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LIBERATION OF ROME

CROWDS ACCLAIM THE POPE

Rome was occupied by the Allied Fifth Army on Trinity Sunday. It is officially stated that during the whole of occupying operation the Vatican City was entirely unaffected. Rome itself suffered only slight damage in certain residential suburbs. Early in the following morning, on Monday, June 5th, crowds began to gather in St. Peter's Piazza to acclaim Pope Pius XII, expressing their gratitude for his ceaseless endeavours to ensure the safety of the city. Already before 7 o'clock there were large numbers around the obelisk, and, after the Pope had been repeatedly called for, he appeared at a window. Later, about 10-30, the demonstrations were renewed, and the Pope again appeared, at a window of his private library. In the course of the day posters appeared in the city inviting the population to assemble in the Piazza at 5 o'clock in the evening, and long before that time all the adjacent streets were filled with people making their way there. At a quarter to six the bells of St. Peter's began to ring. At 6 o'clock pontifical attendants opened the doors of the great balcony, and the Pope, accompanied by his Major Domo and his Private Chamberlain, appeared on the balcony. "The scene was indescribable," the Vatican wireless afterwards reported: "Full hearts and elated souls gave voice to their feelings." It was said to be the largest crowd assembled in St. Peter's Piazza within living memory; and it included many men from the Fifth Army. The Pope spoke as follows:

"Rome, yesterday fearful for the lives of her sons and daughters, for the fate of incomparable treasures of religion and culture, and faced with the dreaded spectre of war and of unimaginable destruction, to day looks to salvation with new hope and serene confidence. Therefore, with deeply thankful spirit, We raise our minds and hearts to God; to the blessed Trinity, on Whose solemn feast, through Divine mercy, both belligerent parties were inspired with honour for religion and for the Eternal City, which has been spared from immeasurable peril.

"With untold gratitude We venerate the holy Mother of God, who to the countless glories of the Roman people has added a new token of maternal kindness, which will be perpetuated in the annals of the city. We reverently bow to the Apostles Peter and Paul, whose serene hands have protected the land, Sons of the saints and heirs of a past unique in history, show yourselves worthy of the grace you have received, and adapt your lives and customs to the gravity and serenity of the present hour, with the formidable duties which await you in the future! Overcome impulse, as well as internal and external discord, in the spirit of generous brotherly honour, controlling the instincts of rancour, revenge and egotism with sentiments of noble and prudent reverence and solicitude, and ever more generous help to the needy and to the faithful!

"Lift up your hearts, We say to you loudly, and We are sure that unanimously and without exception your hearts will reply: 'We have lifted

them up to heaven.' It is with this hope that We give you who are present, to your families, and to the loved ones who are far away, Our Apostolic Benediction in token of the eternal abundance of Divine Grace."

After the Pope had finished speaking the acclamations broke out anew, and continued far into the night.

THE POPE RECEIVES GENERAL CLARK

The Pope on the morning of June 8th received General Mark Clark, to whom he gave a private audience in his office in the Vatican library, and talked with him for 10 minutes. Afterwards members of General Clark's staff were presented to the Pope, notably the Chief of Staff, General Gruenther, the Commander of the Rome area, General Johnson, and the head of A.M.G.O.T., General Hume. The party was introduced by Harold Tittman, President Roosevelt's personal representative in the Holy See.

A Papal audience of an unusual character was held yesterday, when Pius XII received 700 American, British, French and Canadian soldiers in the Sala Clemetina. Soldiers in dusty khaki with hob-nailed boots and steel helmets made a curious contrast with slim, white-robed figure of the Pope, who was accompanied by four men of the Noble Guard in uniforms of blue and silver.

His Holiness appeared in excellent health and spirits as he walked among the troops.

The Pope gave his blessing to the kneeling company and then addressed them in English, bidding them welcome. He said: "We bless all you here in person, and we send our blessing to your loved ones at home. We pray that God in his love and mercy may be with you always. Goodbye, bless you all."

Then followed a very informal scene, as cameras clicked and cinecameras whirred. Some soldiers started clapping; others crowded forward to kiss the Pope's hand. The Pope took it all in good part and seemed well pleased to have given his visitors this unusual privilege. Each soldier was given a small rosary as a keepsake.

Yesterday evening the Pope, who is showing a keen interest in the welfare of the Allied troops, received a party of more than 100 Allied war correspondents in the throne-room of the Vatican. He addressed a few words to each one and submitted to being photographed from every angle by the Press photographers.

Lieut.-Gen. Mark Clark with members of his staff and nearly 10,000 American, British and French troops attended the Fifth Army's thanksgiving Mass on June 11th in the Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli, for the liberation of Rome. Among diplomats accredited to the Holy See were present the U.S. Envoy, Harold Tittman, and the British Envoy, Sir D'Arcy Osborne. The new Mayor of Rome, Prince Doria Pamphili was also present. The celebrant was Fr. P. J. Ryan, chaplain to the Fifth Army.

AN INNOCENT ABROAD

FATHER STANISLAS ORLEMANSKI

Father Stanislas Orlemanski, who has suddenly found himself in the centre of an immense stage, has not yet acquired much skill in the choice of the words. After seeing Stalin, he said:

"The religion of our ancestors will be the religion of the Polish people, and Marshal Stalin will not tolerate any violation of this."

"Tolerate" is an unhappy word in this connection, because the religion of the Poles is not the business of Marshal Stalin, and any Pole less naive than Father Orlemanski apparently is would think it rather strange that the Soviet should seek out an unknown priest from the United States, and bring him to Moscow, merely to assure him that the Poles, who have their Government and country and religion, are going to continue to have their religion.

Father Orlemanski himself, broadcasting in Polish from Moscow, has said that he personally applied to Mr. Cordell Hull for a passport for his journey to Moscow. Mr. Cordell Hull himself, however, has said that the application came from "a friendly Allied Power," which Power also paid all Father Orlemanski's expenses. "Stalin and Molotov are great fellows" said Father Orlemanski after his first interview with them, "and the Russian people are wonderful."

We were glad to see that Father Orlemanski has met the lone American priest, Father Braun, A.A., who has been for years the only Catholic priest in Moscow. There was one French priest in Leningrad, chiefly serving Lithuanians and Poles, but he is there no longer. If it be true that Stalin desires better relations with the Catholic Church, he is as well placed as all Governments always are. It is the whole genius of the Catholic religion to seek concord and not enmity, and over and over again States have in the past taken advantage of the fact that they can always obtain a response to their overtures. Both the Spanish Republic of 1931 and the German Government of 1933 began smoothly enough with the Church, before transforming religion into something Catholicism never had been, and never can be: purely a matter of worship in Church, without relevance to the education of the young. That is the great issue between the Church and modern governments which want to take the generations and condition them to be efficient and docile citizens, deriving even their ultimate ideas about the purpose of life and the canons of morality from the State, and from State-selected teachers.

MARSHAL STALIN'S ANSWERS TO FATHER ORLEMANSKI

At a Press Conference in Chicago on May 12th, after his return from Moscow, Father Stanislas Orlemanski said that Marshal Stalin had answered his questions as follows:—

Father Orlemanski: "Do you think it admissible for the Soviet Government to pursue a policy of persecution and coercion with regard to the Roman Catholic Church?"

Marshal Stalin: "As an advocate of freedom of conscience and of worship, I consider such a policy to be inadmissible and precluded."

Father Orlemanski: "Do you think that co-operation with the Pope in the struggle against the coercion and persecution of the Roman Catholic Church is possible?"

Marshal Stalin: "I think it is possible."

This statement of questions and answers was accompanied by the following note, signed by Marshal Stalin:—

"The Revd. Stanislas Orlemanski wished that the above questions and answers should not be published at present but should be handed to him personally. Marshal Stalin did not object to this suggestion, but at the same time he said that he also had no objection to these questions and answers being made public should the Revd. Stanislas Orlemanski consider it necessary."

FATHER ORLEMANSKI'S POSITION

Father Orlemanski himself further said:—

"I went to Moscow not as a representative of the Roman Catholic Church nor as an ambassador of the United States State Department, but as a private citizen, to study the Polish question. I am not a Communist, and I plainly said so in Moscow in my public address to the Polish Army. I belong to no clique, no faction nor party. In my thirty years of priesthood this was my first vacation, a mission to Moscow to help my Church and Poland.

Nevertheless, it is worth noting that for some time past Father Orlemanski has taken an active interest in Polono-Soviet affairs. Last year he published, at his own expense, at Springfield and at Toronto, a pamphlet titled *Poland, Germany and Russia*.

He was suspended by his Bishop, Mgr. T. N. O'Leary, Bishop of Springfield (Mass.), on his return to the United States. The Chancellor of the Diocese, Father George J. Shea, announcing the step, said that it was taken because Fr. Orlemanski had been absent from his parish over Sunday without the permission of his Bishop, and had been "treating with the Communists." Fr. Orlemanski accepted the discipline, and did not appear in his church last Sunday; but he announced that he was appealing to the Holy See, through the Apostolic Delegate in Washington, and that meanwhile he considered himself canonically entitled to exercise his priestly office. On behalf of the Bishop it was replied that this contention was invalid, and that defiance of the suspension would be followed by further penalties. It was reported that Fr. Orlemanski had been required to withdraw to a monastery. On Tuesday, however, the diocesan Chancellor announced that the Bishop had received a letter of submission from him, and that in consequence the suspension had been lifted. Fr. Orlemanski wrote in the course of his letter:—

"I regret my seeming disregard for the legislation and directives of my Church, and I hasten to apologize for the lack of respect for the ecclesiastical authorities which could be inferred from my absence. It is now my fixed purpose and promise to cease and separate myself from all activities which are not in accord with the rule and mind of the Catholic Church."—*The Tablet*.

Church Calendar

AUGUST 1944

FRI.	...18 S. Helen.
SAT.	...19 S. John Eudes.
SUN.	...20 12th Sunday after Pentecost. S. Bernard.
MON.	...21 S. Jane Chan.
TUES.	...22 Timothy.
WED.	...23 S. Philip, B.
THURS.	...24 S. Bartholomew.
FRI.	...25 S. Louis.

The Catholic Guardian

AUGUST 18TH 1944

THE RE-ORGANISATION
OF THE
POLICE FORCE

The Administration Report of the Inspector-General of Police for 1943 was issued to the public last week. A very special interest attaches to the document as it is the first and the last of Col. G. H. R. Halland, C.I.E., O.B.E., who on request was seconded for service by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to re-organise the Police Force in Ceylon. H. E. the Governor adds a note to say that in spite of the present exigency of paper shortage he has contrary to usual procedure authorized the publication of the Report *in toto* as he anticipates that members of the State Council any also many others interested in the welfare and efficiency of this vital branch of the Island's administration will wish to have Colonel Halland's remarks in full. The Governor was right in his anticipation. The Report is very instructive and should be read by every one charged with the country's civil administration of which the preservation of peace and order forms an essential part. In going through the Report one cannot help regretting the departure of an officer so capable who shows so much knowledge and insight needed to accomplish his task even before he had barely commenced it. The Report he has left behind him will be of the greatest value to his successor. Our readers will remember why Col. Halland resigned in disgust and left the Island. But the task he came to perform has to be done. The Police force needs re-organisation and, we must add, revitalisation. It has become anaemic through having too much to do and through too much interference. That the numerical strength of the Police force in all its different grades was totally inadequate is the considered opinion of Col. Halland and he submits a five-year plan of expansion. But in order to attract the proper class of recruits he wants the salaries raised right through the different grades and in particular, of the lower ranks. "It is becoming increasingly difficult" he says "to find recruits of a really suitable standard and this is not surprising when one considers the conditions of service of the subordinate Police in Ceylon. No substantial improvement in the efficiency of the Police Force can

be effected without more generous treatment of the Constable and the amelioration of his conditions of service." Pointing out the arduous and responsible nature of the work, the Police are called upon to carry out, he is persuaded, that the effective performance of their duty demands men of robust character and a good general level of ability and education. Could recruits of this class be attracted to the Force with a pay so low and with housing accommodation of the type of "Lines" and Barracks that should have long ago been abolished, asks Col. Halland. That the deficiencies is staff, equipment, conditions of service, organisation and methods of working are such that no Police Force in the United Kingdom could attempt seriously to fulfil its responsible functions effectively if it were working under the handicaps from which the Ceylon Police Force has now suffered for some years, is his deliberate opinion. The necessity for the reorganisation of the Police on the lines suggested has been urged with great insistence in the Report and it is for Government to give their most serious attention to this vital question in view of the alarming increase of grave crimes which can certainly be checked with an efficient and numerically adequate Police Force.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The Budget.—The second reading of the Budget began on Tuesday. The debate, which is its backbone, serves as an occasion to open the sluices to let out a flood of oratory. Much of its value as a scrutiny of the Budget figures is lost as hundreds of Supplementary Votes are brought before the State Council and passed in the course of the year. Before the Ministerial government came into being, Supplementary Votes were rare and unofficial members of Council looked askance at them. Now they are a common occurrence and Budget debate is the strict sense has lost its meaning. But the debate has its use as a review and criticism of the general administration of the country provided the members make a careful study of their subject and their speeches short and to the point. One such speech was made on the first day by Major Oldfield. As these are not now reported at length, the urge for making them long can more easily be curbed. A debate that is prolonged for weeks and weeks ceases to be effective, people losing all interest in it.

Rev. Brother S. A.
Michael Samy, O.M.I.,
Ordained Priest

Last Thursday the 10th inst. was a great occasion when Rev. Brother S. A. Michael Samy, O.M.I., was ordained priest at St. Thomas' Church, Mathagal, by His Lordship the Bishop of Jaffna. Almost the entire clergy of the Jaffna Peninsula, together with hundreds of friends and relatives of

the new priest had thronged the Church and watched with wrapt reverential attention for well over an hour, the inspiring and picturesque ceremonies of the ordination service. The imposing structure of the Church with its rich and tasteful decorations, added not a little to the impressive solemnity of the occasion.

The service over, His Lordship the Bishop retired to the presbytery, where he was greeted by the closest relatives of the newly ordained priest. They thanked him for the great honour he had done them by consenting to come all the way to their parish Church for holding the service. His Lordship in turn expressed his appreciation of the gratitude shown to him, and further with his characteristic unostentatious deep insight into men and matters, among other things, reminded the gathering that the first seeds of the noble state of priesthood were sown in the soil of the home life, and that it was above all the wise and tender efforts of the mother that could bring about a successful harvest. He also pointed out to those whom he was addressing that they had in the past maintained a family tradition of contributing to the personnel of the priesthood, and expressed the hope that they would continue to steadily maintain this noble tradition.

A group photograph of the clergy with His Lordship and the new priest as central figures, was then taken.

At noon His Lordship and the rest of the clergy, numbering about forty in all, were entertained to a sumptuous lunch which in fact approximated to a banquet.

The day following was one of spectacular demonstrations. Rev. Fr. Michael Samy celebrated his first Holy Mass assisted by the Vicar-General the Very Rev. Fr. J. Emilianus Pillai, O.M.I. After the service a huge gathering—much larger than the one on the previous day—led the new priest in a procession to the accompaniment of native music to the mission house which was gaily decorated for the occasion. On arrival at the house the Rev. Fr. Michael Samy, the Vicar General and Rev. Fr. Alfred Huctin, O.M.I., the parish priest were garlanded, and this was followed by the singing of specially composed songs by a well-trained choir. A beautifully illuminated address expressing very appropriate sentiments was then presented to Fr. Michael Samy by the parishioners of St. Thomas' Church. Several relatives and friends presented the new priest with gifts as a token of their love and regard for him. The function at the Church premises came to a close with the reply of Father Michael Samy.

The whole gathering, including the clergy, then moved on, the procession passing along the main road of the village to the commodious "Amirtha Villa" the family home of the Rev. Fr. L. A. Singaray, O.M.I., and the residence of the hosts and hostess of the celebrations. Refreshments were served ad lib, and this was followed by speech-making. Mr. S. Peter, one of the leading residents of the village, in a lengthy speech extolled the virtues and family traditions of the newly ordained priest. The Rev. Fr. Michael Samy replied very feelingly, Mr. B. L. Amirthanathapillai, the Paterfamilias, on behalf of the hosts and hostess, thanked the gathering for gracing the occasion. The customary sprinkling of rose water marked the close of the series of functions in connection with the raising of Rev. Bro. Michael Samy to the Holy Priesthood.

The success of the whole function was to a great degree due to the good will and the efforts of the energetic Parish Priest, Rev. Fr. Alfred Huctin, O.M.I., and the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Arulkiasamy and Mr. S. A. Arulanandam the hosts and hostess.

It may also be added that on the day following (12th inst.) the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Amirthanathapillai took place starting in the morning with a thanksgiving Mass celebrated by their son, the Rev. Fr. L. A. Singaray, O.M.I., and assisted by the new priest and the Parish Priest.

HAVOC OF AIR RAIDS
IN BELGIUM

Cardinal Van Roey, Archbishop of Malines—long regarded as the leading spirit of Belgian resistance to Nazism—has issued a strongly-worded pastoral letter against certain features of Allied air raids "which are sowing death and destruction over Belgium."

His Eminence takes much the same line as the three Cardinals in France who a week earlier addressed a message to the Hierarchy in the British Empire and the United States "in the name of so many victims crying out for pity."

Cardinal Van Roey directs his letter to the Governments of the British Empire and of the U.S.A.

"A third or even half of ancient cities like Malines and Louvain—I have been able to see them for myself—have been destroyed," His Eminence says, and he goes on to declare:

"Except in a few rare cases,..... explosive and even incendiary bombs have been dropped blindly, at random and without distinction.

"Is it really necessary," the Cardinal asks, "in order to hit railway installations on the outskirts of a city, that aircraft flying in compact formations, especially by night, should drop hundreds of thousands of heavy bombs on a whole town?"

The Cardinal points out that his appeal is addressed not only to the Governments but as well "to Allied public opinion and in particular to Belgians now in England or in the United States. I do not know if my call will reach them, but this cry of alarm must be voiced and I hope that it will be heard by the responsible authorities.

APPEAL TO REASON AND
CONSCIENCE

"I appeal not so much to their pity as to their reason and their conscience.

"As a direct witness of the raids on Belgium and their consequences, unable to find out what is happening outside our frontiers, I shall speak only of this country.

"For about a month now Belgium has been the object of constant night and day raids whose avowed aim is to destroy railway stations and junctions and railway installations in general.

"The manner in which these raids are carried out causes fresh streams of blood to flow each time and brings incredible, irreparable damage upon town and country agglomerations. Thousands of our compatriots have already died a terrible death under the ruins of their houses or in collapsed shelters in which they imagined they were safe.

"Whole districts of some of the finest cities of the land, like Brussels and Liege and Ghent and Charleroi, are reduced to a heap of rubble.

"A third or even half of ancient cities like Malines and Louvain—I have been able to see them for myself—have been destroyed, together with some of their most precious monuments. Death and despair reign over practically the entire country.

"We are told, indeed, that these tragic results are an inevitable corollary of war operations, which aim at destroying the means of transport and the factories used by the enemy.

"DROPPED BLINDLY, AT RANDOM"

"The truth as we have seen it with our own eyes, is that except in a few rare cases where a small number of aircraft, operating in daylight, have hit their objectives without causing great damage; explosive and even incendiary bombs have been dropped blindly at random and without distinction, over densely populated agglomerations covering an area of several square kilometres."

After referring to the thousands of bombs dropped on a town the Cardinal asks:

"Is this method proportionate to the importance of the target? Even from a military point of view, how can one account for these gigantic and disorderly efforts?"

"It is evident—we believe this and we do not shrink from declaring it—that essential and possible precautions are being neglected.

"How can this conduct be justified before the reason and the conscience of mankind?"

'INNOCENT AND LOYAL COUNTRY'

"We are told to keep away from marshalling yards and from railway lines. But how can you limit the danger zone when it has been seen that the bombs destroy lives and houses several kilometres from their objectives. Where is a population as dense as ours to take refuge in a land riddled with railway lines?"

In this hour of extreme anguish I make an urgent appeal to the reason and the conscience of the responsible chiefs.

"In the name of Belgium, I beg them to spare the possessions of the civilian population. Otherwise, the civilised world will look with horror one day upon the terrible treatment inflicted on an innocent and loyal country."

LOCAL & GENERAL

Ordination.—The Revd. Bro. L. S. Fernandez, grand nephew of the late Very Revd. Fr. L. S. Fernandez, South India, will be raised to the sacred order of priesthood at the Papal Seminary Chapel, Kandy on Thursday the 24th inst. He will celebrate his first Holy Mass on the following morning. An old boy of St. Patrick's College, Jaffna, he requests the prayers of the teachers, friends and relations.

Enclosed Retreat for Teachers.—The Annual Enclosed Retreat for the teachers of St. Patrick's College, conducted by the Very Revd. Fr. E. Gaspar, S.J., of the Galle Diocese commenced on Wednesday 9th inst, evening and came to a close on Sunday the 13th inst. morning. Twenty-two men and four women teachers took part in the Retreat.

The Preacher's method of the Examination of Conscience is a very practical one. It consists of five distinct parts. First, Thanking Almighty God for all the graces He has bestowed on us during that day or night.

Second. Asking God for the light of grace to see ourselves as He sees us.

Third. Actual examination of conscience and enumeration of the sins committed under their kind and number.

Fourth. Making an act of contrition moved by the infinite love and goodness of God.

Fifth. Making a firm purpose of amendment not to commit these sins in the future.

His sermons or "considerations" as he termed them were so practical, instructive and interesting that more than one remarked on Sunday morning that they had been present not at a Retreat but really at a Spiritual treat.—A Retreatant.

Obituary.—We deeply regret to learn of the unexpected death of Pearl Veronica, beloved wife of Mr. G. K. Swaminathan and offer to the sorrowing husband and children our condolences.

The Reverend Sisters Sacred Heart and Mary Lourdes of the Holy Family Convent, Ilavala, request all their friends to pray for the repose of the soul of Mrs. G. K. Swaminathan their sister and mother respectively who died in her 59th year at her residence on the 16th inst.

Reforms.—"The Times of Ceylon" writes: The Ministers met on Thursday morning, finally approved of the reply to the Secretary of State's last despatch on the constitutional reforms, and despatched it to the Governor for transmission to Whitehall.

It is understood that the Ministers continue to maintain that the one interpretation that can be put on the Secretary of State's earlier declaration is that a commission or conference would examine the draft of the constitution prepared by the Ministers to see whether it fell within the ambit of the declaration indicating the manner in which the constitution should be drafted.

The Ministers point out, it is said, that they accepted the condition of obtaining the approval of seventy five per cent. of the State Council because the Secretary of State was prepared to concede to the people even at a late stage their inalienable right to draft their own constitution.

The Jaffna Progressive Association.—At the request of a number of gentlemen interested in the political and economic progress of the country it is proposed to revive the above Association which was established in 1934 and worked for some years.

Ladies and gentlemen in sympathy with the objects are requested to attend a consultative meeting to be held at The Liberal Insurance Co., Office rooms, (opposite the Power House), Hospital Road, Jaffna, on Saturday the 19th inst. at 4.30 p.m.—R.C. Proctor, President.

Visit of Food Adviser.—Dr. Clyde, the war time Food adviser to the Colonial office will arrive in Jaffna in the afternoon to-day. He is very interested in all matters connected with food, especially the Food Control scheme, Milk Feeding Centres, and food production. He wishes to have the opportunity of discussing informally with a number of people—officials and others on the food problems as they affect Jaffna district. The G.A., N.P., is arranging for a conference of some leading people—officials and others at the Town Hall, Jaffna on Saturday, Aug. 19th at 5.30 p.m.

International Law.—Dr. Herbert Wright, professor of international law at the Catholic University of America, Washington, was elected a member of the executive council of the American Society of International Law at its annual meeting.

Dr. Wright was also elected chairman of the Society's committee on publications for the eleventh consecutive year, and a member of the board of editors of the American Journal of International Law. He is also a member of the Washington committee of the American Political Science Association.

Italian Prime Minister in Private Audience.—Mr. Bonomi, Italian Prime Minister, has been received in private audience by His Holiness Pope Pius XII. It is the first time that the Prime Minister of Italy is received by the Holy Father since the official visit of Mr. Mussolini to Pius XI, after the Lateran Treaty.

University College for Aborigines.—A new Jesuit University College, St. Xavier's was opened at Ranchi on July 3rd, with the Intermediate courses in Arts and Science, and 125 students on its rolls, 82 in Science and 43 in Arts. The college is affiliated to Patna University. Thirty of the students are Catholics, most of them aborigines. As soon as possible the courses will be extended up to B.A. and B.Sc. standards. This college sets the crown to the Catholic educational system amongst the aborigines of Chota Nagpur, with its great number of Primary, many Middle and three High Schools. The special needs of Chota Nagpur will be met with courses in Geology, Mineralogy and Botany. The first Principal is Fr. C. Saldanha, S.J., Rector of Krist Raja High School, Bettiah.

Hungarian Relic Removed to Safety.—The right hand of St. Stephen, one of Hungary's most famous relics, has been removed from Budapest to a bomb-proof place near Vienna, it is reported. There it is being kept with other treasures.

Free Meals Daily in Rome.—The Vatican daily distributes 30,000 free meals and 70,000 soup rations among the starving people of Rome, reports "Der Bund," of Berne, Switzerland.

For importing food from Northern Italy it is using 60 Diesel-engined lorries each painted with the Papal colours of white and yellow with the inscription, in letters 2 ft. high, "Vaticano." These lorries never travel alone, but in convoy forming a long column with Papal flags at the front, in the middle and at the rear.

Catholic's Life-Saving Invention.—An American Catholic, Col. A. A. de Lorimer, has invented an X-ray unit which locates, both in position and depth, shell fragments in the body of a

wounded man and marks with iodine a path to guide the surgeon to make an accurate incision. The device is intended for front-line and emergency hospitals and the U.S. Army has placed a contract for 2,000 sets.

BRITAIN & POLAND

Mr. Bevin, as a member of the War Cabinet, attended the celebration of Poland's National Day at the Caxton Hall in May, and made His Majesty's Government's position indisputably plain. He said:—

"It was my good fortune to know your great Soldier Statesman, General Sikorski, and I developed a great affection for him and an admiration for both his ability and his determination to win back the freedom of his people. It was a great blow to you, to us and to the rest of the world when he died. But I must say I equally admire the patience, tenacity and statesmanship of your present Prime Minister. It was a difficult task that he had to undertake. He had to face problems, separated as you are from your people, which those who have not been in a similar position can hardly appreciate. He has maintained a great dignity, and his Government has remained throughout the war the guardian of Polish sovereignty. It is recognized by His Majesty's Government to speak in the counsels of the Allies as representing the Polish nation. We ourselves in this country found it an imperative necessity to establish a Government of national unity, and equally we are glad that your Government is of a similar kind, representing all classes and parties, including the Polish peasants and the Socialists. The response of your magnificent forces—soldiers, sailors and airmen, together with those who are only awaiting the opportunity in your own land to strike at the enemy—is the best evidence of faith in your integrity and confidence in your ability to steer the destiny of the Polish nation until such time as it is free to elect Governments of its own choice with a full enfranchisement and with its democratic machine in full working order.

"We have always admired your collaboration in the international organization between the two wars, and we look forward to the freedom of your peasants and your artisans to send their representatives to join us in the great work of the International Labour Organization."

Very little of this appeared in the English Press. "The Times," for example, dismissed Mr. Bevin in seven lines, which had no reference to this timely underlining of how the British Government regards its Polish ally. But "The Times" could make room a day or two later for the singularly pointless and, indeed, ironical observations of Marshal Stalin, quoting Lenin, that Poland should never be a corridor through which the enemy could pass at will to destroy Russia. When the enemy entered Poland in 1939, the Russians came, literally and metaphorically, half-way to meet him. It is not the Russians who can complain that the Poles have been friendly with the Germans to the detriment of Russia, but the Poles who can complain that the Russians were friendly to the Germans to the detriment of Poland. The historical fact is that every Polish Government and Party refused German advances and proposals for joint expansion at Russia's expense. No one reading the spate of propaganda in Soviet publications would imagine that the histories of the 1930's was in the least the story it was—of the Poles, quite unsupported by the Russians, resisting to the point of war all the German pressure eastwards.

The Soviet's treatment of the Polish Government is a matter of immense importance, for it carries in itself the fate of the Anglo-Soviet Treaty of 1942, and of President Roosevelt's parallel endeavour to achieve a fruitful collaboration with Russia. Mr. Forrest Davis, in the "Saturday Evening Post," quoted in Wednesday's "Daily Telegraph," gives an account of Stalin and Roosevelt at Teheran, with Stalin saying flatly that he had no desire to own Europe, and President Roosevelt accepting the assurance with gratification. Pre-

sident Roosevelt's attitude is explained in these words:—

"The alternative—Russia excluded, aggrieved and driven on itself to prepare for inevitable war—was to him so much worse that he saw himself with little choice."

It is perhaps rather Stalin's misfortune that these phrases and assurances should have been exploited by Hitler six years ago, and that all the policy of seeking good relations with Soviet Russia is recommended by just the same argument as the abortive appeasement of Germany was supported by in the 1930's. If the policy should fail, Mr. Eden and his Treaty will be held up to just the same criticism: that it was a piece of absurd wishful thinking in the light of Stalin's own clearly-expounded view of the West.—*Tablet*.

CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB

AMPITIYA—KANDY.

All Must End

1. All good things but Heav'n must end
They all must live their span,
And then, be doomed to pass away
In God's eternal plan.
2. The eagle's great majestic flight
Across the sky must end;
The eagle soon must come to rest.
His haughty crest must bend.
3. The swelling chorus echoes clear,
Then fades into a sigh;
The singers pass, and with their death
The song itself must die.
4. A symphony, whose mighty chords
Have thrilled the heavens, must
At last its final cadence strike,
Its horns all turned to rust.
5. The masterpiece of sculptor's art,
The painting bright and new
Shall turn to dust, as all things must,
The colores lose their hue.
6. Amid decay and shattered works
There stands but one thing sure,
For all good things but Heav'n must
And it alone endure. [end]

JOIN THE C.B.C. TO-DAY.

Hony. Local Secretary for CHILAW:
Master Granville Fernando,
423 Ferry Street, Chilaw.

STOP PRESS

THE MAIN STREET NEWS

Recently an incident occurred at Main Street, Jaffna.

Mr. "D. R." Proprietor of the "Novelty Silk Store" has been advertising "sale" the "anti-profiteering sale," according to a prior announcement, and his old and new customers, friends and well-wishers are daily visiting his shop from far and near.

While Mr. D.R.'s business is fast one of his rivals getting jealous at this, began to abuse Mr. D. R. and asked him to take away that board of anti-profiteering sale," calling him "a humbug." When Mr. D. R. told him not to be foolish and asked him to go away, he challenged for a fight.

On Sunday morning, the board which appeared to be the cause of his fury and grudge, was seen spoilt with ink. The sprinkling of the ink or some black substance was so heavy and forced that in addition to spoiling the advertisement on the board it made the doors and windows and walls of the verandah look an unpleasant scene.

The A.S.P. was duly informed, who, it is hoped will soon warn the culprit,

Mr. D. R. wholeheartedly thanks all his customers, well-wishers and friends for their patronage, and assures them that he will not be disheartened by such rowdyism. He is carrying on his "SALE" more enthusiastically than ever, with prices still more cut down than before. He hopes that his numerous customers will take fullest advantage of his "SALE."

It is the duty of every body to patronize Mr. D. R. The more you help him and give him the preference, the more reductions he will make in his prices. War or no war, his aim has always been "small profits but quick returns."

WAR REVIEW

By F. A. E. Price, Esq.

Since I spoke to you last month, a great many important developments have taken place in the World War. In Normandy (as I foreshadowed), the Allied Forces have exploited their breakthrough, enabling them to use their armour to good advantage. The American Forces have entered Brittany in strength and by whirlwind drive south and west of Avranches have sealed off the Brest peninsula, and swinging eastwards again have taken the important towns of the Mans and Angers and Rennes. They have also penetrated the Atlantic U-Boat bases of Lorient and St. Nazaire. The Canadian Forces (now operating as a single Army Unit) have made steady advances east and southeast of Caen and are now only 118 miles from Paris.

In Italy our forces have collected Florence, and the Germans are being driven relentlessly back towards the mountains. On Hitler's Eastern Front the Russians are once more on the move in force and the battle for Warsaw is in full blast, large concentration of German troops are bottled up in the Baltic States, with no hope of getting away. The War in the East is increasing in tempo; first came the fall of Myitkyina, largest town in North Burma and a Japanese stronghold as well as being a key position in their Burma campaign—then the driving of diseased, and disillusioned Japs along the Tiddim Road from Manipur back to the Burma jungles—then the news of the American re-occupation of Guam, followed swiftly by the bombing of the Philippines and on Thursday came news of an assault on the great Naval base of Nagasaki in Japan itself. There is good news in the destruction of U-Boats, they have become the quarry and are no longer the hunters. There is room for solid satisfaction in all this, and it is by no means lessened by the fact that Hitler & Co., have had to make a purge in the German army, resulting firstly in a spate of propaganda by that every unpleasant Dr. Goebbels, and the hanging of a number of high Prussian officers; such a thing has never before happened in German Military history and is bound to have serious repercussions—if not at once then in the not far distant future. Turkey has at last broken off diplomatic relations with the Reich, evidence again that Germany's power is on the wane. Still, in spite of all the good news it by no means follows that all is over bar the shouting, for, the men that Germany is now drafting into her armed forces are the egregious 'Hitler Youth,' fanatical boys of 17 and upwards who have been brought up from infancy in the mystical madness of 'Hitler-worship,' and who (whatever they may lack in military knowledge) will fight like maniacs, and, (like the Japanese) will have to be utterly destroyed before peace comes once more; Indeed, I foresee that one of the greatest menace to the peace that is to come, will be provided by the younger Germans who have been brought up to believe in nothing but ruthless brute force, whose better feelings (if any) have been stifled by a hideous system of mass brutalization—they certainly will be a problem of the first magnitude.

The Japanese broadcasts are now telling their people, men, women and children, that they must arm themselves, and it would seem that the "Tentonic madness" that afflicts the German people is being duplicated in the Empire of Nippon; I have often remarked of the fact that the Japs are excellent copyists—and on Friday we had the really startling announcement made over the Japanese radio that the Japanese navy would henceforth not be used for aggression, but for defence purpose only, that is indeed copying Hitler to a "T."

Italy : The Shrine of St. Thomas

Fathers O'Shea and L. C. Norris, Chaplains to the Forces in Italy write : "At the request of Revd. Fr. Bright, S.C.F. (R.C.) at H.Q. Allied Armies in Italy, we are able to make the following report on the destruction of Ortona Cathedral and the present condition of the

shrine and relics of St. Thomas the Apostle.

"Until December 21st, 1943, the Cathedral was practically intact, having suffered minor damage only from shell splinters of our own artillery, as could clearly be seen from San Vito Chietino.

"During this period the First Canadian Division was engaged in street fighting with the German Paratroops, who resorted to the customary German technique of blowing up buildings to block the streets, and thereby held up the advance of our trucked and wheeled vehicles. On December 21st (whether by intention or by coincidence is not known), the feast of St. Thomas, the Cathedral was heavily mined and blown up. The clouds of dust and smoke could clearly be seen from San Vito, and subsequent observation through field-glasses revealed the church to be badly damaged and the cupola to resemble an eggshell broken lengthways. The parish priest, Don Pietro di Fulvio, and the Franciscan Fathers in the town, attest that the Cathedral was blown up by the Germans.

"The relics of St. Thomas was kept in a casket under the altar in the chapel of the saint, south of the chancel. The chapel and the altar were seriously damaged by the explosion, but the casket of relics appears to have escaped damage. This casket is now kept in the house of the parish priest. Another reliquary, in the form of a large silver bust of the saint and containing his head, had been walled up previous to the explosion, the Italians fearing that the Germans might steal the valuable reliquary. This is still walled up. It is known to be intact, and its place of hiding is known to the parish priest and a few others. We suggested that the relics should be removed to some safer and more dignified place, but the Ortonesi would not hear of it, for they are very jealous of their saint. The Archbishop of Lanciano, who is also Bishop of Ortona, agrees with the Ortonesi."

Telegraphic Summary of News

OPPORTUNITY FOR MAJOR VICTORY IN FRANCE

General Eisenhower in an Order of the Day issued from an Advance Command Post in Normandy on Monday said : "Allied soldiers, sailors and airmen—through your combined skill, valour and fortitude you have created in France a definite but fleeting opportunity for a major Allied victory, one whose realisation will mean notable progress towards the final downfall of our enemy. In the past I have in moments of unusual significance made special appeals to the Allied forces it has been my honour to command. Without exception the response has been unstinted and the result beyond my expectations.

MORE URGENT THAN EVER BEFORE

"Because the victory we can now achieve is infinitely greater than any it has so far been possible to accomplish in the west and because this opportunity may be grasped only through the utmost zeal, determination and speedy action, I made my present appeal to you more urgent than ever before.

"I request every airman to make it his direct responsibility that the enemy is blasted unceasingly by day and night, and is denied safety either in flight or in flight. I request every sailor to make sure that no part of the hostile forces can either escape or be reinforced by sea and that our comrades on land want nothing that guns and ships and ships' companies can bring to them.

NOT A SINGLE GERMAN ESCAPE

"I request every soldier to go forward to his assigned objective with the determination that the enemy can survive only through surrender, let no foot of ground once gained be relinquished, nor a single German escape through the line once established. With all of us resolutely performing our special tasks, we can make this week a momentous one in the history of this war—a brilliant and fruitful week for us, a fateful one for the ambitions of the Nazi tyrants."

FOE SAYS NORMANDY STRANGLE-HOLD HAS FAILED SO FAR

Monday's German communique, referring to France, said that strong Allied pressure was maintained without the Allies being able to achieve any outstanding success. "In the area north of Alencon, German armoured groups thrust forward to meet the enemy who was supported by strong air forces. Heavy fighting developed and is still continuing. The defenders of Saint Malo also repulsed all enemy attacks on Sunday.

CIVILIANS ORDERED TO LEAVE MARSEILLES

The Vichy Radio on Monday night stated that the German Commander of Marseilles has ordered all civilians to evacuate the city "at once."

ALL FRANCE CALLED UPON TO RISE

A call for a national uprising in France was issued in a statement from the French Provisional Government on Monday night.

VICHY-ITES LEAVE VICHY

Marshal Petain, with M. Joseph Darnand, Secretary-General, for the Maintenance of Law and Order, M. Marcel Deat, Minister of Labour, and M. Paul Marion, Minister of Information, and Propaganda, are said to have left Vichy, according to the "Journal de Geneve."

POLISH PREMIER MEETS MR. EDEN

The Polish Prime Minister (M. Mikolajczyk) and two of his colleagues met Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, and discussed with him the result of the Polish Prime Minister's talks in Russia.

CLOCKWORK LANDINGS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE

More than 800 Allied ships of all types and over 14,000 air-borne troops took part in the opening of a new Front in Southern France, the initial stages of which (according to the latest reports) are proceeding satisfactory against light opposition.

The German Overseas News Agency says : "Allied Naval fire extends over the whole length of the coast, from San Remo in the east to Toulon in the west. German coastal batteries are retiring. The Allied landings now extend over a stretch of about 200 kilometres (120 miles) approximately, from the area of Cannes to the west of Toulon."

EISENHOWER : "KEEP ON PUNCHING HARD"

General Eisenhower said on Wednesday that the Germans are taking a good beating but anyone who attempts to measure in weeks the duration of the war is basing his belief on hunches and wishful thinking—not logic (cables Marshal Yarrow, Reuter's special correspondent from an Advance Command Post).

"In the campaigns lying ahead, numbers of such tactical victories must be won because—if we realise our fondest hopes—in a situation such as this we are still a long way from the Rhine," General Eisenhower added.

He emphasised that the Allies have won a great tactical victory in France and "when the opponent is groggy, that is the time to keep on punching—and punching him hard."

The stern German resistance against the Canadian push towards Falaise was a dampener on too much optimism regarding an early end of the war. If the Germans knew they were beaten they would not be fighting so desperately there.

"STALINGRAD" STAND LIKELY

Within the 700 square-mile pocket which may soon become the cemetery of the German Seventh Army, Field-Marshal von Kluge's tired troops are on Wednesday hurriedly regrouping for a second "Stalingrad" stand.

OSOWIEC FALLS

Capture of the town and fortress of Osowiec is announced in an order of the day issued on Monday night by Marshal Stalin. The order, addressed to Gen. Zakharov, describes Osowiec as an important stronghold on the Bobr (or Biebrza) River, covering the approaches to East Prussia.

GANDHI-JINNAH TALKS TO BEGIN ON AUG. 19

As the result of a telegram from Mr. Jinnah inviting Mr. Gandhi, it is reliably learnt in Sewagram that Mahatma will leave probably on Friday evening by mail as the talks are being held on Saturday, Aug. 19. Much is expected from the meeting between the two great leaders, which may create history according to well-informed circles. Rajaji's program is not scheduled yet. Both Rajaji and Subbaroyen had prolonged talks on Sunday afternoon with Gandhiji, when the political situation and also the various reactions to the C. R. formula received so far figured largely in the discussions, it is gathered.

Grand Home Art Calendars for 1945

will be shortly arriving. 13 gorgeous pictures by world famous artists. Suitable as Christmas Gifts.

NEW WAR PRICE Rs. 1-50 each. Commission on large orders.

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CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB (Ceylon Branch) Ampitiya—Kandy.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction } No. 212

In the matter of the estate and effects of Velauthar Arumugam of Karaitivu West.

Annamuttu widow of Velauthar Arumugam of Karainagar West. Deceased. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Velauthar Nallathamby of Karainagar West.
2. Sinnathangam widow of Velauthar of do minor 3. Leelavathy daughter of Velauthar Arumugam of do.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 28th day of July 1944 in the presence of Mr. P. Casippillai, Proctor S.C. on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the 3rd respondent for the purpose of representing her and protecting her interests in this testamentary proceedings and that letters of administration over the estate of the deceased abovenamed be issued to the petitioner unless the respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 15th day of September, 1944 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 28th day of July, 1944.

Sgd. H. A. DE SILVA, District Judge.

NOTICE

Distribution of Subsidiary Foodstuffs in Jaffna District.

Arrangements have been made to distribute the currysuffis mentioned below at the rates specified against each commodity to each consumer not attached to a Co-operative retail store from Monday, the 21st Aug. to 27th August 1944 (both days inclusive).

1. Mustard or Turmeric 1/4 oz. p.head.
2. Green Gram 1 oz. per head.
3. Tamarind 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.

