hand lower portion of the face of the parcel. No receipt will be issued. No permit is necessary. A certificate of posting will be given on your presenting the address on a paper with a stamp to the value of five cents affixed.

Night Adoration.—The monthly Night Adoration which is conducted on the eve of every First Fridays of the month at St. James' Church, Jaffna, has been postponed to the 8th of this month, owing to the Feast of the Holy Souls.

Jaffna Lagoon Irrigation Project.—At a conference of the Chairman of the various Village Committees of the Jaffna District held at the Jaffna Kachcheri on Saturday, it was unanimously resolved that the Jaffna Lagoon Irrigation Scheme be taken in hand immediately.

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Minister of Local Administration, presided.

Messrs. C. Coomaraswamy, Government Agent and E. W. Kannagara, Commissioner of Local Government were among those present.

Among the other resolutions passed was one requesting that increased grants be given for the running of Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics.

Regarding Elections.—In reply to Mr. Tom Driberg on why it was not proposed to hold elections to the State Council of Ceylon in the near future, Mr. Hall said that the State Council could, of course, be dissolved at an earlier date than March, 1947, but he was not aware of any requests in Ceylon for an early election.

Mr. Driberg. Is my right hon. Friend aware that this State Council is already over nine years old—almost as old and decrepit as the last Parliament in this country—and how soon does he anticipate that the people in Ceylon will be allowed a new deal?

Mr. Hall: It is not a question of allowing the people in Ceylon, because they have the right if they desire it, and so far they have not made any request.

Col. Oliver Stanley: Is it not a fact that His Majesty's Government are about to make new constitutional proposals for Ceylon, and would it not be advisable to wait for the new election until these proposals are in force?

Mr. Hall: That is so.

Heroism in Malaya.—When the people of Malaya was living in ignorance of the true happenings of the outside world and in terror of the Japanese Mr. J. Pius Chrysostom brought messages of hope to many thousands, undertaking many risky journeys through out the length and breadth of the Peninsula. He was known to all to whom he brought the news not by his name but as the "B.M.I." (British Ministry of Information). Before the war Mr. Chrysostom was the Singapore Correspondent of the "Straits Echo" of Penang. When Penang was occupied by the Japs on 19-12-41 he joined the Department of Information and Publicity. After the fall of Singapore he began an underground news service and conveyed the news and speeches of Mr. Churchill to the prisoners-of-war and internecine camps with the assistance of Mr. V. N. Pillay, Barrister-at-Law till the latter was caught by the Japanese and sentenced to five years.

Mr. Chrysostom is the son of the late Mr. P.S.J. Chrysostom, Proctor, Jaffna.

Congress and Travancore.—It is noteworthy that the Travancore State Congress at its recent session, inaugurated by the sister of Mr. Gandhi, passed by an overwhelming majority a resolution welcoming the free and compulsory education scheme, but urging the Government to give adequate grants to private schools where religious instruction was given, provided that instruction was given outside school hours.

Russian Archbishop Becomes Catholic.—Vatican Radio announced on Oct. 1st that a Russian Orthodox Archbishop, Mgr. Nicholas Avtonomov, formerly Metropolitan in the Ukraine, had been received into the Church in Rome. Mgr. Avtonomov was obliged to abandon his see because of his anti-Communist attitude, and has been living in Germany. His reception took place in the church of the Catholic Russian College in Rome. Immediately afterwards—now as a Catholic Archbishop—he co-celebrated Mass, in the Slav-Byzantine Rite, with priest-students of the college. Mgr. Avtonomov intends to devote himself to Russian refugees.

Spain.—The "Osservatore" has been officially authorized to state that there is no foundation for the statement by Prof. Laski that the Vatican is promoting the return of the monarchy to Spain.

80% Poles Refuse to Return.—The "plebiscite" in the Polish Armed Forces in September, held under the auspices of the War Office, disappointed the followers of the Warsaw Government. 37,122 or more than 80% voted against immediate return.

New Catholic Peer.—The Hon. Francis Augier Pakenham, M.A., has been made a Baron. Aged 39, he was received into the Church five years ago. At the general election he unsuccessfully contested Oxford City as a Labour candidate. Mr. Pakenham was Sir William Beveridge's chief assistant in drawing up his Report.

Obituary.—The death occurred on the morning of 27-11-43 at her residence in Dowden Road, Parit Buntar, of Mrs. Philippillai, wife of Mr. M. Philippillai of Ilavai, Ceylon. The deceased was 60 years of age and is survived by her husband and two sons, Messrs. P. M. Benjamin and P. M. Joseph of Harbour Board, Syonan, and Customs, Parit Buntar, respectively. The deceased was also the aunt of Messrs. S. Bernard and S. Thambymuthu of District Engineer's Office, Railways, Ipoh and District Hospital, Jelebu, Negri Sembilan.

We regret to record the death of Mrs. Mary Chellammah Edirmanasinghe who died on June 30th, 1944 at Seremban in Malaya. Mother of Mrs. R.A. Nathan of Jaffna.

Japanese Bishop Shot.—It is now learned that the Japanese Bishop elect of Yokohama, Mgr. Toda, was killed by Japanese troops as he tried to enter his cathedral, taken over by the military. He was to succeed Mgr. Ideguchi, who was drowned when a Japanese ship on which he was travelling in 1943 was torpedoed.

Dutch Parliament.—The Catholic Party remains the largest of any individual group in both the Senate and Chamber of Deputies of the Dutch Parliament. There are 10 Catholic Senators and 31 Deputies.

South Africa.—The first Catholic University in S. Africa has been opened at Roma, in Basutoland. It is called the Pius XII Catholic University College.

CORRESPONDENCE

All-Ceylon Tamil Congress

Sir,—I will be thankful if you can kindly cause publication to be given to the following item in the news column of your esteemed paper.

At its meeting held on the 23rd inst. the Committee of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress unanimously expressed disapproval of the Soulbury Commissioners' recommendations on the matter of:

1. The proposed introduction of British form of Cabinet into Ceylon's future constitution.
2. Representation.
3. The rights and status of Indians in Ceylon.
4. The composition and powers of the Second Chamber.

It was further decided to hold a Special Session of the Congress at the Colombo Town Hall on Sunday, 4th November, 1945 to consider the Soulbury Report, the present political situation and the Future Constitution of Ceylon.

The Committee met again on the 27th instant to hear Mr. J. G. Rajakulendran, M.S.C., one of the delegates of the Congress Deputation to the United Kingdom, address the members on his

mission and to make further arrangements in connection with the Special Session.

Yours faithfully,
S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM,
Joint Secretary,
All-Ceylon Tamil Congress.

Paddy Growing in Ceylon

Sir,—A Paddy Association has been formed. If this Association would take immediate steps to move the Government to approach the question of paddy growing from the latest and the most up-to-date scientific points of view something substantial would have been done. Not long ago Ceylon bought foreign rice to the tune of Rs. 100,000,000 per annum (vide Customs Returns) and Ceylon is a rice producing country. As five eighths of Ceylon is still uncultivated I hold the view that Ceylon can produce all the rice she needs if scientific cultivation is actually encouraged and practised. In Spain production is 400 fold, in Japan 300 in Italy 280 fold. These are pre-war figures. The U.S.A. and Australia have taken to scientific rice growing. I do not know the yield figures. The yield in Ceylon is about 40 fold and does not exceed 80 fold anywhere. The obvious initial step to take is to send Ceylonese Science Graduates with the other necessary qualifications to Spain, Japan, Italy and the U.S.A. to study on the spot and to absorb their methods. We want more rice and for its production the requisites are (a) good seed paddy (b) scientific knowledge (c) practical training (d) modern methods (e) up-to-date (f) implements (g) health measures (h) conditions or amenities inducing in the cultivator a sense of well being and (i) reasonable returns for the toilers.

Yours etc.,
S. J. C. KADIRGAMAR.
Lalita,
Colombo, 23-10-45.

Malayan Relief—Representative and Staff

Sir,—One man however able and enthusiastic cannot accomplish much. He cannot be everywhere. He cannot interview all who come to him. He cannot survey actual distress and conditions. From Singapore, Kuala Lumpur is 250 miles, Penang 900 miles and there are other places where Ceylonese live more than a 1,000 miles distant. Malaya is a land of long distances. Thousands are being fed by military authorities according to Press reports. That is an index to existing conditions. The early appointment of Representative and Staff becomes doubly urgent.

A. B. C.
Colombo, 19-10-45.

The Malayan Ceylonese Association, Jaffna

Dear Sir,—I shall be glad if you will publish the following for general information:

"In reply to a cablegram sent to Mr. Rajasingham, Malaya enquiring as to the general conditions of Ceylonese in Malaya at present and whether any relief is needed, from this Association, Mr. Rajasingham has today replied by wire as follows:—Condition not extreme immediate relief given, will send full particulars fortnight.

Yours faithfully,
A. TAMBYRAJAH,
Hony. Secretary,
The Malayan Ceylon Assn.,
82, Stanley Road,
Jaffna 29th October, 1945.

London "Times" on Soulbury Report

The guiding principle of the recommendations, is to set constitutional advance in Ceylon once again upon the normal road of evolution towards responsible government from which it departed in 1931, when the Donoughmore plan, endeavouring to remedy unsatisfactory relations between an irremovable executive and an irresponsible legislature, combined legislative and executive functions in a unicameral State Council through a system of committees based upon the practice of the London County Council. There is now an overwhelming

case for correcting an aberration equally disliked by the majority and minority communities whose interests it has failed to reconcile. Accordingly the Commission, taking its stand upon the 1943 declaration of His Majesty's Government, proposes that Ceylon shall exercise autonomy in internal affairs through a bicameral legislature with Cabinet responsibility on British lines. Only powers over defence, external affairs, discriminatory legislation, and certain other matters are reserved to the Crown representative, whose new position is to be marked by the title of Governor-General. It is assumed that "in due course" Ceylon will attain the status of a dominion.

While it would be unfair to accuse the Commission of minimizing the fears of the minorities, its general approach is unquestionably sympathetic to the views of the Sinhalese; indeed the report itself is based upon the scheme drawn up in 1944 by the Board of Ministers—upon which there was only one non Sinhalese—with certain modifications and improvements. The result of the recommendations would be to confirm the perpetual exercise of power by a majority based not upon ties of political conviction, as in the west, but upon permanent indissoluble racial and religious alignments, such as characterize a plural society. The Commission appears to hold that a majority so constituted is entitled to exercise the same kind of rights as the majority resulting from a general election in England, and to hope that it can be trusted to exercise them with the same respect for minority interests. But this is to beg the whole question. While the proposals for delimiting electoral districts and instituting multi-membered constituencies will give more adequate representation to the minorities, the Commission leaves their voice in the actual conduct of affairs to the good sense and statesmanship of the Sinhalese majority—qualities which have yet to be applied to the handling of the communal problem. The Commission's treatment of this issue is unimaginative; and although minority claims must not be pressed to a point at which they obstruct the constitutional progress of Ceylon to Dominion Status, there is a clear case for a more sympathetic exploration of means to allay apprehensions based on unhappy experience. And it will be wise to ensure that any proposals which His Majesty's Government may put forward in the future are discussed by an assembly more representative of minority opinion than the existing State Council.

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Your Baby Needs a sufficient quantity of Vitamin A & D daily to fortify him against many ills.

KENICO'S Super Sweet Concentrated Shark Liver Oil is the Best. Highly Purified & refined. Supersedes Cod Liver Oil. Drop Dosage.

- Infants 1 to 2 drops daily
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Available in 60 CC bottles from
The Jaffna Apothecaries Co.,
JAFFNA.

The Jaffna Diocesan Provident Society Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1928

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1944

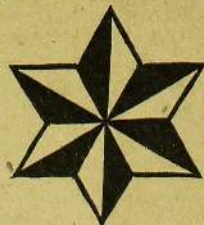
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
LIABILITIES		
Members Credit Balance on 1-1-1944	33-22	
Add subscriptions paid in 1944	589 50	
" Forfeiture re-credited	-90	
		81,323-62
Less Death Call recovered in 1944	7,021-90	
Less Claims recovered in 1944	720-00	
	7,741 90	
Less Working expenses recovered	1,124 75	
Less Fines	413-10	
Less Pass-Book	14 00	
		9,293-75
Credit Balance on 31-12-1944 :		
1st grade Rs.20,906-05		
2nd " 39,639-74		
3rd " 11,484-08		
		72,029-87
Clerk's Security Suspense a/c		250-00
Profit & Loss Balance carried from last year		31-45
Net Profit for the year 1944	38,683-05	
	1,753-16	
		40,436-21
		Total 112,747-53
ASSETS		
Furniture a/c	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Less Depreciation	118-06	
		106-25
Suspense a/c (Death Donation)		200-00
Mortgages	4,000-00	
Mercantile Bank (Jaffna) C/A.	62,902-49	
Ceylon Savings Bank C/A.	11,948-61	
Ceylon Savings Certificates	16,640-00	
Post Office Savings Bank C/A.	1,920-00	
Ceylon Govt. 3% Defence Loan	15,000 00	
Cash in hand	30-18	
		112,441-28
		Total 112,747-53
TREASURER.		

Audited and found correct.
PUBLIC AUDITOR.
Jaffna, This 2nd day of July, 1945.

NOTICE

Applications are invited for a post of Storekeeper-clerk for Coconut Check Depot, Jaffna. The post is temporary. Salary Rs. 2 per day plus war allowance. Applicants should be local candidates and should have passed at least the I.S.C. (Eng.) examination. Those with previous experience of accounts will be preferred. Selected applicant will be required to furnish cash security in the sum of Rs. 500-00. Applications close on 10th Nov. 1945.
E. GOONERATNE,
A.G.A. (E).

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 27-10-45.



A STAR SELECTION of GLAMOROUS SAREES for DEEPAWALI

From India's Fashionable Saree Centres—
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See our selection of Benares, Kashmiri, Jari-georgettes, Tissue, Fish Net, and New Jungle and Kañan Sarees.

CONTROLLED PRICES.

NO COUPONS.

NOVELTY SILK STORE,

Main Street,

JAFFNA.

The Travancore Question

(Continued from page 1)

(5) The last, but the most important fact to be realised is that Catholics do not run schools and colleges for "conversion work." This statement can be supported by three facts, which ought to be borne in mind when eminent men like Rt. Hon. Sastri and Sir C. P. take up their pen or open their mouth next time to attack Catholics. (a) If "conversion" were the object of starting and running schools and colleges, at so much sacrifice of men and money, these colleges and schools should have rapidly dwindled in numbers, for they have not got converts for the Church, and yet Catholics go on building new schools and colleges all over the country! If so, their object must be something else. (b) If their object were conversion of non-Christians, they would have compelled all boys and girls of other religions studying in their schools, to attend the Religious Instruction class. The fact that *only Catholics are allowed* to attend this class shows that the Catholic Managements do not want to interfere with the religion of other pupils. (c) The very fact that Catholic educational agencies hold the religious instruction class for Catholic pupils *outside* the school hours, shows that they have not placed before them the teaching of religion to other pupils and their conversion as the object of their educational work. Let none who is not blinded by prejudice or ignorance repeat this charge against Catholic schools and colleges, unless the purpose of this charge is to justify withdrawal of grants from public funds for such schools. When the Rt. Hon. Sastri referred to the Lindsay Commission Report and the Missionary Conference he once attended in London, he was referring to the traditional policy of the *Protestant Missions* in England and America, viz., to support their schools and colleges in India only to the extent of their success in the work of conversion.

(To be Continued)

The Jaffna Urban Council

A Special Meeting of the J.U.C. was held at the Office of the Council on Sunday the 28th day of October 1945 at 9 a.m. to meet and discuss the following subjects with the Minister of Local Administration:—

1. Post-War Reconstruction Schemes:
 - (a) Slum Clearance Schemes and erection of tenements at Karaiyur.
 - (b) Drainage Schemes.
 - (c) Water Supply Scheme for the whole Town.
 - (d) Electric Lighting Scheme for the entire Urban area and beyond.
 - (e) Greater Jaffna Scheme—acquisition of waste lands near the outskirts of the Town e.g. Kakaitivu etc. for the future expansion of the City.
 - Opening Parks and Play-grounds;
 - Widening Trunk Roads and principal thoroughfares;
 - Reclaiming the Lagoon from Navanturai to Colombutturai.
 - (f) Erection of Modern Markets, Bus Stands etc. (Re-building Grand Bazaar, Small Bazaar and erecting new markets).
 - (g) Libraries and Reading Rooms.
 - (h) Rest House.
 - (i) Community Centres.
 - (j) "Creches" and Clinics.
 - (k) Construction of Maternity Homes
 - (l) Flood Outlet Schemes.
 - (m) Clearing all slums in the U. C. area (Passaiyur, Navanturai, Moor Street, Thallalai, Anchanantalvu etc.)
 - (n) Erecting quarters for conservancy labourers.
 - (o) Building drains in Fort, Cathedral, Bazaar and Muslim Wards.
2. Scientific town-planning of the Town.
3. Removal of Infectious Disease Hospital from Urban area.
4. Transfer of roads (Colombutturai Road, Kachcheri-Nallur road, Pannai road, Hospital road and Navanturai road).

These are roads leading from outside the Urban area to Government offices, jetties and Customs etc.
5. Financial Regulations—War Allowance, Grant, Loans, Budget etc.

6. Local Government Service—Salary scales etc.
7. Municipality.
8. Unemployment.
9. Cost of Epidemic (Small Pox).
10. Salary scale of officers adopted at last budget meeting and not approved.
11. Procedure regarding order and issue of Electrical Stores.
12. Loan for purchase of materials available from Military Stores.
13. Widening of Kankesanturai road.
14. Re organisation of the Office consequent on Mr. A. S. Inayathulla's death (the Chief Clerk and Accountant).
15. Letter dated 2-10-45 of the Secretary to the Select Committee of Official Languages forwarded by the Commissioner of Local Government with his letter No. E/993 of 9-10-45 regarding transacting business in Sinhalese and Tamil with the Hon'ble the Minister for Local Administration and the Commissioner of Local Government.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late A. Silonia, wife of Neekilan Sinnappu of Karaiyoor.

Deceased.

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 457

1. Valori Arony and wife.
 2. Mariammah both of Karaiyoor.
- Vs.
1. Rayappu Santhiya and
 2. Wife Thiresamma
 3. Soosapillai Amirthanathan of Karaiyoor.
 4. Soosapillai Sebamalai of do
 5. Anasthoriya, widow of Soosapillai of do
 6. Neekilan Sinnappu of do.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Gunasekera Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of September 1945 in the presence of Mr. J. Patrick, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioners.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioners as the 2nd petitioner is one of the heirs of the abovenamed deceased, unless the respondents abovenamed or any other person shall on or before the 24th day of October 1945 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 12th day of September 1945.
(Sgd.) S. S. J. GOONESEKERA
District Judge.

24-10-45
Order Nisi extended for
20th November 1945.

Initd. S. S. J. Gunasekera
District Judge.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

In the matter of the intestate of Kathiravelu Thevasahayam of Navaly.

Deceased.

Testamentary }
Jurisdiction } No. 456

Packiam widow of Thevasahayam of Navaly.
Petitioner,

Vs.

Alice Ponnammah daughter of Thevasahayam of Navaly.
Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Goonesekere, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of September 1945 in the presence of Mr. S. Tirunavukarasu Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed Petitioner be declared entitled to letters of Administration of the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondent abovenamed or any other person shall on or before the 19th day of October 1945 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 6th day of September 1945,
Sgd. S. S. J. GOONESEKERA,
District Judge.

19-10-45
Time to show cause extended till 28-11-45.
Initd. S.S.J.G.
D.J.

Temporary Stenographer—Kachcheri, Mannar

Applications are invited for the above post.

Applications should reach the A.G.A., Mannar, before November 3, 1945. For further particulars please see Govt. Gazette of 25-10-45.

K. V. RANGANATHAN,
for Asst. Govt. Agent, Mannar.
20-10-45.

Tenders for the Supply of Fresh Husked Cocoanuts to Jaffna

Tenders in sealed envelopes marked on the top left hand corner "Tender for Cocoanuts to Jaffna" will be received up to 12 noon of 8th November, 1945, by me for the regular monthly supply of not less than 300,000 fresh husked cocoanuts of over 12" in girth each.

Tenders from persons who are willing to supply smaller quantities will also be considered.

The successful Tenderers should bind themselves to guarantee regular supplies. Further particulars can be obtained on application to me.

Sgd. E. GOONERATNE,
A.G.A. (E), Jaffna.

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, October 26, 1945.

NOTICE

G.A., N.P., will receive tenders up to 12 noon on

(1) Tuesday, 13 November 1945 for the service of weighing out salt to traders at Chiviyateru and Tondaimanar Salt Stores for the period 1-1-46 to 30-9-46.

(2) Wednesday, 14 November 1945 for the supply of the following materials to the Salt pans at Chiviyateru, Karanavai, and Vellaipparavai and to the salt stores at Tondaimanar whenever required during the period 1-1-46 to 30-9-46 viz: Naar baskets, ola mats, palmyrah olas, vadali olas, palmyrah stalks, palmyrah posts, alampal and cadjans.

2. Tender forms may be obtained at the Jaffna Kachcheri on the production of a tender deposit receipt for Rs. 25 in each case. Further particulars may be obtained from the Jaffna Kachcheri.

T. P. ARULIAH,
for G.A., N.P.

Jaffna, 23-10-45.

THE JAFFNA FORAGE STORES

(FORAGE SPECIALISTS)

Main Street,
JAFFNA.

Best Quality Forage at
Reduced Prices.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Meremilk Mixture 100 lbs. | Rs. 21 50 |
| 2. do do " | 19 50 |
| 3. " Goats Food " | 21 50 |
| 4. Bull Mixtures " | 20 50 |
| 5. Poultry Mash for Layers | |
| in 4 lbs. bag | 1 20 |
| 6. Chicken Grains in 5 lbs. bag | 2-00 |
- The above Mixtures and Poultry Food can be had from our Sole Agents:

Messrs. The Nadana Vilas,
Kankesanturai Road,
Grand Bazaar,
JAFFNA,

or direct from us.

PROPRIETOR.

Opening Shortly:—

INDIAN NATIONAL BANK

TRIVANDRUM

S. INDIA.

Fixed Deposits:—

6 Months	5 1/2% per annum
12 "	6 % " "
24 "	7 % " "

Savings:—

4 % " "

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THE HINDUSTAN AGENCIES,
TRIVANDRUM.



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