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

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SECRETS OF THE FATIMA APPARITIONS

The previous and this article were written by Mr. H. Martin Gillett on the occasion of the crowning of Our Lady of Fatima.

At La Salette Our Lady confided a secret to each of the shepherd children which they firmly refused to reveal accept to the Holy Father himself; and it was accepted and received in solemn confidence by Pope Pius IX as a pledge of the authenticity of the Apparitions of Our Lady at La Salette. Whatever doubts may have existed in the mind of the Pope vanished. Henceforth the full weight of the Holy See was given to support the authenticity of La Salette.

Subsequently, in answer to a question, His Holiness declared:

"You wish to know the secrets of La Salette? Well, here are the secrets of La Salette: Unless you do penance you shall all perish."

At Fatima Our Lady conveyed several secrets to the three children to whom she appeared in 1917, first on June 13, then on July 13.

In a later comment, Lucy dos Santos—now the only survivor of the three children—has observed of the "first secret": "On June 13 the Blessed Virgin did not explicitly tell us to keep those things secret, but we felt that Our Divine Lord was urging us to be silent."

In fact, there was really no "secret" at all.

The children were shown the vision of a Heart surrounded with thorns, and were given to understand that it was the Immaculate Heart of Mary, pierced by the sins of the world, pleading for penance and reparation—repeating, in effect, the forgotten message of La Salette.

Secrets

THIRD PART KEPT

The second or real secret was revealed at the third apparition on July 13. The children were forbidden to tell anyone. It was chiefly this refusal to tell that created so much suspicion and trouble between Lucy and the sub-prefect, Arthur Oliveira Santos. Not even disgraceful threats of death proposed by the sub-prefect could induce Lucy to betray her trust.

The same reluctance was shown by Melanie and Maximin, the two children of La Salette. It was only the assurance that the Pope had the right to know, and the promise of His Holiness's confidence, that persuaded those children of their duty. Accordingly in 1851 their secrets were conveyed in sealed envelopes to the Holy Father.

Beyond the simple statement recorded above hardly any detail of the La Salette secret made known. The same would undoubtedly have been the case with the secrets of Fatima. But subsequent revelations have enabled Lucy "in pure obedience and with heavenly permission" to declare two parts of her secret. The third part must yet remain undisclosed.

During the third vision, shortly after the promise to perform the miracle on October 13, there was a period of silence broken by "a loud cry of distress" from the peasant girl. "Oh," she cried in despair; and she shuddered and trembled with fear.

This was during the Vision of Hell, the first part of the secret. Immediately after the instruction by Our Lady:

"Sacrifice yourself for sinners, and pray, especially when you make Mass: 'Jesus, it is for love of you, for the conversion of sinners and in reparation for the offences committed against the Immaculate Heart of Mary.'"

the gaze of the children was directed into a vast sea of fire wherein souls and demons were plunged in agony and despair.

Last War

IT WAS FORETOLD

This was to prepare the cousins and to teach them to turn for help to that same Immaculate Heart. For, almost at once, as they turned back to the vision of the Divine Mother, she turned to them and said sadly:

"You have just seen Hell, where end the souls of poor sinners. To save them Our Lord wishes to establish in the world the devotion to my Immaculate Heart. If what I tell you is done, many souls will be saved and there will be peace. The war" (1914-18) "draws to an end, but if there is no stop to the offending of Our Lord, under the next Pope" (Pius XI) "there will begin another, even worse."

Our Lady went on:

"When you shall see a night lit up by an unknown light you shall know that this is the sign that God will give you, that soon will begin the chastising of the world by war, by famine and by persecution against the Church and the Holy Father."

"To prevent this, I am going to ask for the consecration of the world to my Immaculate Heart, and for the Communion of Reparation every first Sunday of each month."

"If people heed my requests Russia will be converted and there will be peace. If not, error will spread throughout the world, provoking wars and persecutions against the Church. Many will suffer martyrdom, the Holy Father will have much to endure; several nations will be wiped out...."

At this point was revealed that part of the secret which cannot be disclosed. Our Lady ended with these words:

"But even so, my Immaculate Heart will triumph. The consecration of the world to my Immaculate Heart will take place. Russia will be converted and a time of peace will be given to the world."

After a few moments Our Lady added:

"When you say your rosaries, say at the end of each decade:

"O my Jesus, forgive us our sins, save us from the fire of Hell, and take to Paradise all our souls, especially those who have greatest need of Your mercy."

It is most striking that in the course of the first apparition of Our Lady to Sœur Catherine Labouré at the Rue du Bac in Paris on the night of July 18-19, 1830, Our Lady saw fit to reveal to her chosen confidant:

AN IMPORTANT SPEECH BY GENERAL FRANCO

It is an absurd position that, while so much concern and interest is expressed about Spain in Britain and America, and while the United Nations Security Council is being solemnly asked to adjudicate the present Spanish Government a menace to world peace, the British Press makes very little room for news from Spain to enable the public to bring its impressions of the Civil War, or of Lord Templewood's experiences, more up to date. General Franco made a very long and important speech to the Cortes last week—the verbatim text runs to 10,000 words—but very little report was made of it in England. And yet, if he is believed to be so significant a figure, a dictator whose presence threatens world peace, his character and utterances plainly demand to be studied as were, for example, those of Mussolini.

General Franco complained that while Spain today is singularly open to the investigation or reports of foreign correspondents, these correspondents do not report the truth. There is all too much blind and baffled bigotry in the British Press today. It is undoubtedly true that there are many papers which only want unfavourable news, and whose correspondents know it, which will make the most of any small piece of lawlessness to try to give the impression of a shaky and, indeed, crumbling Government. But this is a matter which will work its own cure in proportion as Spain is kept open to visitors. The Spanish Government has everything to gain by making access and frank reporting easy, by contrast with the censorships of Eastern Europe.

HIS APPROACH TO THE SPANISH PROLETARIAT

This speech to the Cortes was, in fact, very interesting. Like the visits to the Asturian miners and to Andalusia, it reflected a new self-confidence, now that Franco has been enabled to appear before Spaniards as the defender of Spain's sovereignty. For nearly ten years now he has been seeking to find common ground on which to base his authority, and the action of the French Communists has at long last given it to him. He seems, too, to have watched the successful tactics of Colonel Peron; although President Vargas of Brazil might really have had more to teach, for he is the man who had effected the most skilful of all the transitions.

General Franco spoke all through in a way which may be taken as his answer to the monarchist tactics to unseat him.

"An old time conception of the Right and the Left which we have superseded still persists all over the world. We threw overboard those old divisions ten years ago. From

"My child, the times are very evil. Great misfortunes will fall upon France, the throne will be cast down, the entire world will be upset with ills of every kind. But come to the foot of the altar. There graces will be poured upon all who seek them, great and small. A time will come when the danger will be great and all seems lost. I shall be with you.... Have trust; do not be discouraged. I shall be with you."

(Continued on Page 4.)

the Right, we accept what is permanent and inalienable, the preservation of our Catholic faith, the service of the motherland and the maintenance of the principles of economic progress; the rest we reject because it is old and backward. On the other hand we advocate the broadest, most generous and fair social justice ever put forward by the Left. Our idea of man's right is superior to any of the more advanced materialist programmes."

THE NEED FOR CONSTITUTIONAL OPPOSITION

General Franco proceeded to say that the tempo of political evolution could not be judged by people outside; that the essential thing was the unity of the people. Where that unity did not exist, the most imposing facade might collapse overnight. And he quoted in illustration the Spanish monarchy, which abdicated in 1931 because of a few municipal elections, but really because its leaders lacked faith in themselves, because they knew they were not representing a united people.

"The first thing, therefore, to achieve a stable political formula is to secure the unity of the people. Political structures are built from the bottom upwards, and not from the top down. Without the foundations of unity, the structure will soon collapse. This is the case with us; to strengthen the base and then to erect the structure. When the moment arrives, without anyone pushing us, when the building thus erected cannot be destroyed, nor that which has been achieved endangered, I will bring to you the final plans for the crowning touches so that the nation may decide on its future, without the slightest danger to what has been achieved at so great a cost."

General Franco's problem is that unity cannot be manufactured and imposed. It has to be nursed. There are Governments which are trying to force in a few years an unnatural identity of outlook by monopolizing the schools and Press and wireless. The calculation is that the old generation can be made economically weak and politically null and left to die off, while the younger generation will have all been brought up in the same way and can be trusted to vote a hundred per cent in the plebiscites. But if this can be attempted among the subject peasantries and new proletariats of parts of Eastern Europe, it could not be attempted with similar expectations in an old Western nation like Spain. The only unity in Spain or France or Britain must be a unity in diversity, an agreement to be constitutional; to regard, that is, the framework of legality in the corporate life as something whose maintenance is more important than the achievement of any particular programme. The great way to foster this attitude is to show a scrupulous respect for minorities. If the theory is accepted that the only thing that matters is for the majority to have its will, men will be proportionately tempted to go to any length of force or guile to become the majority, or to achieve that control of the only police and the only army and the only newspapers which enables them to proclaim themselves the majority.

RS. 10 BOOK HAMPER.

1. New Testament	cost	1 00
2. Life of Cecilie	"	2 45
3. Life of Constant Levens	"	2 45
4. Death to Life	"	2 45
5. God Does He Exist	"	70
6. Porthole	"	2 00
7. Homage to Newman	"	1 75
8. Wopsy	"	1 50
9. Religion in Soviet Russia	"	4 30
10. 1947 Calendar one	"	1 25
11. 1946 X'mas Card one	"	30
12. Ten C.T.S. Pamphlets	"	1 50
		21 65

ALL THIS FOR RS. 10 ONLY

CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB,
Ampitiya—Kandy.

Church Calendar

JULY 1946

FRY.	...19 S. Vincent of P.
SAT.	...20 S. Jerome Emil.
SUN.	...21 6 P.—S. Praxed.
MON.	...22 S. Mary Magd.
TUES.	...23 S. Appollinaris.
WED.	...24 S. Chrisipa.
THURS.	...25 S. James, Ap.
FRI.	...26 S. Anne.

The Catholic Guardian

JULY 19TH 1946

A BRITISH COMPROMISE

Our contemporary the *Morning Star* has been a tireless fighter against communalism having espoused the cause of Ceylon nationalism. We do not want to find fault with the position it took up though we felt it was bulfetting with too strong a current. But now after reading the evidence given before the Delimitation Commission, the *Star* has become convinced that the people in Ceylon are communal-minded and are in favour of communal and not territorial representation; that the cry everywhere is for communal representation. The Chairman himself confessed, says our contemporary, that the Commission was trying its best to carve out minority constituencies. The reason why the Commission is so proceeding is such an action has been recommended to it both in the Soulbury Report and the Order-in-Council where it is expressly stated that if it appears to the Delimitation Commission that there are in any area of a Province substantial concentration of persons united by a community of interest whether racial, social, religious or otherwise but differing in one or more of these respects from the majority of the inhabitants of that area the Commission may make such division of the Province into electoral districts as may be necessary to render possible the representation of that interest. The Commission shall have also power to create in any Province one or more electoral districts returning two or more members, provided in either case the number of seats allotted to any Province is not thereby increased. Why all this bother about devising ingenious ways by which communalism may be re-introduced, queries our contemporary, since it is now plain that communal principle should be recognised and the number of seats assigned to each community settled. Our answer is that that is not the British way—the way of com-

promise. The major community insists on nothing but the territorial principle in order to have for itself communal seats in plenty. The British Government says that they too recognise only the territorial principle and at the same time devise ingenious ways to satisfy, as far as possible, the claims of the minorities which they cannot but admit to be fair and reasonable. The responsibility for interpreting aright their mind has been cast on the Delimitation Commission which has thus a vital task before it. The wide gap in representation that now threatens to engulf the minorities must be narrowed down to reasonable proportions in a country of mixed population if the new Constitution is to work smoothly.

As we have made reference to the evidence given before the Delimitation Commission we may make just an allusion to what Mr. C. R. Thambiah told the Commission. He said that he would not advocate a separate seat for the Christians of the North as there was always the possibility of a Christian being returned by a general electorate. Of course, anything is possible in this changing world. But Mr. Thambiah can speak only on behalf of the Protestant Christians. His renunciation of a separate seat was superfluous as the number of Protestant Christians in any part of the North does not warrant a separate electorate for them. Anyhow, his statement may prove useful to him with Hindu voters if he is one of the prospective candidates.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Trial of War Criminals.

—Reference was already made in this paper to the War criminal trials quoting the words of the Cardinal of Lisbon that war criminals are to be found not only among the defeated nations but also among the victor nations; but because they happen to be victors the guilty cannot be brought to trial. In many instances these trials have been a mere mockery. It has served the purpose of getting rid of powerful rivals and of crippling still more the vanquished nations. The latest victim of the war criminal trial is General Mihailovitch, the Yugoslav Chetnik leader. He carried on a guerilla warfare against the Germans and the Italians and on that account became a friend of the Allies who supplied him with arms and money. But he refused to come to terms with Tito the Communist leader and in consequence was unpopular with the Allies who were ever on the look out to please Stalin. They transferred their support to Tito which led to the fall of Mihailovitch. He is now condemned to be shot by a Communist tribunal. This is a ghastly miscarriage of justice but those who are in a position to save him fear the displeasure of Russia. Mr. Ernest Bevin replying to Mr. Eden in the House of Commons on Tuesday said that the British Government did not consider they had any right to intervene as the trial was conducted according to the laws of a Sovereign State.

If only Mr. Bevin would reply in the same way when trumped up charges about Franco regime in Spain come up! With regard to these trials we may quote here Professor Gilbert Murray, who asked:

"How can it be just, or to future generations ever seem just, that after a war the victors, because they are victors, should judge the offences of the vanquished, and, merely because they are victors, escape all judgment themselves? I doubt if these trials will produce in history that moral effect which is claimed to be their main justification. A soldier judged and hanged by his enemies is to his own people an object of sympathy rather than horror." Last October, before the trials began, "The C. Herald" wrote: "It is difficult to escape the conclusion that the whole thing is a mockery calculated to throw into disrepute what little remains of conscience in international affairs. This present step, we fear, is a retrograde rather than a progressive one, and we wish our finest justice were not associated but unfortunately it is."

The Transfer of Doctors

The *Morning Star* supports the action of the Minister of Health in transferring certain doctors from the Kandy Hospital to another station saying that if they are eminent in their profession why should not their services be made available also to people elsewhere? The people of Kandy may allowably fight to retain the doctors but the transfer must not be condemned as a wrong step in administrative policy. That is the contention of our contemporary. In the article where it discusses this question occurs the following paragraph which should provoke thought:

"The fact of the matter is that in Ceylon, Medicine is a money-making profession. People who have gone to South India for medical help say that fees are much lower there, but service is much more efficient. There is a growing tendency to go to South India for medical treatment. We note in the Income Tax returns that two men's professional earnings amounted last year to five lakhs. We may safely say that one of them is a lawyer, and we should not be surprised if the other is a doctor. It is a far cry from Grenfell toiling in Arctic Labrador, Schweitzer serving in the darkest jungles of Africa, and Hugelberg, famous eye-physician, serving Tirupattur, South India, carrying on their humanitarian work at tremendous sacrifice. Medical work is a humanitarian profession. It is sad to note that it has degenerated into a trade in Ceylon."

That the income of two professional men amounted in one year to five lakhs is indeed shocking and supplies to the Communists a forceful argument for nationalising those two professions. It is high time that a limit is set to the maximum fee that could be demanded. The very eminent professional men must not exist only for the millionaire. The ordinary man too should receive the benefit of their eminence.

BOOK NOTICE

Short-hand Made Easy

"TWO-IN-ONE".

TWO-IN-ONE, a manual of short-hand, is just out from the press. To students who contemplate a career as stenographers, it is a veritable boon, a perfect god-send. Its author is the Revd. Father Charles Chovan, O.M.I., retired professor, St. Patrick's College. The work, certainly is unique in its own line.

Because any student who masters the Two-in-one system can take down in short-hand speeches made, whether in Tamil or English—hence its title. But, as a matter of fact, considering its possibilities, I think that the title given is rather modest. Many in one would be more appropriate, as the system enables its follower to take down in short-hand, speeches in any language known to him. I should even call it *Legion*, for there is a certain witchcraft in it.

This system is superior to all others in vogue at present. There are only five lessons, and with a little guidance, any student of average intelligence, can teach himself to write—*self taught*. Its easy adaptability, the numerous examples the book contains, and its highly aesthetic qualities, are bound to make this system extremely popular.

It is fervently hoped that Father Rector, S.P.C., will not fail to utilise the man, and the opportunity, to turn out from S.P.C. some of the finest stenographers of the future, as there will be a great demand for them in the near future.

A PATRICIAN.

NOTICE TO THE REV. FATHERS

- (1) Oratio Imperata:
uti pro re gravi simpliciter:
Ad Petendam Pluviam.
- (2) Annual Retreat:
1st Retreat: Aug. 20th to 27th
2nd Retreat: Sep. 10th to 17th

LOCAL & GENERAL

Governor Leaving To-morrow.

—His Excellency and Lady Moore will leave the Passenger Jetty at 9.25 a.m. They are travelling in H.M.S. Victorious.

As already announced, His Excellency goes on six months' leave and in his absence the Chief Justice, Sir John Howard, will administer the Govt.

Confraternity of the Sacred Heart, S.P.C. Branch, Senior Division.

—The monthly meeting of the members was held on Sunday the 14th July at 5.30 p.m. in one of the College class rooms. The Revd. Fr. J. Nicholas, O.M.I., addressed the meeting on "The Sacred Heart and the Eucharist." Mr. J. C. Segarajasinghe proposed a vote of thanks seconded by Mr. Francis of Mary. The Revd. Fr. B.A. John, O.M.I., who presided, speaking at length on the subject commended the lecture as a very useful and instructive one and also the few spiritual exercises which he asked the members to practise.

S.V.P., Jaffna.—The second quarterly meeting of the Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul Society will be held on Sunday 21st inst. at 5.30 p.m. (immediately after the Cathedral Benediction) in St. Charles' School Hall. Mr. R. J. Paul, the President, Particular Council, will preside and Revd. Fr. L. Augustine, O.M.I., will address the members on "The Qualities of Christian Charity."

The Spiritual Directors, members of the Conferences and benefactors are kindly invited to be present.

S.V.P. News.—M. Jacques Zeiller of the University of Paris was by unanimous vote nominated President General of the Society at the meeting of the Council General held on 12th November. M. Zeiller became a member of the Council General in 1924 and has for the past fifteen years been one of the Society's Vice-Presidents General. Since the death of M. Henri de Verges he has been Acting President-General.

The "Sathiavetha Pathukavalan" Editor's Silver Jubilee.—A public meeting of the Catholics of Jaffna was held on Thursday 11th inst. in St. Charles' School Hall to discuss ways and means of celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Editorship of Mr. A. Gnanapragasam who has been in charge of the "Sathiavetha Pathukavalan" since June 1921.

Revd. Fr. S. G. Hilary, O.M.I., Parish Priest, St. Mary's Cathedral, presided. A Committee was appointed with Mr. P. Saverimuttu and Mr. K. T. Gnanapragasam as Joint Secretaries and Messrs. J. Roman and J. Manuelpillai as Joint Treasurers.

It was also decided to hold the first committee meeting on 27th inst. Saturday at 10 a.m. in St. Charles' School Hall to discuss details of the celebrations.

Delimitation Commission.—On its visit to Jaffna the Commission visited the Islands Division in view of the representations made to them to attach the Island of Karainagar to the electorate formed with the mainland.

Their visit was made for the purpose of obtaining first hand information regarding facilities for transport and communications in the islands. The Commission also visited Delft, crossing in the D.R.C. launch "Silver Spray", and spent some time there.

St. Patrick's College, Jaffna.—The Annual Inter-house Sports Meet will be held on Saturday the 20th inst. commencing at 3.30 p.m. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cannon will preside. Old Boys and Friends of the College are cordially invited.

Appointment.—Mr. Joe X. L. Phillips, Graduate I.E.E. (Lond.) has been appointed Asst. Electrical Engineer, Electrical Dept. from 1st August, 1946. He is an old boy of St. Patrick's College and Ceylon Technical College and is the son of the late Albert E. Phillips, Sanitary Inspector.

Co operative Conference, 1946.—The opening of the Co operative Conference for the year 1946 will take place on the 24th of July, 1946 at 10.00 a.m. at the Regal Theatre, Jaffna. The Hon'ble Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister for Agriculture and Lands has kindly consented to open the Conference.

Teachers Will not be Forgotten.—Mr. S. Natesan moved in the State Council on Wednesday that teachers' grievances about their salaries should be redressed before the next Budget was introduced.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake said, that he granted that teachers, of all people, deserved the greatest consideration. Why he opposed the grant of leave to introduce the motion was that the Budget was to be introduced on Thursday and it would show a lack of responsibility if they accepted a motion which could not be given effect to.

The Government was working very hard at the salaries and he promised to submit certain recommendations, after due consideration of all representations before the Second Reading of the Budget. In view of that undertaking, he appealed to the mover to withdraw the motion.

Mr. Natesan said he would not withdraw his motion.

Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya moved to amend the motion urging the Minister to introduce their changes "before the next Budget debate is concluded" in place of the words in the motion "before the next Budget is introduced."

Mr. Natesan said he would accept the amendment.

State Council.—Mr. D. S. Senanayake, introduced the Budget for 1946-47. The estimated revenue, without resorting to additional taxation, is Rs. 342,00,000. The estimated expenditure is Rs. 341,111,756.

If the negotiations now proceeding in London regarding tea, rubber & connected financial matters fail and unit prices of commodities drop national income would correspondingly decline. Ministers would then be compelled to examine the entire position anew. Additional taxation might become necessary and it was well to remember that we had not filled our coffers by taxation to our utmost taxable capacity and that we enjoyed enviable good fortune of being one of the most lightly taxed countries in the world.

No New Appointments.—Several new appointments to Government departments and promotions of officers in service at present to new posts have been stopped by the Treasury on the ground that they would lead to an increase in cadre.

Heads of departments who have asked for the approval of such posts from the Treasury have been informed that they should await the findings of the Cadres Commission which is expected to be appointed shortly.

Electoral Rolls.—Major portion of electoral rolls for Parliamentary General Elections next year will be printed in England. Government Press is not equipped to undertake this work; nor is

any one private firm willing to take it on. Knowable political circles seem definite that State Council dissolves on February and General Elections will be held about April, 1946.

Sterling Loan Pact.—President Truman, in the presence of an unprecedented number of British diplomats and American political leaders, signed at White House, Washington, on Monday the Congress, Bill approving the £937,500,000 loan to Britain.

The immediate effect of the American loan agreement will be to make more dollars available to the Sterling Area countries. India will be one of the beneficiaries in this respect.

A tendency to relax controls more and more and make imports from the United States easier is now expected. Some directions for the relaxation of certain import controls have already been announced.

Co-operator's Day 1946.—At a public meeting held on 6-7-1946 under the patronage of Kaithady West Co-operative Credit Society, the above day was celebrated, when members and others present spent a very enjoyable evening. The meeting hall of the Society was gaily decorated with flags, garlands, flowers etc., for the occasion. The meeting presented a festive appearance, and the gathering was served with light refreshment in abundance. The meeting commenced by about 8 p.m. with Mr. K. Yokananda Ishwaran, the president of the Society in the chair, with whom Mr. S. Ponnappah, the chief guest was accommodated in the platform. The Chairman briefly explained the significance of the "Co operator's Day" and formally introduced Mr. Ponnappah, a son of the village, who in turn addressed the meeting at length on "ikiya Tiru Muray" and exhorted those present to be Co-operative - conscious - minded, which was listened to with rapt attention. The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker and another to the chairman, and the gathering disbursed late in the night.

Mission Report to Parliament.—Two India White Papers were laid before the British Parliament by the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Atlee. One gave the correspondence of the Cabinet Mission with the Congress Party and the Moslem League during the period from May 20 to June 29, and the other papers related to the Sikhs, the Indian States and the European community. The purpose of the two White Papers would seem to be to give the British Parliament an opportunity of studying the countless problems which faced all the parties to the negotiations—the Mission on one hand and various Indian political elements on the other.

The White Papers, which are to be published also in India, make interesting political reading indicating as they do the various specific difficulties which arose stage by stage during the three months of the negotiations.

Pax Romana Congress in Salamanca.—Delegates from 25 countries took part in the Pax Romana Congress in Salamanca. Archbishop McGrath of Cardiff represented the Hierarchy of England and Wales.

The Polish Del-gate was loudly applauded. Heading the Peru delegation was the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Duarte. Cardinal Pla, the Spanish Primate, blessed the 500 delegates in Toledo before their departure for Salamanca. His Eminence asked them to strive for a just peace.

The Corpus Christi celebrations in Toledo, at which Cardinal Pla addressed the delegates, was attended by the British Ambassador, Sir Victor Mallet, and three Spanish Cabinet Ministers.

Public Demonstration to First Indian Bishop of Bombay.—Bombay's Catholics marked the elevation of the Rt. Revd. Dr. V. Gracias to the episcopate with an enthusiastic public demonstration at the Cowasji Jegganir Hall, Bombay, last Sunday. It was attended by numerous dignitaries of the Church, prominent representatives of the laity, and several thousand parishioners and priests from the city and its most distant suburbs. The Hall was packed to capacity. His Grace Dr. Thomas Roberts, Archbishop of Bombay, presided.

Bishop Gracias was the recipient of numerous tributes to his energy, zeal, and administrative abilities contained in

the references made by various speakers and a public address from the Catholics of the Archdiocese of Bombay read out by Mr. Mark Noronha, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. He was also presented with a cheque for Rs. 20,000.

Election of New Jesuit General.—Jesuits from the five continents will meet in conclave in Rome on Sept. 7 to elect a new Father General in succession to Fr. Vladimir Ledochowski, who died in Rome in Dec., 1942.

They will represent 29,000 members of the Society—priests, scholastics and brothers.

In a letter he wrote to be opened after his death Fr. Ledochowski named the Assistant for Italy, Fr. Magni, to act as Vicar until his successor had been chosen after the war. Fr. Magni, however, died in April, 1944. In his place the Holy Father appointed Fr. Norbert de Boynes, Asst. for France.

China.—Mgr. Yu Pin has been raised from Vicar Apostolic to be Archbishop of Nanking.

CORRESPONDENCE

Clerical Service in Schools

Sir,—While the grievances of Principals and teachers, both English and Vernacular, have been prominently featured in the Press, those of School clerks, laboratory assistants, peons and others have been sadly ignored.

This discrepancy between the teachers and the other members of a School staff dates back to the inauguration of the Free Education Scheme when the services of School clerks and others in assisted schools were ignored and no provision made for their salaries. As a result, some of these employees have had their salaries and War allowances cut down while others have even been discontinued from service. No explanation for this glaring injustice can be found except that school clerks and others are too few to bring their influence to bear on politics as teachers are able to.

If at Royal College, which is also a 'Free Institution', the services of clerks etc., are found necessary, it follows that the services of clerks etc., are also necessary in the Free Denominational Schools. The case of clerks etc., who were already in the service of such schools before they became free has been callously ignored by the Minister of Education.

It was therefore, his duty to have rectified this default before he recommended increased emoluments under the New Salaries Scheme to the other educational employees—Inspectors, Principals and teachers.

Though late, we trust that the case of these neglected bread-winners will receive the immediate consideration of the Minister and get a square deal at his hands.

Jaffna, 26.6.46. SCHOOL CLERK.

Manipay

Valikamam West Teachers Protest

Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Chairman, Village Committee, Manipay, presiding over a public meeting of teachers of Valikamam West and citizens of Kaddudai, said that "when the history of Ceylon is recorded by some future historian, July 10th 1946, will be an important event for it is the day when all the Teachers of Ceylon, have met together in different places in solemn conclave to give expression to their dissatisfaction and injustice perpetrated to them by the salary scheme." Continuing he said any government was bound to regret later if it did not listen to the grievances of the teacher and the farmer, because they were the backbone of any nation. As it was it may not be long when the teachers would have abandoned their profession for more lucrative posts and there would be a time when schools will be crowded with pupils and no teacher to guide them. Then Free Education would be a farce. He appealed to the authorities to redress the legitimate grievances of the teachers.

Messrs. P. Ragupathy, V. Kanapathipillai, K. Shanmukam, S. H. Perinbanayagam, V. Veerasingham, P. Sin-

nadurai, A. T. Vethaparanam, T. N. Lingam, A. V. Chelladurai, S. Ratnam and A. E. Ratnasamy addressed the meeting.

Several resolutions were passed protesting against the salary scheme for teachers.

TENDER NOTICE

The Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday 22nd July, 1946 for the transport, rebagging etc. of foodstuffs.

2. Tenders should be made on form obtainable on application from the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna from whom all particulars on the subject can be obtained.

3. A deposit of Rs. 100 will be required to be made either at the General Treasury, Colombo or at any Kachcheri and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued.

M. SRIKHANTA,
for D.F.C., Jaffna.

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 4th July, 1946.

NOTICE

The Chairman, Tender Board, General Treasury, Colombo, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on July 30, 1946, for the supply of 2,000,000 burnt bricks at the Colony Building sites at Kilinochchi. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Government Agent, N.P., Jaffna, on a deposit of Rs. 25 for each form. Further particulars can be had from him.

Nallur Kandasamy Temple Annual High Festival—1946

The public is hereby notified that traffic will be diverted from the sections of the Point Pedro Road and Old Store Road adjoining the Nallur Kandasamy Temple along Wyman Road, Navanur Road and Nallur Cross Road No. 1 from 6 a.m. to 12 mid night daily from 2nd August 1946 to 28th August 1946 on account of the annual High Festival at the Nallur Kandasamy Temple.

Sgd. S. W. O. DE SILVA,
Superintendent of Police,
Northern Province.

Police Office,
Jaffna, 16th July 1946,

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Secrets of the Fatima Apparitions

(Continued from Page 1)

Persecution AND REVOLUTION

Then Our Lady foretold the subsequent murder of the Archbishop of Paris, the persecution of the clergy, and widespread bloodshed. She revealed that this referred to the years 1870-71.

At that time Paris did not have an Archbishop, only a Bishop—Mgr. de Quelen—but in 1871 Paris had an Archbishop (Mgr. Darboy). He was shot in the Prison de la Roquette by the Communards.

Within a few days, however, the accuracy of the first part of the revelation was surprisingly manifest. The Revolution of July, 1830, broke out, the King, Charles X, was forced to abdicate, scenes of terror were enacted throughout France, and the Bishop was forced to hide.

Thus Pere Aladel, Sœur Catherine's confessor, was obliged to pay heed to the novice-sister's revelations.

These were followed by the second apparition at the Rue du Bac, on Nov. 27, 1830, when the Catholic world was taught by Our Lady's command to pray:

O Mary, conceived without sin, Pray for us, who have recourse to thee.

When the secret of the children of La Salette was revealed to the Holy Father he inspired his confidence and enabled him to proclaim Our Lady of La Salette "Reconciler of Sinners." At the time when the special envoys conveyed these secrets under seal to His Holiness, he read them and declared: "These are scourges with which France is threatened; but she alone is not culpable. Germany, Italy, all Europe is guilty. I have to fear less from open impiety than from human indifference and disrespect."

The next morning Cardinal Fornari, high in the Holy Father's court, said to the envoys: "I am terrified at such portents. When Heaven makes use of such measures, the evil must be very serious."

The apparitions of the Rue du Bac and La Salette were supported by such revelations which have since been entirely proved. The apparitions of Fatima have been accompanied by others of still greater, and more crucial import. Already, in the most striking manner, the revelations of Fatima have begun to work themselves out.

Under Pope Pius XI began all the terror of the Spanish Civil War, admittedly using as a testing-ground between Russian and German forces, which was so grim a prelude to the World War of 1939. And who shall say that the world has not since been chastised with war, famine and persecution in many lands?

Our Lady of Fatima asked for, and foretold, the consecration of the world to her Immaculate Heart. On October 31, 1942, while we in England were convulsed with the war in its grimmest phase, Pope Pius XII, to mark the closing of the jubilee celebrations at Fatima, made the solemn consecration of the world to the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

Cardinal Schuster, Archbishop of Milan, said in a pastoral letter in 1942: "If we comply faithfully with these demands Our Lady of Fatima has promised us the cessation of the war, the return of Russia to Catholic unity, and the beginning of a new era of apostolate and conquest for the Catholic Church."

Under What Difficulties England Clung to Catholic Faith

We do not easily realise by what slender threads, under God, the ancient Faith was preserved during the period of political and social temptation, of indifference and inferiority that succeeded active persecution. Discouragement and a stubborn faith in Almighty God must have been the notes of the English Catholics of those days.

Yet it was they who made our wider

and more hopeful days possible. None the less, we have every reason for sharing their anxiety, for we find ourselves in relation to the world at large in a position analogous to the one in which they found themselves in relation to their country.

By hanging on, by carefully watching the evolution of social change and taking advantage of it, they laid the foundations for a renaissance of Catholic life which, could they have foreseen it, would undoubtedly have amazed them. But that which they made possible stands (again, under God) for extraordinarily little in the face of a world slipping back into the barbarism of tribal international politics, armed with the catastrophic military and police weapons of modern science.

For us, as for them, the first duty must be to stand witness before the world to the Faith, and to deepen our realisation of its meaning. This perhaps is even a harder task for us than it was for them, for their very separation from the outside world provided them with a Catholic retreat. Our task pre-eminently is to take the fullest advantage of our freedom and equality to go into the market-place and mix with everyone there. To mix freely, and not to be affected by the plausible sophisms which are its mental currency is no easy job, as our record shows.

On the other hand, we have an immense strength denied to them in the same measure. If in its detail of ease, comfort, moral indifference, the modern world is tempting, the over-all picture of tyranny, cruelty, lawlessness and anarchy which it presents is utterly repulsive, and cannot but drive us back to those Christian foundations whose general denial has produced such evil and dangerous fruits.

But with the lesson goes the opportunity. In the days of Bishop Challoner a man might be pardoned for expecting little and hoping for the best. The world was still civilised, indeed, in a sense, becoming more civilised.

How different now! Catholicism stands before the world as almost the last guardian of morality and civilisation. At every turn the evidence of this truth is brought before us. Not only on the international side where power-politics and Godless totalitarianism sweep free man before them, but in every book and every speech we find the issue essentially raised.

When Mr. Atlee insists that because the Labour Party is based on moral values it cannot work with the Communists why deny those values (a most encouraging and forthright utterance), one cannot but ask for further light on the spiritual basis of such values, and one cannot feel secure until these have been definitely related to the spiritual facts upon which the moral values of western civilisation depend. When speakers on the B.B.C. discuss "the Challenge of our Times," and examine the relations between nation-State morality and personal morality, they find no resting place unless they accept the facts of the Creation and Incarnation which alone make sense of the western conception of human personality.

That is why we, a small but not un-influential minority in our own land, we, the brothers of Catholics, militant or persecuted, across the face of the world, have to-day an unprecedented responsibility and opportunity. We have, indeed, many welcome allies in the fight (and some far braver fighters than we are), but it is in the gift of Faith that has been made to us that we hold the last and strongest fortress.

The evolution of Catholicism from Bishop Challoner's time to our own has indeed been wonderful, but, looking back, we can see how much it has depended on such an accidental cause as immigration, as well as on the growth of tolerance in a liberal age.

Where will our descendants two hundred years hence be? A man might well surmise that much, very much, will depend on us Catholics of this generation. If we, in the still free countries of the world, rise to our opportunity, the possibility of Benson's *Dawn of All* can be envisaged. If we fail, Benson's *Lord of the World* is by far the most likely alternative.

History is said to repeat itself; but it does so with a difference. We shall do well to study that difference.—*The Catholic Herald, London.*

NOTICE

The Asst. Govt. Agent (Emergency) will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Saturday, July 20, 1946 for the supply and delivering of 5,000 or more Murunka Cuttings up to the middle of August, 1946. The cuttings should be from the Teamaradchchi Division and must be delivered to Govt. Lorries at any point in the Kandy to Jaffna Road within the said division.

Tender forms should be made on forms obtainable from the Assistant Government Agent (Emergency) Jaffna, from whom particulars can be obtained.

A cash deposit of Rs. 20 must be made at the Kachcheri, Jaffna and receipt for same produced before any tender form can be issued.

M. SRIKHANTA,
A. G. A. (E), Jaffna.

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 8th July, 1946.

NOTICE

The Asst. Govt. Agent (Emergency) will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Saturday, July 20, 1946 for the supply and delivering of 5,000 or more plantain suckers 4 to 5 months old towards the end of July, 1946. The plantain suckers should be delivered at the Railway Station to be loaded in wagons.

Tender forms should be made on forms obtainable from the Asst. Govt. Agent (Emergency) Jaffna from whom particulars can be obtained.

A cash deposit of Rs. 25 must be made at the Kachcheri, Jaffna and receipt for same produced before any tender form can be issued.

M. SRIKHANTA,

Asst. Govt. Agent (Emergency) Jaffna,
Jaffna Kachcheri,
8th July, 1946.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

In the matter of the Estate of Jane Rebecca Tamber of Jaffna Town.

Deceased.

Testamentary } No. 563

Jurisdiction }
Alfred Edward Tamber of do.

Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge of Jaffna on 19th June 1946 in the presence of Mr. J. A. J. Tisseverasinghe Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner be appointed Administrator of the Estate of the deceased abovenamed unless the Respondent or others shew sufficient cause to the contrary on or before 6th August 1946.

Sgd. R. R. SELVADURAI,
District Judge.

Dated 19th June 1946.



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