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WHY SPECIAL SOCIETIES WITHIN THE CHURCH?

THE EXAMINER—

"World's Day" suggests the question: why should there be special societies within and in addition to the Christian Society itself, the Church? Surely, it might be argued, to be a member of Christ's own Society, the New Israel, the true company of the elect, is more than enough to satisfy every spiritual aspiration and provide for every spiritual need. Especially could this be urged against those Catholic societies which aim particularly at the personal sanctification of their members. Does not the Church, it might be said, in its normal course offer all the means of sanctification to those eager for perfection?

Men in the bulk are neither philosophers nor logicians, but they are eminently sociable: they love to club together and form voluntary associations of kindred spirits. So in a free country you have every imaginable kind of society, and so it is too in the Catholic Church. While Totalitarian ideologists would eliminate all groupings of citizens but their own, the Church defends "the natural right" of men to form associations for legitimate purposes, whether civil or religious. Fr. T. Slater says in his "Points of Church Law":

"Jesus Christ knew human nature thoroughly, and when He came on earth for the salvation of mankind, He determined to save it in and through a Society founded by Himself, which He called His Church. Man's social nature is not satisfied with belonging to one great natural society which we call the State or Nation. He forms innumerable smaller corporations which are comprised in the one supreme society of the nation.... Much in the same way, man's social nature is not satisfied with belonging to the one great supernatural Society founded by Jesus Christ. He forms himself into innumerable subordinate and dependent associations.... The number of such institutions in the Catholic Church is almost bewildering, and it should not be difficult for each one to find what specially suits his own needs.

"The Catholic Church shows no desire to cramp the social instincts of her children, but it is her duty to guide them and prevent them from going astray. She does this in various ways. There are some societies which she condemns, others she approves, others again she neither condemns nor approves; she allows Catholics to use their liberty and join them if they like on their own responsibility. Canon 684 tells us that: 'The faithful are worthy of commendation if they join associations which are erected or at least approved by the Church; but let them keep aloof from secret societies, from those which are condemned, seditious, suspect, or which strive to withdraw themselves from the lawful vigilance of the Church.'"

And here is an American author, the Rev. J. F. Sullivan, on the same subject:

"Our Church, like every society that has work to be done, knows full well that 'in union there is strength.' Results that would be impossible of accomplishment by individuals become possible and even easy when united effort is made. Individual energy, even in spiritual things, is apt to be misdirected; or,

at least, it is likely to be of benefit only to him who makes it, and to produce little or no good result in others. But when the religious efforts of individuals are combined with similar zeal on the part of others by the forming of religious societies, and when the work of the whole body is carefully guided and regulated, great good is accomplished, both in the individual member and in the whole society. God's glory is promoted, and the members are sanctified to a degree that would not be possible except as a result of such united effort.

"The religious societies established by our Church are almost beyond counting. She has organised them for every class—for men and women, for the married and the single, for children, for those living in the world and those consecrated to God in religion. She sets before these societies a great variety of objects—works of charity for some, devotional exercises for others; zeal for the spiritual improvement of mankind and for the spread of Christian virtue; aid to missionary enterprises; prayer and good works for the souls in Purgatory—such are some of the secondary objects of Catholic societies, all tending towards their great primary object—the sanctification of their members and the glory of God." ("The External of the Catholic Church")

As regards societies that have for their primary aim the promotion of a more perfect Christian life among their members, the need for such has been felt from very early Christian times, in fact, one may say, ever since the Church emerged from the Catacombs and became a popular religion instead of a small and fervent community. There is considerable truth in Bernard Shaw's observation that "mankind consists of a huge mass of worldly people and a small percentage deeply interested in religion and concerned about their own souls and other people's...."

But there is always a minority of the earnestly religious, and it was the original "free association" of some of these which produced the "religious orders."

Cardinal Gasquet, in his "Sketch of Monastic History," says that monastic life "is nothing more than the Christian life of the Gospel counsels conceived in its full simplicity and perfection.... It is merely a systematised form of life according to the Gospel counsels, existing for its own sake, as a full expression of the Church's true and perfect life." And Dom Butler in "Benedictine Monachism" says that St. Benedict had no thought in instituting an "order." Each Benedictine monastery was just an autonomous association of men whose purpose was "to sanctify their souls and serve God by leading a life in community in accordance with the Gospel counsels."....

Just as men group themselves to develop a particular political spirit and further its cause, so it is quite natural that those Christians who think nothing so important as the acquiring of the true Christian spirit and furthering its cause should group themselves into voluntary associations for that purpose. Sometimes they are spoken of as "an elite" among Christians, but according to English usage the term is not a happy one: it rather implies a sense of superiority, which any Christian elite

ACTION THIS DAY

45,000 MILES BY LAND, SEA AND AIR THROUGH WAR ZONES, TOLD BY AN ARCHBISHOP IN LETTERS TO HIS FATHER

BY THE MOST REV. FRANCIS SPELLMAN, ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK

Mr. Churchill was responsible for the title which Archbishop Spellman has given to the story of his 45,000-mile journey by air, land, and sea through the war zones.

When the Archbishop visited the Prime Minister at 10 Downing-street, Mr. Churchill took from his desk and gave to Mgr. Spellman a little card bearing the words, "Action This Day."

"'Action This Day' is not only a good title," the Archbishop writes, "but a good maxim for everyone every day."

The Archbishop's story is told in the letters to his father. He had no idea of writing anything for publication about his six months' travels.

The "Universe" is indebted to Archbishop Spellman for his success in permitting the extracts which will appear serially in this paper.

FAREWELL INTERVIEW WITH ROOSEVELT

Archbishop's House, New York, February 8, 1943.

My dear Father: On Thursday morning, February 4, I saw President Roosevelt. I had already discussed with him a trip to see the war-zone chaplains in this country, in Canada, in Alaska, and the Aleutians and I thought it might be opportune to visit others. The President had indicated that I might go some time in February subsequent to his return from Casablanca.

He looked well and was, as always extremely cordial, frank, encyclopaedic in his knowledge, and contagiously optimistic. He told me of some of the experiences of his trip. The President does not enjoy travelling by air. Besides physical discomfort, he is unable to do much work or to read or to talk. The flying above the clouds for hours comes monotonous. I enjoyed whether I read, talk, or just look out the window and think.

I told the President that everything was in readiness, visas from Portugal to China were already in my pocket. I told him, too, that I had had all my in-gulations and that I planned to leave on Tuesday, Feb. 9.

With an assurance of continued prayer that God would bless his efforts to lead our country on the road to victory, peace and prosperity, I took my leave.

There had been a suggestion that I be accompanied on the trip, but, for several reasons, I declined.

On Sunday morning in the Cathedral I celebrated the nine o'clock Mass for the members of the Newman Club Federation. After Mass, I met Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Francis Sullivan, of Waterloo, Iowa, the parents of the five

would be the last to assume. Nothing, I think, does the Sodality or any other Catholic society more harm than such talk about "elites." Good wine needs no bush; the tree will be known by its fruits. "When you shall have done all these things that are commanded you, say: We are unprofitable servants; we have [only] done that which we ought to do." (Luke xvii, 10).....

boys who were lost when the U.S. cruiser Juneau was sunk.

They were happy and consoled to learn from me something that I had just heard, that, although the Juneau did not have a priest on board at the time it was sunk, the ship had been visited only two days earlier by a chaplain from another vessel. He had heard the confessions of the Catholic men aboard and given them Holy Communion at a Mass said just before the ship sailed to meet the enemy.

I packed two bags until I had 55 pounds. I delivered them to the Pan American Airways office and paid for my ticket to Lisbon. I had concentrated food, pills for the decontamination of water, and small cans of powdered milk. The instructions for purifying water were that one pill was to be put into a pint of water, but if the water was very polluted, two pills should be used!

I am ready to go. I realise that of the many long journeys I have made during my lifetime, this one will be unique. Whatever the outcome, I feel certain that I shall be glad I undertook the trip. I bid good-bye to you and the family. I shall write as often as possible. God bless you!

GOVERNOR'S GUEST IN BERMUDA

Lisbon, Portugal, Feb. 11, 1943.

Early in the morning of February 9 Bishop O'Hara, Bishop McIntyre, and Mgr. Casey went with me to the airport. The English officials had put on every possible visa except the one that I needed first, the one for Bermuda. We were told that there would be no difficulty, as the Governor of Bermuda, Viscount Knollys, had been informed of my coming.

It was evident that I was not the only passenger who had been up all the night, for shortly after the ship left the water many of the passengers went to sleep.

It was but a short flight to beautiful Bermuda, and the brilliant sun, sky, and sea, the bright green of the trees and grass, offered a startling contrast to the dull New York winter day I had just left. We remained in Bermuda a few hours, during which time I was the guest of the Governor.

Soon I was back in the plane leaving Bermuda, and on my way to Horta in the Azores. Immediately on arrival I went to the Cathedral where I offered Mass. The Bishop was not on the island; no one asked me to identify myself, and I did not volunteer identification. We left Horta about nine o'clock, and the flight to Lisbon was smooth.

Before coming to Lisbon I had read and heard of all the espionage centred there. Nearly everyone I met in Lisbon seemed to be on guard against something. One person on whom I called, and whom I met in his own office, disconnected his telephone from the wall socket, even though the receiver was on the hook. He said he thought it possible that spies might hear our conversation. He had nothing to tell me, and I had nothing to tell him.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Church Calendar

FEBRUARY 1944

- FRI. ... 1. ...
- SAT. ... 2. ...
- SUN. ... 3. ... Gregory
- MON. ... 4. ...
- TUES. ... 5. ...
- WED. ... 6. ... S. Juliana.
- THURS. ... 7. ... Com. Im. Goa.,
- FRI. ... 8. ... S. Simao.

The Catholic Guardian

FEBRUARY 11TH 1944

CONVERSION AND ITS SEQUEL

Last week we wrote to say that a dark cloud of fanaticism was hanging over the University of Bombay threatening its good name. It is to-day that the Senate is to meet to take their decision. If they disaffiliate the Sophia College, the University will lose its moral right to be considered a centre of light and learning for the Presidency. It will be an ugly blot on the pages of its history. The decision is to be based on the report of the Committee of Inquiry whose peculiarity is that all the members are non-Christian. The inquiry itself was a travesty of justice. One would be led to think that they had already made up their minds as to the nature of their report and accordingly picked and chose the persons to give evidence. The few witnesses who were cited were either those who were opposed to the College from the beginning or had grievances against it such as the parents of the girls who had become Catholic. Neither the girls nor the authorities of the College were questioned or cross-examined. It is on the testimony of the adversaries that the report was built up and on it the Senate has to base the verdict. The report is to the effect that in their opinion the Principal of the College must be regarded "as committing a breach of Assurance No. 1, if not in the letter, at least in the spirit," "that a case has been made out for disaffiliating the College" and that "a report be made accordingly to the Senate."

The Principal of the College in her letter to the Registrar, dated 24th August 1943, asked for a full inquiry into the allegations of proselytising activities of the College had promised every facility for the Committee to carry out their investigation. Yet no such inquiry has been held. It was not held in the first instance when assurances were demanded from the College. It was not held on this second occasion when the Committee confined themselves to the question whether the assurances given were kept in the letter and the spirit. Yet disaffiliation is sought to be imposed on the existence of proselytising activities which have not been investigated, much less proved!

The conversion of these two young Parsi ladies was due to their own initiative and perseverance. They were not boarders but were living with their parents. They asked for baptism and were baptised by the Archbishop of Bombay after they had attained majority. Miss Kalapesi whose

conversion raised the present campaign of calumny she was baptised one year after she left College. In the interval she was made to study Zoroastrianism and Avesta language under a Parsi priest and every effort was tried to make her change her mind but to no purpose. In a letter she has made public, she writes:

"So much space has been taken up, paper shortage notwithstanding, on attacks on Sophia College and lately on myself that I sincerely hope for equal publicity for this statement.

"Any lie seems to serve the purposes of those who hate the Sophia College, but still it is not true that I am connected with the Sophia College. My parents removed me from it a year ago. It is absolutely untrue that any kind of pressure was put upon me by any Christian at any time. The nuns of the Sophia College have nothing to be ashamed of in their students are impressed by their heroic lives, especially in the recent storm of persecution.

"This letter is not addressed to those to whom freedom and rights are just catchwords. Those who really love such ideals and are prepared to give freedom to others cannot look impartially into the virtual imprisonment in which I have been kept in the past year, and which was ended only by the declaration of my freedom by the Senior Presidency Magistrate. I fully admit that up to last June the restraint was moral as well as physical, but it is a disgraceful thing that an attempt to live according to one's beliefs should bring so much suffering and loss to those one reveres.

"The College Authorities, last year's convert, I myself and the whole Catholic Community have suffered under a real campaign of misrepresentation. As an Indian and one who truly loves and cares for India, I fear that this campaign plays right into the hands of her enemies; these can argue now that religious fanaticism (I use those words advisedly) is strong enough not only to threaten a magnificent educational work, but to mould the policy of that body which should be most safely sheltered from fanaticism—the University of Bombay."

We shall have further comments on hearing of the action of the Senate.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A Diamond Jubilee.—To-day the "Ceylon Catholic Messenger" celebrates the Diamond Jubilee of its foundation. To-morrow morning a Thanksgiving Service will be held in the Sacred Heart Chapel at which His Grace the Archbishop will officiate and in the evening the Editor will be speaking to the readers and the paper in the Hall of the Catholic Young Men's Fraternity, Kotahena. The "Catholic Guardian" has already sent to its esteemed confrere its message of congratulations and appreciation of its valuable service to God and country and these sentiments need not be repeated here to-day. The "C. C. Messenger" has lived through seventy-five years of service and on the occasion of its Diamond Jubilee Ceylon public will gratefully acknowledge it and wish our contemporary ad multos annos.

Co-Education.—The Special Committee have also considered this question but they say they dared not recommend its universal adoption in deference to strong public opinion against it. But the Committee, however, appear to think that Co-education is a sign of greater social progress. They quote approvingly an excerpt from a speech by

B. F. W. Hart, Professor of Education, University of California who says:—"Education is a process of social adjustment and personal development and you cannot achieve that with boys herded together in one school and girls herded together in another until they reach maturity." The Professor's dictum with its vague phrases is not quite convincing. In the United States what has been the result of the promiscuous education where boys and girls are herded together in one school? One out of every four or five marriages finds its way to the divorce court. This widespread disruption of family life has become a danger to civilized society.

the social adjustment in all this? Pope Pius XI who could draw upon the wisdom and experience of the Church as well as his own has condemned co-education, in the case especially of adolescents, in his Encyclical on Education and his authoritative words find confirmation from quite an unsuspected quarter. The Soviets in their revolutionary and reforming enthusiasm adopted co-education throughout the country. After many years of experience they have now come to recognize their mistake and Russian thought is veering round to what Pope Pius had said on this question in his Encyclical. Elsewhere on another page parallel passages are given which deserve to be read with due attention.

The Value of Holy Mass

We have received the following from the Rt. Revd. Nelson Baker, New York, U.S.A.:

1. At the hour of death the Masses you have heard will be your greatest consolation.
2. Every Mass will go with you to judgment and plead for pardon.
3. At every Mass you can diminish the temporal punishment due to your sins, more or less, according to your fervour.
4. Assisting devoutly at Mass, you render to the Sacred Humanity of Our Lord the greatest homage.
5. He supplies for many of our negligences and omissions.
6. He forgives you all the venial sins which you are determined to avoid.
7. The power of Satan over you is diminished.
8. You afford the souls in Purgatory the greatest possible relief.
9. One Mass heard during your life will be of more benefit to you than many heard for you after your death.
10. You are preserved from all sorrows and misfortunes which would otherwise have befallen you.
11. You shorten your Purgatory by every Mass.
12. Every Mass wins for you a higher degree of glory in Heaven.
13. You receive the Priest's blessing, which Our Lord ratifies to Heaven.
14. You kneel amidst a multitude of Holy Angels, who are present at the adorable Sacrifice with reverential awe.
15. You are blessed in your temporal goods and affairs.
16. When we hear Mass and offer the Holy Sacrifice, in honour of any particular Saint or Angel, thanking God for the favour He bestowed on him, we afford him a new degree of honour, joy and happiness and draw his special love and protection on us.
17. Every time we assist at Mass, we should, besides other intentions, offer it in honour of the Saint of the day.

Propagation of Faith

MISSION SUNDAY COLLECTIONS 1943
JAFFNA DIOCESE

PARISHES

	M. S.	A.P.F.
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
1 St. Mary's Cathedral and St. John's	207 50	425 00
2 Adaikalamatha	41 91	124 50
3 Karampan	64 05	74 45
4 Ilavalai	66 47	58 06
5 Mannar	96 25	—
6 Kayts	55 07	38 00
7 Atchuyely	51 52	24 86
8 Talaimannar	54 10	15 00
9 St. James', Jaffna	39 10	29 59
10 Vidathalvivu	39 53	26 00
11 Nanattan	64 30	—
12 Anuradhapura	53 37	9 00
13 Pesalai	49 00	10 00
14 Vankalai	57 19	—
15 Urany	9 28	36 50
16 Sillalai	35 62	9 00
17 Mullaitivu	25 46	19 50
18 ...	40 00	—
19 Mirusuvil	37 85	—
20 Naranthana	21 89	13 50
21 Vadiri	15 00	13 50
22 Vavuniya	—	—
23 Navanthurai	26 63	—
24 Pallimunai	21 10	3 56
25 Point Pedro	23 25	—
26 Delft	22 00	—
27 Mandativu and Punguduthivu	18 31	3 00
28 Mathagal	18 82	—
29 Madhu	17 50	—
30 Passayur	16 60	—
31 Chundikuli	15 00	—
32 Pachilaipalli	14 38	—
33 Nallur	14 00	—
34 Iranaitivu	12 50	—
35 Murnakan	10 42	—
36 St. James', Ilavalai	6 75	—
37 Adampan	5 00	—
38 Arippu	—	—
	1,396 54	932 32

RAJAKADALUWA

Mr. W. Simon Tharel life member	120 00
Mrs. Thecla Fernando life member	120 00
W. Maria Theresa 10 years	15 00
W. Maria Fernando 5 years	7 50
6 members (for 1 year)	9 00
	1,203 82

COLLEGES, CONVENTS, INSTITUTIONS & SCHOOLS

	Rs. cts.
1 St. Patrick's College Staff and Pupils	400 27
2 H.F. Convent Eng. School Staff and Pupils	200 00
3 Convent Tamil School Staff and Pupils Jaffna	103 00
4 St. Charles Staff & Pupils Ilavalai Convent Staff and Pupils	103 00
5 Colombogam Training and Practising School Staff and Pupils	70 00
6 Jaffna St. James' Girls and Boys School Staff and Pupils	62 24
7 Holy Cross Nuns	60 00
8 Kayts St. Antony's College Staff and Pupils	56 20
9 Mannar Tamil Schools Staff and Pupils	55 18
10 Ilavalai St. Henry's College Staff and Pupils	50 00
11 Nallur Schools Staff and Pupils	37 72
12 A'pura Convent, Tamil, Sinhalese & Eng. Schools	36 00
13 Pesalai Tamil Schools Staff and Pupils	35 00
14 Delft Schools	32 50
15 A'pura St. Joseph's College Staff and Pupils	31 75
16 Nanattan Schools	25 10
17 Adaikalamatha School Staff and Pupils	24 13
18 St. Joseph's Cath. Press	24 00
19 Passaiyur School	21 60
20 Kay's & Eluvathivu Schools	20 73
21 Mullaitivu Parish	19 30
22 Anaicottai Parish Schools	18 70
23 Mirusuvil	18 00
24 Vankalai Schools	17 20
25 Vadiri Tamil Schools Staff and Pupils	16 84
26 Adiyar Kooddam Colombogam	15 00
27 Karampan Schools	14 50
28 Pachilaipalli Schools	14 38
29 Vidathalvivu Schools	12 75

RUSSIA AND ROME AGREE

ON THE DANGERS OF CO-EDUCATION

The experiment of co-education has ended in U.S.S.R., according to Professor M. Suzmor, a prominent Soviet educationist, writing in the "Soviet War News."

We therefore quote below two authorities on this question of co-education. Pope Pius XI in his encyclical "Divini Illius Magistri" of 1929, and Professor Suzmor to-day, to indicate how Russian thought on this subject is approximating now to Papal opinion.

THE POPE SAID :

"False also and harmful to Christian education is the so-called method of 'co-education.' This, too, by many of its supporters, is founded upon naturalism and the denial of original sin; but is all upon a deplorable confusion of ideas that mistakes a levelling promiscuity and equality, for the legitimate association of the sexes. The Creator has ordained and disposed perfect union of the sexes only in matrimony, and with varying degrees of contact, in the family and in society.

"Besides, there is not in nature itself, which fashions the two quite different organisms, in temperament and in abilities, anything to suggest that there can be or ought to be promiscuity, and much less equality, in the training of the two sexes. These in keeping with the wonderful designs of the Creator are destined to complement each other in the family and in society precisely because of their differences, which therefore ought to be maintained and encouraged during their years of formation, with the necessary distinction and corresponding separation according to age and circumstances.

"These principles, with due regard to time and place, must, in accordance with Christian prudence, be applied to all schools, particularly in the most delicate and decisive period of formation, that namely, of adolescence..."

THE PROFESSOR SAYS :

"...that the different rate of physiological development in boys and girls produces uneven classes when they are brought up together and hinders correct teaching, making girls overstrain themselves in the critical phase of sexual ripening; that joint teaching and upbringing can result in an undesirable levelling out of the psychological features characteristic of each sex; that the danger of infringing the basis of sexual morality at school age is increased not dimly. These are pre-revolutionary objections noted by the Professor, which confirm them in present-day experience.

"The school must provide such education and training, taking into account the specific characteristics of children and adolescents of both sexes and so fulfilling one of our most important State tasks—the preparation for life of citizens of both sexes enjoying equal rights, in friendship building up the family and the Socialist State, and defending this State. To accomplish this it is necessary to introduce the separate education of boys and girls in childhood and adolescence... While providing a completely equal level of general education for girls and boys, it is an unavoidable necessity to differentiate the school curricula in accordance with the nature, the aptitudes and somewhat different social roles of the sexes."

...faced with 18 charges in connexion with the purchase in India of foodstuffs for Ceylon, he was dismissed from the public service as from 21st Sept., 1943.

His Excellency after considering the report of the Committee of Enquiry consisting of Mr. L. M. de Silva, K.C., Chairman, Mr. A. E. Christoffels, C.C.S., and Mr. M. K. Sandys, C.C.S. and the advice of the Public Service Commission came to the conclusion that one charge had been proved entirely and two others partially.

Mr. Jayaratnam, Clerk to the Trade Commissioner in India who too had to face certain charges was held to have exculpated himself and has been restored to the public service.

Bombs Dropped.—On Monday last night enemy aircraft approached the coast of Ceylon. A few bombs were dropped but there were no casualties and the damage was negligible.

Education Report.—As a result of a heated discussion which is said to have ensued between the Minister of Education and his colleagues and as the Financial Secretary, who was requested to submit a report, wanted at least three months to submit his observations, it is understood that the Report of the Special Committee on Education is not likely to come up for discussion in the State Council before May.

The State Council.—There were 99 supplementary estimates in the agenda for the Council's sessions which commenced on Tuesday last. There were also a number of private members' motions many of which were to be taken up after the suspension of Standing Orders.

G.K.C.'s Biographer.—When Maisie Ward (Mrs. Frank Sheed) was about to start on the official life of G. K. Chesterton, Christopher Dawson suggested to her that in order to understand G.K.C.'s literary development she should re-read all his works in the order in which they were written.

She completed this gigantic task, and the writing of the Life took her six years.

The book, "Gilbert Keith Chesterton," has appeared in the U.S.A. published by Sheed and Ward.

Maisie Ward was a personal friend of the Chestertons. Mrs. Chesterton entrusted to her all G.K.C.'s papers and said: "I do not want to book to appear in a hurry—not for at least five years. There will be lots of books written about Gilbert. I want your book to be the final and definite biography."

Reviewing the book in "America," Jesuit weekly published in New York, Mr. Thomas F. Woodlock—brother of the late Fr. Woodlock, S.J.—says: "It can stand beside Wilfred Ward's 'Newman' on any shelf and no apology needed."

Maisie Ward is a daughter of Wilfrid Ward.

The book will not be available in England for some time, the publishers learn.

WEDDING

CHRISTOPHER—SWAMPILLAI

Ceylon's gothic jewel of Our Lady of Refuge, Jaffna was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Saturday the 5th February, 1944, when Mr. J. E. Thuraisingham Christopher Proprietor of the Premier Cafe, son of Mr. Pedrupillai Christopher Proprietor of the Premier Bakery and of the late Mrs. Christopher of "Hope-Well" led to the altar Cecilia Leelavathy second daughter of Mr. Alfred Swampillai Proctor and Mrs. Swampillai of "Regina House" Jaffna.

The Church put on a festive appearance for the occasion with garlands and flags of various colours. Flowers, palms and ferns still beautified the already beautiful sanctuary and altar. Electric crystal chandeliers lit up the whole Church and made the scene still more entrancing.

Shortly after the arrival of the bridegroom who had as his bestman Mr. A. S. Mariyanayagam, Sub-Inspector of Police and Master Auton Swampillai as page boy, the bride who looked exquisitely charming arrived in the company of her father who later gave her away.

She was attended by Miss Grace Swampillai as her maid while Miss Marie Eliatamby made a charming flower girl. As the bride was escorted to the altar the Church Choir, under the baton of Rev. Fr. Nobert O.M.I., struck up melodious notes more than expressed the festivity of the occasion.

Rev. Fr. L. J. Augustine O. M. I. of St. Patrick's College and an uncle of the bridegroom tied the nuptial knot, celebrated the wedding Mass and delivered an inspiring homily. Rev. Frs. A. S. Singarayer O. M. I., E. Pomycol O. M. I. and P. J. Jeevaretnam O.M.I., Rector, St. Henry's College and an uncle of the bride were present in the sanctuary. The Register was attested by Mr. V. E. Rajakarier, District Judge, Ratnapura and Mr. M. Joseph, Chairman, Urban Council, Negombo uncles of the bride and bridegroom.

At the facade the new couple was garlanded by Mr. & Mrs. R. J. Paul and a group photograph was taken. The bridal party then repaired to the residence of the bride's parents where a reception was held. Mr. A. R. Subramaniam retired District Judge proposed the toast of the happy couple and made special reference to the late Mr. M. B. Swampillai. The bridegroom thanked Mr. Subramaniam for the kind sentiments expressed and all those present for gracing the occasion with their presence and in turn pledged the health of the bridesmaid to which the bestman replied. The Kooray ceremony was followed by a lunch.

Late in the evening the happy pair with their relations and friends motored to the residence of the bridegroom's father where another reception was held. Mr. & Mrs. Edward Anthony-pillai garlanded the bride and bridegroom on their arrival. The house was illuminated with electric jets and it presented a glittering scene with many pretty and colourful sarees.

The function came to a close with showers of blessings on the new couple by the large and representative gathering present.

LABOURERS FOR SALT HARVESTING

The Salt Commissioner, will be prepared to entertain applications from persons who could supply labour for Salt harvesting work during 1944.

The requirements are:—
(a) 100 men from about 1st July to 15th October for work at the Govt. Saltern Elephant Pass.

(b) 300 men from about 25th August to 15th October for work at the Lewayas in the Hambantota District.

For terms and conditions application should be made to the undersigned.

E. W. KANNANGARA,
Acty. Salt Commissioner.

37, Lauries Road, Bambalapitiya,
3rd February, 1944.

NOTICE

DRIED FISH

Small quantities of dried fish of the following varieties are available for sale. Those interested should apply at once to the undersigned.

Ma (கட்டாப்பா) Rs. 44-96 per cwt. ex-store Jaffna.
Kodowa (கொடொ) Rs. 49-96 per cwt. ex-store Jaffna.
Mora (மொ) Rs. 44-56 per cwt. ex-store Jaffna.
Balaya (பாலையா) Rs. 44-56 per cwt. ex-store Jaffna.

(Sgd.) E. B. TISSEVERASINGHE,
for Govt. Agent, N.P.
Jaffna, 1-2-44.

NOTICE

Distribution of Subsidiary Foodstuffs in Jaffna District.

Arrangements has been made to distribute the undermentioned articles to consumers through their Authorised distributors from 14-2-44 to 20-2-44 (both days inclusive).

1. Red onions 2 oz. per head.
2. Peas ½ oz. "

2. Consumers are advised to draw their ration of the above articles along with their ration of other commodities.
(Sgd.) E. B. TISSEVERASINGHE,
for Deputy Food Controller,
Jaffna, 9 Feb. 1944.

30	Uyilankulam Schools	12 50
	Pallimunai "	12 50
31	Sillalal Schools	12 25
32	Myliddy "	12 00
	Mathagal St. Jos. B. Eng. School Staff and Pupils	12 00
33	Ilavalai Parish Schools	11 82
34	Point Pedro "	11 75
35	Vavuniya Schools "	11 38
36	Chunnakam "	10 56
37	Urany "	10 50
38	Navatukulam "	8 05
39	Mathagal Girls' school	6 20
40	Chundikul School	5 00
41	Iranathivu "	3 00
42	Maratty Kannatty Karisal	2 00
43	Mihintale Teacher	1 50

Total 1,840 10

1943 Total, 1,395 54

1,203 82

1,840 10

Total 4,440 - 46

Last year's Total 3,462 72

From the above statement of accounts it will be noted that the total collections for 1943 has exceeded that of the previous year by a Rs. 1,000. It fact it has surpassed all past records.

Heartiest thanks are due to all concerned. The Revd. Frs. in charge of parishes and their Assistants; the Revd. Rectors of Colleges and their Staffs. The Revd. Heads of Convents and Institutions; hundreds of Teachers and the multitude of pupils in schools; the Promoters and Members of A.P.F. and all the faithful of the diocese who have contributed their mite; The two Life-Members of the P.S.P.F. from Rajakadalwa have set us all a fine example of zeal for the propagation of the faith.

S. G. HILARY, O.M.I.,
Diocesan Director, P.S.P.F.

Jaffna, 1st Feb. 1944.

LOCAL & GENERAL

Police Conspiracy Case.—The second accused, Mr. S. G. de Zoysa, Superintendent of Police, was discharged on all counts of the indictment on Monday last by Mr. James Joseph, District Judge, in the Jaffna conspiracy case.

The Court was crowded with the members of the Bar and the public. The case has lasted 20 days.

The Judge found the first accused, Sergeant Arulappab, guilty on two counts in the indictment, and not guilty on the other five counts, including conspiracy and sentenced him to 2½ years R.I.

The Northern Assizes.—The first criminal session of the year in Jaffna began on the 1st inst. at the Town Hall. Before the opening of the session, Mr. Justice G.H.C. Jayatileke, K.C. who is presiding together with his staff attended a religious service held at the Cathedral.

There are ten cases on the Calendar, of which three are murder cases. Six more cases will be added on.

The Crown Council Mr. Prins Cherubim son of the late Mr. Jos. Cherubim in conducting the cases.

In the 1st case one Mutua Sindi an East African soldier was found guilty and sentenced to 4 years R.I.

In the 2nd case R.K. David a prisoner of Jaffna goal was found guilty of causing grievous hurt to a fellow prisoner David Singho and sentenced to 5 years R.I.

In the 3rd case Paranthanacarasu of Tharakulam was found guilty and sentenced to 4 years R.I.

Fourth is a murder case in which one Kanapathy Nagamuttu of Changanai was indicted with the murder of Sangaran. The case is proceeding.

Goal and Fines for Escaped Sama Samajists.

—The maximum sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default a further six weeks' imprisonment was passed on Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardene and Dr. N. Perera, the Sama Samajists, by Mr. Vernon H. Wijeyratne in the Magistrate's Court of Kandy on Tuesday on the charge of having escaped from lawful custody in the detention barracks.

Immobilisation of 2,000 More Cars.

—Further proposals for the immobilisation of non-essential motor cars amounting to 2,000 will, it is understood, be considered at the next meeting of the Executive Committee of Local Administration.

It is also proposed that a revision of the present list of essential cars should be carried out.

Mr. M. H. Kantawala Dismissed.

—The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor that Mr. M. H. Kantawala, C.C.S., Ceylon's Trade Commissioner in India who had been

Action This Day

(Continued from Page 1.)

Madrid, Spain.
February 16, 1943.

I left on Lincoln's Birthday Feb. 12. The trip to Madrid lulled me into meditation. The landscape is varied. Portuguese and Spanish towns dot the hills and the plains. Fertile fields, arid wastes, snow-capped mountains, olive groves, houses and butts drift by in the panorama.

I was astonished to see the American Ambassador, Dr. Carleton J. Hayes, at the airport. The Nuncio to Spain, Mgr. Cicognani, and his secretary, Dr. Caleri, were also there.

IN SPAIN AT U.S. EMBASSY

Dr. Hayes invited me to be the guest of Mrs. Hayes and himself at the American Embassy. I have known them for many years, and invitation was so very sincere and cordial that I accepted it, and I enjoyed very much being with them. In my opinion Dr. Hayes is a most able representative of our country. His character, his background as scholar and historian, his ability to meet and to appraise people, and his patience—all these admirably fit him for the post. Mrs. Hayes is an ideal ambassador's wife. She is kind, intelligent, thoughtful and untiring.

That night we had dinner at eight o'clock at the American Embassy. The customary time is nine-thirty or ten o'clock. The reason was that the Ambassador had arranged to have showing of "Gone with the Wind" at a theatre in the city. The Ambassador graciously invited me to attend this presentation of the film, but I preferred to remain at home so that, for a change, I could go to bed before two o'clock in the morning.

On Saturday, Feb. 13, I went with Fr. Molina, a Spanish Franciscan who at one time lived in the United States, to visit the famous Escorial Palace. The Escorial is a worthy memorial to Philip II, the king who built it. It comprises a palace, a church, a mausoleum, a college, and a monastery. It is built in the form of a gridiron to symbolise the manner of the martyrdom of St. Lawrence.

The last prominent person buried in this famous palace was Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera. His resting place is an object of pilgrimage for the Falangists. The body is interred beneath the floor in front of the high altar. A bronze wreath on the pavement marks the spot. Below, in one of the crypts, there are other wreaths. The largest one, of solid bronze, rich and massive, is over six feet in diameter and bears the bold inscription, "Il Duce al Fondatrice della Falange" ("Il Duce to the Founder of the Falangists"). The significance of this inscription has shrivelled and will shrivel farther.

In the evening, with Ambassador and Mr. Hayes, I went to dinner as guest of the Ambassador from Portugal. The other two guests were the British Ambassador, Sir Samuel Hoare, and Lady Maud.

Sunday afternoon, the Ambassador went with me to Toledo. All along the way one could see the effects of the war.

The visit to the ruins of the Alcazar depressed me, for I remember the palace in all its glory.

On this peaceful Sunday afternoon I heard the story of the fifteen hundred men, women, and children who were besieged there. I saw the ruins of the magnificent building and the room, used as both chapel and hospital, where operations were performed without anaesthesia. I saw the place where one hundred and four persons were entombed standing in closets. I looked at the remains of the graceful courtyard of the Alcazar, and I tried to understand what had happened and why it had happened. The world volcano of hate is still pouring forth its lava over the world.—*The Universe*.

Vatican City to be Respected

The German Government has given a guarantee to respect the sovereign rights and integrity of the Vatican City. An announcement to this effect was published lately in the "Osservatore

Romano" and broadcast by the Vatican Radio. The "Osservatore's" statement reads:

"To put an end to unfounded rumours, especially abroad, regarding the conduct of German troops towards the Vatican City, the German Ambassador to the Holy See, on behalf of his Government, has declared that Germany, in accordance with her policy so far of respecting the offices and integrity of the Roman Curia, as well as the sovereign rights and integrity of the Vatican City, is resolved to respect them in the future.

"The Holy See acknowledges that German troops have respected the Roman Curia and the Vatican City and takes cognisance of this assurance for the future."

Rumour is still busy about the Vatican. One report deals with increased vigilance at the Vatican on visitors. Swiss guards, it says, admit people singly and carefully examine their credentials.

The Wireless Bureau, which draws most of the visitors, is said to have been moved outside the Vatican City.

The same reports adds that Vatican workmen have placed Papal flags and notices, in Italian, German and English, on extra-territorial Vatican buildings and that Vatican engineers are engaged on the question of the Vatican's water and gas supplies. This involves the study of means to protect Paola and Marcai water pipelines.—*New Leader*.

WAR REVIEW

By Mr. J. C. W. Rock
on Sunday the 6th February

In a English Sunday paper of November 14th I read with quite an invigorating shock that the European members of the United Nations of the Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (Un. R. R. A.) had stated in Atlantic City that they had received definite instructions from their Government that the war in Europe may end within six months and that they must put their views before the Council of Administration on that basis.

Taking this announcement at its face value, we should expect a German collapse in the middle of May, 1944. This may appear to be the high watermark of wishful thinking, but it is a pronouncement of persons who may have inside knowledge of the facts, and be able to draw the right conclusion. Just as all roads lead to Rome, there are other indications that lead to similar expectation of early victory, though it seems too optimistic to give a definite date. Those who have studied German psychology assure us of two things. One is that the German is a gambler but a calculating gambler—he does not fight unless he is well prepared; the other is that when he knows that he has lost a fight, he does not continue fighting; he has not the quality of fighting to the death. The mentality was betrayed when the Germans threw up the sponge.

Since 1918 became an obsession for the Germans until that fateful November, 1943 was passed. That mentality was betrayed again at Cape Bon, when the Germans knew that they were cornered and fought no longer.

There are signs during the last week that the pace is getting hotter and that Germany is being driven from one position to another with increasingly short intervals between each halt.

Just as Kesselring was settling down in Italy to stabilise the Gustav Line, the Allies made a new move which arm-chair strategists had been impatiently expecting for some time, that is by landing in the enemy's rear. The position of the German armies was always vulnerable in this respect and so the exploit which was carried out at Salerno was repeated again, this time at Nettuno harbour. The move has already achieved its object. The Gustav Line has been broken through by the Americans who are making for Rome along the Via Cassilina and the fall of Cassino may be expected in a few days. The Germans are however holding on to Cassino while withdrawing their forces to take up a new line from Terracino to the Liri Reservoir South of

the Albano Mountains. They are attempting to hold Anzio bridgehead from which British troops are moving along the Appian Road to Rome.

Meanwhile, on the Russian front they are faring no better. Last Sunday you were told of the heroic defence of Leningrad and of the break through from Leningrad. During the week further advance was made by the Russians who cut the line from Leningrad to Moscow at Chudovo and took Kingisepp. For a while the German army was in danger of being caught between the armies of Govorov and Meretskov. They appeared to have escaped for the moment and the new plan appears to be to fall back on Narva. Although this shortens the line for the Germans it appears to leave the Finns unprotected. The Russians are now within the Estonian border. In the centre the Russians have taken Rovno and Luck and their new targets are Lovel, Lwow and Brest Litovsk. Further south the Germans are threatened with still greater disaster. A few days ago I explained to my listeners the position in the Dnieper Bend. There the Germans had posted a number of divisions—now known to be 10—in the Smyela-Kanyev-Myevidin loop which was intended either to be an advance guard for a counter attack by the main army or to fight a rearguard action whilst the main army was being withdrawn from the Dnieper Bend. Manshteyn appears to have held on too long and that smaller force in the Smyela loop has been cut off and is now in danger of annihilation. It is receiving supplies through transport planes and the latest reports are that its officers are escaping by these planes and that about 100 of these planes have been shot down by the Russian air force. The advance-guard in fact has become a rear-guard and is being sacrificed to facilitate the withdrawal of the main army, but it is not yet clear where this army will take up its new stand—whether in the Carpathians or in the Transylvanian Alps. What seems clear is that there will be a further shortening of the line here. Such shortening will make the Russian line run from Narva along the River Pinesina and the Bug to Odessa and permit withdrawal of a substantial number of divisions—perhaps 90—to meet the threatened invasion from the west.

Whilst Hitler is nervous about the allegiance of his Balkan satellites, Stalin knows how to play his cards, has made an adroit political move in declaring the diplomatic and military independence of the Soviet Republics. The precise object is not yet disclosed, but for the component parts of the Soviet Union it must strike a note of encouragement, it appears to have further implications, but appearance may be deceptive.

If there is any doubt as to the efficacy of combined operations this is removed when we come to the Far Eastern theatre. There the attack on the Japanese bases is being carried out with redoubled energy; it is the air force which is the spearhead of attack and it is against the Japanese air force that the weight of the attack is being launched. The Japanese still continue to fight shy of exposing their battle fleet to open combat, and much of their transport is now being conducted by means of barges.

But they are in a position to put up a stout defence because they operate on inner lines and so long as they are able to maintain a sufficient rate of production they will be able to replace their losses in planes. The difference between the fighting in Europe and the fighting in the Pacific is that it is possible to bomb the German aircraft factories but not yet possible to bomb Japanese aircraft factories. We can therefore see why the allied forces in the Pacific have a tough job on and are striving their hardest to get to close grips with Japan.

In conclusion I may draw attention to two matters:—

(1) Spain is coming into the head lines. Her attitude of neutrality is necessarily the subject of observation and control of oil shipments needs severe scrutiny to prevent diversion into the wrong channels.

(2) Jap atrocities too call for attention not to raise bad feeling, but the secure human treatment for prisoners in Jap hands. It is right to expect civilised behaviour from a power which like Japan claims to be in the front rank of civilised modern powers.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

In the matter of the Estate of the late Ponna Lysa of David Road.

Deceased.

Testamentary Jurisdiction } No. 183 T.
Martyn James Rasiab of David Road. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Mary Thangaratnam Saverimattu.
2. Mary Josephine Joseph.
3. Mary Margaret Joseph.
4. Emmanuel Lionel Joseph.
5. Mary Elizabeth Joseph all of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above named petitioner praying that the 5th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem of 3 and 4 Respondents and for the grant of letters of administration to the above Estate coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna in the presence of Mr. C. T. Kumaraswamy, Proctor it is ordered that the 5th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over 3 and 4 Respondents and letters of administration to the above estate be issued to the petitioner as an heir of the deceased unless the Respondents shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on the 3rd day of December 1943.

Order Nisi extended for 14-2-44.
Sgd. JAMES JOSEPH
District Judge.



NOTICE

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

WANTED men for training as CLERKS, STOREKEEPERS and DRIVERS in the R.A.S.C. Good pay and prospects and OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FOR PROMOTION TO COMMISSIONED RANK IN THE R.A.S.C. Candidates should be between 19 and 40 years of age, physically fit and willing to serve overseas. Those to be trained as Clerks and Storekeepers should be educated up to the 6th Standard in English while those wishing to become Drivers are only required to speak, read and write English.

Proof of age may be required by the Recruiting Officer. Family allowances will be issued only after marriage and birth certificates of children are produced.

Daily rate of pay on enlistment is Rs. 2-00 per day and family allowances. Maternity Benefits will be paid in all cases under usual conditions.

CEYLON ROYAL ARTILLERY FOR SERVICE IN CEYLON

English educated youths are wanted for this Unit. Large numbers of such men are now serving the guns defending our own coasts.

MORE ARE WANTED
We require a satisfactory standard of English which is not high.

Daily rate of pay on enlistment is Rs. 1-33 per day with family allowance.

Candidates should be between 11 and 35 years of age with a minimum height of 5 feet 3 inches.

Applicants for the above units should apply personally at the Central Recruiting Office, 399, Galle Road, Colpetty, on any week day between 8-30 a.m. and 12 noon, bringing with them their RICE RATION BOOKS.

Chief Recruiting Officer, Ceylon