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WARNING BY AMERICAN BISHOPS

ATLANTIC CHARTER OR ATOMIC WAR

RUSSIA DENOUNCED FOR FORMING 'PUPPET STATES'

Declaring that "now we must face the facts," the Hierarchy of the United States in a statement issued after their annual meeting in Washington, warn the great powers that if they give up the peace as outlined in the Atlantic Charter they will stand face to face with the "awful catastrophe of atomic war."

The Bishops describe the peace that Britain, Russia and America are imposing on nations as "disappointing in the extreme," and they say that in what perhaps is "the greatest crisis in human history" America has the right and responsibility to demand a genuine peace based on justice.

Russia's policy is strongly denounced for ruthlessly setting up in eastern and south-eastern Europe "helpless puppet States."

"It would be unjust for us," says the Bishops, "to be an accomplice in violating the rights of nations, groups and individuals anywhere in the world."

Advocating as a first step towards effective negotiation for peace a "good plan" stating principles in terms of all questions at issue, the Bishops say:

"Instead of honest, promising discussion even on diverging plans, we are witnessing a return of the tragedy of power politics and the danger of balance of power arrangements which.....have begotten war after war. We must indeed aim at collaborating with all our Allies in the making of a good peace."

The statement, which is issued by the Bishops' Administrative Board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, says:

The war is over but there is no peace in the world. In the Atlantic Charter we were given the broad outline of the peace for which we fought and bled and, at an incalculable price, won a great martial victory. It was that ideal of peace which sustained us through the war, which inspired the heroic defence of liberty by millions driven underground in enslaved countries.

It made small oppressed nations confide in us as the trustee of their freedoms. It was the broad outline of a good peace. Are we going to give up this ideal of peace? If, under the pretext of a false realism, we do so, then we shall stand face to face with the awful catastrophe of atomic war.

Since the Moscow Conference of 1943, the United States, Great Britain and Russia have undertaken to shape gradually the peace which they are imposing on the nations. From the conferences of these victorious powers there is emerging slowly their pattern for the peace.

It is disappointing in the extreme. Assurances are given us in the announced peace principles of our country but so far results do not square with these principles. We are in perhaps the greatest crisis of human history. Our country has the power, the right and the responsibility to demand a genuine peace, based on justice which will answer the cry in the hearts of men across the world.

RUSSIA AND THE WEST

We want to work in unity with other nations for the making of a good peace. During the war perhaps, it may have been necessary for strategic reasons to postpone final decisions on many questions mooted at the conferences of the three great powers.

Now we must face the facts. There are profound differences of thought and policy between Russia and the western democracies. Russia has acted unilaterally on many important settlements.

It has sought to establish its sphere of influence in eastern and south eastern Europe, not on the basis of sound regional agreements in which sovereignities and rights are respected, but by the imposition of its sovereignty and by ruthlessly setting up helpless puppet states. Its Asiatic policy, so important for the peace of the world, is an enigma.

(Continued on Page 4)

U. S. INVESTIGATES A LASKI SPEECH

The United States in investigating officially the circumstances under which Prof. Harold Laski made a radio speech to a New York meeting in which he attacked the Vatican and the Church in Spain.

The speech, made to a Spanish Refugee Appeal gathering in Madison-square Garden, is under investigation by the House Un-American Activities Committee in Washington.

Mr. Ernie Adamson, the committee's chief counsel, says they wish to know if the radio network received a copy of the address beforehand. "Other political speeches have to be submitted in advance," he said. "Was his?"

So many protests followed the speech that the radio network allotted time to Mr. Edward McCaffery, Catholic War Veteran's national commander, to answer Prof. Laski's charges.

5,000 PROTESTS

Also under investigation is the speech

made by M. Nikolai Novikov, Soviet Embassy charge d'Affairs, at the same meeting.

The committee is determining whether or not he overstepped diplomatic privileges in attacking Spain's Government.

Some 5,000 protests were made by listeners afterwards, claiming that the speech attacked the Church and urged the United States to break off diplomatic relations with a country with whom it is at peace.

'BAN LASKI'

In a telegram to the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Byrnes, the Catholic War Veterans protest against the scheduled address of Mr. J. Laski at a New York dinner on Dec. 3.

"Does the State Department concur in Mr. Laski's insults and his brazen attack on America's foreign policy?" they ask. "If not, we urge you cancel his entry permission."

DISQUIETING POLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE

SO MUCH JETTISONED

How contemptible it is all going to look a little time hence, this campaign to suppress the sufferings of Europe, to blot out and forget countries which were our allies! Mr. Bevin's speeches are moderate enough in all conscience, and if men cheer them, and feel a new note of honesty and vigour about our policy, that is the measure of the deficiency of the Churchill-Eden epoch, when it was believed that an elaborate courtesy was the way to diplomatic results. When the historian assesses what cards the British Government had in its hands in June, 1941, and where it was in 1945, there will be little praise for the way those cards were played. We had on our side not only the Governments of Poland and Yugoslavia but the goodwill of the overwhelming bulk of the populations. They were not Communists, and they hated Communism, for they were no great way distant from it. We had the supplies, ours to give or withhold to whom we would. We were at least as necessary to the Russians as they were to us. After the United States had entered the war—which was six months before Mr. Eden's treaty of twenty years' alliance with the Soviet—we needed the Soviet less than it needed us. What happened? A predominantly Conservative Government proceeded to a propaganda for the Soviet alliance of the most unintelligent kind—unintelligent because those who conducted it knew very well that there was no reciprocity at the other end, that the new ally had never been a friend, and therefore was unlikely to be very friendly in the moment of victory.

It is safe to say that if Mr. Churchill was in power today he would be hamstrung at every turn in defending British interests by the false impression of Soviet benevolence officially disseminated for four years of war. We do not write to recriminate, but to rally as we can the many men in the Conservative ranks who have felt acutely uneasy at all this degraded opportunism it was so very clever. When the last of our friends, the last constitutional democrats and the last Christians, have been destroyed through the Danube valley, it will begin to look not so clever; and if it reaches the Rhine it will not look clever at all.—*The Tablet*.

THE TRIALS AT NUREMBERG

The Nuremberg Trials are opening in a less judicial and more political atmosphere, which was apparent in the indictment published last month. German crimes in all the countries they

invaded are well-known, but in none are they known in greater detail or better documented than in Poland. Yet the Nuremberg indictment, in the sections devoted to the murder and persecutions of civilian populations, enumerates arrests in France, Belgium, Luxembourg and such countries, gives details of atrocities committed in various towns of the Soviet Union, and in the Estonian, Lithuanian and Latvian "Soviet Republics," but has no comparable information to present about what the Germans did in Poland. It is true that there is a sentence to say that a million and a half people were murdered at Majdanek and four millions at Oswiecim concentration camps, but these are described as "citizens of Poland, the U.S.S.R., the United States, Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, France and other countries." When it is remembered that more than 90 per cent of them were Poles, this phrasing is extraordinary; nor is there a word about the massacres of Poles at Palmiry, Warsaw, Treblinka, Belzec and elsewhere. Instead, we learn from the indictment that the Germans murdered about 700,000 "Soviet citizens" in Lwow and district, including seventy persons from the world of art and science. The Polish professors from the University of Lwow, and hundreds of thousands of their compatriots, are apparently given posthumous Soviet citizenship in accordance with present Soviet dispositions.

A CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE

In the section about forced labour we learn of deportations from France, Russia, Czechoslovakia and elsewhere, but not a word about deportations from Poland, whence came the largest of all the contingents. Similarly, Poland has been left out of the sections dealing with the execution of hostages and with looting and the destruction of cultural monuments. The section about the wilful destruction of cities mentions Lidice, and a Norwegian hamlet, but not one of countless Polish cities, towns and villages razed by the Germans. In the section about the "Germanization" of invaded territories there is much about Norway, France, Luxembourg, the Soviet Union, Denmark, Belgium and Holland, but about Poland, where the process of "Germanization" was taken farther than anywhere else, there is not a word. This is sheer mockery, and only to be explained if, in the minds of the Great Powers, Poland is indeed destined for oblivion.

THE REAL CAUSE OF WAR

It will emerge very clearly from the Nuremberg Trials that the Germans wanted peace with Britain in 1939, and that Hitler all through wanted that peace. It was the British, from a profound instinct of self-preservation, or from the timidity of politicians in the face of journalists, or from a moral conviction in the face of evil things, bad faith and cruelty, who said it could only be war. For our part, we believe the first factor was the main agent of the decision.—*The Tablet*.

'STALIN'S MOUTHPIECE'

Mr. Matthew F. Kennedy, chairman of the Catholic Affairs Committee of the Knights of Columbus, has issued a statement criticising Mr. Laski's forthcoming visit to the U.S.

Mr. Kennedy declared: "Laski has demonstrated he does not speak for his own people or even leaders of the Labour Party. He is a mouthpiece for Stalin and undoubtedly intends to influence American policy to give Russia the secret of the atomic bomb."

THE GUARDIAN DIARY FOR 1946

(A page for a day)

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THE APPOINTMENT OF A COADJUTOR BISHOP

The biggest news of the week is the announcement that His Holiness the Pope has chosen the Revd. Father Thomas Benjamin Cooray, O.M.I., as Coadjutor Bishop to the Archbishop of Colombo with the right of succession. This means that the Bishop-elect will be the next Archbishop of Colombo. Reasons of health and of age and the trying work of administering the Archdiocese necessitated a coadjutor to His Grace Dr. Masson for a long time but the Holy See took time to obtain all information wanted and has chosen for the high office Father Cooray. To this appointment Ceylon has given a hearty and sincere welcome, proud of the fact that one of her sons has thus been so signally honoured. The Bishop-elect is in full powers of his manhood being in his 45th year and is noted for his holiness of life and learning. He made his priestly studies in Rome and is a Doctor of Philosophy and of Theology. He is also a B.A. of London. On his return from Europe after his studies, he was appointed Professor at St. Joseph's and later Warden at the Catholic University hostel. At present he is Superior of the Oblate scholasticate. In all these spheres of work his devotion and ardour were greatly appreciated. His high qualities are adorned and enriched by a spirit of deep humility which has made him a lovable personality. The Bishop-elect must be overwhelmed by the sense of responsibility as the future leader of the Catholic Hierarchy and of the Church in Ceylon. We offer him our respectful congratulations.

THE DANGER IN PALESTINE

The Christmas season must have brought to the mind of many a Christian the land which Our Divine Saviour had chosen for His birth-place. It was there that the Angels sang the hymn of peace. But now instead of peace there exist bitter enmity between the two main sections of the population, the Jews and the Arabs, which might any day culminate in a conflagration, which, according to well-informed opinion, could not be confined to Palestine. The concern of Christians in this dispute is that apart from the evils of another war which may or may not be localized, the sacred places connected with the birth and death of Our Lord might suffer damage. Although Great Britain, the Mandatory Power, has

made itself responsible for the safeguarding of the Holy Places, religious buildings and sites, it may not be able to do its duty during a time of war. Both the factions are prepared to fight. It has been ascertained that the Jews in Palestine have an army well equipped with modern arms and well trained by their participation in the world war on the side of the Allies. The Arabs, too, have an army though not so well equipped and trained. Unless something is done to satisfy both the factions, the country will become the scene of fierce battles and of devastation. The Mandatory Power will be held responsible for whatever happens. But the Labour Government are at their wit's end to know what to do to avoid a conflict.

It may be asked how and why such an unfortunate situation arose. In our last issue reviewing the past year and the sad state of Europe we remarked that British politicians, for the convenience of the moment, say and do things which cause their Government the greatest difficulty and embarrassment later. Palestine is a case in point. During the first world war, in order to win the goodwill and support of the Jewish leaders, many of whom are also financial magnates, Mr. Balfour, as Foreign Minister, gave a pledge to the Jews to establish a national home for them in Palestine. What the nature of the national home to be, was not defined in order not to alienate the feelings of the Arabs and others living in Palestine. At the same time it was stipulated in the Articles of the Mandate that nothing should be done to prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities. But it is one thing to make regulations to avoid friction and another to translate them into practical effect. The British Government must bitterly regret the pledge they then gave when they now realize how difficult it is to carry out their promise and at the same time avoid the infliction of injustice and the provocation of resentment among the Moslem and Christian populations. To the Jews the 'national home' means a Jewish State. Palestine must become Jewish, they said, as England is English. At the time of the Mandate in 1920 there were in Palestine 600,000 Arabs and only 60,000 Jews. But due to successive immigration Jews now number 600,000 as against the Arabs about 1,000,000. The ambition of the Jews is to outnumber the Arabs by further immigration and establish a Jewish State and be the masters of the country. This they are determined to do backed as they are by America where their influence is strong.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Reuter's Protest.—A bitter controversy has taken place between Reuter and the United States State Department officials because the latter had dubbed Reuter's as a British Propaganda Organisation. Reuter strongly protests against this allegation and taunt and says that, although

it is owned and operated by the newspapers of Britain, it is conducted in accordance with the high principles of honesty and truth in news. By its admission that it is owned and operated by the newspapers, we fear, it has given at least half its case away. The big newspapers while carrying out their job as purveyors of news have sloped down to the level of propaganda organs. May be, Reuter's represents a higher conception but it cannot avoid being led astray by some of its many correspondents in various parts of the world. Catholics have had to complain of its omission of important Catholic events and of its meagre treatment of those it mentioned. For these past few months have we not been thoroughly fed up with Communist propaganda against General Franco and the present Spanish Government faithfully cabled by Reuter? This controversy must make it sit up and take stock of its position and work.

Slums & Small-Pox.—Small-pox is once more in Jaffna and this time it is not from India that the infection came but from Colombo from an area where living conditions resemble somewhat those in India. We, too, have such conditions here and we ask when will Government take up the work of clearing the slums which are such a menace to the health of the country. There is much planning and talking and little energy is left for execution. The Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council, who by the way has been highly complimented by the Commissioner of Local Government in his report for last year, being responsible for the health of the town has made once more strong representation on the urgent necessity of clearing the Karayur slum which he tells the Minister, is the worst slum in the Island and neglected for over fifty years. It appears that Government intend to spend the 250 million rupees reserved for post-war reconstruction work only after two years when they fear unemployment. This in truth is a grotesque idea. There has never been in this country large-scale unemployment among manual workers. In any event, Mr. Ponnambalam wants the work on the Karayur slum should be taken up as a special case without delay and we strongly support his view.

A WORD ON SPAIN

The Spanish Government had to give an answer of great importance to the United States Government. The Foreign Minister came to Franco with a note of reply to whom General Franco said: "We shall answer to-morrow." "But your Excellency," interrupted the Minister, "it seems to be very urgent." "We shall answer to-morrow," said Franco. The Minister retired. Then Franco summoned his private chaplain and said to him: "Please expose the Blessed Sacrament"—Franco has his own chapel where the Blessed Sacrament is kept. After the Blessed Sacrament has been exposed, and the *Pange lingua* recited, Franco said to his chaplain: "I shall call you when it is time to put back the Blessed Sacrament." And there Franco remained absorbed in prayer for four hours. Next day at the Cabinet meeting, he produced his own

answer for the U.S.A. The Ministers accepted it with amazement. That note saved Spain from the war.

Now this happened when Von Moltke came to Spain as Ambassador of Germany. Hitler's envoy came to Franco and unappealably demanded that within forty-eight hours Spain must enter the war in favour of Germany. If Spain were to fail to do so, the German armies massed along the Pyrenees would invade the Peninsula as soon as the said term would have elapsed. The American and English Embassies got wind of the demands of the Germans and immediately despatched two Ambassadors to Franco to tell him that, as an answer to Von Moltke's demand, the allied armies are going to invade Spain within forty-eight hours unless Spain joins them in the war against Germany. Franco promised an answer to all. As soon as the Ambassadors left he summoned his chaplain and asked him to expose the Blessed Sacrament in his private chapel. There he spent more than an hour in silent prayer. Benediction was given and the General remained unperturbed. Before twenty-four hours had elapsed, Von Moltke was taken with an attack of appendicitis and died suddenly. And with him all threats of invasion vanished. So too did the counter-threats of the allies cease. Nobody invaded Spain in these forty-eight hours conquered by an hour of prayer.

This incident occurred when the world's radios were, resounding with news of the attacks on Berlin. The fall of the German capital was expected at any moment. A faithful assistant of Franco was continually at the receiving set of the General in his office at el Pardo. At 2 a.m. he heard the news: "Berlin has fallen." How many foreboded that the fall of Germany would bring with it great upheavals and ruins in Spain. On ascertaining the news Franco's Secretary understood it was a question of grave events and immediately communicated with the General by private telephone. The General replied: "Send for the chaplain and tell him to expose the Blessed Sacrament in the chapel." Franco spent the small hours of that threatening day together with a few of his household in prayer. At daybreak he told his assistants to retire in peace because nothing would happen to Spain.

The article concludes with these words: "History relates to us the lives of the saintly Kings, St. Ferdinand, St. Louis, St. Wenceslaus, St. Isabella It is often repeated that they supported and defended their kingdoms more with their prayers than with the force of arms. It is not necessary for us to look so far back into the past to admire such examples."

(Translated from: "The Messenger of the Sacred Heart," Bilbao, Nov. 1945.)

FRANCO IS DEFIANT

Spain Ready for Isolation

A note issued by the Spanish Government on last Saturday morning says the Cabinet discussed "the insidious campaign of libel" again launched against Spain by extremist sectors of foreign press and regrets that some officials of some countries are taking part in this campaign neglecting elementary rules of international courtesy.

Spain rejects the supposition that there exists any fundamental problem requiring solution in Spain since after all attempts at concord had failed the country solved its own problems more than six years ago by a nationalist victory similar to the manner the world solved its problems by means of the last war.

The note recalls that all nations except Russia and Mexico recognised the new Spanish state and Spain maintained peaceful neutrality during the World War.

The note adds that documents had recently shown that belligerents of both sides had planned to attack Spain, who was determined to defend her independence and broke off relations with the Japanese as a result of the ill-treatment of Spaniards in the Philippines.

The note adds: "The life in Spain since 1939 flows in a totally normal manner despite efforts from abroad to provoke disturbances."

The note ends: "Spain does not accept foreign interference in her internal affairs. Spain maintains her rights and is ready to isolate herself from all those who hold a stunted conception of international relations."

LOCAL & GENERAL

Secondhand Catholic Books Drive.—With a view to supply the inmates of the Kankesanthurai Sanatorium with a decent set of religious books the members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will visit the homes of the Catholics of their area on Sunday 13th inst. Every family is expected to donate at least one religious second-hand book for this noble cause.

S.V.P. Quarterly Meeting.—The fourth quarterly meeting of the Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul Society, Jaffna will be held on Sunday 20th inst. at 6 p.m. in St. Charles' School Hall. Revd. Bro. N. Mariathas, S.S.J., will address the meeting on "Consolation to the Poor." All the spiritual directors, members and benefactors of the various Conferences are kindly requested to be present.

The 35th Annual General Meeting of St. Nicholas' Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Jaffna will be held on Sunday the 13th inst. at 5 p.m. in St. Mary's Sangham Hall, Navanthurai. Mr. R. J. Paul, the President, Particular Council will preside. All benefactors and members of the Conference are welcome.

Parish Council.—A meeting of the parishioners of St. Thomas' Church, Point Pedro, was held on Sunday the 6th inst. at 11 a.m. in their school hall to consider the formation of a Parish Council. Mr. P. Saverimuttu of St. Patrick's College, Jaffna addressed the members on the objects and need of a parish union. It was resolved to form a Parish Council and to elect the office bearers and the committee at the next meeting.

Small-Pox in Jaffna.—Cases of small-pox have been reported from Pandatheruppu, Kayts and Jaffna Civil Hospital. These cases are from contacts who came from Colombo. At Kayts there have occurred several cases.

Indian Elections for Central Assembly.—Congress captured almost 50 per cent. of the general seats uncontested—out of a total of 51 general seats in the House, Congress captured 29 seats uncontested. Of the 4 seats reserved for Commerce and Industry, Congress got three. Of the sixty seats contested by Congress, it lost only four seats.

But the most significant feature of all these results is our victories in the mixed constituencies in which the Hindus, Muslims, Christians and others voted jointly. Throughout India there are only three non-communal seats and three constituencies which have a joint electorate. Here Congress had cent-per cent. success.

Engagement.—The Engagement has been announced of Mr. S. J. Jeyanayagam, A.M.I.E.E. of the Electrical Department, Colombo, son of the late Mr. S. K. Arianayagam and of Mrs. Arianayagam of Tellipalai to Miss A. Rambai Lewis, B.A., daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Lewis Subramaniam of Chundikuli.

Encyclical Coming.—The 400th anniversary of the Council of Trent was celebrated with great solemnity on Dec. 13th. According to the Italian radio, the Pope will issue an Encyclical comparing the present period with the time when the Council was held.

A special series of stamps will be issued in Vatican City. There were to be commemorative ceremonies in Trent on Dec. 9th, 11th, 12th and 13th.

Honour for Slain Oblates.—The five French Oblate Fathers who were shot one by one in the courtyard of their house at Brosse Montcaux last year, have been posthumously awarded the Croix de Guerre.

Polish Bishops Meet.—A conference of the Polish Bishops took place in the first days of October at Czestochowa, the first since the denunciation of the Concordat by the Beirut Government. The Bishops asked the faithful to remain in close spiritual union with

the Holy Father. Emphasizing that the Pope sent the Poles words of consolation and encouragement even during the blackest days of war, generously helped Polish refugees, always considered Poland as independent, and maintained diplomatic relations with the Polish Government, the Bishops expressed their deep gratitude to the Holy Father on behalf of the Polish nation.

Teresa Neumann.—Many Allied soldiers, mostly Americans have been to see Teresa Neumann. "She tells you," said a recent visitor, "how happy she is to have soldiers visit Konnersreuth, that over 4,000 have come to see her since the Americans came..... She tells you how happy she is when coloured troops come to see her because when she had been a young girl it was her desire to become a nursing nun and go to the missions in Africa."

Mark Twain Society.—The International Mark Twain Society of America has elected Mr. M. Rthnaswamy, Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, as honorary member of the Society for his outstanding contribution to Christian education.

CORRESPONDENCE

St. Joseph's College Jubilee Endowment Fund & Revd. Fr. LeGoc Memorial Fund

Dear Sir,—Please allow me the favour of a little space in your valued newspaper for this appeal.

Next year 1946 will be a truly memorable one in the history of St. Joseph's College, being the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation in 1896. Fifty years of existence—almost a human lifetime—has a special significance for such a school, marking its transition, if I may so say, from maturity to a state of venerableness, especially in the eyes of generations of pupils who have gone out in their thousands to take their places in the life of the country. We intend to celebrate this great occasion in a fitting manner in March next year when we hope to be home again at Darley Road.

In the meantime I wish to announce that in accordance with the expressed wishes of old boys and friends of the College it has been decided that the Anniversary should be commemorated by the creation of an Endowment Fund of one million rupees. It is proposed that a part of the fund should first be devoted to perpetuate in a suitable manner a name which in the minds of all is inseparable from the most vital period of growth and expansion of the College and from the history of education in the Island, the name of the late Revd. Fr. M. J. LeGoc. We shall miss him sadly at our Jubilee, to which, no doubt, he too must have been looking forward as eagerly as we. It has been agreed that the memorial to Fr. LeGoc should serve for the furtherance of those studies which he sought with so much enthusiasm to promote, and should take the form of a Science Block and of a Workshop equipped on the most modern lines. A few scholarships could also be given by which his name may be perpetuated. It is estimated that Rs. 100,000 will be required for this purpose. It is proposed that the sum of Rs. 22,500 already collected for the Fr. LeGoc Scholarship should form the nucleus of this Fund. The rest of the million rupee fund will be applied to providing scholarships to deserving students. As a sum of Rs. 20,000 is required to provide a permanent boarding scholarship Rs. 10,000 for a boarding exhibition, and Rs. 5,000 for a tuition free studentship and considering that our roll is well over the thousand mark, it will be seen that this portion of the Fund will provide scholarships for not much more than a modest proportion of our students, and that the plan is not a very ambitious one.

I appeal earnestly to all our old boys and well-wishers of the College and also to those who cherish the name of Revd. Fr. LeGoc to give generously to the Fund. All contributions, of whatever size, will be accepted with gratitude. It is possible that among our intending benefactors some may be desirous of donating scholarships, exhibitions or studentships commemorating some particular person, and I would assure them

that their wishes in regard to the naming of their benefactions will gladly be acceded to.

I have no doubt that the response to this appeal will be ready and heartening, and that it will enable St. Joseph's to give still ampler and richer service to the community in the cause of education.

Donations may be sent to F. X. A. Pereira Esqr. c/o F. X. Pereira & Sons, Pettah, Colombo who is one of the Joint Treasurers of the Fund.

Yours etc.,
PETER A. PILLAI, O.M.I.,
Rector.

28th December, 1945.

Dear Revd. Father,—I find that the leading press in Jaffna is known as "St. Joseph's Catholic Press."

Will you please let me know whether St. Joseph can be in a Buddhist press?

I also find that the "New Leader" is published in India at the "Good Pastor Press."

Isn't a "Pastor" always good?

W. L. S. CANDAPPA.
Nawalapitiya, 7-1-46.

WEDDING

ABRAHAM PILLAI—ANTONY

A quiet but pretty wedding took place on Saturday the 29th December, 1945, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Jaffna, of Cpl. Magi Abraham Pillai, R.A.S.C., son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Abraham Pillai of Jaffna Town, and Miss Gladys Teresa Antony, eldest daughter of Mr. T. M. Antony, Lecturer, Training College, Colombogam.

Revd. Fr. Chas. S. Matthews, O.M.I. solemnised the marriage. Revd. Fr. A. J. B. Antoninus, O.M.I. a brother of the bridegroom, said the Nuptial Mass and Revd. Fr. M. S. Nalliah, O.M.I. preached an interesting homily.

The bride was given away by her father and was accompanied by her brother, Dr. J. P. Antony of Trincomalee, while Miss Rancee Antony acted as bridesmaid. Mr. Alfred Edward was bestman and the flower girls were Miss Rita Rajasingham and Miss Sovithamani Christopher. Master Anton Gabriel was page boy.

Messrs. A.R.M. Rajasingham and M. E. Rasiyah were the attesting witnesses.

After signing the register, the new couple was garlanded. A reception was held at "Pudmamba Villa", the bride's residence, and was soon followed by the 'Coorai' ceremony.

The bride and bridegroom are both descendants of the great Chief Punnia Puvirajasinghe of Dutch times.

ANTHONIPILLAI—MARY NAVIS BASTIAMPILLAI

The marriage took place at St. Anthony's Church, Mathagal on Saturday the 29th of Dec. 1945 of Mr. B. S. Anthonipillai of the R.A.F. Base Accountants Office, son of Mr. B. Soaipillai, pulavar of St. Joseph's Catholic Press, Jaffna and Mrs. Soosapillai, with Miss Mary Navis Bastiampillai, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bastiampillai of Mathagal, niece of Mr. A. Gnanapragasam, sister of B. F. Balasingam of the Audit Office, Colombo. Very Revd. Fr. J. F. Xavier, O.M.I., solemnised the marriage and Mrs. N. Soaipillai tied the nuptial knot. A grand reception was accorded at the bride's residence.

OBITUARY

MR. & MRS. VINCENT W. FERDINANDUSZ

The death occurred of Mr. Vincent W. Ferdinandusz at his residence at Moratuwa, Moratuwa, on Wednesday the 26th December 1945, fortified by the rites of the Church. The late Mr. Ferdinandusz was a retired Clerk and Draughtsman of the Surveyor General's Office, and was 69 years of age at the time of his death. He was subject to heart trouble for a number of years.

He received his education at St. Benedict's College, and hails from a family that has rendered useful service to St. Andrew's Church, Mutwal. His father the late Mr. Livinis Ferdinandusz was the last President Moopu of that

Church, in succession to his grandfather and great grandfather, Sister Mary Martha of the Bolawalana Convent, who died a few years ago, in the 48th year of her religious life was a sister of the deceased.

The remains were brought to his ancestral home 'Emmanuel House', Alutawata Road, Mutwal, and was interred at the family burial grounds, Madampitiya Cemetery on the 28th December at 5-30 p.m.

Revd. Fr. Joachim Fernando, O.M.I., parish priest, St. Andrew's Church officiated at the residence, while the Very Revd. Fr. Peter A. Pillai, O.M.I., officiated at the Mortuary Chapel and at the graveside assisted by the Revd. Fr. Fernando and Revd. Bro. James, F.S.C.

The deceased leaves behind Mr. Ign. V. Ferdinandusz (Hony. Literature Secretary of the Colombo Catholic Diocesan Union) and Mrs. Ferdinandusz, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Ferdinandusz (sons and daughters-in-law), Messrs. Camillus (Food Control Office), Anthony (Cave & Co.) sons, and one daughter Miss Hilda Ferdinandusz, besides two brothers, Joseph and Emmanuel of Mutwal and six sisters.

The following acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. T. A. de Mel, S. Ratnanather, F. A. Abeywickrema, K. P. G. Perera, J.P., U.M., J. P. Salgadoe and G. S. de Silva.

On the 28th ultimo, just two days after the death of her husband, Mrs. Ferdinandusz who had contracted fever a week earlier, was removed to the General Hospital, Colombo, where she passed off a few hours later fortified by the rites of the Church. The body was brought to her residence at Moratuwa, and was interred at the St. Sebastian's Church burial grounds, Moratuwa on the 30th ulto at 6 p.m.

Revd. Fr. M. Barbaral, O.M.I., officiated at the residence, the Church and the graveside. Besides her children already mentioned, she leaves behind a brother, Mr. W. E. Fernando of Kobewela Estate, Gonnina, and two sisters to bemoan her loss.

MRS. G. W. TAMBER

There passed away peacefully on Friday the 4th inst. at 'The Grove', Main Street, Jaffna, Jane Rebecca Tamber relict of the late G. W. Tamber of Jaffna Town.

The deceased was of an old and respected family being the daughter of the late Mr. J. A. Tisseverasinghe, retired Chief Clerk, Customs, Galle and grand daughter of the late St. John Puvirajasinghe, Mudaliyar, Governor's Gate on her mother's side. She was one of the first batch of students of the C. M. S. Girls' College, Chundikuly, Jaffna and was much loved and respected by all who knew her for her quiet amiable and peaceful disposition and winning ways. The funeral which took place the following day was largely attended and the remains interred in the St. John's Church burial ground, Chundikuly.

The service at the house was conducted by The Ven. Archdeacon, Jaffna, Canon S. S. Somasundaram, and Revds. Muttu Valoe and M. S. Chinniah.

The pall bearers were Mr. R. R. Selvadurai, District Judge, Dr. S. Kandiah, Medical Supdt., Mr. S. R. Williams, Executive Engineer and Mudaliyar S. Appadurai.

At the cemetery Canon S. S. Somasundaram and Rev. V. B. Muttu Valoe, Vicar, St. John's Church, Chundikuly officiated.

The chief mourners were Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Tamber (son and daughter-in-law) Mr. H. R. T. Tamber (son), Mr. J. E. F. Aseerwatham (son-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. J. A. J. Tisseverasinghe (brother and sister-in-law) and Mrs. S. N. Aseerwatham (sister-in-law).

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Warning by American Bishops

(Continued from Page 1)

The totalitarian dictators promised benefits to the masses through an omnipotent police-state which extends its authority to all human relations and recognises no innate freedoms. Their theories, moreover, look to the realisation of world well-being as ultimately to be secured by the inclusion of all countries in their system. Sometimes Russia uses our vocabulary and talks of democracy and rights, but it attaches distorted meanings to the words. We think in terms of our historic culture. We see God-given, inviolable human rights in every person, and we know democracy as the free collaboration under law of citizen in a free country.

There is a clash of ideologies. The frank recognition of these differences is preliminary to any sincere effort in realistic world co-operation for peace. The basis of this co-operation must be mutual adherence to justice. It would be unjust for us to be an accomplice in violating the rights of nations, groups and individuals anywhere in the world.

WHO KILLED THE POLISH OFFICERS?

Those who have not quite forgotten recent history will recall the circumstances under which Russia broke off relations with the legitimate Polish Government. On learning that 10,000 Polish officers had been found buried in a wood near Smolensk, the Polish Government requested an impartial inquiry with a few to finding out who were responsible for the slaughter. This request Russia made a pretext for repudiating the legitimate Polish Government and setting up a Provisional Government of its own choosing.

The facts relating to this matter have now been dug up by an Irish newspaper correspondent and published in the "Irish Standard." They are as follows: When Russians invaded Poland in 1939 and took 180,000 Polish prisoners of war, about 10,000 officers were segregated in three camps.

In June, 1941, when Hitler attacked Russia and the Poles sided with the Russians, the Polish General Anders was allowed to form an army of the Poles in prison. General Anders found there were no officers in the camps. There was surprise, alarm, mystification.

In November, 1941, the Polish Ambassador in Moscow (Kot) approached Stalin on the subject. Stalin expressed great surprise that the officers had not been released. On Dec. 4, 1941 Sikorski and Anders submitted to Stalin the names of 4,500 officers who were missing. Stalin was evasive, he suggested that these officers might have returned to German occupied Poland, or else—unknown to the Russian—fled to Manchuria!

On April 13, 1943, the Germans announced that they had discovered, in Katyn Forest near Smolensk, the graves of some 10,000 Polish officers who had been shot in the back of the head. They alleged that according to Russian peasants, these Poles had been murdered in the spring of 1940. Three days later the Soviet newsagency (Tass) countered this by saying that the Poles, who had been employed in construction work by the Russians, were captured and killed by the Germans in the summer of 1941. This was the first Russian admission of any knowledge of the fate of these Poles.

The Polish Government (on April 17), 1945 accused the Germans of hypocrisy and declared that it would as the International Red Cross to make an investigation.

Thereupon (on April 21) Radio Moscow accused the Polish Government of collaboration with Hitler; and five days later the Soviet Government broke off relations with the Polish Government and proceeded to set up the puppet "Union of Polish Patriots" in Moscow.

Berlin agreed to the investigation by the Red Cross. But the Polish Government in pursuance of the Allied policy of appeasing Russia at any sacrifice, withdrew its request.

In Jan. 1944, the Russians announced the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter. This was a

hundred per cent. Soviet committee, with no neutral or allied members, and it reported that the Germans, not the Russians, were guilty.

But:

1. After the Polish Government had withdrawn its request, the Germans on their own initiative, invited twelve European experts, one of them being Dr. Neville, Professor of Forensic Medicine in Geneva, to conduct an inquiry. This Commission reported unanimously that the Poles had been dead three years, that is to say, that they had been murdered in 1940, during the Russian occupation of Katyn.

2. The officers had disappeared before the Germans had approached Smolensk or Katyn Forest.

Who then killed the Polish officers? Nobody seems to be interested in the question. The Russians have not arrested any Germans for complicity in the alleged massacre. And of course, the Western Allies do not wish to accuse the Russians of any atrocity. And the Polish Government has been eliminated.

Communism and Youth

After ten days of sterile discussion, says the "Universe" of November 2nd, the World Youth Congress dissolved, leaving behind it the "World Federation of Democratic Youth," a body which interprets "democracy" in the Russian way. The headquarters are to be in Paris; the chairman is a French Deputy belonging to a near-Communist party; and the governing council and the executive committee appointed by the council are controlled by representatives of countries under Russian domination. The conference was convened by the "World Youth Council," the executive committee of which consisted of representatives of the Soviet Youth Anti-Fascist Committee, the All-India Student Federation, the Forces Unies de la Jeunesse Patriotique (a "communising" French organization), the United League of Anti-Fascist Youth of Yugoslavia, Chinese Youth and Central Union of Chinese Students, the Confederation of Mexican Youth, the Danish Youth Association, the Austrian World Youth Movement and the Czechoslovakian Youth Committee. There were over 60 Russian delegates and the Conference became mainly a Communist affair.

Farewell Social to Sanitary Inspector

Mr. P. Nadesan, Sanitary Inspector, Point Pedro was entertained by the leading residents of Point Pedro, Pully and adjacent Villages at a farewell Social at the Methodist Girls' High School Point Pedro on Saturday 29-12-45, at 5 p. m. Citizens of the area had gathered even from such distant places as from Colombo, Trincomalee and Batticaloa to do honour to the departing Officer.

After a group photograph with Mr. & Mrs. Nadesan as centre figure the party adjourned for refreshments and tea.

A public meeting followed with Mr. K. S. Arulnandhy, Principal, Training College in the Chair.

Paying a well merited tribute Mr. Arulnandhy declared that Mr. Nadesan belonged to the very rare class of Officers who are able to please the Department as well as the public.

Mr. S. Kandasamy read and presented an address in which reference was made to the dynamic energy, radiant enthusiasm and remarkable resourcefulness with which Mr. Nadesan carried out his duties overcoming conservatism, prejudice and ignorance by his persistent propaganda at our annual Health Festivals. The organisation of the Point Pedro Social Service and Health League, the Maternity Home and the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic were solely due to his selfless service. By winning the Gold Medal for the best Sanitary Assistant throughout Ceylon in 1941 he had placed Pt. Pedro in the Health Map of Ceylon. The Point Pedro annual Health Week Celebrations have become such indispensable feature and have reached such a high standard as to contribute the

major share in annexing the Michael Gunaratne Shield for the Jaffna M. O. H.'s area.

Mr. V. K. Nathan, Education Officer, Jaffna bore testimony to the tremendous progress made in the School Health Work in the area. He declared his happiness that Mr. Nadesan would find more ample scope for his genius and rare originality in the Jaffna Urban Council Area.

Mr. C. Thanabalasingham, Proctor, S. C., Pt. Pedro also spoke.

In reply Mr. Nadesan paid grateful tribute to the personal courtesy, full co-operation and generous indulgence always extended to him in his work by the public, headmen, the teachers and lawyers and the Sanitary Board authorities.

There was also a similar function on the Catholic Church grounds, Point Pedro.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary } No. 496
Jurisdiction }

In the matter of the estate of Helena Chellammah Nalliah widow of Anthonipillai Celestine Nalliah of Jaffna Town

Deceased.

Benjamin Reginald Francis Santiago de do

Petitioner.

1. John Arasaratnam Nalliah (2) Judith Gertrude Pusparani Nalliah (3) Dorothy Jeanett Alageswari Nalliah (4) Jacob James all of do.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge, Jaffna in the presence of Mr. J. A. J. Tissera, Esq., Proctor for Petitioner on 4th December 1945 and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 4th Respondent abovenamed be appointed Guardian-ad-hoc over the 1st to 3rd Respondents minors and the Petitioner abovenamed be appointed administrator of the abovenamed deceased's Estate unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary on or before 28th January 1946.

Jaffna this 4th day of December 1945.

Sgd. R. R. SELVADURAI,
District Judge.

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Applications are invited for posts of Field Assistants (I.P.S.)

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

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 3rd Jan., 1945.

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