

The Catholic Guardian

ESTABLISHED AS A FORTNIGHTLY, 1876; ISSUED AS A WEEKLY, 1878.

Telegrams: "GUARDIAN", JAFFNA.

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON.

Telephone: NO. 100.

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

Vol 69, No. 28.

JAFFNA, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1944.

PRICE: 10 CENTS.

CARDINALS IN FRANCE PLEAD FOR INNOCENT CIVILIANS

"In the name of so many victims crying out for pity," the three Cardinals in France have issued an appeal. All the Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops in the British Empire and the United States implore the Pope "to use your good offices with the respective governments so that the civilian population of France and Europe may be spared as far as is humanly possible."

"We are convinced," they say, "that it should be possible to distinguish with greater care between military objectives and the humble dwellings of women and children with which they are surrounded."

The appeal, broadcast from France on Sunday, is signed by Cardinal Suhard, Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Gerlier, Archbishop of Lyons and Cardinal Lienart, Bishop of Lille, together with Archbishop Chollet of Cambrai, secretary to the French Hierarchy. It reads:

"Revered Brethren: The bombing of France, our mother country, is daily becoming heavier and fills our hearts with sorrow and distress. Almost daily, colleagues of the world Episcopate, we witness the ruthless devastation inflicted upon the civilian population by air operations carried out by the Allied Powers.

"Thousands of men, women and children who have nothing to do with the war are being killed and injured; their homes are wiped out; churches, schools and hospitals are destroyed—always an infinitely sad sight which some of you have already beheld in your own country, a sight witnessed today by the greater part of Europe and given by Rome herself.

"GROWING MISERY"

"Revered Brethren, in face of this growing misery, we consider it our duty to address this appeal to you:

"In the name of so many victims crying out for pity, we venture to implore you to use your good offices with your respective Governments, so that the civilian population of France and Europe may be spared as far as is humanly possible. We are convinced that it should be possible to distinguish with greater care between military objectives and the humble dwellings of women and children with which they are surrounded.

"In 1942 our Holy Father the Pope, in his moving Christmas appeal to the world, said: 'Aerial warfare has indiscriminately—or at least without sufficient care—robbed humanity of life, possessions, health, homes, charitable institutions and places of prayer.'

"We also believe, Revered Brethren, that the monuments in our towns, the treasures of art and memorials, our churches in particular, should be spared.

"Do not forget that among you and your faithful there are many whose forefathers have prayed in our centuries-old cathedrals and helped to build them. We ask you to help us by your intervention to save this evidence of our common faith, which is also the heritage of all Christendom.

"BROTHER TO BROTHER"

"As brother to brother, we beg you to intercede with the responsible states-

men of your country, so that no further acts of warfare be carried out which, by striking blindly at innocent populations, by mutilating the face of our country, might engender between nations a volume of hatred which not even peace will be able to purge.

"Revered Brethren, we implore Our Lord Jesus Christ to move your hearts by the thought of this suffering. We trust that your words will succeed, so that the great hardships endured by thousands of innocents may be alleviated.

"From God and the goodwill of men and their leaders, those innocents are eagerly awaiting the blessed hour of peace."

The following is from the reply addressed to the French Cardinals by the Archbishops and Bishops of England and Wales and by the Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh:

"The appeal which Your Eminences have addressed to the Hierarchies of the British Empire and the United States is not one which any of us could receive unmoved. It comes from our brethren in the Episcopate of the Universal Church, it directs itself to our feelings as Christians, and the compassion which our religion inculcates, is aroused the more easily amongst us in this island because we also have suffered these things. We know air warfare. Our people have been killed by the tens of thousands. Hundreds of our churches have been destroyed, as well as countless homes.

"We grieve with Your Eminences at the loss of innocent lives and the damage to cultural and sacred buildings in France and Europe.

"In notifying the British Government of our reply to the appeal of Your Eminences that additional precautions should be taken to avoid the sacrifice of innocent lives, we shall again repeat to them the value we set upon clear and repeated assurances which they have given that pilots are instructed to take every precaution to keep within the smallest limits the infliction of death upon civilian populations, and of damage to sacred and cultural buildings.

"To all French men and women who are bearing a heavy burden of private sorrow, of separation from their loved ones, bereavement, maiming, or the loss of homes and possessions, our hearts go out in compassion, and for them we make our prayers, in the confident hope that these sufferings are a prelude to the great day when the success of the Allied arms will enable the free men and women of France to restore their country to her great role in the life of Europe."

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VATICAN CONCERN AT DIFFICULTIES INSIDE CHURCH IN GERMANY

The existence of certain difficulties inside the Catholic Church in Germany is indicated in a letter sent by the Holy Father to the Bishop of Mainz.

The Bishop has appealed to the Pope on the question of a "Liturgical Movement," asking him to "raise up the whole matter out of an atmosphere of apprehension into one of confidence.

The Pope, in reply, repeated what he declared, he had already said on other occasions, namely, that the question was being dealt with in Rome by the Cardinals charged with its clarification; and he added that the Holy See was prepared to meet as far as possible the needs of spiritual ministrations in Germany.

"Concern," he said, "has been expressed in the first place amongst you yourselves and, in fact, as you know, by the Bishops. It cannot be said that such concern is altogether without foundation.

"It is certainly not related exclusively to the liturgical question, but it affects the whole devotional and ascetic life of the faithful."

The Pope then referred to the article in the "Kierusblatt", of July, 1943, entitled: "On the Internal Position of the Church in Germany in the Light of Religious History," and said that this article confirmed anew the concern felt in Rome.

PRESSURE ON GERMAN CATHOLICS

Finally the Pope spoke of the external pressure to which German Catholics were being subjected.

al pressure to which German Catholics were being subjected.

"We admit frankly," he said, "how very much more we are concerned about the German Catholics, the fate of whom was the object of our striving by day and night in these past years, should in all their thoughts and deeds keep themselves immune from all the un-Christian and, indeed, completely godless conceptions with which they are confronted.

"We have heard of staggering examples of such demands made upon them, but we have also heard indeed—and that comforts us—of examples of courage in faith.

"The blessings coming in future to the Catholic Church in Germany depend on whether your faithful, especially those of the younger generation, withstand the attack of these harmful philosophies."

Reverting, apparently, to the Bishop's letter, the Pope said:

"We may add that we are not quite happy about the expression 'Young Church.' Could it not have a rather hurtful effect on the older generation? At this particular moment, when your nation is suffering indescribable misery and everyone without exception is involved in the horrors of war, there is a greater need than ever for the faithful to show love towards everyone and unselfish consideration of the feelings of others."

GENERAL DE GAULLE'S VISIT TO LONDON

The importance of General de Gaulle's impending visit to London is clear. One of the most important questions in the world today is, What will happen in France when the German grip is wrenched away? That there will be a dark night of the long knives none can doubt; much grim settling of scores and despatching of traitors. The question is whether the Jacobins will prevail; and it is a question of urgent relevance for all Europe. France will be a great test case. From what happens there we shall best be able to judge whether in Europe generally there is to be a period of social disintegration, or whether the social fabric will bear the shock of the final battles.

General Eisenhower has repeatedly declared his unconcern with political affairs, and his reluctance to have any but purely military responsibility. The non-recognition of the French Committee as a provisional Government suggests, on the other hand, a desire to retain some political responsibility, when the battle for France begins, in the hands of the Civil Affairs division of the Allied armies. The detailed allocation of responsibility is the first purpose of General de Gaulle's visit. But it is disquieting that the microphones of Moscow Radio should be at this time at the disposal of Maurice Thorez, with his exhortations to the Jacobins. Two days after the broadcast which we mentioned last week he was speaking again, calling for "a national armed rising," for a new Valmy, the revolution against the dynasts. But those presented as the new dynasts are not the heirs to great property or great power. They

are not even, in all cases, the heirs to anti-socialism and the defence of privilege. They are the heirs to a mistaken foreign policy; in effect all those who in 1940 were unable to foresee that Russia would become a chief ally against the Germans.

It was Thorez' contention that "the people" within France must rise in order to expel the Germans and their Vichysois accomplices and must not be content to suppose that the Allied armies can effect this without such a *levee en masse*. But a *levee en masse*—as distinct from the controlled activity or disciplined underground cadres working in liaison with the Allied General Staff—is no part of the plans being made in Algiers or London or Washington. It is disturbing that it should appear to be part of the plans being made in Moscow. It is naive to suppose that Moscow's French broadcasting service might permit Maurice Thorez to say things of which the Soviet Government does not approve. The service, in all European languages, is exceedingly closely controlled—as indeed is our own and is that of any other nation in time of war—and it is as certain that Maurice Thorez meets with official approval as it is that the "Polish Patriots" and the "Free Germans" reflect other parts of Soviet policy.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

Mr. Eden, replying to last week's debate, did not speak rashly of our relations with Russia, agreeing that there are "pretty wide divergencies" with which to contend, and saying:—

(Continued on Page 4.)

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Church Calendar

JULY 1944

FRI. ...28 S. Nazareus,
SAT. ...29 S. Martha,
SUN. ...30 9th Sunday after Pentecost,
S. Donatilla.

MON. ...31 S. Ignatius, L.

AUGUST 1944

TUES. ...1 S. Peter's Ch.
WED. ...2 S. Alphonsus,
THURS. ...3 S. Stephen's, R.
FRI. ...4 S. Dominic.

The Catholic Guardian

JULY 28TH 1944

NOTES ON EDUCATIONAL REFORM DEBATE

To continue our remarks on the unfinished debate on the recommendations for educational reform, we stressed the fact last week against those who contended for State schools that in England, the home of democracy with its insistence on popular control of departments of civil administration, denominational schools with full financial assistance formed part of that country's educational system. These schools are felt to be necessary in order to ensure freedom of conscience to those citizens who will have only that education which is leavened with religion. Mr. V. Nalliah, member for Trincomalee spoke flippantly on this aspect of education, according to the meagre report of his speech given in the daily papers. He dismissed the subject saying airily that they could not expect the Minister of Education to educate children for life after death although he would grant that some sort of religious education was necessary. He, however, did not think that a State school like the Royal College turned out none but criminals. But we expect the schools to do better than not send out criminals. Granting that the Royal did turn out good citizens might there not be certain special factors which enabled it to do so? In any case, it is silly to argue from one to all. Further, if the Minister of Education cannot educate children for life after death his education is of no value to those who attach far greater importance to the next life than to the present fleeting life. This confession of the Minister's inability is the strongest argument in favour of denominational schools. Mr. Nalliah moved an amendment for a unified service for teachers. This means that he favours the abolition of denominational schools. But if he thought that these schools could continue to exist with a unified service for teachers, then he does not understand the reason why of a denominational school. The member for Trincomalee pro-

fesses to be a nationalist. But to Eastern culture secular schools are repugnant. Even in the West these schools came into vogue after the French Revolution and wherever they had been introduced they had proved a curse. It is a real pity that those who advocate them should know so very little of their origin and the results they have produced. If the test be, "by their fruits ye shall know them," they deserve the severest condemnation. The trouble with the member for Trincomalee is that he speaks as if he had the solutions of our problems in his pocket. That was the impression we had in reading the speech he made at Tellipalai some time ago and we thought to ourselves if it was not desirable to have an age-unit for Councillors so that they may take to the State Council maturer minds and more experience.

EDITORIAL NOTES

That Offending Book?—That the State Council would start a debate on the slightest provocation was indicated by its action on the motion of Mr. T.B. Jayah. It was clever on the part of Mr. Jayah that he forestalled his rivals. The usual procedure with a motion like this is to refer it to the Legal Secretary to report on its legal aspect. But the Council wanted no such report and insisted on debating the motion and to have done with it. So the debate came off but it clearly lacked ballast, to judge it from the reports. It is not so much the passing of the motion but the Ordinance that is to be enacted which will be of the utmost consequence if freedom of the press is to be preserved. The words in the motion 'disparaging' and 'insulting' have not been happily chosen as they imply hostility or animosity of mind in the author of the "Sketches in Church History" an excellent little book, by the way, to freshen up one's memory of the history of the Catholic Church. It was generally admitted and it is perfectly true that Father LeGoc had absolutely no intention of giving offence to the Muslims and our contention is that, if the facts referred to by statements complained of, are judged in relation to the condition, views and customs of the people at that period in that part of the world one need not feel humiliated and get offended. There are things said in the Bible of men whom we respect which would not now be tolerated. Fr. LeGoc was dealing with history and he stated what he believed to be facts. To estimate correctly the character of an historical personality the facts of his life must be told. Those who object, must submit the statements to impartial historical critics and if these pronounce them to be not well-founded then ask the author to withdraw them and it would be done. If, on the other hand, they are facts of history, whatever you may do the truth will prevail. Can you suppress all the books of history and articles in Encyclopedias in order to hide the facts? History

must be real and authentic and it must not omit anything necessary for a clear knowledge and sound judgment of any important movement, religious, political or economic.

The "Morning Star's" Complacency.—With evident satisfaction our Protestant contemporary quotes at length from a book by the Anglican Bishop Henson whose words the *Star* thinks will be welcomed by all the Free Churches. "I positively long" says Dr. Henson, "to be able to welcome and cheer on every bit of goodness in the world." So do we ourselves but do not see why we should give up our Catholic belief, to do that. "How much have I given up" asks the bishop and he answers:

"The priesthood absolutely. I don't believe in the 'Fear of God' theory. Henceforward no priests, but ministers, presbyters, servants, drawing their authority from the congregation of the 'saints'. What about the Sacraments? The consecration—prayer theory design as unphilosophical, mechanical and even magical."

Henry Henson has been known to be a latitudinarian and his book in two volumes, an autobiography, entitled "Retrospect of an Unimportant Life" containing his religious views bears ample testimony to that fact. It is all "Private Judgment" throughout and as such the opinions expressed have no more authority than the personal views of an individual. The *Star* says that Bishop Henson is one of the greatest Anglican Bishops of our time. We agree; but so happens at times that very learned men suffer from a strange mental twist that they fail to see what lesser men can see so clearly and that perhaps was the origin of the saying: "much learning to madness allied." One may be tempted to ask why Dr. Henson did not withdraw earlier from his episcopal ministry but waited until the time of his retirement came. His christianity is so vague, so indefinite and so unscriptural that one wonders what St. Paul would say who wrote that "though an angel from heaven should preach a gospel to you other than that which I have preached, let him be anathema." Let the Free Churches take to heart what the great Apostle of the gentiles says rather than find comfort in the nebulous and mistaken views of Dr. Henson. He dismisses the claims of the Catholic Church as fantastic, but hits the Anglican Bishops and the "Protestant underworld" harder. This is what he says with sarcastic wit on the Lambeth Conferences:

"That this collection of gentlemen, the Anglican bishops, should be the sacred guardians of truths, of some of which they had never heard and with others of which they profoundly disagreed, that authority to speak *urbi et orbi* should reside in a body of men who were unable to agree with one another on any single topic, were indeed, could we believe it true, the strangest of all doctrines under the sun."

We may add, is it not equally the strangest of all the things under the sun that over 500 Protestant sects calling themselves Free Churches and teaching conflicting doctrines should each lay claim to represent Christian-

ity? "Is Christ divided?" was the rebuke of St. Paul when he heard of divisions among his Christians at Corinth.

Tribute to Denominational Schools

"I am in full agreement with the major part of the Report of the Education Commission and feel that we owe a deep debt of gratitude to the gentlemen who served on the Commission. I cannot but regret the campaign, outside the State Council, calculated to force the passage of proposals now before the State Council," said the Revd. Fr. D.L. Hyde, Principal in his report which he presented at the annual prize-giving, at St. Anthony's College, Kandy, at which Mr. D. S. Senanayake presided.

"Momentous decisions are being denied the dispassionate consideration and the mature deliberation which they deserve. Free education and equal opportunities to all have my entire support but I should not prevent those who are prepared to do so, from paying for what they want; especially as we all have doubts whether they will receive the same under the new and untried system. Further, a sense in the proposals on free education, a sensible move to starve to death what could not be destroyed by a frontal attack on the denominational schools.

"Salaries, especially in Government service for soft jobs carrying better returns and status, naturally attract all. Assure the worker whether carpenter or mason, mechanic or tiller of the soil of a return equal to that of the Government clerical service, then the vocational or practical schools will attract those best suited to them. Till then the sorting out of pupils into classes or grades, even on intelligence tests, appears to me a wanton interference with liberty.

"The secondary schools open the way to the University, the Civil Service, the professions medical, engineering and legal with the prospects of collecting rupees in thousands; the senior schools lead to the government and mercantile clerical services with a prospect of rupees in hundreds; whereas the Practical can offer what might easily be counted in cents.

"A basic salary all round, with the necessary inducements of greater efforts and higher qualifications, will not only solve our school problem, but also remove the many social differences that seem to split us into different nations. Ceylon is full of hills and valleys, a true picture of the salaries of members often of the same family."

"I don't want to anticipate the decision of the State Council, but I can say this much our people have not become so irreligious that they do not see the value of religious background and association in education," said Mr. D. S. Senanayake replying to reference to the Education Bill.

"If I, as a Buddhist," he said, "feel that our religious teachers should take a hand in the education of Buddhist youth, I should be the last person to wish that ministers of other religions should not be associated with the teaching of their youth."

He had no wish, he declared, to touch on the many controversial subjects that had engaged attention of educationists and others, but as one who hoped for a brighter future for Ceylon he would suggest to those who were put in charge of education that they should realise the good work done by those who had been responsible for education in the country and seek their assistance and co-operation, so that together they might do something substantially useful for Ceylon.

"I feel," he said, "that there has been too much of talk about the educational policy that is to be introduced into the island. My great regret is that educationists—those who are engaged in educational work and those who direct and have the control of education—should be so suspicious of each other and doubt each other's sincerity.

"It has been said that there will not be sufficient money for education. I can tell you without any fear of contradiction that there is enough, and more money than is needed, for education.

The limiting factor is not money. What would any start be worth if we had not well-trained men?"

Commenting on a statement in the report of Revd. Fr. Lawrence Hyde, the Principal, Mr. Senanayake said: "I was very grieved to hear the Revd. Principal express a fear of the denational schools disappearing. I can tell you, Revd. Fr. Hyde, that you need have no such fear at all. What we have got to do is not to get rid of the people who have been doing useful work, but to get more to carry out further and more extensive work."

Associated with Mr. Senanayake on the platform were the Bishop of Kandy (Dr. Bernard Regno), the Abbot of St. Anthony's Monastery (Dr. Anselm Veerasinghe) and the Principal (the Very Revd. Fr. D. Lawrence Hyde).

The All-Ceylon Tamil Congress

A large and representative gathering of Tamils, met at the Zahiria College Hall on Saturday the 22nd inst. at 3 p.m. in pursuance of a notice signed by 9 Tamil Members of the State Council convening a preliminary consultative meeting for the formation of an All-Ceylon Tamil Congress.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam was voted to the Chair pro tem. and Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan elected Secretary pro tem.

The conference unanimously passed two resolutions; one adopting the manifesto which inter alia enunciated the principle of democratic equality, viz., that the future constitution of Ceylon should be so framed as to prevent any single community from dominating over all the others, and the second recommending the immediate formation of an All-Ceylon Tamil Congress to work for the early attainment of self-government on just and equitable principles.

Comments were made by the Chairman, Dewan Bahadur I. X. Pereira and Messrs. I. Tyagaraja, K. Natesa Iyer, N. Nadarajah, K. C. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam and Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan stressing the necessity for all sections of the Tamil community (Ceylon and Indian) to combine and present a united front. The policy of non-co-operation with the Royal Commission on reforms advocated by the Ministers was strongly condemned.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Mahadeva made a statement regarding his ministerial position in the matter of Constitutional Reforms. He also stated that he had signed several documents in the past embodying the demands of the Tamils, but in signing those documents he had had mental reservations. Questioned as to whether he would abide by any direction, the Tamil Community as a whole may express through the Tamil Congress, he replied that he would not be governed by any direction of the Congress (or of any other body of men) however representative it may be, but that he would act according to his conscience and take the consequences thereof.

Sub-Committees were formed for Membership Organisation, for drafting the Congress Constitution and for preparing the resolutions to be submitted to the Congress.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam was unanimously nominated as the President-elect of the First All-Ceylon Tamil Congress Sessions to be held shortly. Mr. I. X. Pereira was nominated the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Dr. E. M. V. Naganathan and Mr. S. Sivasubramanian were nominated Joint Secretaries of the Congress Sessions.

LOCAL & GENERAL

Ministers' Protest.—It is stated that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has replied to the protest of the Ministers on the latest statement of His Majesty's Government on constitutional reforms for Ceylon and the sending out of a Commission.

The reply, it is learned, is to the effect that the Secretary of State cannot at this stage give permission for the tabling in the State Council of the latest correspondence between himself and the Board of Ministers on the subject of constitutional reforms until he has

received from the Governor a report on the Ministers' protest.

The Jaffna Association.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Association will be held at the residence of Mr. A. R. Supramaniam, retd. District Judge, First Cross Street, Jaffna, at 4-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 1st Aug. 1944.

AGENDA:

1. To consider the action of Mr. A. Mahadeva.
2. To consider the attitude of the Ministers in general on the subject of the Royal Commission.
3. Any other business of which due notice is given.

P. CHINNADURAL,
Organising Secretary.

Most Powerful X-Ray Outfits.

At a conference held at the office of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services regarding X-Ray and Electro-Therapeutic appliances, it was agreed that all Provincial hospitals and all anti-tuberculosis institutions should have more powerful outfits as soon as possible.

Provision has been made for eight new outfits in the estimates for the ensuing year. Out of these, three are to be used in the General Hospital and the others at Batticaloa, Ampthapur, Ratnapura, Kandana and Pankasenturai.

Matters relating to the installation of the Deep-Ray Therapy plant were also discussed.

Free Shooting of Elephants.

The shooting of wild elephants in the North Central Province has been permitted by the G.A., Mr. R. Aluwibare, in view of the great damage done to food crops. The Government Agent is prepared to offer a reward of Rs. 50 to 100 for each elephant destroyed, and also to find accommodation for those who undertake a hunt anywhere in the Province.

N'Elia Seat.—Mr. W. A. B. Soysa, Mayor of Kandy, was on Monday declared elected for the N'Elia seat in the State Council, in the by-election resulting from the disqualification of Mr. M. D. Banda who was returned for this seat after the resignation of Mr. E. W. Abeygunasekera.

The result of the poll, which took place on Saturday, was announced by Mr. R. M. G. Monypenny, A.G.A. Nuwara Eliya, on Monday afternoon.

W. A. B. Soysa	13,151
M. Subbiah	10,664
A. Suppiah	531
Spoilt	100
Majority	2,487

Mr. A. Suppiah forfeits his deposit, having failed to secure one-eighth of the total votes polled.

Co-operative Conference.—The annual conference of the Northern Division Co-operative Societies was held at the Regal Theatre, Jaffna, on the 27th and 28th inst., commencing at 10 a.m. daily. The Hon. Mr. G. C. S. Corea opened the Conference on Thursday morning and Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, the Government Agent, addressed the delegates.

Textile Prices.—On July 8th, the Government of India announced the measures it was taking to control the prices of textiles intended for export and to deal with the racket in the sale of export licences, which was the main factor in forcing up the prices of Indian textiles sold to Ceylon to three or four times the prices ruling in the Indian market.

As a result the prices of Indian textiles on sale in Ceylon (and of other trend) will come down with a rush. Before many weeks are past textiles should be available to the Ceylon public at considerably lower prices.

The Government Gazette of India of July 8th contained the text of the Cloth and Yarn (Export Control) Order of 1944, which, it was notified, came into force at once.

Health Week in Jaffna.—From 24th there was health, food, agricultural, industrial and A. R. P. exhibitions enlivened by health songs, plays, carnivals, concerts and well baby shows, during the sixth annual All-Ceylon Health Week in many centres in the District.

Commission on Police & Crime.—It is understood that the Board of Ministers propose to appoint a Com-

mission to investigate the working of the Police Force and the causes which have contributed to the phenomenal increase of crime in the Island in the past two years, and generally to formulate concrete proposals to arrest the upward trend of crime.

Programme of the Civil Defence Commissioner's Visit to Jaffna on July 29, 1944

- 8 a.m. Arrival in Jaffna.
8-8.30 a.m. At Residency.
8.30-9.15 a.m. Inspection of Milk Feeding Centres at Jaffna Town (with G. A. Chairman U. C. and M. O. H.)
9.15-10 a.m. Conference with Chief Headmen and Government Officials at Jaffna Kachechi on matters relating to food production, Control and distribution.
10-10.30 a.m. Conference with Jaffna Paddy Growers' Association, Karachchi Paddy Growers' Association and Members of the Central Board of Agriculture. (Leave for Manipal at 10.30 a.m.)
10.45-11 a.m. Inspection of the A. R. P. Centre and the Milk Feeding Centre Manipal. A. R. P. Controller, Chief Air Raid Warden and the senior members of the Valigamam West A. R. P. Scheme will be present. (Leave for Chankana at 11 a.m.)
11-11.20 Inspection of the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment and the Onion cultivation plot, Chankana. (Leave for Moolai at 11.20 a.m.)
11.30-11.55 a.m. Inspection of the Moolai Co-operative Union Hospital and opening of the extension Ward. (Leave for Jaffna College Vaddukoddai at 11.55 a.m.)
12.15-12.25 p.m. Inspection of the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and A. R. P. Units at Jaffna College.
12.25-1 p.m. Elocution contest among senior students of Jaffna College.
1-3 p.m. Jaffna College Old Boys' Lunch
3-3.15 p.m. Inspection of exhibits and shows.—Agricultural, Industrial, Co-operative and Food.
3.15-4 p.m. Public reception—Welcome song and prologue; Welcome speech by Mr. J. V. Chelliah M. A., J. P.; Presentation of address by Mr. K. A. Chelliah Aetg. Principal, Jaffna College; and reply by C. D. C.
4-4.15 p.m. Submission of memoranda on agricultural, Co-operative Stores matters by residents of the division; and distribution of prizes.
4.15-4.30 p.m. March past and pageant.
4.30-5 p.m. A. R. P. Parade (Members of the A. R. P. Services of Valigamam West Division). Display by the Jaffna A. R. P. S.
5-5.15 p.m. Tea Party.
5.15 p.m. Leave for Railway Station Jaffna.

OBITUARY

MRS. SUSAN JOHNPULE

"In the midst of life we are in death," Few examples of that sombre saying are more striking than that of the sad and sudden illness and death of Mrs. Susan Johnpulle. A devout Catholic and a daily communicant, on Thursday she was at the Holy Table at the Cathedral but that evening she suddenly took ill and at her own request the last Sacraments were administered to her. She lingered until her nearest and dearest had come down from Colombo and other stations and peacefully breathed her last in the early hours of Tuesday the 18th inst. The Vicar-General called at her residence during her last illness and gave her a special blessing from His Lordship the Bishop of Jaffna.

She is the youngest daughter of the late Mr. E. Mudaliyar Augustine Martyn and relict of the late Mr. George F. Johnpulle for many years the Chief Clerk, Irrigation Dept., Colombo and the second son of the late Mr. Solomon Johnpulle that versatile writer who in 1875 led the deputation from Jaffna to Colombo to present the address which was drafted by him on behalf of the Tamils of Ceylon to King Edward VII on his visit to Ceylon as the Prince of Wales.

Her end was as peaceful and calm as her life had been. True to her early training she never missed the daily Mass and Communion in the morning and her visits to the Most Blessed Sacrament in the evening. Being of a cheerful temperament and happy frame of mind she was very popular with her relatives and friends and was much loved and respected by all those who came in contact with her. She was educated at the Holy Family Convent school and her Principal the Revd.

Mother Carmel was full of praise of her "cheery little Susan." She was always helpful to the poor who came to pay their last respects to her. She had helped several charitable institutions and her dutiful devotion to "Concenci Matha" was signified always by her liberal contributions to the Cathedral fund.

The funeral which took place on Tuesday evening was well attended. The procession wended its way from "St. Philomena's" headed by the cross and acolytes, the children of the Holy Family Convent, the Sisters of the Convent of the Immaculate Conception, the members of the confraternity of St. Aloysius Gonzaga, the seminarists in cassock followed by several Revd. Fathers. Revd. Fr. S. G. Hilary, O.M.I., Parish Priest was assisted by Rev. Frs. Joseph and Forzy all in cope. The coffin was of polished teak with heavy silver mountings and was covered with floral wreaths. At the Cathedral Very Revd. Fr. J. Emilianus Pillai, O.M.I., Vicar-General officiated assisted by several priests. The altar and the whole church was illuminated. After the final blessing at the grave as the coffin was lowered the seminarists feelingly rendered the hymn "Nearer my God to Thee." The following were the pallbearers: James Joseph Esq., retired D.J., Jaffna, J.E.A. Alles Esq., Magistrate Jaffna, C. Ponnambalam Esq., Chairman, U.C. Jaffna and S. R. Kanaganayagam Esq., Advocate.

The chief mourners were Mrs. Caroline Johnpulle, Mr. Henry Martyn, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. F. Martyn, Dr. and Mrs. G.W. Puvimannasinghe, Mr. and Mrs. C.X. Martyn, Dr. and Mrs. St. John Puvirajasinghe, Mrs. J. I. Gnanamuttu, Dr. and Mrs. V.N.S. Johnpulle, Mr. and Mrs. A. X. Bastiampulle.

A requiem High Mass was sung at the Cathedral on Friday for the repose of her soul. May her soul rest in peace.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL DEFENCE Jaffna A.R.P. Scheme COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

Applications are invited for the posts of female telephonists at the Report Centre, Jaffna.

Qualifications: English Junior Certificate or higher examination. Conditions of service:—According to Defence (A.R.P. Services). Regulation: Selected candidates should reside within 2 miles of the Report Centre, Chundikuli, and be prepared to work both by day and night. The appointments are temporary. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem without any allowances.

Applications giving age, qualifications and particulars of previous experience supported by copies of recent testimonials should reach the Officer-in-Charge Communications Service, D.I.T.'s Office, Jaffna, on or before the 10th Aug. 1944. If called up for interview all original certificates should be produced.

A.R.P. CONTROLLER.

NALLUR KANDASWAMY TEMPLE ANNUAL HIGH FESTIVAL—1944

The public is hereby notified that traffic will be diverted from the sections of the Point Pedro Road and Old Store Road adjoining the Nallur Kandaswamy temple, along Wyman Road, Navantur Road, and Nallur Cross Road No. 1, from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily from 3rd August to 12th August, 1944, on account of the annual festival at the Nallur Kandaswamy temple.

Sgd. S. W. O. DE SILVA,
Supt. of Police, N.P.

Police Office,
Jaffna, 18th July, 1944.

NOTICE

Distribution of Subsidiary Foodstuffs in Jaffna District.

Arrangements have been made to distribute the currystuffs mentioned below at the rates specified against each commodity to each consumer not attached to a Co-operative retail store from Monday, the 31st July to 6th August 1944 (both days inclusive).

1. Tamarind $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per head.
2. Garlic $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per head.
3. Cummin seed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per head.
2. Consumers are advised to draw their ration of the above articles along with their ration of other commodities.

(Sgd.) E.B. TISSEVERASINGHE
for G.A., N.P.

Relations With Russia

(Continued from Page 1).

"I do not want to belittle the extent of the effort which has got to be made in both countries to make of this 20-year Treaty a lasting reality."

Not all speakers in the debate had seemed to recognize that the effort must "be made in both countries" equally. Nor has the week's news from Moscow been at all encouraging. The attitude to France seems ominous, and the attitude to Poland shows more and more disdain for even the forms of legality. The Russo-Polish relations three things were happening about the same time. President Roosevelt was sending a message to the conference at Buffalo of the Polish National Alliance, a nation-wide organization which vigorously supports the Polish Government. Mr. Churchill, geographically half-way between America and Russia, was saying without much conviction that perhaps—"and it is no more than an impression"—things may not be so bad between Russia and Poland as they appear on the surface. And in Moscow the representatives of a "National Council of Poland", after being received by Marshal Stalin, were asking the Soviet Government to bestow recognition on them and support in seeking recognition from other Powers.—*The Tablet*.

Urban Council Increases Property Rates

At the monthly meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council, Mr. C. Ponnambalam, the Chairman, presented a memorandum on the increase of property rates.

The memorandum stated that the Government had laid it down as a condition precedent to paying a grant to meet the cost of war allowances, that urban councils should increase their property rates besides increasing other taxes. The Council had already increased the electricity rate by two cents per unit for all tariffs and also the licence duties on tea boutiques, eating houses, trade premises, etc.

The Council was paying a dearness allowance to conservancy labourers which was more than the war allowance at Government rate. The wages of scavenging labourers had increased considerably. The wages of drain and road labourers had also increased. In addition to the grant that would be paid by Government next year the Council would have to pay its share of war allowances and dearness allowance amounting to about Rs. 50,000.

The Chairman also pointed out in the memorandum that the price of materials were going up and in order to maintain the essential services of the Council without taking up any new works the Council would have to incur an expenditure of at least Rs. 25,000 more next year than this year. The Council thus would have to raise an additional revenue of Rs. 75,000 next year.

The Chairman also stated in the memorandum that at the inception of the local board about 40 years ago the property rate was 10 per cent. When the local board was converted into an urban council the rate of 10 per cent. continued. As the levy of a charge of one rupee a month per household for conservancy service was considered harsh the Council in 1927 increased the rate from 10 to 12½ per cent. and gave conservancy free. In 1940 as there was agitation against the assessment by the local government valuer from Colombo the Council reduced the rate to 10 per cent.

The Minister had informed them at the conference held with them last March that the Central Government had increased its taxes by 100 per cent. after the war and local bodies also should increase their taxes.

When the Council considered the memorandum the Chairman said that the financial position was very grave and they might be compelled to stop the scavenging service for the major portion of the town and to stop maintenance of roads and lanes next year.

Mr. Sam Sabapathy said that on principle he was opposed to an increase of property rates. The Government should pay the full cost of the war allowances.

The Council decided to increase the property rate to 12½ per cent., Messrs. Sam Sabapathy and K. V. Sinnadurai voting against.

Telegraphic Summary of War News

TIME-BOMB WEAPON

The German News Agency said on Friday night that the attempt on Hitler was made by 37-year-old Count Klaus von Stauffenberg who, single handed, placed a time bomb near Hitler.

An unconfirmed report in the Stockholm evening paper, "Afton Tidningen," said that the attempt took place during the usual afternoon conference at Obersalzberg. Hitler escaped because he arrived two minutes late and was standing at the doorway of the conference room when the bomb went off.

The agency said that the former Chief of General Staff of the Army, Colonel-General Ludwig Beck, was among "the few conspirators", and was no longer alive.

The agency added that the clique of conspirators was composed of some retired generals who had planned the plot with a handful of officers in important positions in the home army. These generals had "maintained contact with a certain Enemy Power for some time past." None of the generals had been in action recently.

Field-Marshal Keitel (Chief of Staff of the German High Command) was uninjured in the attempt on Hitler's life. The "man who was killed was named Berger, a Press stenographer," the report added.

Reuter adds this is the first news of the presence of Keitel at the time of the attempted assassination.

General Guderian, the newly appointed Chief of the German General Staff, speaking on the Berlin Radio, gave what was presumably intended to be a reassuring message to the German people on Sunday. After reading Hitler's order of the day (reports the British Official Wireless on Monday morning), he said that a small number of officers, some no longer actively in service, had lost courage. Out of cowardice and weakness they chose a path of shame, preferring it to the only honest and responsible path—victory.

VATICAN AS MEDIATOR?

Cecil Sprigge (Reuter's special correspondent in Rome) cables: The question whether recent events in Germany might give the Pope an opportunity to intervene in the peace overtures are believed to have been discussed between Baron Ernst von Weizaecker, the German Ambassador to the Vatican, and high Vatican prelates.

MR. EDEN WANTS TIME TO CONSIDER REPORTS

Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, when questioned in the House of Commons on Friday by Mr. Arthur Greenwood (Deputy Leader of the Labour Party) whether he had any official information about "the recent alleged developments in Germany", said: "I am sorry I have no information at present which extends beyond the possession of all the members. If and when I am in a position to make a statement I will tell the House at once. I think I should like a little time to collate the various reports which are coming in on what has happened."

PREMIER'S SURPRISE TOUR OF BATTLE FRONT

While fighting on the Normandy front has been confined to small scale actions, reports on Monday reveal that Mr. Winston Churchill, the British Premier, has just returned from a three day tour of the battle area. The Premier will be able to give a personal account of the progress of the campaign when he reviews the situation in the House of Commons next week.

"It might be that the fighting might come to an end earlier than we have a right to say. We will come to a peace which will make it impossible for the kind of thing that brought about this war to happen again," he said.

KING GEORGE IN ITALY

King George VI arrived in Italy on Sunday. He reached Naples at 5-15 p.m. It was officially announced in Naples that the purpose of the King's visit is to meet the units of the Royal Navy, the Army and Air Force and units of the Dominions and Allied Forces.

FOE'S FIERCE BIDS TO HALT ALLIED ADVANCES

Latest reports from all sectors of the British, Canadian and American forces in the Normandy Front speak of German resistance of unprecedented ferocity and at a pitch which can hardly be surpassed. "It is as if Hitler, at this moment of crisis, had personally commanded every man to make a desperate effort," said an officer.

Ian Munro (Reuter's special correspondent at S.H.A.E.F.) cabled on Wednesday morning:—British and Canadian troops have driven forward a distance varying between 1,000 yards and a mile on a front of three and a half miles stretching from the river Orne to Tilly-la-Campagne. The Germans launched numerous determined counter-attacks throughout the day—mostly with tank support—and it is stated at S.H.A.E.F. that the general position is still far from stabilised.

U.S. DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S 1944 PLATFORM

The Democratic Party 1944 platform pledges to lead America into an association of nations to maintain peace—with force of arms if necessary. The platform put the party on record for a "world free Press" to facilitate the free and untrammelled interchange of news between nations.

"We believe in the world right of all men to write, send and publish news at uniform communication rates and without interference by governmental or private monopoly, and that this right should be protected by treaty."

THE PLEDGE

The "Peace by Force" platform declared: "So that the world may not again be drenched in blood by international outlaws and criminals we pledge: to join with the other United Nations in the establishment of an international organisation based on the principles of the sovereign equality of all peace loving States, open to membership by all States, large and small, for the prevention of aggression, the maintenance of international peace and security.

"To make all necessary and effective agreements and arrangements through which nations would maintain adequate forces and meet the needs of preventing war and making impossible the preparation for war and which would have such forces available for joint action when necessary. Such an organisation must be honoured with power to employ armed forces when necessary to prevent aggression and preserve peace."

INTERNATIONAL COURT

"We favour the maintenance of an International Court of Justice of which the United States shall be a member, and the employment of diplomacy, conciliation, arbitration and other like methods, where appropriate, in the settlement of international disputes."

The platform pledged party support to the Atlantic Charter and the four freedoms. The Democratic Party platform favoured the opening of Palestine to unrestricted Jewish immigration and colonisation coupled with a policy resulting in the establishment there of "a free and democratic Jewish commonwealth." The convention adopted the platform in its entirety.

POLISH GOVERNMENT WRANGLE

The Moscow Radio broadcast on Monday night a manifesto issued by the newly formed Polish Committee of National Liberation. It said: "The Polish

National Council is the only lawful source of authority in Poland. The emigrant Polish Government in London and its delegates in Poland have usurped authority—an authority not founded on right but based on the unlawful constitution of April, 1935."

The manifesto calls for the return to Poland of the old Polish lands of Pomerania and Polish Silesia, East Prussia, a broad outlet to the sea and for Polish frontier signs on the Order.

LONDON BODY'S DENUNCIATION

The Polish Telegraph Agency (the official mouthpiece of the Polish Government in London) in an authorised statement on Monday night described the formation of the Polish Committee of National Liberation on Russian freed territory as "an attempt by a handful of usurpers to impose on the Polish nation political leadership which is at variance with the overwhelming majority."

WORLD'S FIRST INTERNATIONAL BANK

The final plenary sessions of the United Nations' Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods (New Hampshire) on Sunday night accepted the final draft of the plan to establish the world's first International Bank for reconstruction and development (states the British Official Wireless).

NEW JAP CABINET IN EASE IMPERIAL MIND

The Japanese News Agency on Sunday reported the outline of the Cabinet policy as given by General Kuniaki Koiso, the new Japanese Prime Minister. He said that Japan's war policy would not undergo a basic change and that Japan would further strengthen the existing ties with Germany. "Japan will maintain friendly relations with the Soviet Union and exert her best efforts to avoid unnecessary provocations. Efforts will also be made toward befriending neutral countries."

Dealing with domestic policy, he said that the fighting spirit would be bolstered and industrial production increased, and promised that all-out efforts would be made to guarantee necessary supplies for civilians.

The agency quoted the new Japanese Prime Minister's first official statement to the nation. General Koiso declared: "The Government will firmly adhere to the nation's established foreign policy and work for a thorough-going realisation of the principles of the Greater East Asia joint declaration, thereby carrying out this sacred war to complete victory and thus setting the Imperial mind at ease."

"TIMES" AND THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

An appeal for "generous statesmanship" from the Congress Party is made by the London "Times" on Tuesday. After saying that close analysis of Mr. Gandhi's recent offer shows how incapable it is of allaying Moslem apprehensions, "The Times continues: "There is none the less an advance to be marked in one direction. Mr. Gandhi no longer brushes aside the existence of the Moslem League on the idea that Moslem interests will be safe in Congress hands. He has authorised an approach; it is to be hoped that he will authorise another—this time directly and without an intermediary.... There is room in India for Moslem as well as for Hindu States and Provinces and the redrawing of provincial boundaries may well prove fruitful."

