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

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## Experiences of Archbishop Simonds on Papal Mission to Germany

### When the Russians Attended High Mass

### Good Government and Prosperity in Ireland

His Grace the Coadjutor Archbishop, Most Revd. J.D. Simonds, D.D., Ph.D., returned to Melbourne on New Year's Eve, after visiting Europe. Vivid description of the Nuremberg Trials, the appalling state of Germany, his audience with Pope Pius XII, the prosperity of Ireland, Russian delegates at Mass, and glimpses of other countries were given by His Grace to "Advocate" representative.

Archbishop Simonds went direct to Europe and landed at Marseilles, where he saw for the first time the awful damage caused by the war. France itself was in the throes of post-war readjustment, but His Grace was optimistic regarding the country's future. He was particularly impressed by the movement for the re-conversion of France. There was a strong Catholic elite and the pilgrimages which he saw at Lourdes were manifestations of an extraordinary devotion. There was an earnest effort being made to bring home to the people the practical significance of the Mass and the Sacraments in their lives, and it was true that the great popular liturgical revival, written about in various magazines, was having a phenomenal effect.

At Liege, in Belgium, His Grace participated in the religious ceremonies held in honour of the centenary of the Institution of the Feast of Corpus Christi. He celebrated one of the Pontifical Masses. At Brussels he attended the Young Christian Workers' International Congress, a movement in which, as Episcopal Chairman in Australia, he was particularly interested. At the Congress he met Canon Cardijn, founder of the Y.C.W.

#### Audience With Holy Father

From Belgium Archbishop Simonds went to Rome and was present at the canonisation ceremonies of St. Francis Cabrini. Most important, however, was His Grace's audience with the Holy Father, Pope Pius XII. His Grace was particularly impressed by Pope Pius's knowledge of and interest in things Australian, and was very grateful for His Holiness's knowledge and thoughtfulness. Pope Pius asked especially after Archbishop Mannix. In reference to recent reports that concern had been felt for the Holy Father's health, Archbishop Simonds said that the Pope had now recovered after his recent short rest at Castel Gandolfo and was now very well. His Holiness entrusted the Archbishop with a special mission to Cardinals Faulhaber, of Munich, and Frings, of Cologne, and placed a Vatican car at his disposal for his journey into Germany.

#### GERMANY

##### Appalling Conditions

Conditions in Germany was appalling, said Archbishop Simonds. The material destruction was incredible. Cardinal Faulhaber told him that only one church in Munich had escaped bombing, and along the Rhine, around Dusseldorf and Cologne, only 5 per cent of the buildings were habitable. There were no streets, only heaps of rubble. The people had nowhere to live except in

cellars and improvised shelters. There were many bodies still unrecovered in the ruins and the odour of death was everywhere noticeable. The housing problem has been rendered still more acute by the arrival of the families of members of the occupation forces and the subsequent requisitioning of habitable dwellings.

#### Malnutrition

The food ration was very meagre and the people, especially children, were suffering from malnutrition. Cardinal Frings told His Grace that in his seminary 15 per cent of the students had active tuberculosis and at least 70 per cent showed traces of it. Yet they had to carry on. There was urgent need for food and clothing; children were collapsing in the schools for want of proper nourishment.

It was necessary, in this industrial part of Germany particularly, that industries should be set going again in order that the people may have a chance of recovering from the disastrous results of the war.

#### Displaced Peoples

The Displaced People—the D.P.'s—were a serious problem. Seven million had been forced out from Sudetanland, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and other States, and had come into the Western provinces without any homes or means of support. The people into whose provinces they came were themselves hard pressed in the struggle for existence, yet were faced with the heavy burden of caring for these millions of destitute refugees. On the Bishops of Western Germany there was placed an additional and onerous responsibility. Germany depended largely upon the Eastern territory for agricultural needs, but these parts were under Russian control and the Russians were not allowing much to pass to the West. Added to this, there were transport difficulties.

His Grace gave a vivid but distressing account of the people's search for food. He had seen them scavenging in the garbage bins outside the officers mess, looking for scraps of food or cigarette butts. Cigarette butts, he said, had a great value. Waiters in hotels cleared them from ash trays and they were processed and sold for high prices. A packet of cigarettes given to the nuns at a convent enabled them to exchange the gift for 32 pounds of potatoes.

#### Youth Practically Pagan

Among the problems which the Bishops of Germany and the Church generally had to face, was the problem of youth. One could not be anything but pessimistic about the present generation, which had no ideals since the crash of National Socialism. The young people, after 10 years of Nazi propaganda and training, had no idea of applying religion to life, and were practically pagan. They could not get enthusiastic about anything more. It would take a generation for the community to recover from the effects of the Hitler regime and its collapse.

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## THE INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCE OF THE VATICAN

Never since the Reformation have the prestige and the influence of the Papacy attained the level at which they stand to-day. Catholics, of course, always give to the Pope the submission due to his authority over them; they form one fifth of the world's population and are scattered in every corner of the globe. With such a large proportion of mankind owing him allegiance, the Sovereign Pontiff occupies indeed a position of singular importance. But besides, the influence of the Vatican in the international sphere is very great. It is not a political power; it does not maintain its authority by force of arms; yet the nations of the world realize the Holy See as a great spiritual and moral power, exercising an influence which is far more effective than physical force.

The Vatican attained its present position of pre-eminence very rapidly—within fifty years. Its importance had ebbed in 1870 when the Pope having lost his temporal possessions, confined himself to the Vatican as a voluntary prisoner. Ten years later there ascended the Fisherman's Throne a slight figure that soon compelled the nations to realize that the Holy See was a power that could not be ignored. It was not long before Leo XIII was called upon to mediate in political affairs: Germany and Spain appealed to him in their quarrel over the possession of the Caroline Islands and accepted his verdict. He also settled disputes about frontiers in Central and West Africa at the invitation of the powers concerned. Even Pius X, the last man one would associate with matters political, was called out of his self-imposed retreat to settle no less than four disputes among the States of South America.

Still, the influence of the Papacy during the Pontificate of Pius X was insignificant, so much so that the Governments of the Catholic countries of France and Portugal did not hesitate to break off diplomatic relations with it. When the War broke out in 1914 only six European countries besides the Governments of Central and South America were represented at the Vatican. Moreover, Italy, which had no diplomatic relations with the Holy See since its confiscation of the Papal States in 1870, entered the war on the side of the Allies after she was guaranteed in a pact that the Vatican would not be allowed to undertake any steps for peace, or to participate in any peace discussions on the termination of hostilities.

Before many months had passed, however, the Holy See's prestige increased and it gained an international importance that was recognized by the warring nations. This was due to Benedict XV who compelled the admiration of the fighting powers by his determined and persistent efforts to bring about the end of hostilities, the high principles he constantly stressed, the relief measures he adopted for the wounded, the prisoner and the afflicted, his utter selflessness, charity and courage. Long before the conflict terminated England and Holland, Protestant countries, opened relations at the Vatican; other countries soon followed, so that no less than twenty-five nations had representatives accredited to the Holy See at the time of the death of Benedict XV, the number having been only 14 when he commenced his Pontificate. In Constantinople a statue of Benedict XV in full

pontificals was set up with public subscription by the Moslem people of the land.

The extent to which the influence of the Holy See increased under Pius XI can be judged from the fact that he entered into agreements with no less than 13 nations during the 17 years of his Pontificate, while increasingly more countries opened diplomatic relations with the Vatican. His reign spanned the interval of armed truce between the two world wars; but he needed no crucial situation to bring out his greatness or the importance of the office he filled. His powerful personality was felt from the beginning, while his indefatigable energy in tackling the problems of the world, his remarkable knowledge of the situation in every country, his fearlessness in denouncing wrongs won the respect of the peoples of the world. He did not hesitate to take even Hitler and Mussolini to task.

When Pius XI died no doubt was left about the position of the Vatican in the world. The interest shown by the Press in the death and funeral ceremonies of the Pope and in the Papal election that followed, the expectation with which the end of the conclave was awaited, the participation of the various governments in the coronation of Pope Pius XII, all indicated an acknowledgment of the importance of the Holy See. According to Mr. Cianfarra in "The War and the Vatican," "The arrangements made by the American press to cover the election of the Pope surpassed anything that had been seen in Italy since the advent of Fascism.... Extra telephones had been installed and an army of messenger boys, who were to take the despatches to the cable Office, hired. Early in the morning of March 2nd, the press associations kept their lines open to London for hours." Scores of photographers were in readiness, cost was of no consequence. "The importance which the civilized world attached to the Papacy," writes Mr. Cianfarra again, "had an eloquent proof in the care taken by many nations in choosing the special missions, that were to attend the impressive coronation ceremony in St. Peter's.... Many governments realized that the Vatican was a great spiritual force and coveted its support because it would materially strengthen their internal and international positions." The United States of America, Britain, Ireland, France, Italy and several other governments, thirty-five in all, sent special missions to the coronation. All these together with the entire diplomatic corps occupied the special tribune erected in St. Peter's for the occasion.

During the second World War, as in the first, Vatican influence was most conspicuous. The Holy Father's appeals and protests were received with respect; his measures for relief were highly appreciated. The Dictators might try to defy him, but they feared him all the same and, notwithstanding all their temptations, respected the neutrality of the Vatican which was entirely unprotected. Pope Pius XII has increased the prestige of the Holy See enormously, and with it, its influence too. There are still many who dislike the Vatican and would fain see it dwindle in power; but for all that they cannot be blind to its importance in the world of to-day.

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## Church Calendar

APRIL 1947

FRI.	...11 S. Leo.
SAT.	...12 S. Julius.
SUN.	...13 Low. S. Lambert.
MON.	...14 S. Justin.
TUES.	...15 S. Peter. Gons.
WED.	...16 S. B. J. Labre.
THURS.	...17 S. Anicetus.
FRI.	...18 S. Apollonius.

## The Catholic Guardian

APRIL 11TH 1947

### CONTEMPTUOUS METHODS

All the freedoms in the democratic system derive from the freedoms to think, speak and act especially in the fundamental expression of democracy, the exercise of the vote. To safeguard that freedom no effort should be spared, no sacrifice shunned.

Everybody knows that there have been in the past election scenes and electioneering tactics that have been the complete negative in practice of all that democracy stands for. In the North we have had plenty of excitement but there had been no attempt at depriving the voter of his freedom of thought, of speech or of action. We are now appealing to the civic sense and the sturdy horse-sense of the Northerner to see that such a state of things shall continue.

The faint shadow of the chandiyan manifested itself in March, and 'now that April's there', that shadow may grow more pronounced. April is notoriously our silly season. April it was that gave birth to the ebullient Youth Congress and the ill-starred boycott. April witnessed the Sama Samajists' first and abortive attempt at converting the North to their ideology. And April above all witnessed all the intemperance of the Prohibitionists.

The prelude to April this year has not been reassuring. Any attempt to break up a political meeting is an attempt at a hold-up of the community. We have in this country no Iron Curtain. Any attempt to blackmail individuals by any means whatever should meet with the contempt it deserves. Blackmail is a strong word and a strong term of reprobation but it is the only term wherewith to characterise the strident guttersnipes who overnight paint obscenities on our walls. These creatures of the dark affront our sense of decency, our civic sense and our sense of self-respect inasmuch as they seem to put such a low valuation on our moral fibre. Incidentally they reveal a sense of desperation about the cause that would seem to need such tactics.

The continuance of such tactics makes the issue a straight

and inescapable one. Are we to give in to the chandiyan or not? Giving in means giving up freedom of speech, freedom of action, even freedom of thought. These are the basic freedoms impugned. Giving in means deserving the worst of impositions and asking for the unqualified contempt of the whole country.

Any candidate and any party relying on the methods of the bully or turning a blind and benevolent eye to such devices of electioneering must be made to realise that these tactics do not pay and that every single manifestation of such tactics shall harden in us a realization and a resolution: a realization that something unutterably foul is creeping into our body politic: a resolution that, be the consequences what they may, this foul thing shall be purged out.

We may evolve the perfect paper constitution for our country. What purpose will such a constitution serve if there is in practice a contemptuous disregard for such elementary things as the freedoms to think, speak and act. Our testing-time has come. Are civilised methods or the chandiyan to decide?

That is where we can give a decisive civic lead to the whole Island. Each and every one of us is now holding the gap.

## Low Sunday Gospel

St. John: XX, 19-31

And now it was evening on the same day, the first day of the week; for fear of the Jews, the disciples had locked the doors of the room in which they had assembled; and Jesus came, and stood there in their midst; Peace be upon you, he said. And with that, he shewed them his hands and his side. Thus the disciples saw the Lord, and were glad. Once more Jesus said to them, Peace be upon you; I came upon an errand from my Father, and now I am sending you out in my turn. With that, he breathed on them, and said to them, Receive the Holy Spirit; when you forgive men's sins, they are forgiven, when you hold them bound, they are held bound.

There was one of the twelve, Thomas, who is also called Didymus, who was not with them when Jesus came. And when the other disciples told him, We have seen the Lord, he said to them, Until I have seen the mark of the nails on his hands, and put my hand into his side, You will never make me believe. So, eight days afterwards, once more the disciples were within, and Thomas was with them; and the doors were locked. Jesus came and stood there in their midst; Peace be upon you, he said. Then he said to Thomas, Let me have thy finger; see, here are my hands. Let me have thy hand; put it into my side. Cease thy doubting, and believe. Thomas answered, Thou art my Lord and my God. And Jesus said to him, Thou hast learned to believe, Thomas, because thou hast seen me. Blessed are those who have not seen, and yet have learned to believe.

There are many other miracles Jesus did in the presence of his disciples, which are not written down in this book; so much has been written down, that you may learn to believe Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and so believing find life through his name.

(Mgr. Knox's Translation.)

## Reception to Rev. Fr. J. Francis, O.M.I.

Rev. Fr. J. Francis who was ordained at St. Mary's Cathedral on the 18th ult. was accorded a reception by Mr. & Mrs. M. Jacob at their residence David Road, Jaffna. There was a very large

and representative gathering. Fr. Francis was received by Mr. & Mrs. Jacob and after he was garlanded he was introduced to those assembled. Light refreshments were served. Mr. V. Joseph Advocate and President of the Jaffna Diocesan Union after expressing his joy at the presence of such a large and varied gathering said that he knew the father of the young priest. The late Mr. M. P. Francis was a talented musician and an indomitable social worker and who was always willing to help missionaries in all their efforts. As a rule every family should have its own family priest, doctor and lawyer. He was glad to see that that family had its own priest to look after its religious needs. Mr. Joseph stressed the necessity for priests to look after their health if they wanted to carry on their arduous duties. He wished the new priest strength and success in all his efforts.

Very Rev. Fr. A. Guruswamy, Actg. Vicar General spoke of the acute shortage of priests in the Jaffna Diocese. The fields were ripe for the harvest but the labourers were few. He welcomed the new priest into their ranks. As a rule they always selected vocations from families that had notable religious tendencies. It was a privilege for that family to have a priest. Fr. Guruswamy paid a tribute to Mr. Jacob who was largely instrumental in helping the young priest to realise his cherished wish.

Hon. Mr. A. Mahadeva speaking next said that perhaps he was asked to speak that evening in the role of the family lawyer. In an age where authority and obedience were being flouted, he was glad to see that the Catholic Church was the one body that stood for their grand ideals. He knew the family for a long time. He knew Mr. Jacob for quite a long time and he looked on him as a loyal friend. He wished the young priest many years of fruitful service.

Very Rev. Fr. T. M. F. Long the last speaker said that he was very pleased to see such a large and representative gathering. It spoke volumes for the popularity of Mr. Jacob. The fact that people belonging to various communities and religions could all come together to honour a Catholic Priest showed spirit of harmony that prevailed at the present time among different sections of the community. The time was gone when different sections hated each other for the love of God. He welcomed Fr. Francis as a brother Oblate and priest and wished him many long and fruitful years in the Lord's Vineyard.

Mr. M. Jacob thanked the gathering for their kind presence. He said that he was glad he was instrumental in fostering the vocation of the young priest.

Rev. Fr. Francis in reply thanked all for their presence there that evening. He thanked all those who spoke. He was glad that the great day he had been anxiously waiting for had come. He hoped that he would have the prayers of all present for his work.

## Catholic Education in Travancore

The battle for Catholic education that was being fought by the Catholic Hierarchy of Travancore since July 1945 seems to be drawing to a close, for the Government of Travancore is reported to have come to some agreement with the Bishops of the State. Although the Government at first took strong action against agitation against their education policy, it was not long before they entered into discussions with the local Hierarchy. Now at last, according to the *National Standard* of the 13th March, the Government of Travancore have decided to give recognition and financial aid to Catholic primary schools in areas in which the Primary Education Act has been implemented, provided they are run as denominational schools and satisfy the educational requirements prescribed by the Education Department. A Press communique embodying Government orders in this regard recalls the discussions that had been proceeding during several months between certain ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Catholic Church and representatives of the Government regarding the future position of Catholic schools since the announcement by Government of the free and compulsory education

programme and says that an agreement was finally reached which was submitted to Government. The *National Standard* says that an additional amount of Rs. 15 will be given to these schools when class five is opened. No new primary schools will however be eligible for financial aid. The extent of financial aid will depend upon the number of classes in each school. The minimum strength of the class eligible for financial aid will be 20.

The data are not sufficient to enable us to pronounce whether the question has been solved in a way that will give full satisfaction to Catholics. But it is gratifying to note that the Travancore Government is giving up its attitude of completely ignoring the view point of its Catholic subjects and its determination to turn a deaf ear to their legitimate claims.

## LOCAL & GENERAL

**A Public Lecture.**—Under the auspices of the Jaffna Catholic Diocesan Union, Literature Committee, Revd. Fr. B. Wm. Jesu Thasan, O.M.I., Director, C.W.M., delivered a very well studied and instructive lecture on Sunday 30th ultimo in the Jaffna Catholic Club on "The Harmony in the Mass." He said that the Mass is the perfect sacrifice that can be offered to God the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost under the forms of Oblation, Transubstantiation (Elevation) and Communion. He emphasised that the laity formed an essential part in the sacrifice and hence the need for more and more Catholics to assist at Mass. He also mentioned how the Catholics of Jaffna could make the Catholic Writers' Movement an active force.

Several questions asked by the audience were answered to their satisfaction. Mr. C.W.D. Alwines proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer and it was seconded by Mr. J. C. Segarajasinghe. Mr. G. S. Puvirajasinghe who presided added his own quota of thanks to the learned lecturer and the meeting terminated.

**St. Patrick's College.**—The Easter Vacation of the College began on Tuesday the 1st inst. The College will re-open on Wednesday the 7th of May.

**Holy Family Convent.**—The Convent English School closed for the Easter Vacation on Friday the 28th of March and will re-open on Tuesday the 6th of May.

**Personal.**—Mr. C. St. J. T. Puvimannasinghe took his oaths in the Colombo Courts as a Proctor before Justice J. Wijewardena on Monday the 24th ultimo. The young Proctor is the eldest son of Mr. G. T. Puvimannasinghe, Divisional Traffic Inspector, Colombo and a grand-son of the late Mr. J. S. Puvimannasinghe, Head-Master, St. Patrick's College, Jaffna. We offer our heartiest congratulations to the new Proctor and wish him all success in his profession.

**Examination Results.**—Both St. Patrick's College and the Holy Family Convent have done exceptionally well in the Ceylon Senior English Examination of Dec. 1946. The College presented 98 and passed 71 and the Convent sent in 19 and passed all the nineteen except for one pupil who was referred in Hygiene. Of the 71 passes in the College only three are referred cases. The Island's average for passes is 37%. We give the list of passes below with the individual achievement of each pupil:

St. Patrick's College, Jaffna: J. Albert, I. Alfred, J. Aloysius, \*A.B. Andrew (at. ph), T. A. Anthony, P. Arulampalam, \*T. Arulampalam (h.c.), F. A. Augustine, R. J. Augustine, B. Bastianpillai (el.), J.A.L. Benjamin, P. J. C. Canagasingam, T. P. Clement, J. M. Devendrarajab, G. B. Emmanuel (ar.), A. Fernandez, M. C. Francis (b.), N. Gnana-ganesan, K. Ganesapillai, T. N. Gomes, P. Innasipillai, T. T. Jeevaretnam, A.D. Joachimpillai (at.), D. M. Kebilitigoda (ar.), D. J. Mirando, L. E. Muthiah, S. Muttukumarasamy, T. Nallathambay, J. R. E. Paramsothy, S. N. Perampalam, J. P. A. Philips, C. Puspharajab, N. C. Rajanayagam, T. V. M. Rajaretnam, B. Rayappu, A. Rathnanathan, F. J. V. Sattrukulasinghe, D. D. Selvadurai, P. Selvadretnam, C. G. Senthivel, S. A. Somasunderam, B. Susaipillai, S. B. Susaipillai, T. Subramaniam, S. J. L. Stanis-



laus, K. Swampillai, A. Thambirasa, J. T. Xavier (b.), C. E. Alphonsuz, M. S. Arulanandam, A. E. R. Jayaretnam, G. E. Joseph, K. Maheswaran, R. Nadarajah, V. Vigneswaran (ems.), K. Yokarajah (r.), R. Krishnapillai.

Holy Family Convent, Jaffna : J. S. Anthonipillai, \*R. Anthony (el.), T. R. David, A. Joseph, C. R. Johnpillai (e.), R. F. John, B. N. Navaratnasingam, A. A. B. Patrick, M. Ponnampalam (e.), C. Sabapathy (e.), S. Santhiyapillai, G. Somasundara, E. C. Y. Soosapillai (el.), K. D. Supramaniam (el.), \*A. K. Wanigasooriyar (e., el.), L. Vaniyasingam.

St. Henry's College, Ilavai : P. Alagesan (e), G. Anthony, G. Gregory, N. Nadarajah, J. N. Peter, S. Ramasamy, S. Sanmugalingam, T. Vedanayagam, V. William.

Ilavai Convent, English School : C. Christopher, M. C. Kenelm, J. D. Pragasam (e), R. Rodrigus, M. G. Santhiyapillai, G. P. Saverimuttu, M. J. Xavier.

St. Anthony's College, Kayts : J. Emmanuel, J. Peter Paul, G. Sebastiampillai, M. Victor (at.).

Sacred Heart College, Karaveddy : S. K. Sabaratnam, V. V. Thangarajah, C. K. Thangarajah.

—We are glad to learn that Messrs. J. F. X. Bastiampillai, J. St. George and A. Gabriel have been successful in their Second Examination for Medical Degrees in the University of Ceylon.

**The All-Ceylon Health Shield.**

—During his last tour of Medical Inspection Dr. S. F. Chellappah, D. M. & S. S., presented the All-Ceylon Health Shield to the Revd. Sr. M. Ligouri, the Head Mistress of the Naranthanai R.C. Girls' School on the 16th of March. This shield was won by the school in 1944. The occasion of the visit of the D.M. & S.S. was availed of to make the formal presentation. A cordial welcome was extended to Dr. and Mrs. Chellappah and their party by the Revd. Fr. A. Leborgne, O.M.I., Parish Priest and the teachers of the R.C. Schools. Speeches were made by Messrs. B. S. Nalliah, James Nicholas (Ayur. Phy.) and the Chairman Mr. S. Santiapillai, J.P. In presenting the Shield Dr. Chellappah emphasised the fact that the school's work in Health matters did not end in winning Health Shields. The lessons inculcated in the School ought to be implemented by continuous and continued efforts and co-operation by the parents. Mrs. B. M. Nalliah proposed a vote of thanks to the Director and the Officers who helped the School in Health Education.

**Ceylon Labour Party and the U.N.P.**

—The Ceylon Labour Party expects to nominate twenty candidates to fight the forth-coming Parliamentary elections on the Labour Party ticket. Once the election is over the Labour Party will coalesce with the U.N.P. if it is considered desirable.

**Free Education is Being De-feated.**

—Very Revd. Fr. D. L. Hyde, O.S.B., Administrator of the Kandy Diocese said, "I am a firm believer in equality of educational opportunity and, what must go hand in hand with it, in equality of justice in social life" at his Prize Day speech at the Kandy Convent. The purpose of the Special Committee on Education had, however, been negated by the way in which certain aspects of its report had been implemented.

**Extension of Studies at the Varsity.**

—Arrangements are being made to inaugurate courses of lectures in Law, Agriculture and Veterinary Science and confer the Degrees of LL.B., B.Sc., (Agriculture) and B.V.Sc. at the University of Ceylon. Law and Agriculture will be a three year course while Veterinary Science will be a five year course.

**University Professor to be Beatified.**

—Professor Contardo Ferrini, the world famous scholar and friend of Pope Pius XI is to be beatified on Low Sunday 13th inst. Professor Ferrini died in 1902 at the age of 42 and was made venerable in 1931. After teaching in various Universities Prof. Ferrini ended his life in his own University of Pavia as Professor of Roman Law. His deep piety shone out amid the irreligious atmosphere of the Italian Universities towards the close of the 19th century.

**Supreme Court Judge Retires.**

—Mr. Justice Cannon who has been a

familiar figure at the Jaffna Assizes for several years will soon depart from Ceylon on leave prior to retirement. On Wednesday the 2nd inst., the Members of the Colombo Bar bade farewell to him as he closed his Assize work. Mr. H. H. Basanayake, K.C., acting Attorney-General spoke on behalf of the Bar. In reply His Lordship remarked that the only way to arrest law's delays in this country was to enlarge the judiciary.

**English to be Lingua Franca.**

—The Cultural Affairs Group of the Inter-Asian Conference has recommended English to continue as the medium of expression among the various nations of Asia because it is the most widely used language.

**New Raj Agent.**

—Mr. N.E.S. Raghavachariar, I.C.S., has been appointed Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon. For some time past the Raj Agent's work was attended to by Mr. R. T. Chari in addition to his own duties as Secretary to Mr. M. S. Aney, Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon.

**The Greatness of Sanskrit.**

In a lecture delivered to the Western Division Education Office Inspectors, Professor Betty Heinmann said, "Sanskrit is the most fully developed and systematic language in the world today. Despite the intrinsic beauties of Latin and Greek, both these languages could not quite compare with the cosmic discipline and dynamic ecstasy of Sanskrit."

**The King of Greece Passes Away.**

—King George II of the Hellenes died suddenly of syncope on the 1st inst. His brother Prince Paul has been proclaimed King Paul I.

**Question Paper Leakage.**

—Further information has been received regarding the leakage of the Question Papers of the S.S.L.C. Examination held by the Madras University. The cause of the leakage has been traced to the subversive activities of the Communist Workers at the Government Press, Madras who wanted to discredit the Congress Ministry and educational institutions. The papers used to be printed in England, but since the World War they were printed at the Madras Government Press.

**Canonization of Bl. John Britto.**

The Canonization of the great Portuguese Jesuit Missionary in South India announced for the 22nd June. It is announced that many South Indian Bishops and lay folk will go to Rome for the ceremony. Among those who are expected to leave for Rome in May are the Bishops of Tuticorin, Mylapore and Madura. Bl. John Britto was martyred at Oriyur in the Ramnad District (Madura Diocese) and was one of the greatest heroes of the Madura Mission.

**Ceylonese to Have Two Seats in the Malayan Council.**

—The Cheeseman Consultative Committee on the New Constitutional Proposals for Malaya has recommended two seats for Ceylonese in the Federal Legislative Council. Mr. E. E. C. Thuraisingham, the brother of Mr. Clough Balasingham and the brother-in-law of Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam is likely to be one of the Ceylonese Representatives in the Federal Council. At present Mr. Thuraisingham is a member of the Selangor State Advisory Council and he attended the Pan-Asian Conference at New Delhi.

**Sixteen Indian Villages Turn Catholic.**

—According to a broadcast by the Vatican Radio six villages in the Salem area, South India, have passed *en bloc* to the Catholic Church. Two others are to be received into the fold shortly and another eight have already begun their catechetical instruction.

**The Atom Bomb vs. Russia.**

—Mr. George H. Earle, former United States diplomat told the House Committee on un-American affairs, "If the United States did not have the atom bomb Russian armies would have fanned out all over Europe and over most of Asia."

**Ex-Communist Against Russia.**

—"Why doesn't the American Government raise the question—vital to the whole course of justice in inter-national relations—of the Red Fascist terror in Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Poland on the floor of the United Nations," asked Louis F. Budenz, former "Daily Worker" editor, in an address in

Chicago. If there was on the part of the United States an "end of appeasement" and a strong stand for justice to the countries oppressed by the Red Army and by Soviet Quislings, the Fordham professor asserted, then the present "retreat from the peace" could be halted. "From my experience as managing editor of the Communist Party's official organ here," Mr. Budenz stated, "I know that the Soviet Union plans to use these slave populations in the countries it is oppressing as conscript armies against the United States." The entire hullabaloo about Spain, he charged, was a deliberate scheme of the Soviet dictators to "divert attention from the horrors being perpetrated in the countries held by the Red Army and under Soviet Quislings like Tito. Also, it is designed to throw a mantle over the new purges and arrests in Soviet Russia itself."—(The Examiner, 15th March, 1947).

**Persecution in Yugoslavia.**

—Reports from Yugoslavia indicate that the bitter persecutions of the Catholic Church continue, and that even the most ordinary religious services are being construed as "crimes against the nation and State." The imprisonment of Fr. Dominic Peter, a Dominican missionary, is viewed as an indication that the Government intends to permit nothing that will enable the Church to continue its work amongst the people. Fr. Peter and another Dominican priest preached at a mission at the parish of Sveti Ivan Zelina. Shortly afterwards he was arrested and brought to trial on seven different charges of sedition. At the trial even the most innocent remarks of the sermons were construed into utterances of sedition, and many of the chief witnesses were employees of the court or of the public prosecutor. Fr. Peter was found guilty of four of the seven charges. He was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, six months at forced labour, and deprivation of all civil and political rights for a period of two years.

**Her Pence Raised Mgr. Stepinac to Priesthood.**

—An American mother of 13 children saved pennies to help finance the education to the priesthood of Archbishop Stepinac of Zagreb, central figure in the recent trial in Yugoslavia.

On her death-bed in Clyde, Missouri, U. S. A., in 1928, Mrs. Emile Havlik called her family and told them how over the years she had scraped a sizeable fund to be used for the education of a priest. Members of the family gave the money to the Benedictine Sisters in the Missouri town, who sent it on to the Pontifical German and Hungarian College in Rome. Soon a letter was received from the vice-rector of the college, saying that a former army officer named Aloysius Stepinac had been selected to benefit from the unexpected gift.

**Monk Admiral to Become Monk Again.**

—Known as the "fighting friar," Rear-Admiral Georges Thierry d'Argenlieu, a French Carmelite priest, will return to his monastery in Paris this month, according to the London "Universe."

Known in religion as Father Louis of the Trinity, O. D. C., Admiral d'Argenlieu visited Sydney during the war as a French naval commander. Last year the King appointed Admiral d'Argenlieu a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in recognition of his services to the Allies. Admiral d'Argenlieu obtained the authorisation of his religious superiors before accepting the appointment of Governor-General of Indo-China in 1945.

**Arrest of the Last Catholic Bishop in Russia.**

—Mgr. Thodoro Romza, the "Bishop without a diocese" and the only Catholic Bishop hitherto at liberty in Russia, has been arrested. Mgr. Romza is Bishop of the Ruthenian diocese of Munkacs. The diocese is in the part of Hungary which was seized by Czechoslovakia and later ceded to Russia.

The Soviet authorities last year tried to force the clergy of the diocese to break with the Holy See and join the Orthodox Church. Not a single priest gave way. In reprisal Bishop Romza was placed under police supervision and forbidden to carry out his duties. Last summer the Russians "liquidated" the diocese, handing over all its property to the Orthodox Church.

**Chittampalam A. Gardiner Trust 1946 Disbursements.**

Given below is a statement of donations made by the Trustees of the Chittampalam A. Gardiner Trust out of the income for the year 1946 :—

	Rs.
St. Xavier's Church, N'Elia	5,000
St. Mary's Cathedral, Jaffna	5,000
Erection of a Church on the High Level Road, Nugegoda	5,000
St. Anthony's Church, Demetagodaha	1,000
Atchuwely Catholic Social Service League	15,000
Ceylon Catholic Board of Education Scholarships	3,000
Church of Our Lady of Madhu	1,000
St. Anthony's Church Manipay	1,000
St. Joseph's School, Kolonnawa	500
St. Peter's College, Colombo	500
Catholic Writers' Movement	500
Revd. Fr. Francis O. Tambimuttu—To Pay cost of books for higher studies	500
Archdiocese of Colombo	350
Diocese of Jaffna	350
Diocese of Kandy	100
Diocese of Trincomalee	100
Diocese of Galle	100
Diocese of Chilaw	100
St. Anthony's Church, Atchuwely	300
Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, Katunayake	250
Home for the Aged, Colombo	250
All Saints' Church, Borella	150
Holy Cross College, Gampaha (Building Fund)	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 40,150</b>

**Do You Know Series XXIII**

**CATHOLIC DOCTRINE**

1. What is meant by the poor in spirit ?
2. Who were the publicans ?
3. Who were the Pharisees and Sadducees ?
4. How many loaves formed the loaves of proposition ?
5. What does the word Tetrach signify ?
6. What do you know of the Corbona ?
7. Who was Herodias ?
8. Who are the holy women who bore first witness to the resurrection of Our Lord ?
9. What does Golgotha mean ?
10. What does Parascève mean ?

(For Answers See Below)

**Do You Know Series XXIII**

1. The humble and they whose spirit is not set upon riches.
2. These were the gatherers of public taxes—a set of men odious and infamous for their extortion and injustice.
3. These were two sects among the Jews of which the former were for the most part notorious hypocrites; the latter, a kind of free thinkers in matters of religion.
4. Twelve.
5. One that rules over the fourth part of a kingdom.
6. A place in the temple where the people put in their gifts or offerings.
7. She was the wife of the brother of Herod.
8. Mary Magdalen, Mary the mother of James and Salome.
9. The place of Calvary.
10. The eve, or day of preparation for the Sabbath.

**NOTICE OF SALE**

Forty (40) bags of gingelly seed will be sold by public auction by the Stock Inspector, Jaffna Kachcheri, on Tuesday the 15th April, 1947 at 4 p.m. at the Vali North & East Onions Society's Godown opposite to the Chunnakam Railway Station.

One-fourth of the purchase price should be paid at the spot if the bid is accepted.

M. SRIKHANTA,  
Asst. Govt. Agent, (E), Jaffna,  
Jaffna, 3-4-47.



## Archbishop Simonds on Papal Mission

(Continued from Page 1)

Archbishop Simonds, after touching on certain moral problems, said that there were two women to each man in Germany, and he had been informed that the archives, discovered after Germany's defeat revealed that the Nazis were about to make polygamy the law of the State.

### Papal Relief

Despite defects in some relief organizations the people were getting food from outside. For example, the Pope's relief work was considerable. People sometimes wondered whether the Pope was able to get food to send to stricken people, but His Holiness did get it and it was being distributed. Archbishop Simonds said that he himself went into Germany with a convoy of 17 huge U.S.A. motor trucks carrying Papal relief, and this convoy was but one of four that had been despatched about that time. The food was distributed by the Caritas Bund, a Catholic Relief Organisation.

### Nuremberg Trials

One of Archbishop Simonds most interesting experiences in Germany was his attendance at a session of the Nuremberg Trials. He was given a ticket which enabled him to sit in the press gallery and he heard the indictment being read by Sir Hartley Shawcross. Of the eight judges on the bench, six wore their judicial robes, but the two Soviet judges were in military uniform. His Grace produced the neatly printed booklet, or key to the trial which was presented to those in attendance, and with the aid of which the proceedings could be easily followed. The booklet contained all the relevant necessary information, including the indictments, facts about the accused, and a plan of the court, showing the position of all those taking an official part. A set of head-phones enabled one to listen either to the speaker direct or to any one of the interpreters who were translating what was being said into various languages.

### Dignity and Decorum

His Grace was impressed by the dignity and decorum with which the proceedings were conducted. He noted the varying dispositions of the accused Nazis, which ranged from the attitude of Goering, who sat with his head in his hands throughout the session, to that of Von Papen, who followed everything with close attention and constantly scribbled notes to his counsel.

His Grace also visited the South of Italy and Malta. In Italy, there was, of course, signs of the great devastation that had occurred in the path of war, but there were also signs of vigorous reconstruction.

### IRELAND

#### Extraordinary Progress

After leaving the Continent, Archbishop Simonds spent some time in London and was received kindly by Cardinal Griffin, who was most hospitable and helpful. From Britain His Grace went across to Ireland, where he was struck by the extraordinary progress that had taken place during the past 20 years. Ireland was one of the most prosperous countries in the world. Food was plentiful, and there had been considerable activity in re-housing, both in city and countryside. Villages had been transformed and on all sides there was evidence that the Government had done a good job. He was greatly impressed by Mr. de Valera, who was obviously an outstanding statesman. He also met the President, Mr. O'Kelly, and visited the North, where, at Armagh, he met the Primate of All Ireland, Most Revd. Dr. D'Alton.

In Ireland, His Grace was happy to meet many of his relatives; his father had come from Kells, Co. Meath, and his mother from Carlow. He offered Mass in the little church where his father and mother had been baptised.

From Liverpool, Archbishop Simonds sailed for America and landed at Montreal. He visited Quebec and went on to the United States. He met practically the whole of the Hierarchy of the U.S.A. and was invited to many dioceses.

### NEW YORK

While in New York His Grace was present at the Mass offered on the Feast of Christ the King, to which the U.N. delegates, including the Russians, were invited. St. Patrick's Cathedral was packed and there were 33 nations represented. The three Russian delegates did not give notice of their acceptance of the invitation till the last moment, but they came and listened in two very direct sermons, in French and English, on the necessity of the observance by nations of the moral law of Christ the King if chaos was to be avoided in international relations. The Russian delegates did not kneel. His Grace observed, but they were very respectful during the Solemn High Mass.—(The Record, Perth, Australia, January 22nd, 1947).

## The International Influence of the Vatican

(Continued from Page 1)

There are at present more than forty countries diplomatically represented at the Holy See, including all the great nations, except Russia and its satellites.

The United States of America is the greatest world power at present: its government is certainly not Catholic, nor has its President ever been a member of the Catholic Church. Yet both President Roosevelt and President Truman have shown what they think of the Vatican by maintaining personal representatives there, despite strong opposition from certain quarters. Although recently there was a clamour for the withdrawal of Mr. Myron Taylor from Rome, Mr. Truman refused to yield to it. Writing in the New York Herald Tribune against the intolerance that demands the recall of Mr. Myron Taylor, Mr. Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, U.S.A., and a Protestant, says: "At the outbreak of the war, almost every country except the Soviet Union and the United States, whether constitutionally Protestant, as in the case of Great Britain; whether officially non-Christian, as in the case of Japan; or whether anti-Christian, as in the case of Nazi Germany, had accredited diplomatic representatives to the Holy See. Those diplomatic missions had evidently not been appointed in order to further any extension of the influence of the Church over State. They were appointed because the powerful influence exercised by the Vatican throughout a great part of the world was recognized, and because the governments so represented knew that the Vatican had available to it sources of information possessed by very few, if any, other governments." Again he writes: "No unprejudiced American citizen, whatever his creed may be, can deny that the Vatican constitutes one of the most powerful moral forces in the world of to-day, and that Pope Pius XII has been an outstanding leader in the battle for the abandonment of policies of cruelty and of aggression and for the adoption of such standards in the relations between nations as can make for enduring peace."

India has started sending her representatives to the various governments of the world, because diplomatic relations are necessary for the welfare of a country. We hope and we trust that she will not overlook the Vatican. If great powers like the U.S.A. and Britain recognize the need of being represented at the Vatican in their own interests, though they are not Catholic countries, India too must surely realize that she should have accredited representatives there. Recently two Asiatic States opened diplomatic relations with the Vatican: Lebanon, the first Arab State to do so, and China with which India has long been on friendly terms. J.A.L. (The Examiner, March 15, 1947).

### NOTICE

Wanted General Manager for Jaffna Town Co-operative Stores Society Ltd., Main Street, Jaffna; knowledge of Typewriting, Accounts and Correspondence essential. Salary Rs. 125 per mensem and dearness allowance Rs. 25. Security Rs. 2,000. Guarantee Association Security accepted. Apply on or before April 20th to the President.

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### MANAGER,

Jaffna Co-operative Stores Ltd.

### TENDER NOTICE

Tenders will be received by the Government Agent, N.P., up to 12 noon on Tuesday, April 29, 1947, for strengthening and turfing the tank bund and providing locking arrangements for the Sangupiddy Flood bund in Chavakachcheri, N.P.

Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Kachcheri, Jaffna, where all particulars can be obtained. Tender forms will be issued up to 12 noon on Saturday, April 26, 1947 only on production of receipt for Rs. 50 deposited for each form at the Jaffna Kachcheri.

The Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday, April 22, 1947, for the widening and levelling of Nollai drainage channel from Karugampalai to Uchchalaikulam in Tellippalai, Jaffna District, N.P.

Tenders will be received by the Government Agent, N.P., up to 12 noon on Tuesday, April 29, 1947, for providing planking arrangements to culvert No. 9/1, 9/2, and 9/4 on the Jaffna-Kayts P.W.D. road, N.P.

Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Kachcheri, Jaffna, where all particulars can be obtained. Tender forms will be issued up to 12 noon on Saturday, April 26, 1946, only on production of receipt for Rs. 50 deposited for each form at the Jaffna Kachcheri.

The Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday, April 22, 1947, for the construction of incorporating flap gates to culverts No. 4/4 and 5/1 on the Jaffna-Kayts P.W.D. road, Jaffna District, N.P.

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