

The Catholic Guardian

ESTABLISHED AS A FORTNIGHTLY, 1876; ISSUED AS A WEEKLY, 1878.

Telegrams: "GUARDIAN", JAFFNA.

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON.

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

Telephone: NO. 100.

Vol 72, No. 14.

JAFFNA, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1946.

PRICE: 10 CENTS.

WARNING OF IMMINENT THREAT OF WORLD CHAOS

ARCHBISHOP Mc DONALD

"The nation was willing to accept the secrecy imposed by war conditions, but now a similar secrecy is being maintained while the situation is entirely changed, and in place of confidence there is a widespread sense of profound distrust, a feeling that the country is being driven gradually towards an unknown goal which may mean—and unless checked, must mean—disaster."

"A large number of simple-minded citizens have been misled by lying propaganda into a certain belief in Communism and into supporting a policy which is irreconcilable with loyalty to God and country."

"We may be truly grateful to Mr. Bevin, who, by his forthright statement, has clearly revealed to all who choose to think, the precipice towards which through secret diplomacy, the nation has been hurtling headlong."

"The danger of the situation scarcely be exaggerated, and disaster seems almost unavoidable. But let us clearly realise that we have the power to avert the calamity, and that the means are at hand by which we may restore the situation."

"The first essential for securing peace is to grasp clearly the magnitude of the peril with which civilisation is faced. Next we must make use, with heart and soul, of those resources which God places at our disposal to combat the danger. By God's help alone can the world be saved, and the means He wishes us to use in order to co-operate with Him are prayer, penance, and above all, the holy rosary."

PORTUGAL'S EXAMPLE

"Let me bring to your notice an example with which we are all familiar. The Christian revival in Portugal furnishes an object-lesson for the whole

world and an example of inestimable value to every Catholic in the present crisis. It is this revival that in less than 25 years has raised Portugal, almost miraculously, from its ruins to comparative prosperity."

"One revolution had followed upon another until the country was in a state of absolute chaos. It was ruined financially, morally, politically. In 16 years the land had known 16 bloody revolutions. Communism had brought about complete disintegration of the State."

"In these 16 years there had been eight Presidents of the Republic and as many as 43 changes of Ministry. National credit had been destroyed, secret societies and lawlessness were rampant, and the League of Nations was even considering placing the finances of the country under foreign control."

"The openly avowed aim of the adversaries of God was utterly to uproot and destroy all religion. They openly boasted that within two generations they would extinguish the Catholic Faith."

SAVED THROUGH OUR LADY

"The Mother of God took up their challenge. The impious atheists were routed and now Portugal stands among the few nations of the world who have escaped the horrors of the war."

"There can be no shadow of doubt that this amazing change of heart is due to the intervention of Our Lady of Fatima, and to the hearkening of the people to the message sent them from the Immaculate Virgin through the lips of three little children."

"The surging tide of devotion which has arisen is due to Fatima and its teaching. A portion of the secrets revealed to the children has been published. A portion still remains untold."

(Continued on Page 4.)

PROPOSED ITALIAN ELECTORAL LAW PRIESTS AND POLITICS

Article 66 of the proposed new Italian electoral law was discussed and accepted in the *Consulta* in the last week of February, while the Consistories were in progress. It lays down various penalties against those bringing undue pressure to bear on voters in the exercise of their electoral rights, and the second paragraph says that any minister of religion who, by his statements or addresses in places of worship or in meetings of a religious character, whether by spiritual promises or by threats, seeks to compel voters to sign the nomination papers of a certain candidate or to pledge their votes for or against a given list or a given candidate, or to induce them to abstain from voting, will be subjected to the penalties enumerated.

Communists, Liberals and members of the action Party joined forces to secure the passage of this article and the rejection of various amendments, and the "Osservatore Romano" wrote: "This vote presents for the Government's sanction an article of the Electoral Law which is offensive, unfair, unjust and useless. It is offensive, for it presupposes the clergy capable of cheapening their ministry in its most sacred forms, in preaching and in spiritual direction, even in confession, and

attaches a political blemish to them even as citizens, despite their notable and often heroic patriotic record. It is unfair, for priests, unlike public officials, are directors of consciences to whom many turn for the word of guidance. They cannot be put on the same level with public officials indulging in spontaneous and interested partisanship. Further, the proposition that places of worship may not be used to influence electors unduly only masks an attempt to limit the Church's ministry. Hence an injustice is perpetrated by this paragraph, which misunderstands and attacks a priest's right and duty to enlighten and warn the faithful about dangers threatening Christian faith and morals. Finally, the paragraph serves no useful purpose, for either his sense of a supreme duty will compel the priest to speak, whatever the threat of fine or imprisonment, or, if such a supreme duty is not at stake, he will exercise his common duty as a citizen and elector outside places of worship and apart from meetings of a religious character."

Cardinal Lavitrano made an official protest to the Italian Government in the name of Catholic Action, and the result is that the Government has advised a compromise of which we hope to give details later.

A SCHEME OF CATHOLIC DOCTRINE

By Rev. Fr. Wm. JesuThasan, O.M.I.

A summary and a syllabus of Catholic Doctrine have been published in previous issues of this paper. The summary is the outline of a proposed Catechetical Scheme, while the syllabus is the skeleton of that same scheme.

This scheme first of all depicts the divine life of the most holy and adorable Trinity, and then sketches the plan by which the Three Divine Persons communicate this life to man. Thus, according to this scheme, the central truth of Catholic Doctrine is the Divine Life communicated to man. In holy scriptures the communicated divine life is called "eternal life" or simply "life", and these expressions are applied indiscriminately to the knowledge of eternal life (Jn. XVII. 2 & 3), the grace of eternal life (Jn. VI. 52) and the beatitude of eternal life (Mk. X. 30), which are the three steps by which the communication of divine life is made to us. It is around these three steps that the scheme groups all the parts of every branch of theology.

The separation of Apologetics from the scheme is supposed to facilitate its being offered apart for the use of non-Catholics. But no non-Catholic arrives at conviction after reading only the Apologetics. He usually wants to see how all the truths of Catholic Doctrine hang together. Therefore Apologetics has been included in the scheme, and the work of the Divine Persons has been emphasised in this part of theology as well. The Father, our *Creator*, is said to reveal Himself (Divine Apologetics); the Son, our *Teacher*, brings down this revelation to us (Christian Apologetics); and the Holy Spirit, our *Incorporator*, makes us accept it from the Church (Ecclesiastical Apologetics)—and thus we get the knowledge of eternal life.

The scheme also shows how the preliminaries necessary for the life of grace can be obtained from the Father, our *Provider*, by the seven petitions of the Lord's Prayer (Fundamental Theology); how the Son, our *Redeemer*, has given us His seven sacraments as channels of this grace merited by Himself (Sacramental Theology); and how the Holy Spirit, our *Sanctifier*, brings this grace to us and perfects it by the seven infused virtues (Moral Theology)—and thus we get the grace of eternal life.

Finally the scheme shows how the Father, our *Predestinator*, has destined us for heavenly glory (Death and Immortality); how the Son, our *Co-heir*, has inherited it for us and judges us to be worthy of it (Christ's exaltation and Advent); and how the Holy Spirit, our *Glorifier*, grants it to us by uniting us to the Triune God (Final resurrection and glory)—and thus we get the beatitude of eternal life.

Hence there are nine divine works that go to effect the communication of divine life to us. The order that has been chosen in grouping the divine works is the one followed in the Apostolic and the Nicene Creeds, both of which describe first the works appropriated to the Father, then those appropriated to the Son, and lastly those appropriated to the Holy Spirit. The same order is followed in the *Liturgical Year* which celebrates, in the first part that ends before Christmas, the reign of the Father; in the second part that is dominated by Easter the reign of the Son; and in the third part that begins with Whitsun the reign of the Holy

Spirit. God himself has followed the same order in His revelation of the divine works to mankind. During the first period of *sacred history* when mankind expected the Messiah, God was made known to us as our Father who created our first parents, provided mankind with all good things, and destined them for eternal life. During the second period when mankind was blessed with the presence of the Messiah, the Son of God was presented to us as our Brother who bore witness to divine truth, atoned for our sins, and merited for us eternal life. During the third period when mankind acknowledges the Messiah, the Spirit of God is sent to us as our Lover who incorporates us into the Church the mystical body of Christ, sanctifies us, and grants us eternal life.

Accordingly the scheme includes in its first part the three works appropriated to the Father, viz: His Creation, Providence, and Predestination, by which He makes us subjects respectively for the knowledge, the grace, and the beatitude of eternal life. By doing so, the Father, who is the principle of divine life in the Trinity, becomes also the *Principle* of our own eternal life in God (Eph. IV. 14, 15). The scheme includes in its second part the three works appropriated to the Son, viz: His becoming our incarnate Teacher, our crucified Redeemer, and our exalted Co-heir, by which He grants us the right respectively to the knowledge, the grace, and the beatitude of eternal life. By doing so, the Son, who is the mediator of divine life in the Trinity, becomes also the *Mediator* of our eternal life in God (1 Tim. II. 6). The scheme includes in its third part the three works appropriated to the Holy Spirit, viz: His Incorporation, Sanctification, and Glorification, by which he bestows on us the gift respectively of the knowledge, the grace, and the beatitude of eternal life. By doing so, the Holy Spirit, who is the consummator of divine life in the Trinity, becomes also the *Consummator* of our own eternal life in God (1 Jn. III. 24).

Thus the whole scheme revolves round the central truth of Catholic Doctrine, which is *the Divine Life communicated to man*. It is from this that the other truths are made to spring forth, and it is owing to it that they are harmoniously connected with one another. This basic truth must be brought home to our children before they leave school. Unless this truth is properly emphasized, they will not be fitted for life. Catholic Doctrine is the key for the understanding of all other knowledge, and it is the guide for the interpretation of all facts of life. Unless our children have grasped the unity and harmony of Catholic Doctrine by the correct orientation of this basic truth, there will not be much unity and harmony in their own lives. The outlook of too many of our Catholics is so narrow-minded that their religion is merely a means of getting private favours; or so negative that it is merely a collection of prohibitions. But if, in their religious knowledge, a proper emphasis is laid on the basic truth of Catholic Doctrine, their outlook will be so broad that going beyond the whole universe, it will embrace the Triune God Himself; and their outlook will be so positive as to overshadow all prohibitions by that one all-embracing activity that leads to their participation in the ineffable life of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

Catholic Union of Ceylon

Annual General Meeting

The deferred Forty-third Annual General Meeting of the Catholic Union of Ceylon for the year 1945 will be held at the Bonjean Memorial Hall, St. Joseph's College, Colombo, at 4-30 p.m. on Sunday the 26th May, 1946.

Notice of any resolutions to be placed before the meeting should reach the undersigned not later than the 5th May, 1946.

C. M. G. DE SARAM,
Hony. Secretary.

Negris Building,
Colombo, 8-4-46.

Church Calendar

APRIL 1946

FRI.	...12 Seven Dolours.
SAT.	...13 S. Hermenegild.
SUN.	...14 PALM SUNDAY.
MON.	...15 S. Peter Gons.
TUES.	...16 S.B.J. Labre.
WED.	...17 S. Anicetus.
THURS.	...18 HOLY THURSDAY.
FRI.	...19 GOOD FRIDAY.
SAT.	...20 HOLY SATURDAY.
SUN.	...21 EASTER.
MON.	...22 S. Caius.
TUES.	...23 S. George.
WED.	...24 S. Fidelis.
THURS.	...25 S. Ethelwin.
FRI.	...26 Cletus.

The Catholic Guardian

APRIL 12TH 1946

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SACRED PASSION

With Palm Sunday two days hence we enter upon the last week of the Lenten Season in which are commemorated the sufferings and death of Our Saviour Jesus Christ. If we have the mind of the Church, the one subject that should be preoccupying us during the days of the Holy Week ought to be the Passion. And to be true members of the Church we should endeavour to have her mind and be actuated by her spirit. We are familiar with and can reproduce in our minds the different phases of the Sacred Passion culminating in the Crucifixion and death of our Divine Lord. We are, therefore, asked to recall those painful scenes to our minds with love and gratitude to Him. His sufferings and death and the voluntary offering of Himself formed a definite act of reparation to God in virtue of which man obtains remission of sins and sanctifying and actual graces. However, it must be noted that this was not the only way that was opened to Him to redeem mankind. He might have forgiven man freely without His own suffering. But in the way which His wisdom has chosen we see a wonderful blending of justice and mercy. But there was something more. He suffered not only to expiate the sins of men but to be to them an Exemplar. The miseries of human life after the Fall have always baffled man's intellect and oppressed his heart, "I studied that I might know this thing", wrote the Wise Man, "it is labour in my sight until I go into the Sanctuary of God." Yes, the first rays of light which pierced the dark abyss of suffer-

ing streamed forth from the Cross. They reveal it as a Divinely appointed means to victory over sin and a proof of God's mercy and love; fruitful in its hidden power to make expiation for sins of others when freely undergone by innocence, it is also a means of grace and a process of moral purification and restoration. The Cross teaches the truth that a deep significance lies hidden in the sufferings which God allows to come upon us. The evils which inordinate desire for enjoyment beget in the human heart will yield only to the healing touch of tribulation. Not that God finds joy in the suffering of His creation; but it is impossible for Him to impart His spiritual and supernatural favours to a soul which seeks nothing but self and the gratification of self. The problem of suffering was solved once and for all when Christ Our Lord revealed to us its supernatural significance. Of His own free-will He chose suffering in its bitterest form that He might bring glory to God by working out our deliverance from the power of sin and raising us to a supernatural life and that is what suffering continues to do when borne in patience in union with Him.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Languages Committee.—The members of this Committee had a pleasant excursion to Jaffna on Government expense. We made no comments so far on their patriotic ardour because to us the change of language in the quite near future seems an idle question just now. As long as some connection continues between this country and Great Britain, English will continue as the official language of this Island. The strangest thing is to see Minister Kannangara taking the champion's part to thrust aside English from its position as the official language of country. He has been making violent propaganda in favour of himself as one of the greatest, if not the greatest benefactor, of Ceylon for having given it free education. But his free education means free English education. Now, if English ceases to be the official language and thus loses its money-earning value it will will of little use to 90 per cent. of the people and they will not care to learn it. How then can he honestly pose as the greatest benefactor of his native land? Equally strange was the demand made by the so-called Nationalist Tamils who, having cheerfully supported the surrender of political power by the Tamils, now insist on retaining their language as one of the official languages. But language follows political power and it must now depend on the good-will of the Sinhalese to grant their request or not. The countries with dual official language have political power more or less evenly divided. Our local "Nationalists" would be more logical had they united in the defence of political power that is due to them. Of course, very good case, can be made out why the languages

of the country should take their rightful place as the official languages of the country. But two official languages in a small country like Ceylon besides causing very great inconvenience would make the administration more expensive and the baseless racial distinction would continue to be emphasised. Now that the Sinhalese have got political power in their hands, would they not as a compromise accept Tamil as the official language of the country when the time comes for the change over. It cannot be too great a sacrifice for them as their current Sinhalese is two-third disguised Tamil.

Hours of Divine Service At the Cathedral

Palm Sunday

5-30 A.M.	Low Mass.
7-15 A.M.	Blessing of the Palms by The Very Revd. Fr. Administrator, Procession & Mass.
8-15 A.M.	Low Mass.

Maundy Thursday

5-15 A.M.	Low Mass.
7-00 A.M.	Solemn High Mass, Procession of the Blessed Sacrament to the Altar of Repose.
5-00 P.M.	Mandatum or washing of the feet of twelve poor men.
7-00 P.M.	Stabat Mater.
11-12 P.M.	Holy Hour (Tamil).
12-1 A.M.	Holy Hour (Sinhalese).

Good Friday

7-00 A.M.	Veneration of the Holy Cross and Mass of the Precious Blood. The Very Revd. Fr. Administrator will officiate.
8-30 A.M.	Veneration and Way of the Cross.
5-00 P.M.	Carrying of the Cross.
7-30 P.M.	Crucifixion.

Holy Saturday

6-30 A.M.	Blessing of the Fire, Paschal Candle, Baptismal Font and Solemn High Mass.
-----------	--

Easter Sunday

5-30 A.M.	Low Mass.
7-00 A.M.	Solemn High Mass.
8-30 A.M.	Low Mass.
5-00 P.M.	Solemn Vespers, Sermon & Benediction.

At Our Lady of Refuge & At St. James'

Holy Week Services will also be held in both these Churches.

Maundy Thursday

5-30 A.M.	High Mass, Procession of the Blessed Sacrament to the Altar of Repose.
8-00 P.M.	Stabat Mater.
11-12 P.M.	Holy Hour.

Good Friday & Holy Saturday

Morning Services begin at 6 A.M.

The Passion and the Resurrection

Some Thoughts of Spiritual Writers

BY VICTOR TAMBINAYAGAM

The mysteries of Our Lord's life are something more than mere historical events. They are something more than the lifeless facts of history. They have a life-giving potency. They are not something transient. They are a perpetually energising force in the world. That life of Our Lord is reproduced in His Mystical Body of which each one of us is a member. As the Church in Her Liturgy is ever re-enacting, during all the ages the life story of her Founder so it must be, too, in some measure, for each one of us.

The Offices of lent if we attend daily Mass as we should with the Missal, give us courage to undergo voluntary suffer-

ings to expiate our faults and reduce our rebellious flesh to subjection. The tragedy of the Passion, the terrific drama of Calvary cannot fail to inspire us with horror of sin, which has been the cause of it, and with the love of Our Lord, whose tenderness for us has driven Him to undergo the torments of the Cross for our sake.

If our meditations on the Passion have as their effect to inspire us with a great hatred of sin, which demanded that cruel expiation; to excite in our hearts a corresponding love towards God, and finally to give us the strength to bear our Crosses with courage, it would seem that there is nothing else that we should look for in these meditations except the happiness of Heaven whose gates are now opened for us. And the Resurrection means little to us than a pledge of our future rising from the dead when the Soul shall be united to a glorified body, to enjoy in union with it, the happiness God has prepared for His elect. The Cross has its meaning for us in this life, the Resurrection in the life to come. We do not readily perceive that, in God's plan not only the Cross, but the Risen Life is meant to be a part of our worldly existence. Christ did not pass from the Cross straight to Heaven: the Christian is not meant to do so either. In the case of Jesus the Cross preceded a Risen Life on earth: in the case of the Christian it should do likewise. The Cross cannot be understood except it is viewed in the light of the Resurrection. God is God of the Living, not of the Dead. He is God of Life, not of Death. Our rising from the Dead must, in a spiritual sense be accomplished after the pattern of Our Lord's whilst we are still on earth and it is to this that we must direct all our efforts.

We rise from death to sin when we no longer are under the domination of our concupiscences. When we sin we are spiritually dead. The action of the Cross is to destroy the concupiscences which constitute the disease of the soul. In order that we may live as we ought our nature must be crucified. God sends trials and crosses simply to deaden in us our concupiscences in order that our spiritual life may develop and expand. That tendency in us which makes us elect perishable things in preference to eternal, must die. Pain and sorrow are the instruments of this detachment. To live to God we must die to sin and this death to sin cannot be achieved without its own passion. It was through the Cross that the world was redeemed—it remains that by the Cross and the Cross only, personally borne and endured, each of us enters fully into the redemption and is sanctified. The Cross is the way or the means to the Resurrection. Without the one we cannot have the other.

Catholic Union of Ceylon

A meeting of the Central Council of the Catholic Union of Ceylon was held at St. Joseph's College, Colombo, on Friday, the 5th April with Professor W. A. E. Karunaratne, the Vice-President of the Union in the Chair.

The Council decided to hold the Annual General Meeting for 1945 on Sunday, the 26th May.

Mr. C.M.G. de Saram was re-elected Hony. Secretary for 1946 and Mr. G. A. Fernando was elected Asst. Secretary. Mr. J. L. Stanislaus was re-elected Hony. Treasurer. The following were elected to serve on the Vigilance and Civic Defence Committee:—The Very Revd. Frs. G. Gazuguel, O.M.I., J. Jamoays, O.M.I., E. Gaspard, S.J., R. M. Vandembussche, S.J., Peter A. Pillai, O.M.I., D. J. Anthony, O.M.I., The Revd. Frs. J. B. Gregory, O.M.I., Nicholas Perera, O.M.I., and D. G. Phoebebus, O.S.B., Dewan Bahadur I. K. Pereira, M.S.C., Dr. C. J. C. de Silva, Dr. W. M. Muller and Messrs. Cyril E. S. Perera, E. J. Cooray, L. B. Emmanuel, I.S.O., E. B. Wickramanayake, D.J.B. Kuruppu, James P. Fernando, L. J. D. Fernando, T. A. de Mel, Anthony Jayamanne, G. A. Fernando, D. P. Kurukulasuriya, J. A. L. Cooray, J. L. Stanislaus, C. M. Fernando and C. M. G. de Saram.

The following were elected to serve on the special committee styled *The Central Committee* which was appointed for the purpose of implementing the

decisions of the Soolbury Commission with reference to the demands made by the Catholic Union:—The Very Revd. Fr. Peter A. Pillai, O.M.I., the Revd. Fr. Nicholas Perera, O.M.I., Mr. C.C.A. Britto Mutunayagam, Mr. J.A.L. Cooray, Mr. Cyril E. S. Perera, Mr. L. B. Emmanuel, Mr. T. A. de Mel, Mr. James P. Fernando, Mr. D. L. S. P. Abeyasekara, the President, Secretary or other representative of each Diocesan Council and Dr. C. J. C. de Silva as Convener.

The proposal to abolish Maundy Thursday as a public and bank holiday was given consideration and the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"In view of the fact that Government had already recognised that Maundy Thursday is a day sacred to the Christians in general and the Roman Catholics in particular for purposes of Divine Worship, when it was made a public and bank holiday, the Catholic Union of Ceylon views with deep concern the proposal to abolish Maundy Thursday as a public and bank holiday and requests that that day be continued as a public and bank holiday."

The Hony. Secretary was directed to forward the resolution to the Hon'ble the Minister for Home Affairs and to ask that a Deputation be allowed to wait on the Minister for the purpose of placing before him in greater detail the reasons why Maundy Thursday should continue as a public and bank holiday. Dr. C. J. C. de Silva, Mr. James P. Fernando and Mr. C. M. G. de Saram, the Hony. Secretary, were elected to form the Deputation.

LOCAL & GENERAL

Our Press will be closed for Easter Holidays from the afternoon of Wednesday the 17th inst. till Easter Monday the 22nd inclusive. Work will begin as usual on Easter Tuesday.

Excise Commission.—The Excise Commission is holding a three day session in Jaffna which began on Wednesday. A large number of witnesses gave evidence on the tree tax system in Jaffna where there is said to be an acute divergence of opinion as to the merits of the respective system of tree-tax and tavern.

S. S. C. Exam.—It is learnt that the candidates who failed the last Senior School Certificate examination will get another chance this year as the Examinations Advisory Board has decided to hold a special examination in November. Candidates who came down in the last examination and those who were in the same class with the failures but could not sit for examination owing to ill-health are eligible. Failures in the last examination exceed 2,500.

Bonfire of Ganja in Court Premises.—In the thick of the jungle in an abandoned military hut at Kanagarayankulam, the Excise party found about 55 pounds of ganja and opium, of the value of Rs. 15,000.

The contraband was handed to Mr. Earl Wijewardene, Additional District Judge, Point Pedro, and a bonfire was made of the ganja, in the Court premises in the presence of a large crowd.

The opium was sent to the Civil Medical Stores, Colombo.

Winding up of the League of Nations.—Representatives of 41 nations gathered in the palatial League of Nations building at Geneva on Monday for its final meeting and the transfer of its assets worth £2,750,000 to the United Nations Organisation.

The New D.R.O.—Mr. A. M. Kanagasabapathy, J.P., U.M., District Mudaliyar, Maritime Pattus, Mullaitivu will be succeeded by Mr. S. Subramaniam on May 1st, 1946, but in the meantime is assisting the present District Mudaliyar.

Mr. S. Subramaniam has obtained the B.Sc. degree and has sat for the C.C.S. examination and is awaiting his results. He is a son of the late Mr. A. Somasundaram, Notary Public who practised in Mullaitivu for a short time.

The King Receives British Cardinals.—A personal message from the Holy Father expressing his love and affection to the King and Queen was conveyed to Their Majesties by Cardinal Griffin when on March 12th—the Feast of St. Gregory, by the way—His

Eminence was received in audience at Buckingham Palace with Cardinal McGuigan and Cardinal Gilroy.

Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret were at the audience.

The Holy Father's message also said how proud His Holiness was at the "magnificent Christian stand of Their Majesties during the war and at their reliance on God's power." His Holiness "prayed that God might shower His choicest blessings on Their Majesties."

On the previous Sunday evening, Cardinal Griffin gave a dinner at the Dorchester Hotel in honour of the Cardinal Archbishops of Toronto and Sydney. The Apostolic Delegate, 17 other Archbishops and Bishops, Ambassadors and High Commissioners, 10 Peers and an equal number of M.P.s., were among the guests.

Church and State in Russia.—Father Leopold Braun, A.A., returning to the United States the other day after nearly twelve years as the only Catholic priest publicly exercising his ministry in Moscow, spoke about the policy of the Soviet Government towards religion, describing it now "a benign toleration." His church of St. Louis-des-Francais "is always packed beyond capacity." "There are more than 1,000 Russian Catholics in Moscow. Leningrad has 30,000 Russian Catholics, with one Catholic Church, but with no priest. Father Braun is succeeded by Fr. G. A. Laberge, A.A. who is preaching in Russian at each Mass. Hearing confessions in Russian, and leading the congregation in prayers in Russian." These statements are made more interesting by the fact that the Vatican wireless broadcast them the other evening in its German-language programme; but other observers of Soviet ecclesiastical policy have lately commented less favourably on its development.

The Church Despoiled.—Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland, writing to Mgr. Lebrun, Bishop of Autun, to thank him for a gift of money for the repair of Polish churches, says:—

".....In my two archdioceses of Gniezno and Poznan, the Germans stole more than 1,000 chalices, 800 ciboria, 500 monstrances, 8,000 chasubles and copes, and all the altar linen and furnishings of 1,000 churches and chapels. Of my clergy, 420 priests have been shot, hung, gassed or killed in some other way in concentration camps. But now we are setting to work with the greatest confidence and a holy tenacity to rebuild the spiritual and material life of Poland....."

Rules for Election of Pope.—The Holy Father sprang a surprise on the new Cardinals and their colleagues in the Sacred Colleges by promulgating new rules for the Conclave at which they will elect his successor to the Papacy. The Holy Father made his new regulations known in a letter to each of the new Cardinals after they had arrived in Rome.

Hitherto the Cardinals could secure a new Pope with a bare two-thirds majority of votes. In future the majority must be two thirds plus one.

Hitherto, two-thirds was sufficient, but if this bare majority were achieved, the rule was that the ballot paper used by the elected Cardinal should be opened to ensure that he had not voted for himself. In such a case, not only would the secrecy of the ballot be broken, but the new Pope would begin his Pontificate in less than the most auspicious circumstances. Pope Pius XII by his new ruling has retained the traditional requisite majority but abolished the need for an inspection of the new Pope's voting paper.

His Holiness has also ordered and provided that the Conclave shall be more secret than ever and that greater security precautions shall be taken.

Anglicans and Monte Cassino.—A gift towards the restoration of the world-famous library at the Mother Abbey of the Benedictine Order at Monte Cassino is to be made by the authorities of a number of Anglican Cathedrals and other Churches, originally founded by the Benedictines, and by Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge with similar associations. Field-Marshal Alexander, who commanded Allied troops in Italy, has expressed his cordial sympathy.

This is a handsome gesture which all Catholics will welcome.

"Free Church in Free State."—"A free Church in a free State is the aim of Catholic leaders in Austria," said Cardinal Innitzer in a recent interview. Readers with some knowledge of Church history may remember that this was the slogan of the founders of 'L'Avenir', de Lamennais, Lacordaire and Montalembert, and brought about the condemnation of their paper by Pope Gregory XVI in 1832. But times have changed since Gregory XVI.

Speaking of the Church's future, he said: "At all costs the Church must press for the return of confiscated monasteries and convents and the restitution of stolen property."

Among adults the number of new converts has increased so greatly that a waiting period of six months has had to be adopted.

About 20 Viennese churches were destroyed or badly damaged but rebuilding is to begin soon with the help of the Allies and the Austrian Govt.

Sir A. Fleming Papal Academician.—Sir Alexander Fleming, discoverer of penicillin, has been appointed a member of the Papal Academy of Sciences. He is not a Catholic. Sir Alexander was received in private audience by the Holy Father during his recent visit to Rome.

Drought in Italy.—Three days of prayer "to obtain from Almighty God cessation of the two years' drought which has disastrously affected agriculture" were held in the Church of the Gesù in Rome in February. The drought has also almost dried up the reservoirs supplying Italy's chief electrical generating station at Terni, north of Rome.

As a reward for the continued prayers the country was blessed with rain.

Arab Archbishop Gives Evidence.—The 38 year-old Archbishop of Galilee, (Greek Melchite Rite) Mgr. George Hakim, was among the Christian Arabs called to give evidence before the Anglo American Commission for Palestine, meeting in Jerusalem. Catholics of the rite in Palestine number some 16,000, nearly half of the Holy Land's Catholic population. Another Christian called before the Commission was a lawyer, M. Henri Cattani.

A Century's Progress.—A century ago there were 160 priests in the United States—today there are more than 38,000, said a speaker at the first national Marian Congress at the national shrine of the Immaculate Conception, Washington. In 1845 there were 1,200 religious; to-day total is 144,000. The Catholic population, which numbered 1,000,000, has risen to 35,000,000 he said.

Last of the Mudaliyars Retires

Mr. A. M. Kanagasabapathy, J.P., U.M., District Mudaliyar, Maritime Pattus, Mullaitivu being the last of the District Mudaliyars of the district is to retire after (25) twenty five years of Government service on 30th April, 1946 at his early age of 53 making way for a Divisional Revenue Officer to succeed him.

Mr. A. M. Kanagasabapathy comes of a distinguished family in the district which counts several generations of Titular Mudaliyars, District Mudaliyars and other distinguished Government servants. He is the eldest son of the late Mudaliyar C. Arumugam, J.P., U.P.M., Retired District Mudaliyar of the same division. Born on 30th July, 1893, he had his educational career in St. Patrick's School, Mullaitivu, Hindu College, Jaffna and St. Patrick's College, Jaffna, during which period he was an outstanding sportsman having been the captain of the Cricket and Football teams in St. Patrick's College.

He started life as Science Master in St. Patrick's College but later gave it up and joined Government service as a clerk in the Mullaitivu Kachcheri on 23rd February 1920 and soon rose up to the position of chief clerk of the Irrigation branch. On the death of his cousin the late Mr. M. Sanmugam, District Mudaliyar, Mr. Kanagasabapathy became District Mudaliyar on the 15th December 1933 and succeeded as J.P.,

U.M., an office his august father held until the latter's last days. In addition to his own duties he is also functioning as Treasury Officer for this area.

During the short period of his career as District Mudaliyar, he has earned the goodwill of his superiors, added lustre and dignity to the honours worthily conferred upon him and has won esteem and affection by members of the public. His early retirement is keenly felt by everyone in this district.—Cor.

Parameshvara College Silver Jubilee

At a meeting of the Lady Helpers of the Parameshvara College Silver Jubilee Carnival held at the Residency on Saturday last the following elections took place:—

President:—Mrs. C. Coomaraswamy. Secretaries:—Mrs. C. Ponnambalam and Mrs. N. P. Pillai.

Treasurers:—Mrs. R. R. Nalliah and Mrs. P. Mortimer.

Dinner Organisers (one for each day):—Mrs. V. K. Nathan, Mrs. C. N. Deva-rajan, Mrs. S. Ponnuswamy, Mrs. W. Ponnudurai, Mrs. A. Sambandan, Mrs. A. Cumaraswamy, Mrs. S. Thambydurai.

Tea Organisers one for each day:—Mrs. S. N. Chelliah, Mrs. P. R. Thambyayah, Mrs. A. Vanniasingham, Mrs. W. M. Cumaraswamy, Mrs. F. A. Sandrasegaram, Mrs. Lewis Subramaniam, Mrs. K. Shanmukham.

Cool and Fruit Drinks Organisers (one for each day):—Mrs. S. K. Appadurai, Mrs. Mathai, Mrs. S. F. X. Annasampillai, Mrs. C. R. Thambiah, Mrs. Saverimuttu, Mrs. S. C. Thuraiarajah, Mrs. M. R. Karalasingham.

Various sub-committees were also formed.

NOTICE

Lorries for Sale—Permits not Required

Two lorries bearing Nos. H-415 (Chevrolet) of 21 H.P. and H-984 (Ford) of 20.03 H.P. belonging to the Jaffna Urban Council will be sold by public auction at this office on 27th April, 1946 at 10 a.m..

Permits are not necessary to purchase these lorries as the Commissioner of Motor Transport has authorised me to dispose these lorries to any one without permits on the distinct understanding that the area rights are not transferred to the buyers.

The lorries can be inspected at the Council's workshop between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily except on Sundays.

C. PONNAMBALAM,
Chairman, U. C., Jaffna.
Jaffna, 6-4-1946.

MAGAZINES

AMERICAN	Ann. Subs.
Reader's Digest	Rs. 10 00
Science Digest	Rs. 12 00
Popular Science	Rs. 12 00
Popular Mechanics	Rs. 12 00
BRITISH	
Hibbert Journal	Rs. 8 25
John O'London	Rs. 7 50
Punch	Rs. 31 00
Strand	Rs. 14 50
World Digest	Rs. 10 00
History	Rs. 8 00
Tit bits	Rs. 7 00
Statesman and Nation	Rs. 22 50
INDIAN (English)	
India Quarterly	Rs. 10 00
Teaching	Rs. 2 50
Psycho	Rs. 10 00
Industry	Rs. 4 00
Caravan	Rs. 10 00
Flame	Rs. 9 00
Prabuddha Bharatha	Rs. 4 00
The Vedanta Kesari	Rs. 3 50
New Horizon	Rs. 9 00
INDIAN (Tamil)	
Nadodi	Rs. 12 00
Sudar	Rs. 6 00
Ramakrishna Vijayam	Rs. 3 50

Customers please send your subscriptions early.

S. S. SANMUGANATHAN & SONS,
JAFFNA.

Warning of Imminent Threat of World Chaos

(Continued from Page 1)

"But it would seem that not yet, even in Portugal, has the lesson of prayer and penance been sufficiently taken to heart to avert entirely the anger of God. If that is so with Portugal, what of our country? What of the world at large?"

"Can there be any doubt that the powers of evil are strenuously endeavouring to bring about a universal persecution of the Catholic Church?"

"Many of those who can read the signs of the times feel that the world even now is on the brink of a catastrophe, greater and more terrible than that in which it has been plunged during the past years of war."

"Self-satisfied complacency is as foolish as it is cowardly."

RUSSIA'S CONVERSION

"One means alone, it would seem, can save us from disaster and secure for the nation a lasting peace—the conversion of Russia to the Faith."

"This was promised to the children by Our Lady, on condition that the world was consecrated to her Immaculate Heart, and on the further condition that prayer and penance were offered with sufficient earnestness through her to God."

"In every diocese the world has been so consecrated, but there seems to be more than a hint, in the reticence concerning the remainder of the secret committed to the children, that prayer and expiation have not yet taken that place in the heart and practice of Catholics, that is demanded by Almighty God."

"The appalling disaster which may at any moment overtake this country is terrifying beyond measure. Mr. Ernest Bevin has deserved the sincere gratitude of every British heart for his courageous, straightforward and vigorous exposure of machinations which have far too long been shrouded in secrecy."

"It is now the duty of every honest citizen to step into the breach and do his part in stemming the advancing tide of woe."

"This great truth we would impress upon the faithful of the diocese with all the earnestness we can command, that the Mother of God stands ready to turn back the flood of wickedness behind which in reality are ranged all the powers of hell and to restore lasting peace to the world, if we make use of prayer and penance as we should."

The Surrender of Singapore

SUNDAY 15TH FEBRUARY 1942

(Concluded from last issue.)

The latest communique spoke of the enemy "being held." We thought that story must have been 36 hours old. By this time wild rumours were heard that the British had decided to surrender already. Little while later news came to hand that British High Command had decided on surrendering the previous day but had it postponed for 24 hours. Only a very few people in Singapore knew about this. Shell fire from British guns and the enemy's had broken and damaged water mains and pipes and the water position was acute and could not hold out any longer. The water Engineers could not keep pace with the damage. The supply became precarious. Singapore's main reservoir were in enemy's hands. There was less than 24 hours water supply left. Civilian casualties had been extremely heavy. Surgeons and doctors were coping down with the flow of wounded. Hospitals and dressing stations were crammed with patients. Only a trickle of water flowed from taps in surgeries and operation theatres. Blood was collected in basins so as to soften plaster of Paris bandages. At the General Hospital, the dead were dumped by lorry loads into a huge communal pit. Elsewhere the burial of the dead presented insuperable difficulties. Orders to air raid wardens and medical auxiliary corps were: "Bury the dead where you can, when you can. Do not call for assistance. We can't send it to

you" and so there was also danger of disease and pestilence. Soon after 3 o'clock, the air was sundered by the fiendish crashings of a hundred guns. Its ferocious intensity was startling and terrifying. The weight of the fire pressed down on one's head, squeezing every thought and feeling from the system. Hearts thumped and pounded, teeth gritted. Men, women and children cringed low with fingers desperately trying to shut the fierce noise from their ears. What had happened? Had the Japanese broken through and were our guns firing point blank at them? Many field guns had been trained down streets. I had heard of a man who was ordered to move his car because it was "in the line of fire." For 15 minutes this frenzy lasted. Then abruptly it sank as if the guns and their crews had tired of this colossal effort. Later I heard that the British guns had been ordered to use up all their ammunition or as much of it as possible before the "Cease fire." And that had been the final crowning, colossal wending-up connoise of the gallant artillery. By 4 o'clock there was a definite lull in British firing but the Japanese still kept at it. We were watching the continuation of the pulverization of Singapore. Over on our right the road and its confines were being methodically broken up by Japanese shells. It was a fascinating spectacle this grand stand view of the last moments of a war—were it not for the fact that we were also witnessing the last agonies of a great city which was also a great fortress. The Japanese had rejected the first peace-party by the British and they wanted G.O.C. to come and surrender personally. Lieut.-Gen. Percivall had gone to them. The military city was awaiting his return. A formation of nine bombers flew over. There was the unmistakable wish-sh-sh of death and destruction descending. Involuntarily we crouched and then straightened. Clouds of dust and debris flew into the air 200 yards away. The time was 5-30 p.m. The shelling ceased suddenly too. An uncanny silence began to reign over the island which had gone through its gehenna during the past three days. It was with this silence that the people began to suspect that something untoward was happening. They waited tensely for some confirmation. This came soon after 8 o'clock when a single, solitary siren shattered the quiet. Our sirens had been silent ever since Thursday when raids were so frequent that sounding the alarm was farcical. Now this siren sounded the final "All Clear" and it was all over. This was the ultimate ghastly irrevocable message: Singapore had surrendered unconditionally. The silence that followed was complete and nothing stirred and nobody spoke not even whispered. We just looked at one another. The mind was stunned, refused to accept this irrefutable evidence. The wounded in the hospitals refused to believe the news. Singapore on surrender night had an irresistible fascination. Singapore was a ferociously burning city and could hear the cracklings of fires, the dull rumble of falling buildings. The great fires leaped up from all directions, even from the sea. For a few miles out, the important petroleum island was a gigantic beacon of fire visible for many miles. The scene was truly one of infernal splendour but a spectacle of terror. This was a city of dreadful night.

Four years ago Singapore fell to the Japanese. For the next 3 years those who held Malaya in bondage celebrated their triumph by declaring February 15th a public holiday. To-day there is no organised observance of a historic date nor such a thing is desirable.

NOTICE

We have pleasure in announcing to our numerous customers that we represent Messrs. DIANA & Co., LTD., Colombo, for all SPORTS MATERIALS. Schools & Clubs please direct your inquiries in future to us for everything in Sports Goods. We will serve you better.

The Jaffna Apothecaries Co.,
Main Street.

NOTICE

ISSUE OF SUBSTITUTE FOODSTUFFS

The wheat flour ration on an ordinary ration book will be one pound from 8-4-46.

As no whole wheat is available at present the wheat ration (viz. $\frac{1}{2}$ measure) from the week commencing from 8-4-46 will be issued in flour to all consumers after 15-4-46.

For week commencing from 8-4-46 1 measure rice and 1 pound flour.

For week commencing from 15-4-46 1 measure rice and 3 pounds flour and thereafter the ration will be 1 measure rice and 1 lb. flour and $\frac{1}{2}$ measure wheat or kurakkan. If no wheat or kurakkan is available an additional pound of flour will be issued on every ordinary ration book.

Corresponding rations will be issued in respect of other classes of ration books.

M. SRIKHANTA,
for Deputy Food Controller,
5th April, 1946. Jaffna.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
In the matter of the Estate of the

late Victoriapillai widow of Bernadpillai Joachimpillai of Cathedral Street in Jaffna. Deceased.

Testamentary } No. 537
Jurisdiction }

Joachimpillai Arulnayagam Dominic of Cathedral Street in Jaffna. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Joachimpillai Francis Benedict
2. Joachimpillai Simon Joseph and
3. Joachimpillai Benjamin Victor all of Cathedral Street in Jaffna. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 15th day of March 1946 in the presence of Mr. Vital A. Moses Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 12th day of March 1946 having been read:

It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby appointed Administrator to the estate of the deceased abovenamed as the eldest son and as one of the heirs of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration to the said estate be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested in this matter shall appear before this Court on or before the 26th day of April 1946 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. R. R. SELVADURAI,
District Judge.

The 15th day of March 1946.

GRAND OPENING OF THE

KAMAL CIRCUS

The Circus that has captured Colombo, Kandy & Kurunegalle by its incomparable artistic talent and efficiency:—

Now opens at

THE ESPLANADE

(JAFFNA)

on Friday, 12th April, 1946 at 9-30 p.m.

under the distinguished patronage and presence of

C. COOMARASWAMY ESQ. C.C.S.

Government Agent N.P., Jaffna.

Many highly-trained female and male artistes—
Wild animals including 3 formidable lions—
100 thrilling acrobats—and Motor Cycle Jump.

Rates:—Family Box (4) Rs. 25/-

Single Box Rs. 7/- Reserved Rs. 5/-

Rs. 3/- Rs. 2/- Gallery Re. 1/-

Daily 2 shows at 6 and 9-30 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday Matinee at 3 p.m.

Early booking at the Tents at the Esplanade.

Book your tickets early to avoid disappointment.

EAGLE STAR

Insurance Company Ltd., London.

One of the Strongest Companies
in the World.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED

MOTOR VEHICLE (all classes) MARINE, FIRE,
FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BURGLARY, THEFT
AND/OR LOSS OF CASH IN TRANSIT ETC.

Chief Agents: - J. Cherubim & Brother, Jaffna

SPECIFY 'UMBRELLA MARK'

De-Aired Calicut Tiles for your new building

The weight of Tiles has been reduced without impairing their strength, so that our tiles have now the largest covering area to weight ratio of any one in the market.

The Tiles meet the requirements of those who need full protection from wind and rain, and have satisfactorily passed all tests made on them.

PLEASE BOOK YOUR REQUIREMENTS EARLY
Shipment expected next week

Sole Agents: - J. CHERUBIM & BROTHER,
MAIN STREET, JAFFNA.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by BASTIAMPILLAI SANTIAGOEPILLAI residing at 39, Main Street, Jaffna, at St. Joseph's Catholic Press, Catholic Mission Premises Main Street, Jaffna, on Friday the 12th April, 1946.