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

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## CHRIST AND THE CENTURIES

BY THE REV. H. ROPER, S.J.

### THIRD CENTURY (Continued)

A still greater glory of Carthage is its martyr bishop, St. Cyprian. He was born about 200 and had a brilliant career as a rhetorician. About 246 he became a Christian, soon after a priest, and within a year or two Bishop of Carthage and Metropolitan of Roman Africa. He ruled his see for ten years, and was beheaded for the Faith in 258. They were stormy years of persecution and Cyprian was fully occupied with the practical problems that entailed. But he wrote many spiritual treatises and letters, which were diligently multiplied and read. He had been a pupil of Tertullian and every day used to read some work by his old master. But as a Bishop he had strong views about the unity which Christians should maintain with their Bishop and he wrote a treatise "On the unity of the Catholic Church," denouncing the schisms at Rome and elsewhere. He is the author of the saying: "No one can have God for his father who has not the Church for his mother." But it was the unity of the local Church, centering on its Bishop, that St. Cyprian had in mind, and, not equally appreciating the need for a centre of unity for the whole Church, he more than once came into conflict with the Bishop of Rome.

Christian thought during this century was also occupied with the problem of Our Lord's divine Sonship and His relationship with the Father. Hippolytus, already mentioned, produced a learned explanation which however seemed to make the Logos a second, inferior God, a heresy known as Subordinationism. On the other hand, Sabellius and others taught that Father, Son and Holy Spirit were only three modes of one and the same Person. This theory, called Modalism, was condemned by Pope Callistus. A variation of this theory was produced by Paul of Samosata, Bishop of Antioch, who added that in Christ there were two persons, the Logos and the Man. Bishop Paul was deposed by a council of seventy or eighty bishops of Asia Minor about 268. One of his followers, a learned priest named Lucian, modified the teaching of Paul so far as to admit the pre-existence but not the eternal existence, of Christ. This Lucian, who died a martyr for Christ in 312, had among his pupils the future heresiarch Arius.

Two famous non-Christians of this century, who in different ways were to influence Christian thought, were Plotinus, the chief exponent of Neo-Platonism, and Mani, the creator of Manichaeism. The founder of Neo-Platonism was a certain Ammonius Saccas, who was a porter in the docks of Alexandria. He left no writings but his conversation used to attract learned men like Plotinus and Origen, who drank in his philosophical teaching. Thus the Christian Alexandrian School came under the influence of Neo-Platonism. Mani lived in Babylon and Persia, and adopted the Zoroastrian doctrine of a dual divinity, God and Satan. Like the Gnostics he taught that matter is evil. He also adopted some Christian features like baptism and communion. Manichaeism spread rapidly and for a time was to captivate the youthful Augustine.

Some idea of the growth of the Church may be gathered from the fact that there were now sixty or more bishops in Italy alone, and about a hundred in North Africa. In Gaul there

were bishops of Tours, Vienne, Lyons, Arles and Toulouse. Spain had nineteen bishops at the close of the century.

Finally, this century saw the beginning of what was to become a permanent feature of the Catholic Church—"the religious life," i.e. lives dedicated wholly to worship, prayer, the practice of asceticism, etc. "Ascetics" were known in other religions, notably among the Jews. Many Christians, without leaving home, took a vow of virginity. During the persecution under Decius, St. Paul of Thebes retired to the nearby desert and took up his dwelling in a cave. He was followed by many others, who settled down there to a solitary life of prayer and ascetical practices. But it was St. Anthony (250-356) who became the acknowledged Founder of "the religious life," as we shall see in the next century.

### THE FOURTH CENTURY

This is one of the most important centuries in the history of the Church, and that history was chiefly affected, in very different ways, by two men, Constantine and Arius.

The century opened with the most violent of all the early persecutions, that of Diocletian, when the prisons, according to Eusebius, were so full of bishops and priests that there was no room left for criminals, and when wholesale massacres of Christians took place at the hands of the mob. A special effort was made to destroy their Sacred Books, and anyone who handed these over became known to his fellow-Christians as a *traditor* (traitor), a term which thus acquired its present meaning. The persecution lasted for about a decade, longer in some parts than in others, but it ended through the emergence of Constantine, who in 313 became co-emperor with Licinius, and in 324 sole emperor. Constantine was not only a great ruler, but he was a Christian at heart, although, as was not uncommon at the time, he was only baptized on his deathbed. As early as 312 he ordered Christ's monogram (XR) to be placed on his soldiers' shields, and in 317 added it to his own *labarum* or standard. By the Edict of Milan, 313, he gave the Church official recognition as one of the State religions, but he contributed still more to the security of the Church by making lavish donations, and giving juridical recognition to the Church's disciplinary laws and episcopal judgments.

Another important change contributed to the enhancement of the Pope's civil status in the Empire. Diocletian had transferred the imperial capital from the Western to the Eastern part of the Empire, to Nicomedia in Asia Minor. Constantine established it at Byzantium, thenceforward known as Constantinople, the present Istanbul. He gave the imperial palace at Rome, the Lateran, to its Bishop, and built alongside it the Lateran Basilica. This was only one of five basilicas which Constantine built at Rome, as well as six in other Italian cities and two in Jerusalem.

But State recognition raised new problems and difficulties for the Church. The Roman Emperors had always regarded themselves as the supreme authority in religious as well as in other matters—hence the persecutions—and Constantine took it as his right to interfere when he judged it necessary in Church affairs, thus establishing a tradition which continued under his suc-

## WHITE PLAGUE TAKES HEAVY TOLL OF YOUTH

HOW WORLD COMBATS MENACE OF T.B.

BY DR. D. R. W. COWAN

### YOUNG VICTIMS

One of the greatest tragedies of tuberculosis is that most of its victims fall in the younger age groups. In the years from fifteen to thirty-nine there are more deaths from tuberculosis than from any other single cause. In this age group, figures disclose that almost two in every seven deaths are caused by tuberculosis, a preventable disease.

In other countries, and especially in those in which the coloured races predominate and those which have experienced the ravages of war most intensely, the position is far less satisfactory. In Australia, each year, about one person in each 2,000 living has been destined to die of tuberculosis, and we think this is bad enough. But in some countries the death rates, we are told, are twenty to thirty times higher than this, and each year one in every 100 living is doomed to die of tuberculosis.

In Europe, in some parts, where the position was reasonably satisfactory before the war, the disease has assumed almost epidemic proportions, and it is quite impossible to deal with it by the recognised methods of segregation and institutional care of sufferers.

There are so many cases that it is a physical impossibility to deal with them in this way. In these countries, an effort is being made on a large scale to protect the younger and uninfected members of the communities by vaccination against tuberculosis, a method which holds great promise for the future.

No one knows how bad the position is in Asia, and no reliable figures are available, but we are told that many people are dying in the streets of tuberculosis and conditions of malnutrition. The world position in regard to tuberculosis is not good, and it will need almost superhuman efforts on the part of all tuberculosis workers to cope with it.

### CURABLE DISEASE

No doubt you would like an answer to the question: "Has a cure for tuberculosis been found?" I can only answer: there is no magical cure, once it is firmly established. But in early cases, given proper treatment, cure is the rule rather than the exception.

The success of our campaign rests more upon prevention, early diagnosis, and thorough treatment by recognized methods than it does upon spectacular methods of treatment either medical or surgical. The effect of streptomycin was discussed at great length, and many encouraging reports and demonstrations were given. But streptomycin is not the answer to the prayer of so many sufferers from tuberculosis.

It is true that it has produced some remarkable results in those acute conditions, commonly called 'galloping' consumption, which hitherto have been invariably fatal. But in many other such cases of chronic tuberculosis of the lungs, it seems to be of little use, at all. However, a drug that can save even one in four of the acute, fatal cases must have some value.

Intensive research is being carried out and it is not impossible that a drug of this class may be evolved, which is more  
(Continued on Page 4).

My mission on behalf of the South Australian Government was to seek first-hand information concerning the latest methods being used in the United States of America, and in the British Isles, in the fight against tuberculosis.

My travels took me to San Francisco, where I attended the annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association of America; to New York; to London, where I took part in the Commonwealth and Empire Health and Tuberculosis Conference convened by the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis; and to Edinburgh, where the Tuberculosis Association of England and the Tuberculosis Society of Scotland held a joint meeting.

This programme has given a good picture of anti-tuberculosis activities almost throughout the world, as the leading workers of most countries attended and spoke at one or more of these gatherings.

In many countries, and specially in those where the white races predominate and where the tuberculosis services are well organised, there has been a gratifying decrease in the mortality rates over the past forty years. Even in these countries, this is not the time to let up in our efforts, but rather to redouble them so that this insidious and relentless enemy of mankind can be finally defeated. This can be done, but not if we are apathetic and half-hearted in our efforts.

cessors at Constantinople. Thus at the beginning of his rule, Constantine found the Church in North Africa seriously divided over the election of the new Bishop of Carthage. It was said that his consecrator had been a *traditor*, and his consecration therefore invalid. The leader of the opposition was a Bishop named Donatus. On being appealed to, the Pope called a council at Rome which decided against the Donatists, but these refused to accept this verdict. Constantine at first tried to suppress the schism, but finding the Donatists too powerful he adopted a policy of toleration which permitted the schism to grow unchecked, to the great detriment of the Church in North Africa.

More disastrous, however, was another heresy, which threatened the fundamental faith of the Church, its belief in the Divinity of Christ. As we have seen, some Christian thinkers had already got into difficulties in trying to explain the Divine Sonship of Jesus Christ. In 319 at Alexandria, the priest Arius brought this debate to a head by declaring publicly that the Son of God was not of one nature or substance with the Father, nor equal to Him in dignity, nor co-eternal. In effect, therefore, he said that Jesus Christ was not truly God. This was a flat denial of the Church's teaching as handed down from the Apostles, the traditional rule of faith, but the heresy had a phenomenal success, partly because it appealed to neo-Platonist and other philosophers, partly because of the difficulty experienced in harmonizing Latin and Greek terminology on the subject.—*Examiner*.





IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE  
OF  
**Manuelpillai Bastiampillai**  
who departed this life  
on  
**November 8th, 1945**

Thou art now with our Lord  
and His Holy Mother.  
Pray, that we too, thy dear ones here  
below  
May see thy benign countenance in the  
land of rest Eternal in time to come.  
Eternal Rest give unto his  
Soul O Lord, and let perpetual light  
shine upon his soul.  
Inserted by his loving wife and children  
"Theresa Cottage"  
Main Street, Jaffna, 7-11-46.

A Requiem High Mass will be offered  
at St. Mary's Cathedral, Jaffna, on Sat-  
urday the 8th inst. at 6-30 a.m. for the  
repose of the Soul of the Late M.  
Bastiampillai.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

Mrs. N. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. S. C.  
Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. S. Thommai-  
pillai and other relatives of the late Mr.  
C. Elizathurai of Kuala Krai, Kelantan,  
F.M.S., sincerely thank all relations and  
friends who called on them or sent  
messages of condolence in their recent  
bereavement.

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**Church Calendar**

NOVEMBER 1947	
FRI.	... 7 S. Willibrord.
SAT.	... 8 S. Godfrey.
SUN.	... 9 24 P.—D. H. Red. Bas.
MON.	...10 S. Andrew.
TUES.	...11 S. Martin C.
WED.	...12 S. Martin P.M.
THURS.	...13 S. Didacus.
FRI.	...14 S. Josaphat.

**The Catholic Guardian**

NOVEMBER 7TH 1947

**MR. BANDARANAIKE'S VISIT**

We do not wish to be either  
fulsome or patronizing but we  
are definitely of opinion that Mr.  
Bandaranaike's visit last week-  
end to Jaffna may well have far-  
reaching results.

We have no faintest doubt that  
Mr. Bandaranaike will do the  
right thing in the way he will  
decide about the future of the  
Kankasanturai Hospital. He has  
been scrupulously fair and impar-  
tial in the hearing of all the  
evidence pro and con and there  
can be no question of accusing  
him of not knowing or not having  
studied the question. Some of  
his later utterances would seem  
to point to a compromise solu-  
tion probably on a fifty-fifty  
basis. The formula is not one  
that has been unheard of in  
other contexts in the North.  
And it may very well commend  
itself to Mr. Bandaranaike for

reasons that are too patent to  
need stressing here.

We were impressed by what  
we saw and heard of his contacts  
with the Northern Members of  
Parliament. It is a sorry and a  
pitiable thing to feed on the rind  
of past squabbles and there are  
not wanting signs that we are  
tiring of such futility. At such  
a juncture we feel no better am-  
bassador than Mr. Bandaranaike  
could have come to the North.  
He spoke as an unrepentant Sin-  
halese to unrepentant Jaffnese.  
That way there is neither con-  
densation nor toadying. We  
expect to revert to this topic  
later. For the moment we feel  
that he should have realized that  
we are not too utterly unreason-  
able and impossible in the North.

Mr. Bandaranaike's visit may  
have a third very useful effect.  
For years those of us engaged in  
health and social work have too  
often felt ourselves stifled with  
red-tape. Any suggestion of ad-  
vance was side-tracked by our  
being told that the matter in  
question was one for the Health  
Department to decide and tackle,  
while the Health Department  
referred us to the Local Govern-  
ment Department. Not that Mr.  
Bandaranaike himself is the link  
between the two Departments  
and the controlling power of  
both we do not feel so helpless.  
Would it be too much to suggest  
that in his dual capacity he  
allocate to Jaffna a D.D.T. unit  
to relieve us of our disease-bear-  
ing flies and mosquitoes? He  
has already done so much for us  
in the Karayoor Scheme that we  
confidently put up this plea for  
his sympathetic and enlightened  
consideration.

**AT LONG LAST**

It looks at last as if we are in  
a position to announce something  
fairly definite about the use of  
the Jaffna air field and the air-  
service.

It is proposed to start the ser-  
vice about the 20th inst. The  
service will be two-fold, one *the  
external service* 3 times a week  
to take in Trichinopoly and Mad-  
ras and after some time Madras,  
Trichinopoly and Madras; *the  
internal service* 4 times a week  
will operate, Colombo via Trin-  
comalee to Jaffna and Jaffna  
direct to Colombo.

The plane used will be a  
Dakota 21-seater.

Facilities in the beginning will  
be on a skeleton basis. Later as  
demands increase more extensive  
facilities will be made available.

We learn that the rate to  
Madras as also to Colombo will  
be Rs. 40/-. We anticipate a  
much heavier use of the Madras  
route and we would plead for the  
moment for a reduction of rates  
to and from Colombo. Nobody  
will begrudge the Madras rate.  
We would strongly urge for the  
time being at any rate the first-  
class sleeper rate plus five rupees  
extra for the Colombo-Jaffna  
route.

We consider this of such im-  
portance if popular demand is  
to be created that we strongly  
urge the point on the Director of  
Civil Aviation. We have found  
him so helpful so far that we urge  
the point with confidence.

**24TH SUNDAY  
AFTER PENTECOST**

**Gospel**

(S. Matthew : Ch. 13 : 24-30)

And He put before them  
another parable;  
Here is an image,  
He said,  
of the kingdom of heaven.  
There was a man who sowed his field  
with clean seed;  
but while all the world was asleep,  
an enemy of his came  
and scattered tares among the wheat,  
and was gone.  
So, when the blade had sprung up  
and come into ear,  
the tares, too, came to light;  
and the farmer's men went  
to him and said,  
Sir, was it not clean seed thou didst  
sow in thy field?  
How comes it, then, that there are  
tares in it?  
He said, An enemy has done it.  
And his men asked him,  
Wouldst thou then have us go  
and gather them up?  
But he said, No;  
or perhaps while you are  
gathering the tares  
You will root up the wheat with them.  
Leave them to grow side by side  
till harvest,  
and when harvest time comes  
I will give the word to the reapers,  
Gather up the tares first,  
and tie them in bundles to be burned,  
and store the wheat in my barn.

**An Analysis of the  
Jaffna Man**

At the Village Committees' lunch to  
the Minister of Health and Local Ad-  
ministration Revd. Fr. Long said that  
speaking as an unrepentant Jaffna-  
man, they were a much misunderstood  
people. He was in all humility trying  
to put the Minister wise to local form.

To begin with, Jaffna was a land of  
many virtues, very many. The fact  
was incontestable—the Jaffnaman ad-  
mitted it himself!

Secondly they were a blend, an amaz-  
ing blend of the naive and the shrewd.  
What they wanted, they wanted in-  
tensely and their shrewdness merely  
meant that their approach could savour  
of the oblique if, in their opinion, the  
occasion demanded it. But if people  
only realized that 'If we get what we  
want, We're as quiet as can be'—at  
least for the time being—much mis-  
understanding would be saved and it  
would be all beer and skittles in Jaffna!

Thirdly they were not averse to  
pitching their claims pretty high; if they  
aimed at the steeple they might hit the  
church door!

Fourthly they could take it! If they  
failed in their demand they wagged their  
heads philosophically and went home like  
realists. They had had their chance of  
'yarning' the individual or individuals  
responsible.

Fifthly a refusal left no rancour if  
such individuals have seen through their  
reasons. In fact the wag of the head  
was now a commendatory one—they  
have been beaten by a better man.  
They hand it to him. Next time they  
will be more on their mettle.

**Visual Education**

Films are beginning to play a larger  
part in the fields of propaganda and  
education. In the opinion of many ex-  
perienced educationists, visual teaching  
is one of the most powerful media of  
instruction. Educational motion pic-  
tures and filmstrips are being employed  
more widely today than ever before,  
particularly in the United States. The  
war gave a tremendous impetus to this  
type of teaching, and military instruc-  
tors discovered what the teacher in the  
classroom had realised some time before.  
Ideas could very often be conveyed  
through this medium more quickly and  
more effectively than by the printed or  
spoken word. Many thousands of such  
films were made in American studios  
during the war and as many as 45,000  
sound projectors were sent overseas.  
America is the largest supply source for

educational sound motion pictures and  
filmstrips today. Not only do American  
schools use this method on a wide scale,  
but visual education now forms a popu-  
lar vehicle of instruction in the depart-  
ments of agriculture, public health and  
aeronautics, to mention but a few. Films  
are being produced on health, science,  
literature, commerce, transportation and  
history.

It is a field of study which Ceylon  
along with other countries in the East  
would do well to investigate more close-  
ly. In recent years visual education  
has made considerable headway in In-  
dia. Films are employed there not only  
in the classroom but in the countryside  
for purposes of rural education and prop-  
aganda. Even illiterate audiences react  
remarkably to this method of  
instruction. The farmer in all countries  
is notoriously conservative and tradi-  
tionally shy of experiment and innova-  
tion. Yet, when faced with tangible  
evidence showing cause and effect, no  
class of worker reacts more quickly.  
That at least, is the experience of India,  
and it is possible that the effects of  
visual education in other Eastern coun-  
tries will be likewise. Such instruction  
makes education easy. Adult literacy  
drives owe much to its stimulus. It  
enables the child and the adult to imbibe  
knowledge without being conscious of  
the fact that he is being taught some-  
thing from a text book. Certainly in  
the more juvenile stages of study, it has  
met with remarkable success. This  
type of education might with advantage  
be more widely adopted in the schools  
of the East.—*Times of Ceylon*, Oct. 30,  
1947.

**The Centenary of the  
Holy Childhood**

*St. Joseph's College,  
Bangalore, 23, October, 1947.*

Your Excellencies!  
Rev. Fathers!  
Rev. Mothers!

P. C.

I am happy to inform you that the  
Centenary of the Holy Childhood will  
be celebrated in Paris, on 27th Novem-  
ber, 1947.

His Eminence Cardinal Suhard, Arch-  
bishop of Paris has placed Notre Dame  
at the disposal of the Supreme Council  
of the Holy Childhood for the celebra-  
tion of the Pontifical High Mass. Car-  
dinal Gerlier, Primate of France, will  
deliver the panegyric sermon on the  
glorious Mission work of the Holy  
Childhood.

Mr. Paul Clandel of the French Aca-  
demy, Ambassador of France, will ad-  
dress the National Directors on the  
Century of progress of the Holy Child-  
hood.

The Supreme Director of the Holy  
Childhood hopes that in all Countries  
and Nations this Centenary will be a  
true renewal of this great Pontifical  
work which is held in high esteem by  
all the Missionary Bishops. For all are  
agreed that true and solid Christian  
Communities are built only on the Mis-  
sionary education and training given to  
children.

May I respectfully suggest that this  
Centenary be celebrated in a befitting  
manner on Thursday 27th November,  
1947 or on the Sunday following, with

(i) The Te Deum in thanksgiving  
for all the good the Society has done  
during the Century.

(ii) That all children be urged to  
become members of the Holy Childhood,  
and offer prayers for the progress of  
this association.

(iii) That a message be sent direct  
to Mgr. A. Bressoles, President and  
Director General Supreme Council, 44,  
Cherche Midi Paris 6 e, France.

Thanking you, once again for all your  
kind co-operation,

I am,  
Yours ever gratefully in Xt. Jesus,  
G. V. J. SAMA, S.J.

**LOCAL & GENERAL**

**Pope's Good Health.**—His Holiness the Pope has enjoyed excellent health during this summer vacation at Castel Gandolfo and may remain at his summer villa until the end of October. He has had more audiences than usual



recently, which is regarded as evidence of good health and high spirits, say members of his household.

He is expected to return to the Vatican in time for the usual funeral ceremony on November 4th in memory of Cardinals who have died during the year and for the beatification on Nov. 9th of Sister Jeanne de la Noue, of France.

**Remembrance Day.**—His Excellency the Governor has received a telegram from the Secretary of State to the effect that His Majesty the King has approved that Sunday November 9 this year should be observed throughout the Island as a day of Remembrance for those who have fallen in the two Great Wars and that a two minutes' silence should be observed on that day at 11 a.m.

The Minister of Home Affairs and Rural Development joins with His Excellency in commending to ministers and members of all religions and denominations in Ceylon the Observance of Sunday November 9, as a day of remembrance of the two minutes' silence on that day at 11 a.m.

**The Premier and Food Production.**—Convinced that the food position in 1948 and 1949 will be more serious than in the past on account of the pending financial crisis, Premier D.S. Senanayake is of opinion that the government should begin forthwith to step up production. He expects that the opening up of new land will not only give high-yielding crops, but also provide a solution for the even greater problems of unemployment and the settlement of landless peasants.

**The Minister of Health in Jaffna.**—Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Minister of Health and Local Administration paid his first official visit to Jaffna on Saturday the 1st inst. and was given a civic reception by the Chairman and the Members of the Urban Council at the Jaffna Railway Station. The Minister went through an intensely packed programme the chief items of which were the visiting of the proposed site of the Karajuru Model Housing Scheme and the recording of evidence in the much ventilated question of the T.B. Hospital at Kankasanturai. Mr. Bandaranaike was entertained to dinner on Saturday by the Chairman, Urban Council and to a lunch by the Village Committees in the Rest House and the Town Hall respectively. Thanking the Urban Councillors Mr. Bandaranaike said, "As a Sinhalese I am glad to tell you that the Sinhalese welcome co-operation with the Tamil community."

**Social and Personal.**—We are happy to learn that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to order that Mr. B. V. Bastiampillai, the Locomotive Foreman of Running Shed, Kankasanturai to be appointed Probationary Asst. Transportation Superintendent on the Mechanical side. The appointment will take effect from 1-11-47.

Mr. Bastiampillai is from Mannar and is an Old Boy of St. Patrick's College, Jaffna.

Mr. B. V. Bastiampillai is a brother of Mr. V. Albert Alegacone, J.P. and U.M. Proctor and Chairman, Town Council, Mannar.

**Chicago Professor Joins Jaffna College.**—Dr. W. Robert Holmes who was formerly a Professor at North Park College, Chicago since obtaining his Ph.D., in History at the University of Illinois, has arrived at Vaddukoddai to take up duties as Professor of History at Jaffna College. Dr. Holmes is accompanied by his wife and their two children. Both Dr. Holmes and Mrs. Holmes are graduates of Wheaton College, Illinois.

**Air Ceylon.**—Passengers intending to travel by air from Jaffna to Colombo and elsewhere will welcome the news that arrangements have been made to open an Air Office at No. 11 Victoria Road, (to the north of the Civil Hospital) Jaffna. The Director of Civil Aviation has appointed Mr. J.R. Santiapillai, the Company Fire Officer during the A. R. P. days to be officer-in-charge. Passengers will only have to entrust themselves and their luggage to the officer-in-charge and the rest will be attended to, to the utmost satisfaction. The service is expected to begin on 20-11-1947.

**Ceylon Service Men in Singapore.**—Dissatisfaction with pay, food,

housing and medical attention appears to have been the basis of the grievances which many of the 5,000 Ceylonese troops in Malaya choose to express by various "incidents" culminating in the arrest of 500 men and their detention in Changi Jail. According to the Special Correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" in Singapore the grievances have now mostly been settled and the men are quite happy.

**Rights of Catholics Recognised.** King George VI has broken with a tradition of 250 years by deciding to accept a loyal address from the Roman Catholics in Britain on the occasion of his daughter Princess Elizabeth's wedding.

Roman Catholics have thus been given a status in regard to the Crown which they have not enjoyed since the last Catholic King of England, James II was overthrown in 1689.

Only a fortnight ago the Vatican radio broadcast a statement on the "unsatisfactory position" that the Catholics, including Cardinals, Archbishops and Bishops were excluded from the right to address the King directly in their speeches.

The loyal address which the King has now said he will receive is from the National Board of Catholic Women, representing 14 societies with a total membership of 12,000. Until now, 22 religious and secular bodies have had this right including Anglicans, Free Churchmen, Quakers and Jews but not Catholics.

A spokesman of the National Board said that the address would be presented through the Home Secretary, Mr. Chuter Ede.

**Gold Down the Dollar Drain.**—Since the British dollar crisis began, Britain has sold £55,000,000 worth of gold from her gold stocks of £600,000,000 to obtain funds for use in dollar areas. The October drain is said to have amounted to £35,000,000.

## OBITUARY

FR. JULIEN THEISEN, S. J.

(1902—1947)

CONSUMMATUS IN BREVI.

The town of Trincomalee had hardly finished rejoicing over its new Bishop when it was suddenly plunged into gloom by the death from drowning of Fr. Theisen, one of the most valuable priests of the Mission of Trincomalee.

Fr. Theisen was born in Luxembourg in 1902 and had his education through the medium of German and French. After leaving school he worked with his brother as a mining engineer for some time. Then obeying a vocation to the religious life and desiring to become a missionary he prepared himself in the Apostolic School of the Jesuits of Champagne and entered the novitiate at Florennes in Belgium, in 1924. In 1927 he arrived in Batticaloa, but after a few months he left for Sombaganur, in South India to study Philosophy. As a side line he prepared for the London Matriculation Examination which he passed in the 1st Division in 1930 after a bare two years of acquaintance with English. From January 1931 to August 1933 he was Prefect of the Boarders at St. Michael's, during which time again as a side line, he passed the London Inter Arts in 1931 and completed the B. A. Honours in 1933 obtaining a high second class. He then left for Europe for his theological studies at Enghien in Belgium where he was ordained in 1936. He made his Tertianship in 1937—1938. He was then transferred to the Chinese Mission of the Jesuits of Champagne, but owing to the protests of the late Bishop of Trincomalee he was retransferred to the Mission of Trincomalee, to which he returned in September 1938 when he was immediately appointed Principal of St. Joseph's College, Trincomalee which post he held till his death. He found the school in a sorry condition but set about reorganising it, with such success that during his term of office it has gained a prestige greater than ever before, till now with its primary section its enrolment approaches 500, although it is a fee-levying school in which very few concessions are made. The College which had a debt now has a reserve in the Bank. He was not afraid to sacrifice window dressing to efficiency. In

a certain year the S. S. C. class could not be managed efficiently; so bang it went; and what was called the Elementary Science class went the same way for the same reason. With his practical turn of mind, he introduced many material improvements into the school. He saw long before the Education Department did, the necessity of Practical or Technical classes, and instead of indulging in mere wishful ephemeral educational dreams, he made long range plans for converting a section of St. Joseph's into a Technical school. But first a suitable site, staff and equipment had to be obtained for the projected school. He was working at all these plans with his usual enthusiasm and determination when God thought it fit to call him to Himself. His determination was most manifest in the days immediately after the raid of 1942. When the school which had more than 250 pupils before the raid, reopened after it, there were only 3 pupils and 7 teachers. Yet he refused to close down even for a day. Pupils began to dribble in and gradually the school got back its former enrolment and even exceeded it. He was a musician of no mean talent. After Fr. Everard's death he alone could play the big organ at St. Mary's Church in Batticaloa; but he rarely played either there or anywhere else, denying himself and others the pleasure of the music, lest perhaps he should lose control over his love for it.

He was a scholar, and loved books, and could appreciate light profane literature as well as spiritual books. His ideal holiday was one in which he could read the books of which his mind was starved during school terms. Then he would read not only for his own pleasure, but also for the profit of others, taking down notes for his sermons, instructions and retreats. But he was no book-worm. He could use his hands and his feet. He was a first rate electrician; he could enjoy long excursions and make others enjoy them as well in his company.

But what he considered most important was his spiritual work to which he brought to bear all his passion for being methodical and practical. His sermons, exhortations, instructions and retreats were meticulously prepared. They did not propound a mere theory; they were intensely practical. He did not speak as one beating the air. For example he had devices for inciting the children of the convent to sacrifice: every sacrifice brought in a grain of wheat which went to make a host which was offered by the victim herself to the Priest at the offertory. Or every sacrifice earned a stone which would adorn the sceptre or the crown of Christ the King. Every Saturday he would give an instruction on the life of Our Lord from the Gospels, in the chapel but with chalk, blackboard and duster. 'If the spiritual life of Trincomalee has been raised, it is due to him more than anyone else' said a nun. And another 'He had only one desire—to bring the children and us close to Our Lord.'

He was charity itself. At the beginning of his career, when he was perhaps less sure of himself and others and had to undertake the stern task of restoring order he was inclined to be cold and undemonstrative, except to his intimates. But later on he opened out. He exacted work from the staff but was full of consideration and solicitude for them especially when ill. A special station allowance was paid by him even before the State thought of it. War allowances were paid by him before they were actually received. The nuns whose confessor he was for eight years, found in him a friend and adviser even in their temporal affairs. But he had no illusions about the persuasive force of his advice: 'Tell me, Mother' he once said 'what you have decided to do' when he was asked for advice. His own brethren shared in his love as all those who spent the holidays with him as Superior at Nuwara Eliya could amply testify. 'I know what you are looking for' he said to me, the last time I met him at the Bishop's consecration in Trincomalee, 'you are looking for a quiet spot to read your office. Come to my room.' I went, but not to read my office, but to talk with him about his plans for the new St. Joseph's and of the bright hopes for the whole diocese and mission under the new bishop and the new personnel. Alas, a cloud has obscured that bright dawn of Bishop

Glennie's rule. As for Fr. Theisen, he has obtained the deepest desire of his heart, desiderium animae eius, he has found the quiet spot he had always been looking for where he could sing the praises of the Lord for all eternity. Striving for the Ignatian ideal of being 'in actione contemplativus,' he has now attained its consummation—'consummatus in brevi.'

## The Asian Jubilee Valaichenai (Batticaloa)

We, the parishioners of Valaichenai were privileged to pay our homage, to the "Little Flower of Jesus," by celebrating the Golden Jubilee of her entry into Heavenly Bliss. Our thanks are due to the Priest-in-charge of the Mission. Rev. Fr. George E. L. Wambeck, whose indefatigable zeal was responsible for the success of the celebration. We truly feel that the "Little Flower of Jesus" through His beloved spouse has showered "Rosas" on us all from Heaven in keeping with her promise. The celebration took the form of a triduum. On Sept. 20th the Anniversary day a High Mass was sung by Rev. Fr. Wambeck and a sermon preached. In the evening after Rosary, litany and sermon, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, was imparted. On Oct. 1st at 7 p. m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament took place, preceded by a sermon. On the 2nd Oct., the eve of the feast, at 7 p. m., the Holy Hour was observed and Solemn Vespers sung by Rev. Fr. G. E. L. Wambeck, assisted by Rev. Frs. John Peter and G. Cook S. J. This over, a candle light procession took place with the statue of the "Little Flower" round the Church. On the Feast Day 3rd Oct. a High Mass was sung and an eloquent and soul stirring sermon preached by Rev. Fr. Wambeck. Mass over, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, was imparted, followed by the Veneration of the Relic of the "Little Flower." At 8-30 a. m., the children were served with light refreshments.

The decorations and illuminations were splendid. Fireworks and crackers added colour to all these. The Choir of St. Augustine's Training College, Batticaloa was in attendance. Rev. Fr. F. O. Tambimuttu graced the occasion by his presence at Vespers with the Rev. Brothers of St. Joseph. A band of devotees of the "Little Flower" came all the way from Batticaloa in a special 'Bus headed by Rev. Fr. Cook.

St. Theresa of the Infant Jesus pray for us.

A PARISHONER OF  
ST. THERESA'S CHURCH,  
VALAICHENAI.

## WEDDING

PADMA—MADHAV

The wedding will take place of Padma, daughter of Dayaram D. Sadarangani (Proprietor of "DAYARAMS", Jaffna) to Madhav son of Mr. Nibaldhand H. Balani, at Bombay on Sunday the 9th November, 1947. Residence:—C/o. T. Lokraj, Annath Building, Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

## CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY NOTICE

The Railway level crossing at 180 miles 06 chains, Talaimannar Line, on the Madawachchiya to Talaimannar P.W.D. Road, will be closed for vehicular traffic from 7-00 a.m. on 11-11-47 to 7-00 p.m. on 12-11-47 for effecting repairs.

During this period, a temporary sleeper paved level crossing will be provided by the side of this level crossing for crossing the railway.

J. E. S. BODGER,  
General Manager.

17-10-47

## CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY NOTICE

The railway level crossing at 98 miles 7 chains, between Kamburugamuwa and Matara, Coast Line, on the Akuresa cart road leading from Matara, will be totally closed for vehicular traffic from 9-00 p.m. on 14-11-47 to 5-00 a.m. on 15-11-47 for effecting repairs.

During this period, light traffic will be diverted through Rahula road, Matara, to Akuresa, and heavy traffic like lorries and buses will be diverted to Akuresa road from Weligama.

J. E. S. BODGER,  
General Manager.

10-10-47.



## Cardinal Griffin's Address to Medical Students

"Do not allow your noble profession to be degraded so that you become a State executioner," Cardinal Griffin urged medical students in a speech in Birmingham on Oct. 7.

His Eminence, speaking at the opening of the Nuffield House Medical School at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, warned the students particularly against operations that destroy infant life and put incurable patients to death.

There are many problems with which you will be faced," said the Cardinal, "To illustrate what I mean, take the question of abortion.

In many cases, in order to preserve the life of the mother a doctor or surgeon will prescribe an abortion or an evacuation of the womb, and the result is the destruction of the life of the child.

"Ethics teaches that the child in the womb has an equal right to live as the mother and the best medical practice would prescribe a remedy which would save the life of both mother and child...

It has recently been suggested that doctors should co-operate in the practice of euthanasia and that incurable patients should be allowed the privilege of being exterminated.

### INFLEXIBLE LAW

Do not be misled by sentimentalism, and do not allow your noble profession to be degraded so that you become a State executioner.

No one has the right to take his own life nor to allow others to take it for him. This is an inflexible rule of ethics and the moral law.

"This rule was made by God, and man's duty is to observe this rule and to see that it is not broken."

If you want to judge whether a principle is right or wrong, see where it leads to.

Take the question of euthanasia and also of sterilisation of the unfit.

When the Nazis substituted God's law by State worship they prescribed both one and the other.

The world knows of the horrible crimes committed by them against innocent victims, both in hospital camps and in concentration camps.

I have visited concentration camps in Germany and Poland and have seen very clearly where wrong principles can lead.

The State has no right whatever even to legalise voluntary euthanasia or voluntary sterilisation because such practices are against the laws of God.

Even statesmen have a duty to obey God's laws.

### 'FIRM BELIEF'

If you are, as doctors, going to be of real service to others and to the country, your practice must be based on sound principles and those sound principles will come from a belief in God and a study of the doctrines which He taught.

If you are to uphold the tradition of medical practice in this country you must be both proficient in medicine and firm in your belief in God....

"There is no conflict between medicine and ethics, since medicine judges from observation that is made, and ethics tells us what is right and wrong and will indicate whether a prescribed remedy is in accordance with, or against the best interests of the patient."

Earlier in his address the Cardinal said:

For most of us our knowledge of a doctor came with the family doctor. He was considered almost a member of the family.

He became the guide, philosopher and friend.

He dealt with us in the environment of the home; he knew our parents and the other members of the family; he was a man of sympathy and of understanding and one in whom all of us would confide.

In fact, the family doctor has become a real institution in this country and a most valuable help to the building up of the family life of the nation. May he always continue.

With the specialisation that exists in medicine to-day there is a risk of a patient being considered merely as a case; shall I say a 'heart', or a 'head,'

or a 'kidney,' and not as an individual with his own personality and his own family environment.

Man is not mere flesh and blood but a complete human being....

## White Plague Takes Heavy Toll of Youth

(Continued from Page 1)

effective and safer than streptomycin. It is to be noted, also, that streptomycin has some unpleasant side effects such as giddiness, which is often permanent; that it is in short supply, and is still far too expensive for general use. These, however, are factors that can be overcome: the important consideration is that streptomycin has not yet been demonstrated as a really reliable and effective drug in the treatment of the ordinary case of tuberculosis.

### B. C. G. VACCINATION

Much discussion centred round the use and value of BCG vaccination as a method of protection against tuberculosis, especially in those persons unduly exposed to infection—such as nurses and others in tuberculosis institutions, medical students, and children in infected households. In the Scandinavian countries, this method has been in use for many years and is accepted as being of great value; indeed, it is being made compulsory for some groups of the people.

England and America have been very cautious in this matter; but both countries propose to give it a full-scale field trial with the strictest possible controls. The trouble with this is that it will take five to ten years before the results will be known.

In Canada, large-scale trials have been carried on in the Indian reservations, where tuberculosis is very common. Careful controls, have been used, and figures, both published and unpublished, support the Scandinavian view. The mortality rates amongst the vaccinated children, after a period of ten years, have been only one-fifth of the rates amongst similar unvaccinated children. The numbers done have been sufficiently great as to be of statistical significance. This is a method of very great promise.

In Australia, work on BCG has been in progress in Adelaide for the past eighteen months. It is work that should be given the greatest encouragement and support. In some Canadian hospitals, where vaccination of nurses is on a voluntary basis, almost 100 per cent. of the nurses ask for vaccination, and tuberculosis has ceased to be a major problem. At the present time, when shortage of nurses is a world problem, every effort should be made to protect their health, and this is one of the methods that should be used.

Another matter that received a great deal of attention was rehabilitation of the tuberculous. An outstanding figure in this field is Dr. R. R. Trail, of London, the Medical Director of that grand institution, the Papworth Village Settlement, where patients are given not only the most skilled medical and surgical treatment, but in which, after recovery they are given suitable remunerative employment, and become permanent settlers with their families.

This is the foremost institution of its kind in the world. Dr. Trail is in process of establishing a similar institution, to be called the Enham-Alamein Village Settlement, in commemoration of the battle of El Alamein. These are model institutions, which might well be copied by others.

In the United States, on the other hand, the policy appears to be to make every effort not only to get the patient back to his family, but back to his original occupation. Sheltered workshops are provided, where a man or woman, after discharge from the sanatorium, works for a year or two in a hardening-up process, in preparation for a return to his original occupation.

The Altro workshop in New York is one of the foremost institutions of this kind. They have only one industry, namely, the making of articles of attire such as coats, and gowns, and nurses' costumes. This seems a very suitable industry for convalescent tuberculosis sufferers, and much good work has been done at Altro.

There are many modifications of these two main types of rehabilitation centre, and each tuberculosis service must work out its own plan. Rehabilitation in Australia has not received the attention it deserves.

In each centre I visited I made the closest inquiry into the relations between the official health services and the efforts of voluntary organisations, such as those great bodies—the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in England, and the National Tuberculosis Association of America and Canada. There was a complete unanimity of opinion that the best results were obtained through the combined efforts of the official health agencies and the voluntary organisations.

### METICULOUS CARE

The conferences have been notable for the calibre of the men taking part in them, and the trouble to which they have gone, not only in travelling long distances to attend but in the meticulous care which they have taken in the preparation of papers and exhibits. It is surely not unreasonable to expect that the greatest respect will be paid to the results of their deliberations. The discussions were free and frank, and were on a high plane.

It is encouraging to note that the International Union against Tuberculosis is meeting in Paris, and is preparing enthusiastically to take up again the work that was interrupted by the war. It is a sad omission that Australia is not to be represented at this meeting; it is an omission that should not be allowed to occur again. The body can become a world force and co-ordinator in the fight against tuberculosis, and such a force is urgently needed. (Broadcast in the BBC's Pacific Service).—Times of Ceylon.

### TENDER NOTICE

Tenders will be received by me up to 12 noon on Tuesday, November 11, 1947, for the supply of gingely poonac for the year ending 30th September, 1948.

Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the Emergency

Kachcheri, Jaffna, where all particulars can be obtained.

Tender forms will be issued up to 12 noon on Saturday, November 8, 1947, only on production of a receipt for Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty) deposited for each form at the Jaffna Kachcheri.

M. SRIKHANDA,  
Asst. Govt. Agent, (E).  
Jaffna, 28th October, 1947.

## Passion Art Calendar, 1948

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### ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

In the matter of the estate of the Philip Moses of Martyn's Road, Jaffna Deceased.

Testamentary Jurisdiction } No. 785

Gabriel Solomon Puvirajasinghe of Russell Square, Jaffna.

Petitioner.

Vs.

Vital Antony Moses of Martyn's Road, Jaffna.

Respondent.

This matter, coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esqr., District Judge Jaffna on the 15th day of October 1947, in the presence of Messrs. Aboobucker and Sultan Proctors on the part of the petitioner and his affidavit and petition having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed be issued to the petitioner as a Creditor of the estate of the deceased unless the Respondent shall appear before this Court on the 19th day of November 1947 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 15th day of Oct. 1947.

Sgd. G. C. T. A. DE SILVA,  
Actg. District Judge.

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