

The Catholic Guardian

ESTABLISHED AS A FORTNIGHTLY, 1876; ISSUED AS A WEEKLY, 1878.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON.

Telegrams: "GUARDIAN", JAFFNA.

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

Telephone: NO. 100.

Vol 69, No. 50.

JAFFNA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1944.

PRICE: 10 CENTS.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

Rector's Report

EDUCATION REPORT

Fr. Long, in the course of his report, referred to the new education proposals and said: "We are convinced that the new proposals have not been chewed and digested as they should have been. There is no sign that the social system for which the changes profess to cater has been adumbrated:

the personnel is available to implement the scheme:

the salary scale is calculated to attract even mediocrities to the teaching profession:

there has been any trace of common-or-garden human feeling in the devastating and ruthless decisions to be reached at the 11 plus stage:

there has not been more animosity than zeal for common good prompting some of the chief sponsors of the scheme:

the financial implications have been anything like thoroughly worked out, while as we shall show in a moment, the vital interests of youth are overlooked.

"Such were our first reactions to the scheme, time has confirmed us in them. We are not convinced from what we have heard of the new central schools, that any attempt is being made to break away from the execrated academic tradition. One's impression is rather that they are designed to be rivals to the existing academic schools of which professedly there is a plethora. This impression is emphasised by the location of so many of the new schools in areas already well supplied and the neglect of areas that could do very well with such schools, not to mention the black-market methods of recruiting staff.

OLD BOYS' GESTURE

"That the continued existence of our schools and not merely their efficiency has been challenged is incontestable. What is heartening is that the challenge has been accepted and in no uncertain manner is what is most thrilling. I am referring to the attitude and action of our old boys.

"It is an open secret that the old boys of some schools south of the peninsula have guaranteed a million rupees to enable their Alma Maters to carry on with undiminished vigour.

"Now Jaffna steps into line. A sister school in Jaffna has had a very generous legacy willed to it quite recently. We are in the happy position of having our living old boys very much alive.

Mr. Lionel B. Emmanuel, I. S. O., C.C.S., (Retired) has presented his life-savings Rs. 30,000 to form an endowment fund to provide two Patricians, a lay student and a cleric, in perpetuity with University training.

"Two other old boys have promised, one Rs. 10,000 to board and educate a student in perpetuity at St. Patrick's, the other Rs. 15,000 to found a third University scholarship for St. Patrick's. A syndicate—a most healthy manifestation—has promised Rs. 40,000 to board and educate in perpetuity boys from one of the smiling villages of the Northern plain.

"There is no mistaking the spirit behind such manifestations. I hate using the word pride in a school report but how else can one express one's self.

These old boys are determined, no matter what the cost to themselves, that the work and mission and tradition of St. Patrick's will continue and flourish despite all the factors that menace them from outside."

WHERE SCHOOLS ACCUMULATE AND YOUTH DECAYS

While the most sweeping changes in every sphere are being advocated there is an aspect that should cause dismay at a time like the Christmas season. What I am referring to is definitely national menace No. 1.

This menace was brought to our attention in a practical manner by the Medical Examination of our Lower School. Out of 307 boys examined, 277 were found to be below average weight, or 212 if we make allowance for borderline cases. The average of the classes in question is 10 to 12. Thus at a critical stage of their growth our boys are undernourished. The problem would have been a domestic one for us had we not heard that the position in other English schools of the North that have been examined, is definitely worse and must be heart-rending in most of the Vernacular schools and in the country at large.

The reason for this we feel certain is the prohibitive cost of foodstuffs and the lack of protective foods like milk, vegetables and fruit. The result in the matter of stunted growth, debility in the whole system and the immediate liability to actual disease does not bear easy thinking about. We are neglecting the weightier things of the law. An eminent authority has written:

"In the growing individual nutrition is the most important thing: if that is unsatisfactory, every other consideration must be pushed aside until it is righted. Questions of education are but vanity and to raise thrift or self-help into discussion is hypocrisy, if these things stand in the way of remedying ill-nutrition in the child."

As regards immediate tactics we are not going to raise the parrot-cry 'why doesn't Government do something?' We are prepared to help ourselves and our boys are ready to contribute towards the cost of a glass of milk a day and a loaf of enriched bread, but we do ask Government to release to us at a reduced rate the quantities of milk-powder we need. The problem of the toddler and the pre-school child is being already tackled and if one may stress the personal note, I am happy to have been associated in however humble a manner with the introduction of the scheme into Jaffna. We hope that Sir Oliver will be able out of the cornucopia he brought back from the United Kingdom to disburse enough to enable us to carry his scheme one step further.

The country has no more pressing and clamant need to-day.

STUDIES.

Our numbers have ranged from 850 to 900 this year. In our Sixth Form we have been more concerned with the creation of a tradition of our own than in attempting immediate results. That tradition we now feel is sufficiently established and we are not going to be so exclusive in the future in our admissions to the 6th Form.

FUTURE OF EUROPE AS SEEN FROM ROME

Extracts from Bullitt's Famous Article

William C. Bullitt, U. S. A. Ambassador to Russia from 1933-1936 and to France from 1936-1940, has written a remarkable account of how the European situation is viewed at the Vatican and in Rome.

Mr. Bullitt during his visit to Rome was given an audience by the Holy Father.

It is important to note that there is nothing official in it, nor that it can be said to represent any official or semi-official Vatican view. Moreover it was written three months ago, and it is interesting to consider how far things may have changed since the time when it was written.

Its chief value lies in the fact that it is an expert piece of reporting by a writer to whom most sources of information were open and trained to shrewd judgment in the international field.

From the Vatican spreads throughout Rome, quietly and naturally, a comprehension of the place of each new event in the world picture, Mr. Bullitt wrote. What is that picture as seen from Rome?

The prestige of Great Britain is enormous in Italy. The will of the British Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean area, Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, is law throughout all liberated regions of the peninsula. But it is recognised that the power of Great Britain, in comparison with the strength of other great Powers, is no longer what it was in the nineteenth century.

In the Italian view Great Britain will emerge from this war a tired victor—much of her financial power lost, her pre-war overseas investments greatly diminished, her debts abroad perhaps fourteen billion dollars, unable therefore to finance the reconstruction of Europe.

In Rome it is hoped that the vital interests of the U.S. will compel our support of Great Britain and the other democratic States of Western Europe. But the Romans are by no means sure that we recognise our own interests or what should be done to implement them. They are puzzled by what they consider aberrations in American policy. They know that it was necessary for the U. S. to send supplies of all sorts to the Soviet Union when Hitler broke with Stalin and attacked in 1941. But they believe that when future historians draw up the major mistakes in this war, a high place among the errors will be

This year we presented successfully one boy for the University Entrance. Next year we shall have several entrants mainly on the Science side though the Arts side has not been neglected, very far from it.

In the London Matric of June 1943 we had 23 passes, one in the First Division. In the S.S.C. we had 38, and in the J.S.C. 34 of whom 13 were in the First Division.

These are solid satisfactory results. In the Fifth Standard Tests held by Government we have been 100% successful.

given to the decision of the American Government in the summer of 1941, when Mr. Hopkins was sent to Moscow to ask no promise of the Soviet Government respecting the independence of the States of Europe.

AT THE MERCY OF THE SOVIET

The Italians look beyond the end of the fighting with little hope and much fear because they are afraid that the withdrawal of American and British forces from the Continent will leave them at the mercy of the Soviet Union. And they judge the quality of that mercy by the Russians' treatment of the Poles.

The Romans expect the Soviet Union to dominate Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. They expect the Russians to use varied methods in establishing control and to avoid setting up Communist Governments immediately in countries where Communists are few. They expect the Soviet Union at first to insist only on the installation of a "genuinely friendly democratic Government," i.e. a Government under which the Communists will be at liberty to organise themselves. This was the method employed by the Soviet Government to annex Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

The Romans expect this method, or some variant of it, to be employed by Soviet imperialism in the case of Finland. They believe that Finland may be treated as politely—at first—as Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were treated—at first—but they feel sure that in the end Finland will be swallowed by the Soviet State.

Eastern Poland, as well as Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, they expect to be incorporated immediately in the Soviet Union. The remainder of Poland they believe will be set up as a so-called independent State with no more real independence than the Ukraine.

POLAND AND RUMANIA, TOO

The Italians, being of the same race as Machiavelli, cannot conceal a regretful admiration for the skill with which Poland is being subjected to the aims of Soviet imperialism. They expect that, besides eastern Poland, the Russians will also annex East Prussia, including Königsberg, as far as a line to the east of Danzig; but to give to the so-called independent Poland all eastern Germany as far as the river Oder. The Romans point out that this will give Moscow control as far as the Oder, since the Polish Government will be controlled from Moscow and in addition will turn German hatred more against the Poles than against the Russians.

It is believed in Rome that the Soviet Union and Great Britain already have made a deal whereby Rumania will be controlled by the Soviet Union while Greece will fall into the British sphere of influence. Hungary, the Romans believe, will be occupied by the Red Army which will rapidly eliminate the small Hungarian upper and middle classes. "Genuinely friendly democratic Governments" will be installed both there and in Rumania, under whose

(Continued on Page 4.)

Wedding No.

ARULANANDAM—The marriage will take place at 8 a.m. on Saturday the 6th January 1945 at St. Mary's Cathedral, Jaffna, between Mr. L. A. Arulanandam and Miss Hilda Beatrice Leelawathi daughter of the late Mubandiram Celestine Nalliah and of Mrs. Nalliah of Jaffna. The wedding will be a quiet one. Friends and relatives please note.

"Helen's Lyn",

Russell's Square, Jaffna,
29th December 1944.

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged

The Rev. Mother Superior and the Sisters at the Home for the Aged thank their benefactors and offer them their hearty greetings of the season.

FOR SALE

Catholic Tamil Almanac 1945

Price per copy 20 cts.
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Manager,

St. Joseph's Catholic Press,
Jaffna.

Karayoor Marriage Provident Society Ltd.

The Office of the above Society will be closed for New Year Holidays from 1st January to 7th January 1945 (Both inclusive).

SECRETARY.

The Catholic Guardian

DECEMBER 29TH 1944

A CURSORY GLANCE

It is usual at the closing of the year to have a review of the leading events of the past twelve months. We must be content with a mere glance back, as pressure on our time and space does not allow us to do anything more. In this look-back the first place must be given to the war the consequences of which touch us at every turn with the emergency regulations and controls of every sort making life irksome. To the United Nations the closing year has brought success in every theatre of war. The great Russian offensive in the East and the Allied landing in and advance into Western Europe begun last year have continued to develop most favourably leading to the expulsion of the enemy from Italy save the Northern part, France and the Low countries with the exception of a few provinces. But this deliverance these countries had to purchase by submitting to the destruction and devastation of their cities with all their costly and historic monuments. It is well to record once more that there was universal joy that Rome with its many ancient and Christian memories had been saved without any serious damage and that was attributed to the Holy Father's earnest appeal to the belligerents to spare the City. As the victorious Allied armies were on their march to Berlin the war-weary world expected the conflict to end before the year is out while the more cautious thought it might go into next spring or

the early summer. But a surprise came in the form of the vigorous all-out attack by the German Command pushing the American troops through Luxemburg to Belgium. The drive continues with unabated violence. It is feared that this might prolong the war throughout the coming year. Was it not General Montgomery who reminded the over-confident public that the German soldier had not lost his fighting qualities and the Hitler youth with its fanatical belief in the destiny of the Reich would fight with the fury of a tiger? So that although the final victory is assured to the Allies no one can say when the war will end. The greater the delay in ending the conflict in Europe the more prepared will the Japanese become. It may be asked, why insist on unconditional surrender and the threat of terrible retribution which only enables the German war-party to prolong the fight. The answer given is that the war is fought to the bitter end to make sure a stable peace. But war has never yet done it. That it will bring about perhaps great changes in the economic, social, commercial and political conditions might be admitted, although the promises made by politicians during the first world war did not materialise. War, however prolonged, will not insure lasting peace; it may breed lasting hatred. Peace needs certain a transformation in human nature which religious convictions alone can effect. There do not seem to be any such in those at the head of affairs. The article we publish on our first page from the pen of the United States Ambassador, who must know what he is writing about, does not indicate any sincere and practical desire for a stable peace. On the contrary there is rampant insatiable greed of self-interest, a very potent source of war.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Small-Pox in Jaffna.—Unless the situation created by the out-break of small-pox in Moor Street is firmly handled it would become extremely difficult to check it from spreading in the town and to the villages. In the quarter where the infection continues control has always presented a problem for the authorities. The chief danger comes from people running away in fear to other places. One man has died of the disease in the Jaffna Civil Hospital and it was reported that he gained admission there on the recommendation of an unofficial visitor to the Hospital. Another man went away to Chavakachcheri and there he was found suffering from small-pox; he was brought back to Jaffna and is now in the I. D. H. A. third man ran away to Kayts and there he developed the disease. It is easy to see how quickly the infection could spread through the villages. In the interest of the public, people from the infected area should not be allowed to go out and mix with others. This is imperative. It is report-

ed that almost daily there are fresh cases discovered owing to the fact of concealing infected patients. People are in panic but they should be told not to be so frightened. There has been mass vaccination and vaccinated persons are rendered at least 80 per cent. immune. People do fear small-pox but they fear as much the segregation camp where the treatment received is not always what one would wish. The Director of M. & S. S. was here in Jaffna, toured the infected quarter and had a Conference with Medical and Sanitary officers. We do sympathise with the officers who have to tackle this repellent business but to succeed they must be firm and alert.

Oblates Buried Founder's Heart in Centre of Nazi Prison Camp

The Heart of Bishop De Mazenod, Sainly founder of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, whose Beatification cause is being considered by the Holy See, lay buried for some time in the centre of the German concentration camp at Compiegne, France.

It was hidden there by a party of Oblates from La Brosse Montceaux, about 30 miles south-east of Paris, who, when the congregation's big house there was seized by the Gestapo, secreted the great relic in its crystal and silver casket in a bag of linen which they took with them. They did not want it to fall into German hands.

The Oblates, about 80 of them, carried the relic with them to their prison at Fontainebleau and then to Compiegne without the Germans knowing of its existence.

The future of the relic worried them considerably, especially when they were told they were going to Germany. They dare not leave it behind buried in the camp, nor dare they take it with them, and when Abbe Rodhain, Chaplain General for Prisoners-of-war, visited them they sought his advice.

The abbe decided that the only thing to do was to reveal the whole story to the German commander of the camp, a colonel in the S.S., and to ask his permission to remove it to safety.

This the abbe did and, after giving his word of honour that the reliquary contained no secret documents, was allowed to take it away. He carried the heart of Bishop de Mazenod to Paris where it was placed in the chapel of the chaplaincy.

Fortunately the Oblates never went to Germany. Their departure was delayed by underground attacks on rail communications and then the Allied troops arrived and liberated them. As soon as possible they went to Paris to the chapel containing their great relic and kneeling there in community they made an act of thanksgiving.

The heart of Mgr. de Mazenod is now back in its place of honour at La Brosse. When the Gestapo first raided the community house there, on the excuse of looking for hidden arms, they shot

six of the religious before taking the other 80 away to prison.

6,000 OBLATES TODAY

Mgr. de Mazenod in 1816 before becoming Bishop of Marseilles grouped 20 priests and novices around him to form the congregation with the primary object of trying to evangelise the countries with fewest priests of their own. There are some 6,000 of them today scattered throughout the world from Hudson to Natal and the Pacific.

Notice to the Reverend Missionaries

The Consecration of the Diocese to the Sacred Heart of Jesus which takes place at the beginning of each year shall be renewed on Sunday January 7th in the various Missions at the time of Benediction, with the recitation of the Litany of the Sacred Heart followed by the Act of Consecration.

✠ J. A. GUYOMAR, O.M.I.,
Bishop of Jaffna.

Reforms Commission Procedure

The Commission appointed by His Majesty's Government to visit Ceylon in connection with constitutional reform, consisting of the Right Hon. Lord Soulbury, P.C., O.B.E., M.C. (Chairman), Mr. J. F. Rees, M.A., M. Com. and Mr. F. J. Burrows, J.P., C.C., arrived in the Island by air on Friday last.

The terms of reference of the Commission (as already published) are:—

"To visit Ceylon in order to examine and discuss any proposals for Constitutional Reform in the Island which have the object of giving effect to the Declaration of His Majesty's Government on that subject dated 26th May, 1943, and, after consultation with various interests in the Island including minority communities concerned with the subject of Constitutional Reform, to advise His Majesty's Government on all measures to attain that object."

The Commission proposes to confine its attention in the first instance to the examination of:—

(1) Proposals designed to give effect to the Declaration of His Majesty's Government dated 26th May, 1943, (vide Ceylon Sessional Paper XVII—1943), which have already been published or are submitted in writing to the Commission; and

(2) Written criticisms of any such proposals as have been or may be made public.

Communications to the Commission should be limited to these two categories and should give the names and addresses of the sponsors who wish to give oral evidence in support of their proposals or criticisms. They should be addressed to the Secretary, Soulbury Commission, State Council Building, Colombo; and all proposals submitted under (1) above should reach him by January 15th.

After the Commission has received the communications referred to the Chairman will publish the proposals received under paragraph (1) and will proceed to the hearing of oral evidence. The hearing will take place in the Town Hall, Colombo, and will normally be conducted in public session, the dates and times of which will be published by press notice.

It is not at present contemplated that any sessions should be held outside Colombo, though members of the Commission hope by individual visits to make personal acquaintance with local conditions throughout the Island.

The Commissioners were met at the Ratmalana aerodrome by Mr. E. R. Sudbury, C.C.S., who will be Additional Secretary to the Commission, and drove to the Galle Face Hotel, where they will stay while they are in Colombo.

Interviewed by a "Times of Ceylon" representative the Commissioners said they had a very delightful journey. The only storm they came across was when they were approaching Ceylon, but they were able to circumvent it.

Constitutional Reform

Dear Sir,

We are herewith forwarding for your kind perusal a copy of the Resolutions passed at the Plenary Sessions of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress held at

The Little Crusade of the Sacred Heart.

We beg to offer to all our Rev. Directors, Promoters, and also to our numerous Crusaders, whose numbers, during the past year, have greatly increased, our best and sincere Christmas and New Year Wishes.—May the Divine Infant bestow on them all His choicest blessings. They will no doubt read with pleasure the following very kind approbation just received from a venerable Bishop of India. His Excellency writes:

"I do my best to spread the Little Crusade all over my diocese. It will be the nursery for true Leaders in our Catholic Action in India, and through the prayers and sacrifices of the little ones, a source of abundant graces."

✠ HENRI PRUNIER,
Bishop of Salem.

Colombo on the 27th of November and at the Special Sessions held at Jaffna on the 16th of December. Please permit us to draw your special attention to Resolution No. 17 passed at the Plenary Sessions.

Yours faithfully,
Sgd. E. M. V. NAGANATHAN
GEORGE R. MOTHA
S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM
Honorary Joint Secretaries,
Editor,
"Catholic Guardian",
Jaffna.

Resolutions referred to

COLOMBO SESSION

17. The All-Ceylon Tamil Congress calls upon the Tamil representatives in the Council to implement the resolution passed at its Plenary Session and generally to carry out its policy and programme.

JAFFNA SESSION

3. This Special Session of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress calls upon all its members and supporters in general, and the members of its constituent district Associations established in each electoral area, in particular, to demand from their representatives in Council honourable adherence to their election pledges and a definite undertaking to promote the aims and objects and implement the political demands of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress.

Reply to Invitation from All-Parties Conference

Gentlemen,

I am in receipt of your kind invitation to the All-Parties Conference, which you propose to summon. I have noted with great care the interesting resolution which was adopted by your Congress Committee on the 2nd instant. I note, *inter alia*, that you stand for the recognition of non-domination as between nationalities. The All-Ceylon Tamil Congress has laid down as its primary aim the attainment of Swarajyam for Ceylon based on the principle of non-domination. You will therefore see that there is common ground between us. But the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress has gone further and demanded at the plenary sessions the incorporation of a scheme of balanced representation in which no single community would be in a position to impose its will over the others. This to our mind, in a country constituted as Ceylon is, is the best way to translate the principle of non domination.

I am writing this therefore to inquire whether your Congress will be prepared to concede this or what alternatives it proposes. I should like to place your views before my Working Committee in order that any discussion that may ensue might possibly prove fruitful.

Yours truly,
Colombo, Sgd. G. G. PONNAMBALAM.
12th Dec. 1944.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Present Political Situation and the Reforms Commission

The Editor,
"Catholic Guardian",
Jaffna.

Dear Sir,

In the local press, there is the report of the proceeding in the House of Lords about the situation in Greece. Viscount Cranborne, the Dominions Secretary is reported to have said in the course of his speech as follows:—

"I am glad that it has not been suggested that British troops should clear out of Greece at once. If they leave now, there will be a general massacre and the utter destruction of everything."

Mutatis Mutandis, these remarks apply in the case of Ceylon also. The Minority communities and a good section of the majority community hold this view. It is best that Lord Soulbury and his colleagues realize this fact. The Minority communities remember the happenings in the country since the inauguration of the Donoughmore Constitution and the riots of 1915 when the Sinhalese community attacked the Muslims without any justification. About two weeks ago, Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe,

one of the prominent Sinhalese leaders in the country, declared that events are moving in such a way in Ceylon that riots might break out at any time. The past history of Ceylon, the background and the psychological conditions prevailing have to be taken into account by all concerned in our quest for the future constitution.

It is trusted that Lord Soulbury and his colleagues would have this very important and elementary fact in mind to begin with their enquiries, in Ceylon. The full responsible Government under the Crown in all matters of internal civil administration envisaged by His Majesty's Government should be so constituted that no single community should be in a position to dominate over the others.

Colombo,
22-12-44.

Yours truly,
CEYLONESE.

Balanced Executive for Ceylon

The Editor,
"Catholic Guardian",
Jaffna.

Dear Sir,

It is commendable that you have been, in your Editorial columns, stressing the necessity for the re-introduction of the principle of communal non-domination in the Government of the country. Reference has been made to the dictum laid down by the Duke of Devonshire, who enunciated about 22 years ago the principle that no single community should be in a position to outvote a combination of the others in the legislature of the country or impose its will on the others. The noble Duke further stated that the principle was applicable to Ceylon for an indefinite period of time.

It might be remembered that the Duke of Devonshire formulated this principle at a time when the Executive was in the hands of the Governor and the British Civil Service. Consequently on the introduction of the Donoughmore Constitution, a good deal of executive power and authority has been transferred into the hands of the Ceylonese. Today the Soulbury Commission is expected to make further recommendations for the vesting of the internal civil administration of the Country fully in the hands of the people of Ceylon. In the circumstances, a literal adherence to the dictum of the Duke of Devonshire will not suffice. On the contrary, a literal application of the formula will lead to grave disaster. To enable the principle of communal non-domination to work effectively in the Government of the Country, under the prevailing conditions in Ceylon, it is not only necessary that the voting strength of the representatives of any single community in the legislature should not be in a position to override that of the others, but it is also equally necessary that the representatives of no single community in the executive should be in a position to outvote a combination of the representatives of the other communities or dominate over them. If it is considered necessary in the public interest that each one of the communities in the Island should be represented in the State Council, it is equally essential that each one of the communities should be represented in the Executive (viz. the Board of Ministers.) Further, not only should the representatives of each community find places in the Board of Ministers but they should also be of such adequate strength as to prevent the domination of the Executive by any single community.

Communal non-domination in the legislature unsupported by communal non-domination in the Executive will not suffice at all. It is an indispensable requisite for the future well-being and good Government of Ceylon that the principle of communal non-domination should be worked out fully and embodied in the constitution both in the legislature and Executive so as to enable any constitution to be truly national and just.

The composition of the present personnel of the Executive Council of the Viceroy of India more or less gives effect to the principle of communal or sectional non-domination in the Executive.

It might be observed that one of the aims and objects of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress is:—

(i) The attainment of Swarajya for Ceylon.

(ii) The establishment of the sovereignty of the people by the establishment of a constitution based on the enlightened principle of Democratic equality under which no single race, community, class or such other group will be in a position to dominate over the others.

It is trusted that the public and the Soulbury Commission will not lose sight of this cardinal requirement of political reform, viz., a Balanced Executive for Ceylon.

Yours truly,
S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM.
156, Hultsdorf,
Colombo,
27th Dec., 1944.

Wanted Teachers.

St. Joseph's College,
Anuradhapura.

PRINCIPAL,
St. Joseph's College,
Anuradhapura.

Government Vacancies

Applications are invited for the post of Food Production Officers (Temporary) on a salary of Rs. 100-00 per mensem plus War Allowance.

Applicants should be passed out students of the School of Agriculture or should at least be of the standard of passed out students.

Applicants must be of good health and should be active. They must possess an aptitude for field work and must be prepared to undertake work in malarial stations.

Leave and other privileges will be in terms of the Financial Regulations as applicable to monthly paid temporary employees.

Applications close on 10th January, 1945.

Sgd. C. SITTAMPALAM,
Asst. Govt. Agent, Mannar.
The Kachcheri,
Mannar, 19-12-44.

Declaration of Power of Attorney

I, the undersigned Mariapillai widow of Abrahampillai of Karampan Kayts Jaffna do hereby give notice to the Public that the Power of Attorney dated 6th August 1927 and attested by S. Cumarasuriy, Notary Public of Jaffna under No. 497 granted by me to Neekilapillai Manuelpillai of Suruvil Kayts, Jaffnai, is cancelled and revoked by me and that I shall not be liable or bound by the acts of the said Attorney hereafter.

A. Mariapillai.

Karampan,
Kayts,
Jaffna, 18th Dec., 1944.

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Adoration

St. James' Church Jaffna
On January 4th (Thursday) from
7 p. m. to 6 a. m. Friday 6th.
General Holy Hour at 7-30 p.m.
All are cordially invited.
For membership cards, please apply
to the Secretary, S. V. P., St. James,
Conference, Jaffna.

Order absolute at the first instance

Testamentary } No. 347
jurisdiction

In the Matter of the Last Will of Pearl
Veronica Swaminathan of Jaffna Town
Deceased

Gregory Kanniah Swaminathan of do.

Petitioner

This matter coming on for disposal before
H. A. de Silva Esquire District Judge, Jaffna,
on 29th November 1944 in the presence
of Mr. J. A. J. Tissaverasinghe, Proctor for
Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner
and attesting witnesses to the Will
having been read.

It is ordered that the Will of the deceased
abovenamed dated 14th August 1944 now
deposited in Court be declared proved and
that probate thereof be issued to the Petitioner
as sole legatee.

This 29th day of November 1944.

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

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A smart and energetic assistant Accountant with organising ability willing to serve in Colombo. Knowledge of Company accounts, laws relating to Companies, Partnerships, Income Tax, etc. and experience under a Registered Auditor, Ceylon or India, would be essential. Applications from others who do not comply with the above requirements will not be considered. Apply enclosing two recent testimonials stating whether married or single and salary required.

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Managing Director,
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Thiruchelvam Buildings,
Jaffna.

TENDER NOTICE

Tenders are invited for erecting a parapet wall 835 ft long & 6ft. high with suitable foundation. Material to be used Coral stones and lime. Now is the best time to collect materials.

Tenders to reach the Revd. Fr. Parish Priest, R.C. Mission, Vankalai.

Future of Europe from Rome

(Continued from Page 1)

protection efficient. Communist parties and administrations will be organised. The Romans believe that both Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia will be similarly controlled, but they are not so sure about the fate of Yugo-slavia.

Yugo-slavia is the next-door neighbour of Italy, and the Italians have ample documentary proof that the Soviet Union has used, and is using, every means within its power to set up in Yugoslavia a Communist Government controlled from Moscow. This they understand. But they do not understand British and American policy in Yugoslavia.

FRIGHTENED FOR AUSTRIA

They are even more frightened by the prospect that their northern neighbour, Austria, may fall under the control of Moscow. Bolsheviks on the Brenner would, they fear, mean Stalinism soon in Lombardy. They know that the people of Austria to-day are, in the main, divided politically between Communists who take their orders from Moscow and monarchists who work and pray for the return of Otto of Hapsburg. The Italians have been amazed in recent months to hear the Moscow radio advocating Otto's return. This they interpret to mean that Stalin is ready to accept Otto, for a time, in order to gain the months needed to build up and arm the Communist Party.

The Italian Government, to lose all her influence in the Oder to Russia, the Soviet-controlled Poland. The Soviet Union will be in a position to set up any sort of a German State it may prefer between the Oder and the Elbe. They trust that the British, the French and the Americans will be able to keep all Germany west of the Elbe out of Communist control, and will somehow set up a democratic Government in the area and attach it by strong economic and ideological bonds to the western world. They believe that western Germany from south-eastern Bavaria to Hamburg is vital to western Europe, and they feel that if it should be lost there would be insufficient strength left in the west to resist the pressure of Soviet imperialism.

Their hope is to see gathered in loose association by the British: Turkey, Greece, Albania, Yugoslavia, Austria, Western Germany, France, Belgium, and Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Spain and Portugal—and, of course, themselves and all the States of the Near East and North Africa. They do not claim that even this dream means lasting peace. But they do claim that its realisation would give Western civilization a fighting chance for survival.

ITALY'S DEVASTATION

The most the Italians hope for is a relatively minor place in a menaced Western Europe. And they are not at all sure they will achieve even that, since they have good reason to fear that Italy may be captured from within by the Communist agents of Moscow.

29, 1944

There are many signs in Italy that if the British and themselves pull out prematurely the Soviet Government will step in. Several months ago, a few days after the return to Italy of Togliatti, alias Ercole, from Moscow, 25,000,000 lira suddenly appeared to the credit of the Communist Party in a bank in Naples.

The lines of battle may already be discerned. The Liberals, the Democratic Labour Party and the Christian Democrats will stand for Parliamentary democracy and large social reforms. The Communists will suit their tactics to the moment—charging all the traffic will bear. At this moment it seems likely that they will not risk armed revolt.

THE POWER OF THE POPE.

But there is a permanent factor in Italian life which they will find difficult to overcome. It is not the House of Savoy, for King Victor Emmanuel is totally discredited and Prince Umberto has no popular appeal and may be discarded. It is the Vatican. The authority of the Pope over the hearts and minds of men and women throughout Italy has never been greater. To the Pope is attributed the saving of Rome from destruction. And in a world of trouble when idols fall, men turn to God for comfort and for guidance.

Italy is a deeply Catholic country, and to all but a handful of Italians the Pope is in very truth the Holy Father, the Vicar of Christ. The Italians know that if the Communists should rule Italy the hand of Moscow would be laid on the Holy Father. The Vicar of Christ would be driven from Rome since he could not remain in a position of subservience. If the Communists come close to power there will arise, therefore, a wind in Italy, a gale of the Spirit, and the Italians, who have no longer much to live for but have much faith to die for, will begin to march in defence of the Holy Father, as the Crusaders marched to the old battlecry, "Christians are right!"—*Catholic Herald*.

ARMY RECRUITING

Royal Army Service Corps and

Ceylon Defence Force

A Recruiting Officer will tour the Jaffna Peninsula towards the end of December 1944.

He will register the names of those who wish to join up. They will be called up during January 1945.

He will be at the following places on the dates and at the time stated below:

Jaffna Town—At the Urban Council Hall from 8-30 to 4-30 p.m. on the 28th, 29th and 30th December, 1944.

Chavakachcheri—At the Rest House from 10 a.m. to 12 noon on the 29th December, 1944.

Point Pedro—At the Rest House from 10 a.m. to 12 noon on the 30th December, 1944.

Tellipalai—At Union College from 10 a.m. to 12 noon on the 31st December, 1944.

An education in English is not essential but only a good education in the recruit's own language.

Recruits must be over 19 years of age for the R.A.S.C. and over 18 for the C.D.F.—be in good health and have a good physique.

Those who wish to join the R.A.S.C. must be prepared to go overseas. This is an excellent opportunity for the youth of Jaffna to see something of the world. They will be taught English and this will be useful to them after the war.

Chief Recruiting Officer,
Ceylon.

Season's Greetings and Best Wishes for the Coming Year to you!

From: **D. RAMCHAND.**

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N. B. Dec. 24 & 31—Delivery & Business as usual.
Dec. 25—CHRISTMAS DAY—CLOSED.
Jan. 1—NEW YEAR DAY—CLOSED.

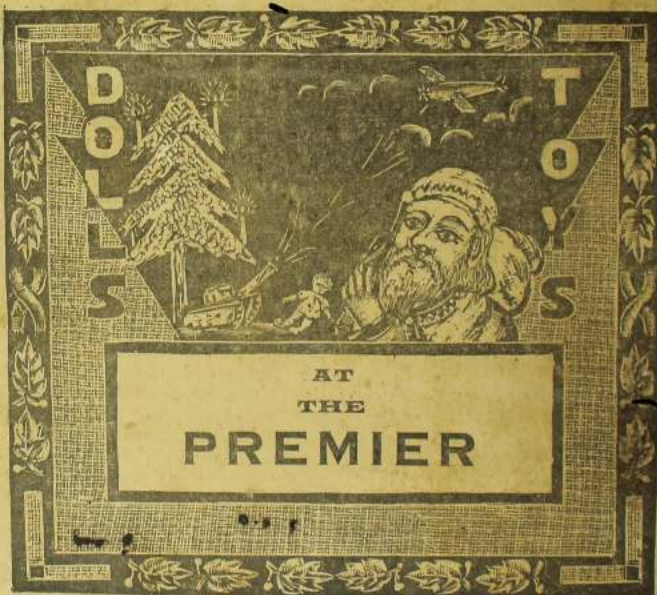
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N.B. PREMIER STORES & PREMIER CAFE will be opened on
Sunday the 31st December from 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by BASTIAMPILLAI SANTIAGOEPILLAI residing at 39, Main Street, Jaffna, at St. Joseph's Catholic Press, Catholic Mission Premises, Main Street, Jaffna, on Friday the 29th December, 1944.