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

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FORMER PRIME MINISTER OF CHINA NAMED TITULAR ABBOT

Rome.—His Holiness Pope Pius XII on May 16 appointed the 76 year old Chinese Benedictine, Dom Celestine Lou, O.S.B., titular Abbot of St. Pierre du Mont Blandin in Belgium.

Well known throughout China as Lou Tseng-tsiang, Dom Celestine had a notable career as a diplomat before entering the Benedictine Order in 1927. He was twice Prime Minister of China and three times Foreign Minister.

Born in Shanghai in 1870, he began his career of public service in 1890, becoming successively Interpreter, Attache and Secretary to the Chinese Legation in St. Petersburg. In 1899 he was Chinese Delegate to the Hague Conference. In 1905 he became Minister Plenipotentiary to Holland, and in 1911 Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. It was while filling this latter post that he became a convert to the Catholic Faith, receiving baptism on October 25, 1911. Shortly after this date he returned to China to accept responsibility in the newly established Republic as Prime Minister and concomitantly Foreign Minister (in 1912-13, again holding the same portfolios "ad interim" in 1915-16. From 1917 to 1920 he was once more Minister of Foreign Affairs, and during this period, in 1919, headed the Chinese Delegation to the Versailles Peace Conference. From 1922 to 1927 he was Plenipotentiary Minister to Switzerland and at the same time China's Representative with the League of Nations. In 1927 he gave up public life and joined the Benedictine community at St. Andre de Bruges, in Belgium, and in 1936 was ordained to the priesthood, being then in his 66th year. Since joining the Benedictines, Dom Celestine has continued to live in Belgium.—*Fides*.

Johannesburg First Native "Doctor of Literature" is a Catholic.

Matatiele, South Africa.—To-day for the first time a Native of the Union had the degree of Doctor of Literature conferred on him, says the Johannesburg Star of March 16, 1946. An accompanying photo illustration shows Dr. Benedict Vilakazi being capped by the Chancellor of Johannesburg University at the summer graduation ceremony.

Dr. Vilakazi is President of the Catholic African Teachers' Federation. He was brought up from childhood and educated by one of the Mariannhill Missionary Fathers, under whom he gained experience as a clerk and secretary. After gaining a Teacher's Certificate he taught for a time in the Native Seminary. In January 1935, shortly after obtaining his first B. A. degree, he went to Johannesburg University at the suggestion of the Mariannhill Fathers, who had received from the University a request for a good teacher of Bantu languages.

At the time of his appointment to the University staff some European quarters objected strenuously on the score of his being a Native and in addition to that a Catholic. The university authorities were criticised for having embarked on a similar adventure. However, Mr. Vilakazi remained and by the end of his first year had endeared himself to all. In March 1936 he received from Johannesburg University the degree of B.A. with Honours. He was

the only African among 200 graduates and the first African to win such distinction. When on that occasion he was to be capped by the Vice-Chancellor there was thunderous applause from the White students followed by singing of "For he's a jolly good fellow". A few years later Mr. Vilakazi secured the Master of Arts degree and now this has been topped with the degree of Doctor of Literature, the highest it is possible for the Faculty of Arts to confer.—*Fides*.

Catholics in Liberated Hongkong Launch a New Paper the Sunday Examiner

Hongkong.—A new Catholic English-language newspaper, *The Sunday Examiner*, made its first appearance here on March third. It has as its managing editor Father N. Maestrini, of the Milan Missioners, with Messrs. Stephen Sim and H. Asome as assistant editors.

Its aim, says the first editorial, is "to promote genuine love for the socially unfortunate and more equality and democracy in our reciprocal contacts; secondly to give the Church's point of view on current events and Catholic news; thirdly, to present religion as the main factor of man's happiness on earth."

The editorial continues: "It is not our aim to engage in political discussions.... However, when politics affect the moral and intellectual life of people it is the Church's duty to point out to its adherents what is right and what is wrong, and we shall faithfully give the Church's view."

Major General Festing, writing to the Editor from Flagstaff House, commends the undertaking. He says among other things: "I consider the publication of a Catholic weekly newspaper in Hongkong most satisfactory... and I will do all that I can to give it all the support within my power."

Another Hongkong Catholic newspaper, the *Kung Kau Po*, well known for many years before the war, resumed publication on April 7 after a forced interruption of more than four years. It was a monthly formerly but will henceforth be issued fortnightly.—*Fides*

A Catholic among the Ministers of the New Japanese Cabinet

Rome.—For what appears to be the first time in the history of Japan a Catholic has been called upon to take over the direction of a Government Ministry. He is the Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. Kotaro Tanaka, who was received into the Catholic Church from Protestantism some twenty years ago while teaching Commercial Law at the Imperial University in Tokyo.

Highly esteemed in intellectual circles for his writings, Mr. Tanaka is 56 years of age. One of his most important works is "World Law" in three volumes. For the past ten years he has been teaching the Philosophy of Law in Tokyo Imperial University.

A zealous Christian, he is also a fearless defender of the Faith. He gave proof of his courage some years ago when the Catholic Church in Japan was passing through a difficult period. In reply to the attacks of extreme nationalists he published a work "Law,

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GERMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS COMPLAIN REGARDING EASTERN GERMANY

In the Easter Pastoral of nine western German Bishops it was stated that "a few weeks ago, we felt the need of expressing our views regarding the revolting proceedings, particularly in Silesia and the Sudetenland." This reference is explained in the following story, which contains the full text of previous Pastoral, which has just become available.

Several months ago, seven Bishops of western German dioceses, including the late Cardinal von Galen, issued a Pastoral which called upon the world to "break its silence" concerning the "fearful tragedy" taking place in eastern Germany, and warned of "a seed of hatred being planted anew which can only bring forth a fresh disaster."

While calling for inexorable justice to punish those Germans guilty of terrible crimes against persons of other nationalities, the Pastoral asks: "But since when has revenge on innocent persons and the punishment of crime with crime been permitted?"

The Pastoral, the full text of which has just become available, was signed in addition to Cardinal von Galen by Joseph Cardinal Frings, Archbishop of Cologne, Archbishop Lorenz Jaeger of Paderborn, Bishop Wilhelm Berning of Osnabrueck, Bishop Franz Rudolph Bornewasser of Trier and the Bishops of Hildesheim and Aachen.

A translation of the text follows:

"We Catholic Bishops can no longer keep silent about the terrible lot of more than 10,000,000 Germans in the East, most of whose forefathers settled in the East German area 700 or 800 years ago and cultivated the soil there. They are the Germans in Silesia, North and West Prussia, Pomerania, the Sudetenland, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia and other countries.

All these people are threatened with forcible expulsion from their places of birth; they are not allowed to take their possessions with them, and there is no

chance of giving them a sufficient, decent basis of existence in Western Germany. Millions have already endured this terrible fate. The number of people affected in Silesia alone is probably several millions. The expulsions have been carried out with frightful brutality and a complete disregard for humanity.

"Even after the Control Council stopped the forced expulsion, they did not by any means come to an end. The remaining Germans are being subjected to such terrible oppression (Drangsalierung) that they find themselves compelled to leave the country, unless they hide and find refuge under a different nationality.

"The world is silent about this fearful tragedy. It is as though an iron curtain had been lowered upon this part of Europe.

"We know that it was precisely in those areas that Germans committed terrible crimes against persons of other nationalities. But since when has revenge on innocent persons and the punishment of crime with crime been permitted?"

"The persons who are really guilty ought to be called inexorably to account. But who would have on his conscience the deaths of masses of children, mothers, and old people? Who would be responsible for the despair of many thousands who in their terrible misery, lay violent hands upon themselves?"

"We ask and pray, that the world may break its silence; those who have the power must prevent might from taking precedence over right and a seed of hatred being planted anew, which can only bring forth a fresh disaster.

"We raise our voice in the name of justice and charity for our countrymen in the East. We ask the faithful to remember their plight in their prayers and to receive the refugees from the East with all the willingness to make sacrifice which is a part of Christian charity."

INDIAN POLITICS

The Muslim League Bombshell

The Muslim League has thrown a bombshell on the Indian scene, shattering hopes of a speedy achievement of this country's freedom. The Council of the Muslim League after a three-day session in Bombay decided to withdraw its acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's proposals and thus reverse its decision of last June. Considering the excitement of the recent elections to the Constituent Assembly and the general expectation that it would soon meet to carry India forward to her goal, the disappointment caused by the League's stand is felt all the greater. It is unfortunate the Muslims could not be induced to give the Constituent Assembly a fair trial; they might have waited to watch its progress, now that the Assembly is to meet at no distant date, before taking action. After all they took part in the elections to the Assembly, and having

(Continued on Page 4.)



IN MEMORIAM

S. T. Subramania Mudaliyar
(Theogupillai Udayar)
Jaffna

Died 11 July 1901
R. I. P.

40 Barnes Place
Colombo 9-8 46.

Government Tenders

Sale of Building materials to be salvaged for Old House Surgeon's Quarters, Civil Hospital, Jaffna.

The closing date for receipt of tenders is 4-9-46 and the closing date for issue of tender forms is 30-8-46. For further particulars please see Government Gazette of 16-8-46 and apply to the Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Jaffna.

R. A. WIJEEKOON
for Director of Public Works

13th August 1946.

CHILDREN HAVE NOT BEEN
WASHED!
FOOD NOT CONSUMED!!
PARENTS HAVE NEGLECTED
THEIR DUTIES!!!
YOUTH PREVENTED FROM
MISCHIEF!!!!

As all are engaged in trying to discover THE HOLY NAME OF MARY hidden twice in the beautiful pictures of the

1947 CATHOLIC HOME
ART CALENDARS RS. 1/25 EACH.
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ALL PROCEEDS TOWARDS THE DIFFUSION OF CATHOLIC LITERATURE

The Catholic Guardian

AUGUST 16TH 1946

THE ASSUMPTION

Yesterday the Catholic Church celebrated the Festival of the Assumption of our Blessed Mother Mary with great solemnity and the festival will continue in her liturgy for the following eight days. The object of this annual feast is to commemorate the happy departure of our Blessed Lady from her earthly life and to perpetuate the pious belief that she was taken up into heaven with her pure body. This belief which can be traced back to Apostolic times has been common among the faithful both East and West. It has been gaining in strength as the devotion to our Blessed Lady increased and one result of it is that petitions have recently gone from several countries praying His Holiness the Pope to define the hitherto pious belief of the bodily Assumption of the Blessed Virgin as a dogma of faith. The Holy Father in a letter to

the Bishops of the Catholic world says that he has with him two large volumes of letters and petitions from every rank of Catholics asking that the Assumption of the Mother of God may be defined as a dogma of Holy Church. So, he is setting up a Commission to examine the whole question and asks the Prelates to send him their opinions on the subject as soon as possible. In the meantime the Holy Father asks all to pray for this intention. Although, the Pope as head of the Church is infallible when he makes a solemn pronouncement to the whole Church touching faith or morals he must take all human means to arrive at the truth. Accordingly he has appointed a Commission to study the subject in all its bearings and report to him its findings as to the origin of the belief, its acceptance in the Church and whether that belief is capable of being defined as a dogma. Theologians divide definability into remote and proximate. A truth is said to be remotely definable if it is really, however implicitly, contained in the Deposit of Faith, which is the sum total of the truths revealed by God as contained both in scripture and tradition. The same truth becomes proximately definable in so far as the Church accepts and sanctions its scientific development from the original Deposit. And if she has reason to believe that a dogmatic declaration will be for the greater good then the definition is said to be opportune. The Commission that has been set up has to decide on these points. We are persuaded that the report which is going to be submitted will favour the definition. Although the Immaculate Conception of our Blessed Lady was not declared a dogma of faith till the year 1854, freedom from any taint of sin of the Mother of the Incarnate God was implicitly believed from the earliest ages. There is much connection between this dogma and the Assumption. If we believe, as we do, that Our Blessed Lady in view of the merits of her Son was granted the unique privilege of anticipated redemption is there not the same reason to believe in her anticipated resurrection? Can one imagine it honourable that the most holy body once consecrated to be the receptacle of the Incarnate God should be desecrated by being allowed to fall into decay and dust? Here what is called the development of doctrine comes to the rescue. The Catholic Church is not a dead thing. She is a living organism. As material bodies, as time goes on, pass through successive phases of growth and development and yet remain the same individual bodies as in the beginning, so the germs of faith sown, when she came into being, have in course of time evolved without, however undergoing any substantial change. The Catholic Church is a faithful and ever watchful guardian of the dogmas committed to her charge. In this Sacred Deposit she changes nothing; she takes from it nothing; she adds to it nothing.

Homage to Our Lady at Fatima

Enthusiastic and edifying scenes were witnessed at Fatima on the occasion of the crowing of Our Lady's Statue there, which was deemed great enough to have a Papal Legate, Portugal showed its appreciation of the honour done to it by His Holiness by sending a special plane to Rome to fetch Cardinal Masella, the Legate. The crown itself was a magnificent piece of workmanship, presented by the women of Portugal. It contains more than 300 pearls and over 2,600 gems. It is said that a dozen jewellers worked at it for three months.

People thronged to the shrine from far and near! most of them trudged the way, or travelled by donkey or mule cart. Dressed in their national costumes they presented a picturesque sight. Only a part of the 600,000 persons who came to the Celebrations could be lodged under a roof in the little town, whose accommodation could not stand the strain put on it. Vast numbers of people camped out in the open under very trying conditions, for the weather proved very wet. As these people had to cook their food in such circumstances it is easy to picture the great inconveniences they endured. Yet they cheerfully remained by their Madonna in her hour of triumph, and honoured her all the more thereby. The rain which fell even during the ceremonies, at times heavily, did not damp their ardour nor the fervour of their devotion, which was all the more edifying under the circumstances. In these times when communism is gaining ground among the masses and taking a heavy toll of them from the Church, it is a comfort to know that more than 90 per cent of the pilgrims were workers and their families.

There was night adoration from midnight till 5 o'clock, the first half of which was conducted by the Archbishop of Evora who also preached during that period. Mass said by the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon at 5 in the morning brought the adoration to a close. For over four hours 60 priests distributed Holy Communion to the 130,000 persons, who approached the Holy Table.

Rain fell heavily when the procession set off to bear Our Lady's statue to its coronation. Cardinal Cerejeira refused an umbrella. A group of Portuguese women handed the bejewelled crown to the Minister of the Interior, who in turn presented it to the Papal Legate. The Cardinal held it on high so that all could see it. As he placed it on the statue's head the pilgrims clapped and cheered. Four cures are said to have taken place during the Blessing of the Sick.

An interesting visitor at the celebrations was Sister Mary Lucy das Doreas, the only survivor of the three children to whom Our Lady appeared at Fatima in 1917. She is a lay sister in a Portuguese religious congregation known as the Institute of St. Dorothy. During the two days that Sister Mary Lucy stayed at Fatima in one of the houses of her congregation, she visited the graves of her two companions, who died soon after the event and were buried in the local cemetery.

A large number of telegrams addressed to Our Lady of Fatima were received at the local post office: some asked for help, some were in thanksgiving.

A leaf from the tree where Our Lady appeared has been sent in a reliquary to the Holy Father.

Prohibition not the Panacea for all the Ills of India

A WELL CONTENTED TEACHER IS A NATIONAL ASSET.

Bishop Roche speaks at the Prize giving at Tuticorin

"A well contented teacher is a National asset. Unless and until we pay our teachers an adequate salary to keep them above want and privation we cannot draw the best elements in the country into the profession. This is one of the chief reasons why our educational system is what it is today. So said Bishop Roche of Tuticorin president at

the annual prize giving of the St. Aloysius Girls' High School, Tuticorin, yesterday.

The Rev. Sr. Janet Mary, the Head Mistress presented the report in which inter alia she referred to the excellent results the school was producing year after year at the S. S. L. C. Public Examination. She also laid stress on the fact that the school took particular care of the moral formation of the girls as the future citizens and mothers of the country.

The prizes were rich and varied and a contented smile played on the lips of the recipients as they received the reward of their labours.

The Bishop began his speech by congratulating the prize winners and by calling on the rest of the pupils to a spirit of healthy emulation and wholesome competition. He paid a well deserved compliment to the teachers who had toiled a whole year at the arduous task of imparting education to the young.

Referring to the condition of the teachers in the presidency Bishop Roche deplored that the teaching service, the most essential service in the country, should be so sadly treated. "Teachers are the real builders of the Nation" he said. Unless they are paid well it is futile to expect a nation to produce stalwarts.

"I agree with the Minister of Education when he said though money has its own value, it alone cannot evoke respect and that if teachers could only pursue a noble, pure and moral life they could succeed. But the teacher has first to live in order to lead a moral or any other life. It needs no economic or other study to understand that in these days of abnormal prices it is utterly impossible for any man let alone a teacher to live on Rs. 14/- per month. That is the grant given by Government to the Elementary School teacher. They are now giving a dearness allowance it is true. But the basic pay is ridiculously low. The Government have now raised this pay of Rs. 14/- to Rs. 16. This increment is nothing but a travesty of justice to the poor, patient teacher.

A well contented teacher is a National asset. Unless and until we pay our teachers an adequate salary to keep them above want and privation, we cannot draw the best elements in the country into the profession. This is one of the chief reasons why our educational system is what it is to-day."

Bishop Roche then referred to the Government's reply to the Non-Gazetted Officers of the province that they appealed late as the budget had already been made. It is but a poor consolation to the hard worked man. Such explanations do not help to drive off hunger and starvation.

"If only first things are made to come first, he said, "such weak and unconvincing arguments need not be resorted to. For instance Prohibition, though a good thing in its own way and I am not opposed to feasible plans of prohibition, is not the first thing demanding the attention of Government to day. The whole province is on the verge of starvation. Few are able to get one square meal a day. In the face of this to introduce prohibition and that too in a few districts is a sad mis application of Public money. I am aware that when I say this I am treading on the tender corns of many politicians. But truth has to be spoken all the same.

The way to make people to give up drink is not by coercion and penal laws. More can be achieved by peaceful persuasion. And then, to correct the old is difficult if not impossible. But we can always successfully educate the young not to take to drink. If only we could teach the young the value of temperance as virtue and the need to avoid drunkenness as a detestable vice. We need more schools with the most capable teachers on the best possible pay to achieve this. This method has a double benefit. It secures prohibition and procures satisfactory emoluments for the teachers.

The present method is doubtful, but the other is sure to produce results. At best prohibition will be a huge white elephant, while a well paid and capable body of teachers is sure to achieve

the same object in a shorter time. It is no good, concluded the Bishop, clinging to old world and discarded methods, methods that have been tried and proved to have failed in countries like China and the U. S. A."

A Requiem High Mass for the soul of the late Pearl Veronica Swaminathan will be sung at the Cathedral at 6.30 a. m. on Saturday the 17th inst.

LOCAL & GENERAL

Clergy Retreat.—The first annual Retreat for the priests of the Diocese of Jaffna will commence on the 20th and close on the 27. Another Retreat will follow for those who could not attend the first. The preacher of the retreat is Rev. Fr. Claude Lawrence O. M. I. of the archdiocese.

Visitors.—His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Edmund Peries Bishop of Chilaw was in Jaffna on his way to Madhu on invitation by the Very Rev. Father Administrator.

Another visitor whom we were also glad to see is Mudaliyar S.M.P. Venderkone retired as Officer Assistants. He is 82 and is keeping well enough for his age.

Obituary.—We regret to announce the death which occurred last night of Mrs. Caroline Jobapulle widow of the late Mr. Gabriel Solomon Johnpulle, Crown Proctor, Jaffna. The funeral takes place tomorrow at 8 a. m.

Why Muslim League Withdrew.—Among the several reasons adduced by the Muslim Leaguers, whether it be of the session of the Working Committee or the Council, for reversing their original decision accepting the Cabinet Mission's plan, mention may be made of the League's two accusations, viz., (1) that contrary to the authoritative statement of the Delegation and the Viceroy the Congress is giving its own interpretations to the proposals of the Cabinet Mission and is maintaining that the Constituent Assembly is a Sovereign body; and (2) that the British Government have committed a breach of faith with the Muslim League in that the proposals of H. E. the Viceroy, announced on June 16, for the formation of the Interim Government, were not carried into effect merely because the Congress was not satisfied with the proposal and did not accept it. The Muslim League also declares that the statements made in the Parliament recently by the Members of the Delegation are far from satisfactory.

Oxford University has eight Catholics on its official list of lecturers for Trinity. Term which now is in progress.

They are: Prof. F. de Zulueta, regius professor of civil law; Dr. E. Wellesz, of the faculties of theology and music; Dr. Alice Carlton, R. B. Zackary and Dr. Trueta, of the faculty of medicine; W. A. Pantin, of the modern history faculty; Prof. J. R. R. Tolkien, professor of English language and literature, and J. K. Bostock, of the medieval and modern languages and literature faculty.

Goa and Gandhi.—The Governor-General writes: "I know of no political leader besides the dictators, whom the conscience of nations have condemned, who has ever interfered in the internal life of another sovereign nation in this manner....."

The Governor-General expresses surprise at Mahatma Gandhi's reported support to the recent 'anarchical agitations' and his uncritical acceptance of Dr. Lohia's version of these agitations and asks, "What moral or legal right has a stranger like Dr. Lohia to come and disturb this peaceful people taking advantage of their hospitality? Is there in any country in the world any principle of civil liberty which allows political agitators to exploit the credulity of humble folk by distorting facts and destroy the real freedom they enjoy?"

Archbishop Downey has been nominated an honorary Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Keep Press Free.—A free Press is a necessity, but like all other liberties it is limited and does not allow the publication of "what is calculated to undermine and destroy the moral and religious fibre of individuals and the peace and harmony of nations," said the Holy Father to American newspaper executives he received.

Accademie des Sciences.—Pere Lejay has been made a member of the well-known "Accademie des Sciences" of Paris and is the youngest member of that institute, being only fifty years' old. As Director of the Observatory of Zi Ka Wei, he has undertaken researches on problems of gravity, water content of the stratosphere, radar and other scientific problems. This learned Jesuit is also the Research Director of the National French Center of Scientific Research. He has written over a hundred monographs on his different scientific researches.—(Fides).

Feast of the Immaculate Heart of Mary At Fatima Hill

Probably for the first time in our Diocese, this year on the 22nd of August will be celebrated the feast of the Immaculate Heart of Mary in a Church dedicated to that Immaculate Heart itself. This happy event will take place in the already well-known but modest shrine at Fatima Hill Pandatarippu.

The feast will be prepared by a Triduum which will begin on the 19th of August during which, every day, the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament will be imparted after the singing of the Vespers. On the 22nd morning, the feast day, at 7 O'clock a Solemn High Mass will be sung by Very Rev. Father Administrator.

We expect that a good number of pilgrims will come to the new shrine and will offer sincere prayers to the Immaculate Heart. Their true piety will be a blessing for them and for this country at a time when we cannot guess where the world events will lead us.

We confess in all simplicity that this year we shall not be able to offer to our good visitors all the amenities provided in other pilgrimages. Anyhow, we gladly inform them that a well has been sunk and that good water will be soon available to all. On other comforts we cannot make any promise. But we know that the friends of Fatima-Hill will not come for the sake of comfort or of curiosity or amusement. They pay their honour to the Immaculate Heart of Our Lady of Fatima and they will not shirk sacrifices and it is with this thought in mind that in advance we heartily welcome them. Our Immaculate Mother and Queen wants such pilgrims.

H. GESLAND, O. M. I.
Parish Priest

Control Must Go

The Lanka Swaraj Party wants all controls, except rice control, to go.

Mr. D. J. S. P. Yapa, one of the secretaries of the Party, told a public meeting in Price Park, Pettah, yesterday: "All these controls are responsible for the blackmarket and for the corruption that exist today in many Government departments."

"These various controls are being maintained by those now in power to help them in the forthcoming elections. My Party wants these controls to be lifted immediately."

The meeting was the outcome of an invitation sent to the Party by merchants and working class representatives of the Pettah.

Mr. Francis Perera, on behalf of the conveners welcomed the gathering. Mr. P. K. W. Siriwardena was elected chairman of the meeting.

MISGOVERNMENT

Mr. W. Edmund Perera criticised the manner in which the Government of the country had been carried out during the last 15 years. He referred to the various health, agricultural and other schemes launched by the State Council and which had cost the country a mint of money.

He asked: "Are the results satisfactory?"—and answered: "Definitely no."

He said that the country had been badly administered in the past. They should not allow the same thing to happen again. And the only way to prevent it was to return to the future Parliament of Ceylon men of integrity and character and men who would work wholeheartedly for the welfare of the country."

Mr. A. Seneviratne said that various parties had joined the United National Party which aimed at ruling the roost under the new Constitution. It would be a real catastrophe for the country if the United National Party was allowed to have its own way.

U. N. P. NOT GOING TO RULE

But the U. N. P. was not going to rule the country. The Lanka Swaraj Party had been formed to oppose the U. N. P. and save the country from disaster.

Mr. A. GnanaPragasam said: "I am not a politician and I do not even want to contest a seat in Council."

"I wish, however, to say something about self-government. We are going to have self-government. Nobody can give us self-government—we must get it ourselves. Neither Soulbury nor Hall can give it to us."

He could not think of Ceylon managing her own affairs unless she could manage her own money. If the Ceylonese were going to govern themselves then the Ceylonese must have the money in their hands. Under the proposed constitution Britain would handle the money.

He next referred to the need for settling people on land, housing, the development of industries and the relieving of unemployment and proper local government.

Mr. David de Silva once again reminded the public that the Lanka Swaraj Party had nothing to do with the United National Party or even Indians.

Mr. D. S. Gunewardena said that if the Lanka Swaraj Party was given power it could make the country self-sufficient in food within five years.

At present everything was controlled and these controls only helped to breed corruption in Government departments.

Courge of the Polish Women

Cardinal Hlond, now Archbishop of Warsaw, offered Mass and preached on June 23rd in the Church of Our Lady of Victory, in Warsaw, which was built to commemorate the "Miracle of the Vistula" by which the Bolsheviks were halted in 1920. His Eminence was inaugurating a series of Masses being offered at the request of the women of Warsaw in every church in the city at 8.0 o'clock on the first Sunday of each month. Mme Zofia Kossak-Szczucka, a well-known woman writer, planned the series during the Warsaw Rising in 1944. Cardinal Hlond's Mass was attended by an enormous crowd which packed the church, making even kneeling during the consecration impossible. There were no benches, and a correspondent who was present tells us that it was impossible to do more than bow one's head; if anyone had fainted in the throng he could not have fallen down. The Cardinal, in his capacity as Apostolic Delegate, received at the door of the church an address from the women

of Warsaw to the Holy Father, described to our correspondent by the lady-chairman of the committee responsible for the arrangements as "a soldierly report of the readiness of Warsaw women to meet every demand made of them, to do every job asked of them by the Church".

"Holy Father: We, the women of Warsaw, gathered together in the presence of our Archbishop among the ruins of our beloved city, lay at the feet of Your Holiness our hearts, steeped in mourning after years of violence and slavery, but unbroken in their loyalty to the Apostolic City."

"We know how to work, to fight, and to endure at our posts. When Warsaw held out through one and a half centuries in an unequal struggle against the oppressor, we, the daughters of a valiant nation, tempered in battle, accompanied our fathers, husbands and brothers in the struggle, making out of each home a bastion of Polish life and Catholic ideals. Warsaw was always the scene of heroic events, many times bathed in the blood of its defenders, persecuted and destroyed like no other city on earth; but the numbers of victims in the recent war exceeded anything before. The majority of us fell, taking an active part in these battles, but neither wretchedness nor poverty broke our spirit; neither homeless wanderings nor the final complete destruction of our beloved capital. We returned to the ashes of our bereaved homes with an unbroken will to rebuild them in the eternal Polish and Catholic spirit."

"Inured by many years of toil and struggle, we declare to Your Holiness our readiness for faithful service and work in an unbreakable union with the Holy Catholic Church, with which the Polish nation has been united for a thousand years. Deign, Holy Father, to give your Apostolic Benediction to your daughters of Warsaw, who send you this heartfelt tribute of love and devotion."

DEDICATION TO OUR LADY

July 7th the Sunday after the feast of the Visitation, vows of fidelity to our Lady will be taken after Mass in all churches in Poland, as was announced by the Bishops in their joint Lenten Pastoral. This ceremony is being preceded by a Triduum and a general communion of all the faithful. On the feast of the Assumption, next month, the Bishops are to take special vows to our Lady; to whom Poland is to be commended in the month after that, on the feast of her nativity, when the Bishops assemble in the Church of the Mother of God at Czestochowa.

NOTICE

G. A., N. P. will receive tenders up to 12 noon on

- (1) Tuesday, 3 September 1946 for the service of weighing out salt to traders at Chiviyateru and Tondaimanar Salt Stores for the period 1-10-46. to 30-9-47.
- (2) Wednesday, 4 September 1946 for the supply of the following materials to the Salt pans at Chiviyateru, Karanavai, and Vellapparavai and to the salt stores at Tondaimanar whenever required during the period 1-10-46 to 30-9-47—viz. Naar baskets, ola mats, palmyrah olas, vadali olas, palmyrah stalks, palmyrah posts, alampal and cadjans.

2. Tender forms may be obtained at the Jaffna Kachcheri on the production of a tender deposit receipt for Rs 25 in each case. Further particulars may be obtained from the Jaffna Kachcheri.

M. PONNAMBALAM
for G. A., N. P.

Jaffna, 30 July 1946.

NOTICE

Change of Ration from 12-8-46

The ration table to be followed from 12-8-46 (9th week of rationing of the 9th series) until further intimation will be as follows:—

Class :	Rice or Meas.	Paddy or Meas.	Wheat & Lbs.	Flour & Meas.	Wheat or Meas.	Kurakkan or Meas.
Infant	$\frac{1}{2}$	or 1	& $\frac{1}{2}$	& $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	or $\frac{1}{2}$
Child	$\frac{3}{4}$	or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	& $\frac{3}{4}$	& $\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	or $\frac{3}{4}$
Ordinary	1	or 2	& 1	& 1	1	or 1
Male Worker	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	& 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	& 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

When wheat is not available kurakkan will be issued in place of wheat. If kurakkan is also not available no other substitute will be issued in its place. The former arrangements whereby flour was issued in place of wheat or kurakkan when these were not available is hereby cancelled.

M. SRIKHANTA,
for Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna.

The Kachcheri, Jaffna, 13th August, 1946.

A CATHOLIC AMONG THE MINISTERS OF THE NEW JAPANESE CABINET

(Continued from page 1)

Religion and Social Life" which gained a wide circulation and high praise. In association with Japanese priests and foreign missionaries, he has devoted himself to giving lectures on apologetical subjects in university circles and in labour centres of Tokyo and other large cities. Japanese Catholics have reason to be proud to see one of their own selected on the score of his competence and courage to take over a Ministry that will have a difficult but at the same time a most influential part to play in the moral reconstruction of Japan and its shaping for the future.

It is also a source of gratification to Japanese Catholics to know that the new Prime Minister, Mr. Yoshida, while not a Catholic himself, is closely associated with that Faith inasmuch as most of his family are Catholics. He is said to be friendly disposed towards the Church, whose achievements in the fields of education, medical assistance and social service he appreciates highly.—*Fides*.

Indian Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

limits of course, so far from being a surrender would be rather in the nature of generosity. The League on the other hand could be more moderate in its demands: it cannot for instance expect its insistence on Pakistan to be taken seriously when even a rank outsider like the Cabinet Mission declared against its advisability. Both parties are bent on achieving the freedom of the country; yet the pursuit of so sublime an objective cannot bring them together or diminish the difference between them. It is time a halt were called to the rapidly increasing hostility between the rival groups. At the moment are required a conciliatory spirit and counsels of prudence; there is enough and more of challenge and counter-challenge, of display of strength and putting forth of mighty claims. Cannot the two parties agree to a settlement of the dispute by someone outside their ranks. It might be said that the Cabinet Mission attempted a solution in vain. But the Cabinet Mission imposed its arbitration, and was, moreover, suspect by reason of the country from which it came. What about an Indian Christian? During communal riots Christian members of the Police Force are called out to restore order; trials of riot cases are entrusted to Christians judges. If Christians can be relied upon for impartiality in such circumstances why not in the present instance to solve the communal problem? Or as a last resort why can the case not be placed before the U. N. O.? Surely in this great wide world some impartial persons can be found to solve the Indian deadlock.

The Law Society of Ceylon

THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Mr. S. J. C. Kadirgamar Re-elected
President

The Third Annual General Meeting of the Law Society of Ceylon was held last Saturday at the Colombo District Court. There were present about 100 members representing Matara, Galle, Balapitiya, Kalutara, Panadura, Colombo, Kandy, Ratnapura, Avisawella, Kegalle, Gampola, Hatton, Matale, Trincomalee, Jaffna and Point Pedro.

The chief item on the Agenda was a statement by the President regarding the Bill Incorporating the Society now in the hands of Mr. Susanta de Fonseka, M. S. C., Panadura, nominated by the Council of the Law Society to introduce and pilot it through the State Council. The President made a comprehensive survey of the position up-to-date explaining the delays and difficulties due to the drafting of the Bill, various interviews with the Legal Secretary, Chief Justice, Financial Secretary, Ministers, etc., War conditions, Constitutional changes, urgent State matters, Salaries Scheme, etc. and the financial implications of the Bill in view of Section

57 sub-section (1) of the Ceylon Government Manual of Procedure.

The President next touched on various points in the Annual Report and Accounts printed and circulated among the 913 Members of the Society. He complimented the members of the Council who had attended meetings held during 1945 particularly the out-station members who had come from distant stations to attend meetings at great personal inconvenience and expense.

At an interview a Deputation from the Council of the Society had with the Leader of the House, Mr. Senanayake said that the Law Society was a great instrument of self-government and the results flowing from its organisation and work were beneficial not only to the Profession but to the Country at large and expressed gratification that the Society had been established.

The Proctors of the Island come in contact, as advisers, with every department of life and activity and business of the country, private and public, and as such the country expects the highest standards of efficiency and integrity of them. These standards cannot be established and maintained without a well planned Central organisation with legal status and finance by statute. Like the University of Ceylon the Law Society has come one hundred years too late. But it has arrived. And that is the point now.

Others present offered comments and the Report was duly adopted on the motion of Mr. M. C. Raju seconded by Mr. A. C. Mohammado and the Accounts on the motion of Mr. F. A. C. Tirimanne seconded by Mr. A. J. M. de Silva.

The election of office-bearers followed,

LUNCH

Those present and late arrivals then adjourned to the G. O. H. for the Annual Meeting Lunch. Covers were laid for one hundred members. The President, presided. The Chief Guests were Mr. C. Nagalingam, Attorney-General, Dr. S. F. Chellappah, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and Lt. Col. R. R. M. Bacon, Inspector-General of Police. In proposing the toast of the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. Kadirgamar said how pleased they of the Legal Profession were that their Chief Justice had been chosen to Administer the Government. That was a sign and symbol of the New Era that was dawning.

Mr. S. R. Amerasekera in a thoughtful speech proposed the toast of the New Attorney General, a hundred per cent product of Hulftsdorp. In replying to the toast Mr. Nagalingam took the opportunity to thank his Proctor friends who had helped him to get a foothold on the first rung of the ladder. His gratitude was genuine and sincere. The Attorney General said that the Law Society had come to meet a real need and it has his fullest support.

Mr. K. G. Jonklaas proposed the toast of Lt. Col. Bacon in a humorous speech drawing from his fund of forty years practice humorous incidents in which Police and Excise officers had figured. Col. Bacon replying in a "co-operative" and appreciative speech proposed the toast of the Law Society of Ceylon. The President in reply said that one of the objectives the Law Society had in mind was co-operation with the Police Department in its endeavours to prevent and suppress crime. The crime record of Ceylon, particularly of homicide, was appalling.

CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB,
(Ceylon Branch)
Ampitiya—Kandy.

While thanking everybody for the generous support given us, we beg to remind those, who have overlooked to renew their subscriptions, to do so promptly and regularly and help us to continue the Apostolate of the Written Word.

"HE WHO GIVES READILY
GIVES TWICE."

THANK YOU.

NOTICE
Arrack Rent Sales
Mannar District, 1946—47.

Notice is hereby given that the sale of Arrack Rents, Mannar District, will take place on 11th September 1946. Tenders should reach the Kacheheri, Mannar before 10.00 a.m., in respect of Arrack Tavern No

1, Periyakadai and 10.15 a.m., in respect of Arrack Tavern No. 2, Puliady—Iraklam.

Further particulars can be obtained on application at the Mannar Kacheheri.

N. A. DIAS

Assistant Government Agent.

The Kacheheri,
Mannar, 5th August 1946.

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