

The Catholic Guardian

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

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CONSEQUENCES OF CONCESSION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

Russia (if we take the view that the spread of Communism whether by preaching or by forceful imposition was her ultimate aim in any event) decided, in view of the way matters were moving, to choose the alternative of spreading it by pressure of unilateral force and cunning diplomacy which worked on the Western fear of a split. What was the consequence?

RUSSIA'S POSITION

The net result has been—and we may discount all the conferences, including the San Francisco one, as irrelevant to this issue—that Soviet Russia holds today, directly or indirectly, power over the whole of the northern half of the Western hemisphere with the control of strategic opening towards Europe in the West, towards the sea route between Europe and the Indian Ocean and the Pacific, towards the Middle East and India, towards China and the South of the Far Eastern mainland, and towards Canada and the United States across the Arctic—a point too frequently overlooked by people unaccustomed to aerial warfare.

Any study of the situation on a map makes amply clear that Soviet Russia has issued from the war with a potential power to which there is no parallel in history. This fact alone—out-dates all considerations either about whether Russia remains the protagonist of Communism or a plain imperialism, about whether Russia's present aims are expansionist or defensive, and about whether Russia's internal strength is sufficient to support such pretensions. These questions will become important again one day—vitally important—but for the next few years (in which actual war is more or less inconceivable). What alone counts is the fact that Soviet Russia strategically dominate the whole world, and might choose any policy.

The inevitable result of this development is that her two rival Powers, Britain and America, have been forced to throw aside as immediately irrelevant any ideas of an Atlantic Charter or even a U.N.O. peace and to give an absolute priority to their own strategic positions vis-a-vis Russia. America (rather more willingly) looks to the defeated Japanese Empire as her means of securing impregnability in the Far East and to Britain as her aircraft carrier in the West, while Britain (very reluctantly) wonders how far communications with her far-flung Empire and the Dominions can be secured, while these look back towards Britain as the ultimate key to their own security.

Meanwhile into this situation is dropped the revolutionary weapon of atomic energy.

This in fact is the real situation, and it is the situation with which the Foreign Ministers, without once mentioning the truth openly, will be concerned. These are the genuine cards face upwards.

BRITAIN'S HAND

In handling the situation two points will be of paramount importance. The first is the universal fear of another war, now that the atomic bomb is added to flying bombs and rockets. The second is that the one possible safeguard against war is the prevention of any one of the three great Powers becoming or remaining strong enough to feel that the risk of war may still be worthwhile.

Britain obviously plays a weak hand, but not a hopeless one if she understands the value of the cards and the way to handle them. Her real hope lies in a double policy; her assumption, in equal partnership with France of the leadership of Western Europe and the federating of the Commonwealth for a unified military, political and economic outlook.—*Cath. Herald, London.*

FRENCH BISHOP'S LEAD TO CONSTITUTION MAKERS

A statement by the French Hierarchy dated November 13, and published on December 3, condemns in the strongest terms the idea of the Secular State which obtained in France from 1902 until modified during the war, 1914-18.

Paris radio, a day after the publication, commented on the fact that the national daily press had paid little attention to this important document.

The Bishops, commenting on the new constitution being evolved, feel that they should make heard the voice of the Church and that for two main reasons.

The first because a new constitutional law will have more powerful and more durable influence than the ordinary laws on the religious life of Frenchmen.

Secondly because, much more than ordinary laws, the constitution presupposes a whole philosophy of life and affects man's whole life, his rights, his duties and his destiny.

There are two philosophies in the present world, the materialist conception of life and the spiritual and Christian ideal of life, and in the battle raging between them. The Bishops add, "Catholics must know the extreme gra-

vity of their duty to promote the fundamental principles of a true social order, and their mission to restore in the world, but first of all in France Christian civilisation."

TWO ERRORS

The Bishops then go on to define two fundamental errors in regard to the human person; first, individualism, secondly, totalitarianism, and then define the doctrine of the Church, as enunciated in the papal encyclical *Divini Redemptoris*, in which twelve fundamental rights of man as a person are defined.

Passing from consideration of the human person to the family and recalling that the family comes before the State, not only historically but by its nature, the Bishops define the rights of the family under twelve heads corresponding to the twelve rights of the human person, particularly the rights of the family to stability and fruitfulness.

The most interesting part of the declaration is that in which the Bishops deal with the secular state; "it is time," they say, "to destroy the ambiguity which is in danger of seriously damag-

(Continued on Page 4)

CATHOLIC YOUTH MOVEMENT, BOMBAY & PARLIAMENTARY DELGATION

On behalf of the Catholic Youth Movement, Bombay, Mr. F. D. Melton, Chairman, Press and Publicity Committee, has forwarded the following open letter, dated January 25, addressed to Prof. A. R. Richards, Leader of the Parliamentary Delegation to India.

"India is not enamoured of Commissions and official Conferences which, from the beginning of this century, have been the mode whereby Britain has sought to understand our political requirements. Ordinarily, no Indian should have taken much interest in the Parliamentary Delegation which you have headed; but the fact that you and some of your colleagues have been taking a sympathetic interest in the question of our independence leads us to assume that you have come to understand and evaluate the Indian constitutional problem and set about its solution by obtaining, in an informal and personal manner, all details pertaining to it. We, the Catholic Youth Movement of Bombay, would like to place before you certain relevant facts, having special regard to the Indian Christian community of which we form a part and which is the second largest minority community in India.

In the first place we would have an India whole and undivided. We believe, with the best political minds in the country, that it would be detrimental to India, which has to progress and take her place in the comity of nations, to divide her; for, from times immemorial, India, which has passed through the hands of many conquerors, has maintained throughout her cultural affinities, even the Muslims sharing and enriching that culture.

We admit that you are bound to come in contact with a number of our internal problems which may not compare favourably with other civilized and free countries of the world. But here we would stress the fact that these problems do exist despite 150 years of British rule.

We feel that the present system of communal representation tends to place the various communities of India in water tight compartments and stunts our national growth which at this stage needs careful nurturing, if we are to attain full national stature and be on par with the other nations of the world.

Whether our country should remain a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations or enter into an alliance with any other power or powers should be left to the decision of free India. Nevertheless, we feel that an Indo-British alliance would be of mutual advantage.

It could not have escaped your notice that dire poverty afflicts the countryside, and even in the commercial and industrial spheres, little, if any, progress has been made. This if no other reason, should induce Britain to grant us freedom, as only a purely national Government can ensure that India is set on the right road to economic prosperity.

We believe that the Parliamentary Delegation will be submitting no official memorandum to Parliament. But, as you have been here and seen things for yourself, we feel assured that you and your colleagues will, by your influence and speeches, induce the Houses of Parliament to grant us, perhaps the most enlightened nation in Asia, the freedom for which we have struggled so long and so ardently."

ADMIRAL ATTACKS THE BEIRUT GOVERNMENT

You may not be able to do much—Poland is already in the iron grip of Russia—but at least I ask you not to acquiesce in the infamies which are going on. You may be powerless—I admit it—to a large extent, but do not forfeit your honour by accepting a state of affairs which is a stain on our whole European civilisation and a disgrace to the post-war conditions."

So said Professor Savory (Queen's University, Belfast) in a debate in the House of Commons last Dec. 1945 on conditions in Poland, the chief honours of which for an outspoken indictment of our own and Soviet policy in Poland fell to Vice-Admiral Taylor (Paddington). Vice-Admiral Taylor opened his attack by quoting from the statement of the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the House on August 24: "From information which I have received," said the Admiral, "and which I believe to be absolutely reliable, there can be no doubt that since that statement was made there has been very little improvement in the conditions existing in Poland. The goal of independence and freedom for the people of Poland is as far off as ever."

UNDER DICTATES OF MOSCOW

"The Provisional Government of Po-

land, composed as it is of the members of the Lublin Committee, with the addition of four other members not elected by the people of Poland, is entirely under the dictates and the control of Russia."

"In order that Poland," continued Admiral Taylor, "may have a chance of obtaining her independence and freedom for self-expression for her people, in order that free elections may take place in accordance with our democratic principles, it is essential that the control of Poland by Russia should be brought to an end, and that freedom should be given to all Polish political parties, including the National party, which was dissolved by order of the Provisional Government in Poland."

Dealing Russian control in Poland, Admiral Taylor said "that a part from the Russian Army in Poland, the Polish Army is largely officered by Russians, especially in the higher ranks. The whole of the Air Force is Russian, and I believe also the Signal Corps and the armoured units."

NO POLISH AIR FORCE

"There is no Polish Air Force, and the personnel in the Polish Navy (Continued on Page 4.)



The Remains

of

P. Q. CHRISTIAN

(Late of the Surveyor General's Office, Colombo)

will be removed for interment at

St. Mary's Burial Grounds, Jaffna on Saturday the 9th inst.

at 5 p.m.

"Leo Lodge", 3rd Cross Street, Jaffna, 8th Feb. 1946.

Church Calendar

FEBRUARY 1946

FRI. ...8 S. John Mat.
SAT. ...9 S. Cyril Alex.
SUN. ...10 5 Ep.—S. Scolastica.
MON. ...11 Ap. Lourdes.
TUES. ...12 Seven Found.
WED. ...13 S. Gregory.
THURS. ...14 S. Valentine.
FRI. ...15 S. Jovita.

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FEBRUARY 8TH 1946

THE COMING CENSUS

As the Census is approaching we think, it may be well to call the attention of all our readers to the importance of their co-operating in order to make it as complete as possible in every detail. Government want it to be so and they are prepared to pay as much as Rs. 1,000,000 if that is necessary. Statistical facts and figures collected must be reliable and comprehensive of all aspects of life of the people. What is wanted is intelligent and active work not only from the officers detailed for the work but interested co-operation from every one of the general public. Without an accurate and a reliable Census no wise planning and administration is possible. As the Census Superintendent points out without the facts and figures provided by a Census the planning of social-welfare schemes for the country as a whole and for each individual town or village must necessarily go wrong based as they were on defective data. Schemes relating to health, education, housing, provision of food, hospitals and other services have to be based on data supplied by a careful and accurate Census, but at present Government cannot do so as on many things concerning the life and activity of the people they are at sea. The last Census was taken twenty-five years ago and during the long interval a great many changes have taken place; besides, the scope of the last Census was not wide enough to include agricultural, industrial, commercial and other similar matters. But the present Census is to give statistical facts and figures of all these subjects. For these reasons the extreme importance of the coming Census is plain without our labouring the point further. But an unreliable and incomplete one is not worth the money and trouble spent on it.

To render it reliable and complete, we repeat, willing co-operation on the part of all is necessary and every help should be given to Census officers to carry out fully their duties. *The following dates have been appointed for the Census. February 18—28, 1946—Preliminary Census of Population and Census of Agriculture. March 19, 1946—Final Census of Population.* Everybody is asked to stay indoors after 6 p.m. on March 19. No one should go on a journey or be travelling on that night; otherwise he may be omitted. For the complete Census returns one may have to wait till 1949 but the population data, we are told, will be ready in about a couple of months to enable the Delimitation Committee to commence work.

Now a word to our Catholics and it is an important word. That is, they must register themselves in the religion column as Roman Catholics and not by any other title. Our traditional title is Catholic and that ought to be enough but as the term 'Catholic' has been exploited by others in English-speaking countries we have to add the word 'Roman' in order to differentiate ourselves. But let us explain that with us the prefix 'Roman' is not restrictive as to a section of Catholics but simply *declaratory* that our religious Head is the Bishop of Rome, the successor of St. Peter. Let us again repeat that 'Roman Catholic' is the only designation which would give Catholics their proper place in the totalisation and thus provide us with a correct Census figure of our community. The Census returns of religion are of great value and interest to parish-priests who will be enabled to compare them with their annual ecclesiastical returns as to the number of Catholics in each village and parish. It will be well, therefore, if parish priests instruct their people from the pulpit as to how they should register themselves in the column under religion.

Propagandist Constitutionalism

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer is a great propagandist. He is an expert in publicity. He knew how to get influential support in British India for his new educational policy. One after another the great public men of India came out with letters and statements in support of his policy. He knows how to turn the limelight in certain parts of his rule and the black-out on certain others. He has chosen the proper moment of his announcement as constitutional reforms for Travancore. There is the Parliamentary Delegation visiting Travancore. They must know what a good and progressive State Travancore is and what a clever ruler they have. And then there are the wretched Catholics and the Catholic question from which attention must be diverted. What better occasion to choose for the announcement of Constitutional Reforms than this? Especially as it requires no time to produce Constitutional Reforms as other reforms in Travancore. Here no such tedious and long-drawn proceedings as that of a Constitutional Reforms Committee which would produce a Reform Scheme long after the "psychological" moment for their publication had come and gone. Here no representative constituent assembly is needed. Such long-drawn processes are all very

well for backward countries like Mysore and British India. Here is Travancore, they are not necessary, as there is a resourceful Dewan who, like the Abba Sieyes can produce a constitution at a moment's notice. And such an up-to-date constitution as advanced as that of the U. S. A. nothing like it in the rest of India, says the another. We agree. You have the two houses of the legislature wholly elected. You have adult suffrage. But we are not impressed. For we have known countries under universal suffrage where elections are influenced by Government. And Hitler and Mussolini rose into power and remained here on the wanes of universal suffrage—till the revolution of war drove them out. We are not impressed—we are only amused by Sir C. P.'s attempts at—we were going to write on—constitutional reform. For the Dewan remains the autocrat under the new reforms that he was before. Like the Turk he does not tolerate any brother near the throne. He will not have fellow-ministers—only Secretaries. He is not elected by the people for a short period of years like the President of the U. S. A. He is appointed by the Maharajah irremovable except by him and responsible only to him. Only having suffered from the slings and arrows of criticism from some members of the Legislature he removes himself from it—and will only send them messages in la Roosevelt. The facade of the constitution of the U. S. A. is there. But the essential feature of popular Government, the representative origin and character of the Executive and its responsibility to the people and the Legislature are not there. In its absence the new Constitution for Travancore is much cry and little wool. But there is one saving grace in the new Constitution, Travancore is to have at last an independent Judiciary.—*New Leader.*

Mayor's Tea Party to M.P.'s Delegation

A distinguished and representative gathering of officials and non-officials attended the tea party given by the Mayor of Madras, on January 24, in honour of the members of the British Parliamentary Delegation. Welcoming the Delegation, the Mayor, Rao Bahadur N. Sivaraj, said that it was very doubtful if within the short time at their disposal they would be able to get to know all the facts and figures necessary to come to a correct conclusion about the conditions in India. He wished to congratulate them all the same on their attempts to contact all sides of opinion in this country. The one message that they had brought to this country was really heartening. That message was that the British statesmen were keen that India should occupy her rightful place in the comity of nations. It was unfortunate that hasty expression of views had spread in this country to the effect that Britain would never think of India becoming a free country. He was glad to see from the views expressed by the members of the Delegation that Britain was only too willing to part with power. In spite of the peculiar conditions prevailing here now and in spite of the atmospheric disturbances in the political sky, the main body of public opinion in this country, he would assure them, had always been for co-operation with Britain in all matters connected with India's welfare.

Replying to the Mayor's felicitations, Prof. Richards, Leader of the Delegation stressed: "I assure you that our one and only desire is that your destiny should be forged by yourselves and that you should evolve a system of government that will be a model to the world; our desire is that that Government should not only serve India well but serve too the world well; because the world is none too happy at this moment, as you know. You hold the key position to the happiness and prosperity of the continent of Asia."

German Bishop Answers Seven Accusations

Mgr. Goebel, Archbishop of Freiburg, has replied in a Pastoral Letter to seven accusations against the German people.

1. GERMANY WANTED WAR. No. The dictatorial regime wanted war, and

only a few Catholics responded with enthusiasm.

2. THE SOLDIERS DID NOT REVOLT. They were tied by oaths, right down to children. A terrible fate awaited mutineers. Tyrannicide is wrong for Christians.

3. BISHOPS TOO INDIFFERENT TO NAZISM. They adopted at first a wait-and-see attitude, as did other countries. They acted when issues were clear.

4. BISHOPS DID NOT CONDEMN HEINOUS CRIMES. They didn't know of them for certain; in so far as they had real knowledge they protested.

5. BISHOPS SHOULD HAVE RISKED MARTYRDOM. The Nazis wanted the Catholics leaderless; in fact very many Catholics did suffer death.

6. GERMANS ARE COLLECTIVELY GUILTY. This is a racial doctrine. Guilt depends on personal, not national, attitude.

7. GERMANS' BEHAVIOUR IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES. "I admit it, blushing with shame and with flaming indignation," but many Germans behaved properly.

Their Ideal Woman

Ten thousand men once accepted the invitation of a daily newspaper to describe their ideal woman.

Analysis of the replies revealed that the woman the average man likes to marry is "a not very pretty, medium-sized brunette."

"Amiability" received far more votes than beauty, brains, or domesticity as a necessary quality.

Firmness with servants was considered "desirable."

Heavy make-up, noticeably fashionable clothes, tinted finger-nails, elaborate hairdressing, smoking in public and very high heels were all condemned, and a large number of men expressed their dislike for women who were stronger, brainier, or possessed of higher earning capacity than themselves.

Masculine distrust of feminine artifice is of course, no new thing. Indeed, in the year 1700 there was actually passed an Act of Parliament which ran:

"That all women of whatever age, rank, profession or degree whether virgin maid or widow, that shall after such Act impose upon, seduce and betray into matrimony any of His Majesty's subjects be means of scent, paints, cosmetic waters, artificial teeth, false hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, books, high heeled shoes, or bolstered hips, shall incur the penalty of the law, now in force against witchcraft and like misdemeanours, and that marriage upon conviction shall stand null and void."

I should be very interested to know whether the law still stands.—Brigid de Vine in the London "Universe."

LOCAL & GENERAL

Consecration of Coadjutor-Elect.—We are glad to learn from the "Ceylon Catholic Messenger" that the Consecration of Mgr. Thomas Cooray, O.M.I., Ph.D., D.D., B.A., Coadjutor-Elect of Colombo will take place at St. Lucia's Cathedral on Thursday March 7th, the Feast of St. Thomas Aquinas. His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic has graciously consented to be the Consecrator.

Fatal Accident.—We deeply regret to learn that Mr. P. Q. Christian met with a motor accident yesterday morning in Colombo and died in the General Hospital at 1 p.m. the same day. Prayers are asked for the repose of his soul. Our heartfelt sympathy with his wife and relations to whom the sad news must have come as an extremely painful shock. R. I. P.

Small-Pox.—It is reported that there are 15 cases of small-pox at Nainativu, one at Delft and one at Mathagal. Through laxity of quarantine regulations, Ceylon is becoming like India a country of perennial epidemics.

Mr. G. C. S. Corea Leaves for England.—Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, left for England on Tuesday morning accompanied by Dr. A. S. Rajasingham, Visiting Surgeon, General Hospital, Colombo.

Non-Ceylonese as Teachers.—Heads of several schools in Colombo have applied for permission from the Department of Education to employ non-Ceylonese teachers and the Director of Education has ruled that non-Ceylonese teachers can be employed only in a temporary capacity with the approval of the Executive Committee of Education.

The Director of Education has further informed the heads of the schools, that non-Ceylonese teachers will not be entitled to pension rights and that their term of office should not exceed three years.

India's Prospect of Famine.—Amid a world-wide shortage of cereals, India is faced with the prospect of famine. This announcement was made to the House of Commons on Tuesday night by Sir Ben Smith, Food Minister, who drew a stark picture of a year of bad harvests—causing an international food shortage which has become the subject of urgent talks between the "Big Five."

Two Consignments of Rice.—Two consignments of rice from Egypt and South America respectively have now arrived in Colombo harbour. These were expected in Colombo on January 27 and 31. The two consignments amount to a little over 10,000 tons.

The total stocks of rice, together with the reserve amount to a little over 14,970 tons. This stock is expected to last till Feb. 20.

The authorities have no news yet whether any rice ship will arrive in Colombo after that date. The position of flour stocks too, is causing anxiety. If the shipment of flour expected this week does not arrive in time there will be no flour available after the 15th of this month, if the present "cut" ration is to be maintained.

War Allowances.—Having decided on two conditions which local bodies must satisfy if they are to earn the full grant for the payment of war allowances to their employees, the Board of Ministers, it is learned, decided at a meeting on Tuesday 30th January to meet the full war allowances bill from October 1, 1945.

The decision will involve the Government in an expenditure of 3 millions of which almost 2 millions will be for the Colombo Municipal war allowances.

The conditions laid down are that the rates of war allowances should be the same as the Government rates, and all daily paid employees must be paid according to Wages Boards decisions.

Travancore Christians and Parliamentary Delegation.—Representatives of Travancore Christians met some of the members of the Parliamentary Delegation during their stay in Madras and placed before them their grievances in the State. They urged the need for the incorporation of the fundamental rights of the community in the constitution of India.

The All Travancore Christian Conference.—To discuss the disabilities of Christians in Travancore and to concert suitable measures for solving them an All-Travancore Christian Conference, convened by the different denominations of Christians in Travancore, was held at St. Thomas' Nagar, Palai, Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao presiding. As many as fifteen resolutions were passed.

Spain.—To mark the fourth centenary of Francisco Le Vitoria father of modern international law, an international assembly is to take place in April at the Salamanca University. Foreign and Spanish Catholic intellectuals will lecture on the general subject. "F. de Vitoria and the Christian Idea of International Community." A pilgrimage of thanks will also take place to the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Fatima, Portugal.

German "Atom" Men.—A number of German "atom" scientists have been returned to Germany from England and will be allowed to undertake fundamental research under the provisions of the scheme to control scientific research, the British Control Commission disclosed last Sunday night at Bad Weissensee (in the British Occupation Zone).

The Massacre of the Uniates.—Grim details reach us of the massacre by the Soviet authorities of priests and people of the Uniate Church in the Polish Ukraine. We have already reported the imprisonment of all its

Bishops, and the death of two of them, including the Metropolitan. We now learn that the Rector of the Major Seminary at Lwow, Dr. J. Chorniak, and all superiors of religious houses in the city, with some 500 priests of the diocese, have also been imprisoned. The Rector of the Seminary of Stanislawow has died in prison, like his Bishop. Among martyrs whose number we dare not estimate are four alumni of the College of Propaganda in Rome: The scene of many of these martyrdoms is the salt-mines near Dobromil, into which victims are thrown alive and from which they cannot escape.

We Want a Catholic Poland.—When Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland addressed more than 100,000 Poles gathered in the great square at Poznan on a feast day—the biggest manifestation yet in the new Poland—the great mass shouted: "We want a Catholic Poland."

Representatives of the Government, which recently cancelled the Concordat and now encourages divorce for the asking, were present to demonstrate that "religion is not persecuted."

The most moving moment was when the vast throng recited the Creed.

Cardinal Hlond spoke of persecution under the Germans and the present difficulties arising out of the conflict between Christianity and materialistic doctrine.

St. Thomas and Japanese.—Two Jesuits in Tokyo employed themselves for the duration of the war writing a Catholic Dictionary. A Dominican, Fr. Pouliot, interned in Aoke, translated a work of St. Thomas Aquinas into Japanese.

Where Cooks are Trained.—Aurangabad has the largest Indian Army Cookery School in the Empire. There are 2,500 students undergoing training at present under an expert staff of about 150 instructors. Thousands have already passed through this school.

Lt.-Col. Harrington, Commandant of the Training Centre, told an Army Observer that applications from leading catering firms, railways and also from the public have been received at the Centre asking for the services of the 'passed cooks' when released from the Army. He said that he had no worry about post-war employment of his boys as they had been taught everything that a cook should know.

The complete course of training takes about 16 weeks. The students are taught everything from an intelligent use of rations and their substitutes to the introduction of variety in 'bills and fare' and the regular provision of balanced diets. They are taught how to make themselves modern labour saving—equipment, apparatus and how to use them economically. These cooks can make such equipment as tea strainers, hand vegetable peelers, scoops, measures and chapatti trays.

Spanish Primate's Peace Pledge.—The Primate of Spain, Archbishop Pla, of Toledo, and other Spanish Bishops have sent a message to Archbishop Spellman, of New York, assuring him of their determination to co-operate actively in the establishment of a Christian order as the basis for a just and lasting world peace.

The message was delivered by Don Joaquin Ruiz-Gimenez, president of "Pax Romana," who called upon the Archbishop in New York.

Silver Jubilee Celebrations at Anuradhapura

Monday the 4th of February was declared a holiday to enable the pupils and staff of St. Joseph's College to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of their Head Master, Charles Herat Esq.

The proceedings began with the offering of a thanksgiving High Mass in the morning. Revd. Fr. S. Emmanuel, O.M.I., the Parish Priest, officiated and delivered a short sermon suitable to the occasion. Later on, the Jubilarian was garlanded amidst the firing of crackers and the cheering of pupils. He was the central figure of a group photograph taken to commemorate the occasion. The Jubilarian was then conducted to the tastefully decorated College Hall while the Boy Scouts of the College formed a guard of honour. Master K. B. Dissanayake, a Senior pupil, then

presented him with a beautiful address on behalf of the students. He referred to the Jubilarian's unflinching zeal and infinite patience for the upliftment of the rural lads. Mr. R. Rajanayagam of the staff voiced the sentiments of his colleagues. He said that Mr. Herat by his wisdom and foresight had won their confidence, love and respect. At this stage, gifts were presented to the Jubilarian. Then the Principal of the College Revd. Fr. J. Nicholas, O.M.I., read a congratulatory Cable sent to the Jubilarian by the Bishop of Jaffna, who is away in Paris. Another message of felicitations was read from Very Revd. Fr. J. Emilianus Pillai, O.M.I., Administrator of the Diocese of Jaffna. Then he spoke of the Jubilarian as one who gave him unstinted co-operation coupled with hundred percent loyalty. He then presented to him two purses on behalf of the management and himself. He also offered the Jubilarian a Silver Medal of exquisite workmanship as a souvenir of the great occasion. Messages were also received by the Jubilarian from the Most Revd. Dr. J. M. Masson, O.M.I., Archbishop of Colombo and from the Revd. Brother Director of St. Anne's College, Kurunegale, where he had spent the first eleven years of his career as a teacher. The Jubilarian suitably replied. He briefly traced his work of twenty five years as a teacher. He said that the secret of his success was due to three maxims in his life. They were Sincerity, Simplicity and Seriousness. Then he went on explaining these terms. He urged everyone of the pupils present to adopt these maxims. Soon after, an address was presented to him at the College Hostel by the boarders, who treated him and his family to light refreshments. This was followed by a Cricket Match in which the pupils and the members of the staff took part. The Jubilarian, the Parish Priest and the members of the staff were then entertained to a sumptuous lunch by the Revd. Fr. Principal of the College. With a fancy football match in the evening, the celebration of the day came to an end.

CORRESPONDENCE

Wanted—An Additional Mental Hospital

Sir,—The Mental Hospital at Angoda, notwithstanding that fact that numerous patients have not sought admission to it, is over crowded. The latest report states that there are at present over 2,000 patients receiving treatment there and that the majority of them had gone there too late for treatment. There are many factors which weigh with the laity against taking their dear and near ones to Angoda on appearance of the first or even on the secondary symptoms of mental sickness e.g., distance, insalubrity of climate and lack of environmental facilities.

The indigenous treatment which is generally resorted to is discounted because of the drastic nature of the method of cure which has often as not left the patient more violent than before.

Humanity and the interests of the State need that an additional Mental Hospital should be opened and that as early as possible.

The number of mental patients are on the increase, the conditions of life of today should, it is feared, add to the number of the mentally deranged. Admitted that a second Mental Hospital is an essential need, the selection of a site to locate it should receive the earnest consideration of the Minister for Health.

Kankasanturai offers advantages hardly equalled by any other locality in Ceylon.

Its salubrity of climate environmental attractions, water facilities and food supply are factors which make it pre-eminently suitable for the selection of a site there for hospital. It is an ideal place to conduce to mental repose. There is the further advantage that the Military Hospital buildings there, are at the disposal of Government.

I suggest that some of the buildings be utilised for the Mental Hospital. The Committee which has been appointed to decide between the rival claims of T.B. Hospitalers and Civil General Hospitalers may be asked to consider also the urgent need for an additional Mental

Hospital in relation to the claims of the two parties.

Yours etc,
P. Q. CHRISTIAN.

Jaffna, 2-2-46.

"SIGN OF THE CROSS"

MOST INSTRUCTIVE AND
INTERESTING NEW FILM
WILL BE SHOWN

"AT THE REGAL", JAFFNA
on Friday Feb. 15th

Matinee 3-30 p.m. & 6-30 p.m.

IN AID OF THE
"JAFFNA HEALTH LEAGUE"

Book your seats early at the
JAFFNA APOTHECARIES.

WANTED

Applications will be received by me till 15-2-46 for the post of a Lorry Driver.

Salary:—Rs. 80/- and night-out allowance of Rs. 25/- per mensem with annual increments.

Applicants should produce testimonials.

K. SIVAPRAGASAM,
Hony. Secretary,
Mullaitivu Co-op. Motor
Transport Service Society Ltd.
Mullaitivu, 1-2-46.

WANTED

Applications will be received by me till 15-2-46 for the post of Chief-Clerk to this Union.

Initial salary not exceeding Rs. 900/- per annum according to merits. Annual increments will be considered on efficiency. Applicants should state age, qualification and experience.

K. SIVAPRAGASAM,
Hony. Secretary,
Co-op. Stores Union Ltd.
Mullaitivu.
Mullaitivu, 1-2-46.

Internal Purchase Scheme

HARVESTING OF PADDY IN THE
JAFFNA DISTRICT—KALAPOKAM
1945—46

By virtue of the powers vested in me by the Defence (Miscellaneous) Regulation 37, and the Defence (Paddy Cultivation) Regulations, 1943, I, Esnibus Gooneratne, Assistant Government Agent (Emergency), Jaffna District, do hereby direct that—

(i) every shareholder, whether owner, cultivator or otherwise, resident in the Jaffna District, who receives paddy from fields situated in more than one Chief Headman's or Divisional Revenue Officer's Division shall—

(i) furnish me within 10 days of the publication of this notice with a declaration on Form I. P. S. 4 (b) of the shares he is entitled to receive during Kalapokam 1945—46 from every field of which he is a shareholder. Copies of Form I. P. S. 4 (b) may be obtained from the office of the Chief Headman or Divisional Revenue Officer of the Division in which the declarant resides.

(ii) furnish me within 10 days of receipt, all particulars called for by Form I. P. S. 6 (b) copies of which shall be posted to him by me on receipt of the perfected Form I. P. S. 4 (b) mentioned in (a) (i) above. It should be noted that a separate Form I. P. S. 6 (b) should be used for each Chief Headman's or Divisional Revenue Officer's Division in which the declarant has fields.

(b) every shareholder, whether owner, cultivator or otherwise resident in the Jaffna District, who receives paddy from fields situated in only one Chief Headman's or Divisional Revenue Officer's division shall furnish me, within 10 days of the publication of this notice all particulars called for in Form I. P. S. 6 (b), copies of which may be obtained from the office of the Chief Headman or Divisional Revenue Officer of the Division in which the declarant resides.

(c) every shareholder of paddy land, whether owner, cultivator or otherwise, resident in the Jaffna District, who does not comply with the instructions set in paragraphs (a) and (b) above will be liable for prosecution without further notice.

E. GOONERATNE,
A.G.A. (E), Jaffna.

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 31st January 1946.

French Bishop's Lead to Constitution Makers

(Continued from page 1)

ing national unity. This ambiguity is attached to the expression which is employed currently in several different senses, "The Secular State."

If, say the Bishops, by this is meant the sovereign autonomy of the State in its own temporal order, its right to rule, political organisation, administrative, financial, military and social life, and all that has to do with politics and economics, we declare that this doctrine is in agreement with the teachings of the Church.

If by the secular State is understood that in a country in which many faiths are held, the State has the right to leave each citizen free to practise his religion, in this sense the secularist state is not against the teaching of the Church.

If by secularist State is understood the philosophic doctrine which presupposes the materialist and aesthetic conception of human life and society, and if these words are intended to define the system of the Government which imposes the conception of life on its functionaries even in their private lives, in the State schools of the whole nation; we protest strongly against this doctrine and condemn it in the name of the true aims of the State itself and the Church.

They conclude their statement by saying, "If the State professes an official atheism so as not to offend the disbelief of certain of its members, it seriously damages the belief of a great number of its citizens."

Admiral Attacks the Beirut Government

(Continued from Page 1)

includes Russian officers. The Russians are in complete control of the ports of Stettin and Swinemunde, Polish ports which belong to Poland.

"In Poland there is still no freedom of the press, as was stated by the British Ambassador the other day, and no freedom of speech. There is no freedom of the individual; it just does not exist in Poland.

"One could speak for a very long time about these things. They form a very distressing picture and, in my opinion, they are undoubtedly made worse by the iron screen which Russia has imposed on the whole of Poland and over every other area where she is in control."

Telegraphic Summary of News

U.S.S.R. OPENS NEW PHASE IN MIDDLE EAST

A new phase in Middle East politics has begun—with a remarkable article in the influential Soviet periodical, "New Times", in which Soviet Middle East policy has come fairly into the open. Published last Sunday night in Moscow, the article reveals a departure from previous Soviet policy in three main points:

(1) The Soviet attitude towards the Arab League becomes friendly but remains reserved and non-committal.

(2) Soviet policy is openly hostile to an extension of the League's activity, either by bringing in certain British Protectorates on the Persian Gulf or by linking it with suggestions of an Eastern Union.

(3) Finally, Soviet policy comes out directly against the British. It opposes the maintenance of British troops in Egypt and in the Levant and it questions Britain's right to decide alone with the United States what the future of Palestine is to be.

The Soviet periodical "New Times", in an outspoken and highly critical review of the United Nations Organisation to date, also describes the British role in Greece as "clear interference", and the situation in Indonesia is described as "unbearable."

Writing on the Greek situation the "New Times" declared: "The danger to peace consists in the fact that Monarchist-Fascist elements may be encouraged by the presence of foreign

troops in planning external political adventures against their neighbours."

PALESTINE AND ARAB NATIONS

Russians last Sunday openly intervened in the Middle East problem with an outspoken article in the influential Soviet periodical, "New Times"—an article sharply critical of the Anglo-American Inquiry Commission on Palestine.

The article, which suggests that the Soviet Union is about to take up a definite position in the unsolved Palestine dispute in support of the Arab community, and which raises the question whether a period of closer sympathy between the Soviet Union and the Arab League as a whole is now ahead, said: "What are the lawful foundations for the functioning of the Anglo-American Commission on Palestine and who gave it authority to solve the problem without the participation of the directly interested parties?"

"The Arab public is indignant at the attempt made to solve the Palestine problem behind their back."

DEADLOCK ON GREECE AFTER HOT 'SECOND ROUND'

The very future of the Security Council as the world's final court of appeal and arbitration appears to hang in the balance on Tuesday. Leading statesmen of great and small Powers are searching for a solution to a deadlock over the Greek issue which ended the Council's meeting on Monday night after seven hours of speeches.

The issue, which is now under agitated discussion in the lobbies and at informal consultations, was raised during the final stages of Monday night's "second round" over Greece by M. Andrei Vyshinsky, the head of the Soviet delegation, who threatened to use the Soviet veto to defeat a resolution which appeared to have the support of the majority of the delegates.

BRITAIN'S HONOUR INVOLVED

Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, replying on Monday to the renewed Soviet charges of British interference in Greece and the renewed demand by the Soviet delegate, M. Andrei Vyshinsky for the immediate withdrawal of British troops, said that the honour of Britain was involved.

"What is the basic charge against Great Britain in which the honour of my country and of the Commonwealth is involved?" Mr. Bevin asked. "It is that we have deliberately put troops into Greece to support certain elements of disturbing and endangering international peace."

Does Mr. Vyshinsky believe that? If he does, then I ought not be sitting at this table. You are established to maintain world peace and I am branded at the first meeting as being the one person in the world disturbing and endangering it. I hope no member of the Security Council will run away from that issue. The British Government is entitled to an answer.

"FRIENDLY WARNINGS"

M. Vyshinsky, who ended by reaffirming the Soviet demand for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of British troops from Greece said: "These charges against the Soviet Union, alleging anti-British Empire propaganda, failed but traces are still left—heavy and dangerous traces."

"Mr. Bevin talks about Moscow propaganda when he hears our friendly warning about the situation in Greece. When we spoke of the inhuman conditions in Greece and of the terror, this was declared to be Moscow propaganda."

Mr. Bevin had asked the Security Council for a clear verdict on the question whether the British Government was endangering the peace of the world in Greece. The Soviet delegation has already replied to this question and it declared once more that British interference in the internal political affairs of Greece caused a situation which did in fact endanger international peace.

WANTED

Peon—Jaffna Kachcheri. Applicants should be between the ages of 20 and 25 and should be able to read and write English and Tamil. Pay Rs. 276-12/2-18/2-456 per annum. All applications supported by copies of three recent testimonials should reach the Government Agent, Kachcheri, Jaffna, before 12 noon on 15th February, 1946. Jaffna, 1st Feb. 1946.

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Mr. W. L. Edirmanasinghe,
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CEYLON SAVINGS BANK

Rate of Interest

It is hereby notified by the Directors of the Ceylon Savings Bank, that the rate of interest to be paid to depositors under rule 3 for the year 1946 will be 2½ per cent.

LESLIE V. COORAY,
Secretary.

January 12th 1946.

NOTICE

LORRIES FOR SALE

Two lorries bearing Nos. H-485 (Chevrolet) of 21 H.P. & H-984 (Ford) of 20.03 H.P. belonging to the Jaffna Urban Council will be sold by public auction at this office on 2-3-46 at 9 a.m. to Permit Holders.

The lorries can be inspected at the Council's Workshop between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. daily except on Sundays.

C. PONNAMBALAM,
Chairman, U. C., Jaffna.

February 1, 1946.

Internal Purchase Scheme

HARVESTING OF PADDY IN THE JAFFNA DISTRICT—KALAPOKAM 1945—46

By virtue of the powers vested in me by the Defence (Miscellaneous) Regulation 37, the Defence (Purchase of Foodstuffs) Regulation 1942 and the Defence (Paddy Cultivation) Regulation 1943, I, Esobius Goonaratne, Assistant Government Agent (Emergency), Jaffna District, a competent and proper authority do hereby direct that:—

1. Every person whether owner or cultivator in charge of the reaping of the harvest of any Paddy or Kurakkan land situated within the Jaffna District and which is expected to be harvested during 1945-46

(a) shall inform the Kirama Vidane of the area in which the land is situated:

i. the dates of the reaping and threshing of the harvest not less than 10 days ahead in each case;

ii. the name, situation and extent of the land;

iii. the names and addresses of the person or persons entitled to take or receive any part of the produce;

iv. the details of the share or shares of the produce to which such person or persons may be entitled.

(b) shall not remove any paddy or kurakkan harvested in Kalapokam 1945-46 from the threshing floor until the harvest has been checked and verified by the Kirama Vidane or any other officer authorised by me in writing and until the acreage levy has been delivered to the Kirama Vidane at the rate of two (2) bushels per acre of well winnowed paddy free from chaff, dirt, grit etc.

2. I do further direct that—

(a) Removal thereafter to the barn or other places of storage within the same Chief Headman's or Divisional Revenue Officer's division shall only be on a permit on form D.F.S. & C. 12 (b) or form I.P.S. 33 (b) issued by the Kirama Vidane of the area in which the threshing floor is situated.

(b) For transport from one Chief Headman's or Divisional Revenue Officer's division to another or from one District to another, application should be made to the Government Agent, Assistant Government Agent, Assistant Government Agent (Emergency) of the area in which the applicant is resident giving all particulars asked for in Form D.F.C. 34 (in duplicate), copies of which can be obtained from any of the above officers. To expedite the issue of permits, the applicants are requested to produce reports from the Kirama Vidanes or any other duly authorised person of the area of their residence and of the areas in which the paddy or kurakkan lands are situated, giving particulars of their households and of their shares of paddy or kurakkan from the various fields.

(c) No paddy shall be utilised for consumption by an owner or his dependants possessing Ration Book until the surrender of the appropriate number of rice coupons.

3. If no application for removal of any share to a place outside the Chief Headman's or Divisional Revenue Officer's area is made to me within six weeks from the date of harvesting, all stocks of paddy or kurakkan are liable to be requisitioned under the Internal Purchase Scheme.

E. GOONARATNE,
Asst. Govt. Agent (E), Jaffna.
The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 31st January, 1946.

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