

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. 45.

JAFFNA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1944.

PRICE: 10 CENTS.

SOCIAL ORDER AFTER WAR MUST CONFORM TO LAWS OF GOD & DIGNITY OF MAN

Following is the full text of the passages in the Holy Father's latest broadcast in which His Holiness expounded principles for just economic and social reconstruction after the war.

The Holy Father said:

"To all our sons and daughters throughout the vast world, and also to those who, while not belonging to the Church, feel themselves united with us in this hour of perhaps irrevocable decision, we address an urgent appeal to weigh the extraordinary gravity of the moment and to consider that, above and beyond all such co-operation with other diverse ideological tendencies and social forces that may perhaps be suggested by purely contingent motives, fidelity to the heritage of Christian civilisation and its strenuous defence against atheist and anti-Christian tendencies is the keystone which can never be sacrificed for any transitory advantage or for any shifting combination.

FULFILMENT OF MORAL OBLIGATION

"This invitation, which we trust will find a sympathetic welcome from millions of souls throughout the world, looks chiefly to achieve a loyal and effective collaboration in all those fields in which the very idea of Christianity demands the creation of a more exact juridical order.

"This is especially true of that group of formidable problems which refer to the setting up of an economic and social order more in keeping with the eternal law of God and with the dignity of man. In it Christian thought insists, as a substantial element, on regard for the proletariat. The achievement of this, in a resolute and generous manner, appears to every true follower of Christ not only as a step forward along the path of earthly progress but also as the fulfilment of a moral obligation.

"After bitter years of want, restrictions and especially of anxious uncertainty, men expect with the end of the war a far reaching and definite settlement of those unfortunate conditions.

HOPES IN UPHEAVALS AND VIOLENCE

"The promises of statesmen, the many plans and proposals of experts and specialists have given rise in the victims of an unhealthy economic and social order to illusory hopes of a complete reverse of the world and to an over-enthusiastic expectation of a millennium of universal happiness. Such a disposition offers fertile ground for the propaganda of the most radical programmes, and disposes men's minds to a very understandable but unreasonable and unjustified impatience which looks for nothing from organic reforms and puts all its hopes in upheavals and violence.

"Confronted with these extremist tendencies, the Christian who meditates seriously upon the needs and misfortunes of his time remains faithful in his choice of remedies to those standards which experience, right reasoning and Christian social ethics indicate as the fundamentals of all just reforms.

RIGHT TO OWN PRIVATE PROPERTY

"Our immortal predecessor, Leo XIII, in his famous Encyclical 'Rerum Novarum', had already established the

principle that for every honest economic and social order there must be laid down as its basic foundation the right to private property.

"If it is true that the Church has always recognised the natural right to property and to the hereditary transmission of one's own goods, it is no less certain that this private property is in a special manner the natural fruit of labour, the product of an intensive activity on the part of the man who acquires it through his energetic will to ensure and improve his own person, his own living conditions and those of his family, to create for himself and for those dear to him a field in which they may rightly enjoy not only economic freedom but also political, cultural and religious freedom.

"The Christian conscience cannot admit as just a social order which either denies in principle or renders impossible or nugatory the practice the natural right to property, whether in the consumption of goods or in the means of production.

CONTRARY TO NATURAL LAW

"But neither can it accept those systems which recognise the right to private property according to a completely false concept of it, and which are therefore opposed to a true and healthy social order.

"Accordingly, where, for instance, capitalism is based on such false concepts as arrogate to itself an unlimited right over property without any subordination to the common good, the Church has condemned it as contrary to the natural law.

"And thus we see the ever-increasing ranks of the workers frequently confronted with this excessive concentration of economic goods which, often hidden under anonymous titles, are successfully withdrawn from contributing as they should to the social order, and which face the worker with the virtual impossibility of effectively acquiring private property of his own.

"We see the small and medium lose their value in human society and constrained to join in a conflict ever more difficult and without hope of success.

"On the one side we see immense riches dominating public and private economic life and often even civic life; on the other, the countless numbers of those who, deprived of every direct or indirect security of livelihood, takes no proper interest in the true and higher values of the spirit, abandon their aspirations to genuine freedom, and throw themselves at the feet of any political party, slaves to whose promises they in some way bread and security.

"Experience shows of what tyranny, in such circumstances, human nature is capable even in our own times.

DEFENDER OF OPPRESSED AGAINST TYRANNY

"In defending, therefore, the principle of private property, the Church pursues a high ethical social purpose. She does not intend to defend the present state of affairs absolutely and simply, as if she saw in it the expression of God's will, or to defend as a matter of principle the rich and the plutocrats against the poor and the indigent.

(To be Continued)

MORE ABOUT INDIAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS' CONFERENCE

BY HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF MADRAS

All Prelates attending the new Constitution, was presented with a report by His Grace the Archbishop of Madras. The statement was agreed to by the Conference, and it will be forwarded in due time to the appropriate authorities by the General Secy. of the C.B.C.

The last report was presented by His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate. It was on "The Christian Marriage Act." The Conference did not think that a new Christian marriage act if introduced by the National Christian Council should be opposed, nor that we should insist on a separate act for Catholics, but the majority of opinion that the recognition of Canon Law is given in the Lateran Treaty should be obtained. It was left to the Apostolic Delegate to deal further with the matter in accordance with the mind of the meeting.

Several items proposed by and through the Metropolitan were discussed, as e.g. the date of the Plenary Council; Catholic children in non-Catholic schools; non-Catholic teachers in Catholic schools; ecclesiastical courts of procedure in India; the support of Indian missions by Indian Catholics; the Status of Indian chaplains; the liturgical office and Mass of St. Gonzalo Garcia and many others which would make the list a little long.

Before the conclusion of the meeting the Archbishop of Calcutta raised the question whether a Press Committee would not be useful. It was suggested that for the time being the proposed organism could be a sub-section of the Catholic Action Committee. If developments warrant it, it could be made at any time into an independent section.

His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate closed the Conference with appropriate words, expressing his entire satisfaction at the way the Conference had been gone through. He thanked all the Most Revd. Prelates for the interest they had taken and expressed in their names and that of all the Hierarchy the sentiments of loyalty and devotion to His Holiness and to the various Roman Congregations and wished that the fruits of this Conference might be soon manifested all over the country for the glory of God and the triumph of our Holy Faith.

His Grace the Archbishop of Calcutta, as the Dean among the Metropolitan present, expressed to His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate the heartfelt thanks of all for the interest he had taken in the Conference, for the kindness and the gentle, wise and prudent ways with which he had conducted the discussions. The Conference ended with prayer. It was 5-30 p.m., Thursday, Sept. 28.

The whole atmosphere of the Conference was one of deep concern and cordial co-operation for the interests of Christ's Church in India. The Conference meant business, if I may say so, and it came to real, clear and definite conclusions as will be seen in the full report that will be sent to all the members of the Hierarchy and to others. The unity of thought and purpose which reigned throughout the Conference was an evident sign that all present were most concerned with the necessity of combining our forces to meet with greater courage and effectiveness the obstacles which will not fail to oppose our work in the near future.

A clear distinction between Catholic Action and political parties was urged and emphasized, and the policy of the Church to refrain from identifying itself with particular movements and programmes was once more declared. The report on "Catholic Social Action" by His Grace the Archbishop of Madras led up to the formation of a Catholic Social Action Committee, with His Grace the Archbishop of Verapoly as its Director. The Conference agreed also, after some discussion, on the establishment of a "Social Justice Sunday" and a yearly statement by the Committee on some point of Catholic Social Doctrine.

The report of His Grace the Archbishop of Calcutta on "The adaptation of Seminary training to Indian culture and background" was found of such importance that the Conference requested His Grace the Archbishop of Calcutta to have the report printed and communicated to all the Superiors of Major Seminaries and Religious Scholasticates.

His Lordship Bishop Leonard, S.J., of Madura was selected as the Director of the constituted Section or Committee for the Seminaries.

The report of His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay on the "Corporation Sole" led up to a discussion on the advantages of various systems. The Conference came to the conclusion that there was no clear evidence that any one of the systems discussed was definitely preferable to the others.

A draft of fundamental rights for the religious minorities, to be embodied in

Jaffna Diocese

The Annual General Meeting of the J.D.C. will be held at the Catholic Club on Sunday the 2nd Dec. at 10 a.m. Members are kindly requested to submit any resolutions, they wish to bring forward to the Hon. Secretary before the 26th of November.

The Catholic Guardian

NOVEMBER 24 TH 1944

THE BAN ON EXPORT OF FISH FROM JAFFNA

The total ban on the export of fish from the Jaffna District has caused great dismay among the fishing population. Jaffna is the only whole Island which has been singled out to enforce this prohibition. In consequence a very large number of fishermen went to the Government Agent on Friday last to give expression to their grievances and great hardships that must necessarily follow from his order. They also held a meeting of protest, a short account of which appears elsewhere in this issue. The Government Agent promised them some relief by taking measures to keep the price of fish in the local market on a level with the price of other articles of food. This step is necessary as the result of the ban will be to glut the market and force down the price of fish, making the industry totally unremunerative. Fish unlike other food stuffs is perishable and has to be sold at any price if other markets are shut against it. The reasons alleged for the total prohibition of the export of fish from Jaffna will not bear analysis. It is said, as the reporter wrongly made the Chairman, Urban Council say at the protest meeting, that as soon as the catch is brought to the shore the middlemen bought it up at once. This is totally untrue. In order to disabuse the mind of the Government Agent of this false idea he was told to inquire from the Chairman, U.C. whether fish was not being sold daily in the different markets in the Urban area. Besides its sale in the town markets, large quantities of fish are taken by women to different centres in the district. All that should reasonably be done is to regulate the export and not to prohibit it totally. It is true the fishermen may send fish out of the district with permit but only to the Director of Fisheries. This is to burden the fishermen with additional expenses for the ice, wages, cart hire, railway freight; all this on this end and on the other end the Director makes a reduction in the price of fish sent to him in order to recover his expenses of disposing of it at his Colombo stall. According to right reason and justice the authority in Jaffna that bans the export must be prepared to pay a fair price to the fishermen, and take charge of the catch and see to its distribution among the consumers. This the Director of Fisheries was prepared to do some time ago and we are informed by one of his Inspectors that he is prepared to do it even

now but under the Co-operative Department has undertaken the distribution. We have all along been for the co-operative movement and encouraged it as much as we could. But it must be seriously warned not to undertake a business which at present it is not able to carry out successfully. It has no organisation to handle a large supply of fish which being a quickly perishable article will not brook the leisurely ways of co-operative food stores. These stores may have a fish stall attached to them and sell the fish that is brought to the stall but nothing more can be expected from them. Some time ago the Government Agent was courting danger to the convenience of consumers while the Fisheries Department was established to promote the interests of the producers. Thus the purposes of the two departments being conflicting, the Fisheries Department has apparently given up the distribution of fish outside Colombo in favour of the Co-operative Department which without having an adequate and trained personnel is going to make a mess of it. This is one more reason why we think the total ban on export was a mistake.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Inexact Language.—Mr. P. E. P. Deraniyagala, Director of Colombo Museum, was discoursing the other day on "What Fossils Reveal to us," at the Y.M.C.A., Colombo. He stated that valuable facts regarding the trend of evolution both in man and lower forms of life had been brought to light by the discovery of fossils. He went on to say that fishes were the first inhabitants of the earth and from these came the reptiles and from the reptiles, the mammals and concluded, says the report, by briefly illustrating the various stages in the evolution of man. Now, what we wish to say is that when people speak in the name of science they must carefully avoid loose thinking and loose speaking. Man is a composite being made up of a soul and a body. Without the soul the body alone does not make the man. The body being matter may evolve from matter but the soul is a spirit and cannot evolve from matter. What distinguishes and elevates man from other forms of animal life is his spiritual soul and it is intrinsically impossible by means of fossils to illustrate the various stages in the evolution of Man.

Expropriation?—Mr. C. W. W. Kannangara in attempting to go very fast and make the Christian public feel the full weight of his Ministerial powers, even before the recommendations of the Special Committee are accepted by the State Council. Once before we referred to the smuggling of a draft Ordinance into the Education Report, the effect of which is to turn the proprietors of Christian Schools into mere trustees so that if State schools are to be established the

school buildings will come under the control of the State. Then the proprietors of schools will be mere trustees of Government property. Bill has not yet been passed into law, we hope it never will be, and so recourse is had to another Ordinance called the Land Acquisition Ordinance under which the Govt. Agent Eastern Province on instructions from headquarters orders the Methodist Mission to hand over on the 4th of Dec. their property at Arasadi, Batticaloa, to the Education Department for a Government Training School. The Methodist Mission does not want to part with its property as it is wanted for its own use. The Government appears to pretend that their need is greater than the Mission's and will acquire the property by compulsion. What else is this but might is right. Any intelligent lawyer will say that this is not a case where the Land Acquisition Ordinance can be applied. There is already a Government Training School in Batticaloa and if another site is wanted the Authorities could find it elsewhere as there is crown land available all over the Batticaloa District. The Methodist Mission should stoutly refuse to surrender and, if need be, take their case to the Courts.

The Letter of Mr. C. Chelliah.—Some of our readers were a little surprised that we gave so much space to Mr. Chelliah's letter last week. We had a two-fold reason. First, as we had criticised his letter we must in fairness allow him to reply. Secondly, knowing him to be violently antagonistic to Christian Schools and Christian Missionaries we wanted to let our readers know what he could say against them. Well, what did he say? He said that he was severely caned in an American mission school for not attending church service. That was about 40 years ago but one must not condemn the school authorities without knowing Mr. Chelliah's early history. Again, he was at St. Patrick's for a short time and its atmosphere not being to his taste he left it, he said. This we take to be a compliment to that institution for hundreds and hundreds of Hindu students who had passed through its portals continue to feel grateful to their Alma Mater. Mr. Chelliah in his scholastic wanderings went finally to Trinity College, Kandy, where he was asked to study the Bible and so he left that College. All this looks very much like Balaam's blessing. Had he remained at Trinity and studied the Bible he would have considerably improved his outlook. Mr. Gandhi admits that he is a devout reader of the Gospels and derives inspiration from his reading. We don't suppose that Mr. Chelliah pretends to be more a Hindu than the Mahatma. The Bible is the Book of books and even apart from its religious character it is the masterpiece of literature. What a pity Mr. Chelliah missed his chance but it may still be not too late to mend.

"A Terrible Indictment"

His Lordship the Bishop of Kandy at the Prize-Giving of Mount Leo Convent

The Bishop said: "There is a tremendous campaign for securing this boon of secular education for all, rich and poor, free of cost. There is a campaign against illiteracy all over the country. People are so taken up with it that they are blind and deaf to everything else, to all other needs and claims; even the war in the West and in the East is forgotten.

"And yet this business of mere secular education comes at the very end of a long list of vital questions which claim by their very nature priority of consideration. 'Oportet primum esse et postea philosophare,' says the old Latin adage: 'Let us first be sure that we can live and then we can think how to become doctors.' The Catholic Church shows by her example what a boon education can be; she makes all and every sacrifice in order to educate as many as possible and to the highest possible degree. Her very life and reason of existence is to teach. But she educates the whole man, at the same time caring for the needs of his body and more for the needs of his immortal soul. She builds her system of education on the eternal principles of law and order: God. It is precisely for the lack of a solid religious and moral foundation that modern education is lop-sided. One may ask: has education brought happiness to this Island? What are its fruits? Has it brought down the recurrence of crime? Are the people better-mannered than they were before? Are the people more united and working together more in harmony than before? Do people lie less than before? Even a child can answer these questions—the answers are all in the negative. It is a terrible indictment.

"We may ask other questions. They are going to give us a University. I say why cannot they give us first potable water? And when are they going to supply more drugs for our patients and more rice for all? And what about the poor and the orphans? Yes, give us a University by all means if you want to, but be sure our ills will not be cured thereby. Unless the system is changed, unless the order of claims is observed, unless education is based on the eternal principles of law and order, we shall ever be in the same plight and our evils will be multiplied a hundredfold.

"People who love this beautiful Island and are in a position to judge, think that our future is most uncertain. Government will find in the Catholic Church and in the Catholic school its best ally and helper. She is the bulwark against the forces of disunion and disruption."

CHANGING VALUES

"There is always the searching question as to whether the system of education achieves its ultimate end," states the report of the Mother Superior. "Whether it is adequate to the purpose, whether, if adequate, it emphasises the right point; whether, in a word, it puts first things first. These are questions which have confronted every thoughtful parent and every teacher aware of her responsibilities. But today schools are faced with graver problems than they ever had to contend with during their existence in the form in which we know them.

"I do not refer here to the proposed changes in the educational system of Ceylon, but rather to that world-wide tendency to a change of values. This change of values has crept in so insidiously and yet has become so widespread that we have suddenly awakened to the fact that our civilisation is being undermined, jeopardised by it. Ours is a changing world.

"Happily, change, in most instances, has been synonymous with progress, but when values change it means destruction of those very things which have been held most sacred in our Christian civilisation—those very ideals for which our Catholic schools stand.....

"Where points the future? How shall we meet the challenge of these changing values? Our answer shall be that, if in the past God has always been given the

first place in our schools, if religion has always been regarded as the science of sciences, if we have in the past endeavoured to instil into our pupils the moral virtues of truth, justice and purity, we must emphasise them now more than ever. For, in the past, human weakness tended to a defection in the practise of these virtues. But in the world of today there is an open and systematic attempt being made to banish them entirely from society."

Jaffna Fishermen Protest at a Public Meeting

A largely attended meeting of those engaged in the fishing industry in Jaffna was held on Sunday the 19th inst. at 6 p.m. at St. James' School Hall, Jaffna.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman, U.C., Jaffna was voted to the chair. Others accommodated on the platform were the Very Revd. Fr. P. M. Francis, O.M.I., Revd. Frs. E. Pomycol, O.M.I., S. L. Joseph, O.M.I., and Mr. J. Patrick, Member U.C.

The Chairman in explaining the object of the meeting said that the residents of that town engaged in the fishing industry had petitioned the Government Agent, N.P., protesting against the order prohibiting the export of fish from the Jaffna District except on permits. Permits are issued only if the fish is sent to the Director of Fisheries. The order was not fair as the government had not restricted or prohibited the export of other articles of food such as vegetables, eggs, plantains and other fruits. If there was any prohibition, the export of all articles of food should be banned and there should be no discrimination and fish alone should not be singled out.

Continuing the speaker said that there had been the practice for traders to purchase from the fishermen a portion of the catch and export the same to South Ceylon. The price paid by the middlemen was much higher than the controlled price. In his opinion the prohibition order should be rescinded. Otherwise the price of fish should be fixed higher than now.

The cost of living was very high in Jaffna and the cost of materials required for fishing had gone up considerably and therefore the price of fish ought to be consistent with the price of other necessities of life.

In conclusion Mr. Ponnambalam said that the fishermen in certain parts of the Island were given extra rice and there was no reason why Jaffna fishermen also should not get this extra ration.

The meeting unanimously adopted the following resolutions:—

(1) This public meeting representing the residents of the Jaffna town engaged in the fishing industry requests the government to rescind the order prohibiting the export of fish from the Jaffna District.

(2) This public meeting requests the Controller of Prices to fix the price of fish in Jaffna District consistent with the prices of necessities of life prevailing in Jaffna and the cost of materials required for the fishing industry.

(3) (a) That fishing being an arduous task involving great physical strain, this meeting requests the government to make special arrangements to supply sufficient foodstuffs to those engaged in the fishing industry at prices fixed by government.

(b) This meeting requests the Director of Fisheries to supply all materials required for the fishing industry.

With a vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. L. Gratian the meeting concluded.

This is the time to Sow & Plant Fruit Trees

Among fruit trees, a money & health producing one is the *Papaya*. If you require its seeds send a 6 cts. stamp to the address given below. These, with directions how to cultivate the tree, will be sent to you.

THE SECRETARY,
St. Vincent de Paul Society,
Bishop's House, Jaffna.

School Holidays

It is the custom of the Government to allow the schools of this District to observe the School Holidays. The attention of the Head Teachers is drawn to the fact that the School Holidays should be observed as School Holidays.

The Head Teachers are requested to send me not later than the 7th Dec. 1944 a list of Special Holidays that will be observed in their schools during 1945.

The Principals of English Schools may follow these School Terms or may send me a list of their own Terms and Vacations and Special Holidays on or before the 7th Dec. 1944.

1st Term: 8-1-45—23-3-45

2nd Term: 18-4-45—10-8-45

2nd Term: 3-9-45—7-12-45

J. EMILIANUS PILLAI, O.M.I.,
General Manager of R.C. Schools.
Jaffna, 23-11-44.

LOCAL & GENERAL

The Return of the Archbishop.

Op.—We are glad to know that the Most Revd. Dr. J. M. Masson, O.M.I., Archbishop of Colombo has returned much benefited in health from Bangalore where he received medical treatment at St. Martha's Hospital, conducted by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

Jaffna Diocesan Union.—A Committee meeting of the J. D. U. will be held at the Catholic Club on Sunday the 26th inst. at 6 p.m.

Medical and Sanitary Services.—The Executive Committee of Health is definitely opposed to the separation of the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services, as suggested by the Government Medical Officers' Association.

The Executive Committee considered the memorandum submitted by the Association and unanimously decided not to alter the present arrangement of a unification of the services.

University Convocation.—There were twenty-five women among the fifty-eight students on whom the Pro-Chancellor, conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the 1944 Convocation of the Ceylon University, held on Monday at King George's Hall with a ceremonial procession of Professors, Tutors, Deans of Faculties and other members of the University staff.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on Mrs. Edith Ludowyk-Gyomroi, and there was one woman doctor amongst the sixteen who received the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.

There was one student who received the degree of Master of Arts, and there were 22 Science students on whom the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred.

Twenty three students received their degrees "in absentia."

The whole ceremony was over in 18 minutes, after which the Convocation re-union was held at College House.

Ceylonese Forces Gifts Fund.

The response from the Public this year for the above Fund has been very generous. Several of last year's contributors have improved on their donations while a few others who gave no donations have come forward and given handsomely. Owing to the increased cost of materials and the larger numbers to be cared for, at least a sum of Rs. 225,000 will be required this year. The Ceylonese Forces Gifts Fund Committee will be grateful if those who have not yet sent their contributions will kindly do so as soon as possible. Cheques should be made out in favour of "Ceylonese Forces Gifts Fund" and sent to the Hony. Treasurer, Mr. R. Dorasamy at the Eastern Bank, Colombo, or to the Chairman, Mr. A. Gardiner at the Regal Theatre, Colombo.

The total collections up to Nov. 20th is Rs. 144,007-00.

S.P.C., Old Boys.—Mr. A.E. Puvimannasinghe, Chief Clerk, Irrigation Department has been promoted Accountant and has been attached to the Medical Dept.

Mr. T. S. Bastiampulle, has been appointed Assistant Professor, St. Peter's College, Colombo.

Indo-Ceylon

dealing with the... which were laid by... Bajpai talks... are to be taken... for consideration shortly by the Standing Committee A of the State Council.

The Leader of the House, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, informed the members of the Standing Committee at its last meeting that as India had refused to abide by the terms of the Senanayake Bajpai agreement and as the Ceylon Government had not taken any steps for the last two years to meet the situation, all outstanding bills dealing with immigration should be taken up for consideration by the Committee now.

Soulbury Commission.—The Government announce that the Commission under the chairmanship of Lord Soulbury, which is to visit Ceylon towards the end of this year in connection with constitutional reform, is constituted as follows:

Lord Soulbury; Mr. J. Chancellors of the University of South Wales and Monmouth; and Mr. J. F. Burrows, retiring President of the National Union of Railwaymen.

Mr. Trafford Smith, of the Colonial Office, has been appointed secretary.

The Commission hopes to leave by air for Ceylon towards the end of December.

Manipay Trebles Its Target in Savings.

—Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Chairman, Savings Committee, Manipay Parish, in his review of the National Savings Week at a meeting of the Savings Committee and Helpers held on Saturday at the V.V.C., said that Manipay had trebled its target of Rs. 25,000 having invested Rs. 77,122-50. This sum includes Rs. 5,000 invested in National Loan. He thanked the members of the Committee and his Helpers for their co-operation and assistance.

All those present were entertained by the Chairman to tea.

School Attendance Officers.

—Measures to improve the attendance of children in Sinhalese and Tamil schools and to deter parents from keeping their children at home on flimsy pretexts are, it is learned, now being drawn up.

A large number of additional school attendance officers are proposed to be employed for the purpose of putting the scheme into operation.

New Papal Secretary of State?

—The German Radio stated early in Oct. that Cardinal Tedeschini, Archbishop of St. Peter's had been appointed to succeed Cardinal Maglione as Papal Secretary of State. Cardinal Tedeschini is 71. He was Under-Secretary of State during the last war, and was afterwards Papal Nuncio in Madrid for 14 years. Pius XI created him Cardinal *in pectore* in 1933 and did not announce his name until two years later, so that he could continue at Madrid.

Catholic Book Club, Ceylon.

A party of three C.B.C. representatives arrived in Patna on the 9th inst. They are in consultation with Fr. Westropp on matters relating to The Catholic Book Club and hope to return to Ceylon with valuable information. They expect to call at Madras on their way home.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Propagation of Faith

Jaffna Diocese—1944

(Continued from our last issue.)

2ND LIST.

17. Ilavalai Parish	66 02	
A.P.F. Members	138 00	
Parish School	5 00	
Periyavilan School	4 60	213 72
18. Puthukudiyiruppu Parish	78 13	
A.P.F. Members	84 00	162 13
19. Mullaitivu Parish	65 50	
Convent Sch. pupil.	12 60	
Teachers	7 50	86 60
20. Valimiam : Vidathaltivu	28 50	
Iranaitivu	64 00	
Iranai-Potn		
Vallipadai School		
Teachers & pupil.	15 00	108 00
21. Madhu Parish	38 52	38 52

11 48	
17 9	44
Teachers & pupils	13 37
	13 37
651 78	
Previously acknowledged	2,911 11
	3,562 89

CORRESPONDENCE

Balanced Representation

The Editor, "Catholic Guardian," Jaffna.

Sir,—Whatever the demand be on your limited space, please be good enough to find room in your paper and extract therein the most cogent and convincing words and phrases from the "Observer" under the heading of "Versailles" which establishes the great principle of balanced representation which you though single-handed advocated all along foreseeing the disastrous domination by the Majority community. This self-same principle couched in the words "Balance of Power" had been "the unwavering policy of England for four centuries" France ditto I may add. Even between the two of them whose famous *Entente Cordiale* is historic, there has been suspicion on the part of each of them to see one does never get stronger than the other with each having the chance to join forces with his once enemy-foe, in case his once friend and ally started fighting him. All this is quite clear from the parts played by the two great makers of the Versailles: Clemenceau and Lloyd George. Wilson the third maker of this Treaty on the other hand strove his utmost by even repeated visits to England and France to stick to America's policy of full freedom which alone will make peace to be lasting among men in order to achieve this grand object of enduring peace by expostulated and almost entreated Clemenceau that no one had heard of the intention of France to annex the Saar valley until after the armistice, that it is untrue he was seeking to destroy France. Seeing his endeavours, honest and sincere, did not improve the situation Wilson returned home in despair.

I will now summarily end this tragic drama with the pregnant words of Ambassador Bullitt:—Clemenceau failed to obtain security to France. Wilson failed to establish an enduring peace. Lloyd George achieved a glittering and surface success since he pursued the balance of power in Europe and the spoils of some Colonies. But in truth he too failed. The greatest of British interest is *Peace*; and twenty years after his triumph, Great Britain was at war and close to destruction. There was no winner in the tragedy of Versailles. The whole of mankind was and is the loser.

I remain, Yours truly,
BALANCE OF POWER.
Jaffna, 14-11-44

Cabinet Vs. the Committee System

Sir,

The system of Government by Executive Committees is more democratic than any kind of Cabinet System. Even the man in the street will easily understand that it is better to do anything after consultation with a few others, than to do it by himself. A Minister by himself may go to excesses and be arbitrary in his executive and administrative acts but when he has a Committee, whose advice he cannot flout—to check him, the Minister will be within his limits. That is why there is greater support now all over the world in favour of the Committee System. Ceylon was given the Committee System because constitutional experts thought it better than the dyarchic cabinet system then in force in India. Bernard Shaw is for it. Sir P. Ramanathan advocated that a Ministry should be given in commission—not to a Minister—but to two or three representatives. He felt that the time was not opportune to entrust a Ministry to one man and to give him the freedom of an ass to kick in whatever direction he liked.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Cabinet Vs. the Committee System

(Continued from Page 1)
Ceylon under the Committee System. These defects are removable. The defects are not due to the Committee System but due to the type of men who unfortunately became the representatives. If one Tamil is in a Committee, he can get a lot of things done to his Constituency. Even if he does not get anything done, he has a chance to expose the misdoings of the Committee.

The Tamil Congress claims 50 seats out of 100 for the Minorities and proposes to distribute the seats according to the population of the Minorities. This is not a fair distribution by itself. According to this formula, the 50 seats will be distributed among the Indians, Tamils, Ceylon Tamils, Burghers, Eurasians, Moors and Europeans approximately 16, 15, 15, 15, 15 and 15 respectively. It is suggested by the Secretary of the Tamil Congress that the smaller Minorities should be given greater weightage. Africans also can be given a representative! The Ceylon Tamils may have to lose one seat at least to give weightage to the Europeans. If the Ceylon Tamils are not deprived of their share, they will have 15/100 of the legislative power. If the Committee System is retained all the 15 Tamils will have a say in the Executive Government of the country and will possess 15/100 of the Executive Power. Under a Cabinet System on the English model, the Majority Community can easily deprive the Ceylon Tamils of any share in the Executive. If it is to be a composite Cabinet as the champions of the Tamil Congress want it to be there will be a scramble for 50% of the Ministries by the Minority Communities and if they are to hold together, the Tamil Congress has to advocate a Ministry for each Minority Community in fairness to the principles for which it stands. In a Cabinet of 10 Ministries—when three are added in place of the three Officers of State—the Ceylon Tamils can claim only one Minister. As this Minister also has to be elected by the whole House, only a pro-Sinhalese Tamil, lukewarm to a safe degree in the cause of the Tamils, will be selected as the Ceylon Tamil Minister and will have a lukewarm 1/10 say in the Executive affairs of the country. Under the Committee System there will be 15 members vying with one another in safeguarding the interest of the Tamils and sharing 15/100 of the Executive Power. It is plain that the Committee System is better than the Cabinet System for the whole of Ceylon and especially for the Minorities.

Yours truly,
V. VEERASINGHAM.

Programme of Reception to New Governor

The programme for the reception to the new Governor Sir Henry Monck Mason Moore and Lady Moore on their arrival in Colombo and later in the Reception Hall of the State Council Chamber, where His Excellency will take the Oath of Office, has now been arranged, although the date and the time of their arrival are not yet definitely known.

Proceedings at the function in the State Council building will be broadcast.

On arrival Sir Henry Monck Mason Moore and Lady Moore will be received by the Commander-in-Chief Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton and the Officer Administering the Government Sir Robert Drayton.

Sir Henry Moore will then inspect a Guard-of-Honour.

The following will be presented to the Governor: Members of the War Council which includes the Board of Ministers, the General Officer Commanding, the Air Officer Commanding, the Flag Officer, Ceylon, representatives of the Supreme Allied Commander in Chief, South-East Asia Command, and the Commander in Chief, Eastern Fleet.

Sir Henry Moore will later drive to Queen's House accompanied by Sir Robert Drayton, while Lady Moore will leave for Queen's House accompanied by the Private Secretary to the Governor.

STATE COUNCIL PRESENTATIONS

If the new Governor arrives in Colombo in the morning, he will be met by the swearing-in ceremony in the Reception Hall of the State Council at noon.

The new Governor will drive to the State Council building by way of Queen Street accompanied by the Officer Administering the Government.

Tickets will be issued for the admission of visitors to the ceremony. There will be no turnout by the military nor will salute be fired.

On arrival at the State Council premises, Sir Henry Moore will inspect a Guard-of-Honour drawn up facing the main flight of steps, while Boy Scouts and Girl Guides will line the steps. Sir Henry Moore will ascend the steps accompanied by the Officer Administering the Government.

PRESENTATIONS

The following will be presented to the Governor: Members of the War Council, the General Officer Commanding, the Air Officer Commanding, the Flag Officer, Ceylon, the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the State Council, the Secretary to the Governor, the Maha Mudaliyar and the Private Secretary to the Governor.

The Private Secretary will announce the Governor and the Secretary to the Governor will conduct him to the dais which has been erected at the northern end of the hall.

The ceremony in the Reception Hall will commence with the Secretary to the Governor reading the Commission appointing Sir Henry Moore, Governor of Ceylon. The Oath of Office will be administered by the Chief Justice. The Governor's Secretary will next read the Proclamation.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Leader of the State Council, will then address the Governor who will reply.

The Governor will then leave the Council Hall.

Government officers attending as spectators are requested to wear uniforms if they are entitled to do so, with ribbons but not medals.

Local & General

(Continued from Page 3.)

Tiruvalla, Work among Schismatics.—Conference was held for two days at Kunnikurudi in connection with the 14th anniversary of the Reunion connection with the 14th anniversary of the movement in Malabar. Bishop Mar Severios presided, Mgr. T. Veda-cherry gave lantern lectures, and Fr. A. Maret spoke on the need of Reunion. The conference was well attended by Catholics and non-Catholics. To facilitate mission work through personal contact Mar Severios has established "The Little Flower Apostolic League", which from now will go round the diocese, visiting houses and preaching the word of God. Thus the 'League' hopes to convince the people, through contact, of the truth of Catholicism and facilitate reunion. The Catholic Evidence Guild established in the Diocese is doing splendid work in and around Chenganoor, giving open air lectures and clearing doubts.

Dutch Minister to Holy See.—When the newly-appointed Dutch Minister to the Holy See, Jonkheer Van Weede, presented his credentials at the Vatican, the Holy Father recalled that the people of Holland had been drawn into the war notwithstanding their constant desire to remain out of the conflict.

The envoy recalled that Queen Wilhelmina had sent a message to the Pope when Holland was invaded by the Germans and that the Holy See has done everything possible to alleviate the suffering due to the war in Holland, both in the homeland and the Dutch colonies.

Archbishop Wilno.—The Archbishop of Wilno, North-east Poland, 68-year-old Mgr. Romauld Jalbrzykowski, who had been imprisoned by the Germans and who was believed to have died, is now known to be alive and well though living in territory held by the Soviet Forces.

The Governor is expected to arrive in a motorcade which will be held on July 1. The Governor will be met by the Officer Administering the Government.

Argentine Bishop's Father.—The Argentine Bishop, Cardinal Rosendo Caggiano, has praised the Argentine Government in placing food, clothing and other relief supplies to the value of 5,000,900 pesos at the disposal of His Holiness Pope Pius XII. The Most Revd. Alfonso Maria Buteler, Bishop of Mendoza, personally congratulated President Edelmirro Farrell "on the magnificent gesture."

The Rosario Diocesan Council of Argentine Catholic Action sent a message to the President expressing gratitude to the Government for its generous aid which the Council terms "an auspicious and authentic echo" of the will of the people.

Archbishop Spellman says Mass in Germany.—Towards the end of Sept. Archbishop Spellman said Mass on German soil, assisted by German clergy. This was at Kornelmunster, in the Siegfried Line. The congregation consisted mostly of American soldiers. The Archbishop afterwards described the attitude of the German clergy as correct and very friendly.

Aid to Poles.—"We certainly have done and will continue to do everything in our power for you," the Holy Father told 3,000 Polish officers and men in audience at the Vatican on Sept. 15.

"You are doubly dear to us because of the terrible sufferings of your most beloved Fatherland," His Holiness told them. "Words die on our lips because they are unable to express fully those feelings with which we are to-day more than ever filled towards you."

"Be therefore, strengthened by the assurance that our heart is bleeding for the ordeal of your great capital, Warsaw, within whose walls one of the most painful but also most heroic tragedies in the history of your people is taking place...."

"We shall not cease to raise our voice to inspire some with feelings of humanity, against unspeakable horrors and cruelties, to inspire others with feelings of justice which would respect your rights, and brotherly love which would endeavour to hasten to help you."

Stonyhurst.—On Aug. 29th Stonyhurst College completed 150 years on its present site. It was in 1794 that Mr. Thomas Weld, of Lulworth Castle, gave his mansion at Stonyhurst to his old school, the English Jesuit School, founded at St. Omers during penal days and then forced by the French Revolution to look for a new home. The mansion was at that time about the same age as the St. Omers School, having been built 200 years previously.

Monty and Monks.—When Gen. Montgomery returned to Louvain there was a surprise in store for him. Some monks brought him some of his old kit which he had had to abandon there four years before. They found it and kept it for him. Now he is wearing again his old brown pullover, which he had believed lost for ever.

The General also left a box containing personal papers and books at the Trappist Monastery of Eikhoeck near Dunkirk. Recently he sent his ADC to reclaim it if still there, and it was. The monks had cemented it into a wall.

China asks for more Missionaries.—"China will be privileged and pleased" to have more Catholic missionaries after the war, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told Bishop Walsh, Superior General of the Maryknoll Fathers in an interview at Chungking. "We will encourage their work in every way," the Generalissimo promised and expressed his country's deep gratitude for the part the missionaries had played in helping China. He asked the Bishop to convey the nation's appreciation and greetings to the United States. Bishop Walsh in return thanked the Chinese leader for the liberal treatment given to missionaries of enemy nationality now at work in China. These missionaries have not been interned.

Telegraphic Summary of News

ALLIES NEAR ROER IN NORTH AND ON RHINE IN SOUTH

After successful offensives, the Allied Armies on Monday night close to the Roer river, were pushing into the valley of the Saar and had reached the "promised land" of the Rhine. Gains—some small, some spectacular—are reported from every sector of the Front.

The Germans are fighting grimly in defence of the Ruhr and several counter-attacks were beaten off during the day but, further south, they seem to be making a general withdrawal across the Lorraine plain.

FRENCH FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITY

Martial law has on Monday been instituted against activities of the Fifth Column in the Department of Haute Savoie following recent serious incidents at Annecy and the mountain spa of Thonon-les-Bains which overlooks Lake Geneva. The Fifth Column are said to be Vichy "militia men" who infiltrated into the F.F.I. and engaged in or encouraged acts of pillage, violence and smuggling across the Swiss frontier.

2,200,000 MEN AND FOUR MILLION TONS OF STORES

Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, the Allied Naval Commander, discloses that up to the middle of Sept. since D-Day, more than 2,200,000 men were landed on the French beaches with four million tons of stores and 450,000 vehicles. Although the Germans controlled Le Havre, less than 20 miles from the assault beaches, over 0.6 per cent. of the total stores landed over the beaches was lost through enemy action. The Dieppe harbour had handled as much as 7,000 tons of vital war supplies a day despite the demolition carried out by the Germans in the port.

ROBOTS REPORTED

During the 24 hours ended at dawn on Monday, there was German air activity directed against Southern England. Damage and casualties were reported. Anti-aircraft guns opened up on Monday night as flying-bombs approached the east coast. Several of the bombs were shot down into the sea.

BLOW AT BORNEO'S OIL

Over a hundred American bombers and fighters devastated Japan's Borneo oil installations and storage facilities on Nov. 18th, it is announced.

A NOVEL SELECTION

OF
COTTON SAREES:
FOR
HOME & EVENING
WEAR
JUST UNPACKED
AT

DAYARAM'S
Main Street, Jaffna.
VISIT EARLY.

