

# The Catholic Guardian

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

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## "THE TREMENDOUS FACT" SORROWS OF CHURCHILL

"The Russified frontier," said Mr. Churchill last month, "in the north, is not the Curzon Line; it is not on the Oder; it is on the Elbe. That is a tremendous fact of European history, and one which it would be the height of un-wisdom to ignore. Not only has a curtain descended, from the Baltic to the Adriatic, but behind that is a broad band of territory, containing all the capitals of Eastern and Central Europe and many ancient States and nations, in which dwell nearly one-third of the population of Europe, apart from Russia. At the present moment all this is ruled or actively directed by that same group of very able men, the Commissars in the Kremlin, which already disposes with despotic power of the fortunes of their own mighty Empire. It is here in this great band or belt, if anywhere that the seeds of a new world war are being sown."

He went on to speak of "the Sovietizing and Communizing of this gigantic slice of Europe, against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the people of many of these regions" as "something which will not be achieved in a permanent manner without giving rise to evils and conflicts which are horrible to contemplate." He spoke of the fate of Poland as "an unending tragedy," and said: "We watch with sorrow the strange outcome of our endeavours." And he then said that this new Russian frontier "runs along the line to which, a year ago, the British and American armies voluntarily retired—a hundred-and-fifty-mile retreat, in some cases on a four-hundred-mile front."

But the French have a proverb on the vanity of seeking midnight at two in the morning which was apt to so much of last week's debate in the House of Commons. In this matter, we think, Conservatives, if they are candid, will admit that they have been even more at fault than the Labour Party. They had a more direct responsibility; it was their party leaders who conducted foreign policy. There is a note of surprise for which there is no sort of justification when expressions like "the strange outcome of our endeavours" are used by men who have

had before them for so many years even fuller guides to the aims and spirit and tactics of the disciples of Lenin than they had to the briefer peril of the Nazis.

When the Foreign Ministers meet again in Paris next week, it will be to discuss Germany, where the British and Americans have been manoeuvred into controlling zones which are peculiarly susceptible to the results of Russian non-co-operation. Mr. Henry Strauss very pertinently suggested to the Government in the Commons debate that

"if they wished to know what Russia wants it might be a good idea to adopt the principle of Common Law that men are presumed to intend the natural and probable consequences of their actions.....If what is being caused in Europe is hunger and chaos, that may possibly by what is intended."

The threat of chaos in the West, which is of such urgency to Mr. Bevin and Mr. Byrnes, is of no sort of urgency to Marshal Stalin, and, if it is rightly felt here that time is getting short, the Government would do well to get its followers to see that they are wasting their breath continuing these endless meanderings about Russia wanting security and being apprehensive, and about the problem being one of restoring confidence. They do not talk like that about the British Communists, where they know perfectly well that the reality is a conflict of wills, of two parties fighting each other in order to realize sharply contrasting programmes. It was very welcome to hear Mr. Richard Law telling the House:—

"I have come to the conclusion that Russian suspicion is not a pathological state of mind which can be cured by treatment. I am afraid that it is rather a deliberate instrument of policy. Once you have got rid of one suspicion, another suspicion springs up fully armed to take its place. I am sure we are not going to come to terms with the Russians on the basis of chasing them down the road and trying to clear up one suspicion after another." —*The Tablet*.

## THE BISHOPS' APPEAL

As we go to Press, news is forthcoming of a very different publication, that of the Polish Episcopate, who, at the beginning of June, held a conference in Jasna Gora and published a joint pastoral letter, read twice in all the Catholic churches, in which they condemn terrorism and violence in Poland. The Bishops appeal to "all who bear responsibility and guilt for the present situation in the country, irrespective of the motives, to cease violence and not bring further unhappiness on the troubled fatherland." They make a strong appeal for the liberty of the individual which is greatly endangered.

We are witnessing a process of systematic and ruthless liquidation of the genuine Polish Democrats represented now in Poland by the P.S.L., while the Communist rulers of Poland still try to keep the outward appearance of legal-

ity. In *The Big Three*, Mr. David Dallin has an excellent chapter on the objectives and aims of Soviet policy, pointing out that no other country so habitually uses military terminology, representing everything as a front or a battle, and seeing world capitalism as a fortress against which a base was captured in Russia in 1917. It is seventy years since Dostoevsky, in one of his dark prophetic passages wrote of the Russian conquest of Europe that the fate of Poland awaits France, and that not we but perhaps our children will see the end of England. Mr. Voigt, quoting this in *The Nineteenth Century*, sums up the position saying that there has been the Russia of the Tsars, with her imperialism and her belief in herself as the saviour of mankind, and Lenin's Russia, with her belief in revolution, and that the two under Stalin are one. —*The Tablet*.

## ROME ON ELECTION DAY CRIES OF "GIVE ITALY PEACE"

The momentous Election Day of June 2nd, when Italians voted simultaneously for their Constituent Assembly and on the question of Monarchy or Republic, was marked in Rome by a quiet in striking contrast to the excitement of previous weeks. To make assurance doubly sure, from June 2nd to June 4th no wine or alcoholic drinks, even in restaurants, could be sold.

The level of the speeches at the great public meetings was generally high. Even in Giannini, of *l'Uomo Qualunque*, with his curious resemblance to the late Horatio Bottomley and the same "John Bull" policy of cashing in on popular grievances, must be recognized considerable oratorical skill. (His party, at one time apparently likely to assume importance, has had a steep decline, as shown in the circulation of its papers, as the effects of good government have become steadily more perceptible). What has been most striking has been the orderly manner in which all such meetings have been conducted, save in a few outlying districts in the South. Much credit is due to the Minister of the Interior, the Socialist Romita, who pledged his word to Signor De Gasperi that the elections should take place without incidents, and who was able to infuse the police with his own resolute spirit. But in the mass meetings police were nowhere in evidence. Each party maintained its own "service of order," which was able to make itself respected through a new sense of self-discipline to be discerned in the Italians of today, and which must have been learned through the harsh months of German occupation, when the legal (or *de facto*) authority had ceased to have any binding power on conscience or public opinion.

This self discipline is one of the signs of what has been rightly styled Italy's Second Risorgimento—a Risorgimento in which Catholics have played a leading part. Another such sign has been the extraordinary response to the Government's insistence that voting was a civic duty, to be considered obligatory, though no penalties were provided for abstention. Dense queues waited hour after hour, from 5 a.m. onwards, to reach the polling-booths. Even old peasant-women thought no trouble too great to ensure that their voting-certificates were in order and to cast their votes. One such had forgotten her identity card, and according to the law had to wait till another voter could vouch for her identity: she waited from 8.30 a.m. till after 4 p.m. For the whole day, indeed, the streets of Rome were empty, life seemed at a standstill: everyone was at the polls.

It is regrettable that the new Italy is too little known to the Allied official world and many of the accredited Press correspondents. The well-known fact that social contacts are largely determined by income levels keeps the usual foreign observer, benefitting by the devalued *lira*, at the level of the frequenters of the luxury restaurants, now to be suppressed. The exponents of the new Italy, above all those from the professional classes, are poor. Indeed, the new leaders show by their poverty in worldly goods the measure of their integrity. The Prime Minister, Signor De Gasperi, still occupies the same humble flat, in a working-class district,

that he entered as a clerk in the Vatican Library (at the time when Pius XI sent him a message that in response to a protest from the Fascist Ambassador he had replied that he was glad to give a crust of bread to a man whom Mussolini had deprived of it). His sparing use of such facilities as his position places at his disposal, even of his official car, is by now widely recognized.

This new Italy, again, is Catholic in a deeper sense than in the past. Here, too, the Prime Minister is symbolic, though his Catholicism is taken for granted, not paraded. "His devotions," writes a biographer, "are made where no one can notice, in little churches, or in the great ones in the early hours when they seem even emptier. King Umberto's Catholicism, in contrast to his father's masonic affiliations, is certainly a factor that greatly aided his cause. Of the fervour of Italian faith today there was a striking instance in the festivities that marked the week's sojourn in the Church of St. Ignatius of the miraculous picture of the "Madonna of Divine Love," brought from a mountain village. During that week there was a continuous stream of pilgrimages from every parish in Rome. To get to Mass in the morning meant to fight one's way through eager crowds, in that holiday atmosphere of joyous devotion that in Italy gives the expression "religious festival" an atmosphere it has lost in chillier mental climates. The number of Communions was over 250,000. To the protection of the Madonna of Divine Love is ascribed the salvation of the city from aerial destruction in 1944, and when, running as a dark, continual undercurrent is the sense that Italy's whole future is in jeopardy even more now than in the worst days of the war, there is an instinctive recourse to urgent prayer. One could almost feel the sup-plications of the country rising during the days when De Gasperi was in Paris, and, almost as by a miracle, a position that had seemed hopeless seemed to reveal some glimmer of hope. And in the last days in May the people of Rome turned, as in the war, to our Lady's succour.

It was on May 31st that the cherished image was solemnly transported back to its shrine. No political demonstration had been able to muster such crowds as these. By 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Corso was almost impassable. Then a great cheer announced that "she has come out of the church," and to cries of "Viva Maria! Long live our Queen!" interspersed with the longing appeal "Give Italy peace," the procession started, singing a hymn with strange medieval cadences:—

*Mira al tuo popolo,  
Bella Signora.....*

First came mounted police and a sprinkling of soldiers, all on grey horses; then religious, the little girls from an orphanage with bunches of lilies; and then, on a military lorry, smothered in flowers continually increased as bunches of roses and lilies were thrown up by the onlookers, the sacred picture, painted by some primitive still guided by the hierarchic austerity of the Byzantine line. The crowds that followed were so dense that a police car (with little flags with "Viva il Papa!" and

(Continued on Page 4.)



## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mary Caroline Johnpulle

Mr. & Mrs. N. Gregory and Mr. E. Gregory whilst regretting their inability to write individually, sincerely thank all those kind friends and relatives who attended the funeral and sent messages of sympathy and wreaths and by their various acts of kindness participated in the last rites of the late Mary Caroline Johnpulle.

## Church Calendar

AUGUST 1946

FRI. ...23 S. Philip B.  
SAT. ...24 S. Bartholomew.  
SUN. ...25 11 P.—S. Louis.  
MON. ...26 S. Zephyrinus.  
TUES. ...27 S. Jos. Calas.  
WED. ...28 S. Augustine.  
THURS. ...29 Beheading of S. John B.  
FRI. ...30 S. Rose.

## The Catholic Guardian

AUGUST 23RD 1946

## WANTED A STRONG GOVERNMENT

A demand for self-government is natural enough but it must be good, efficient and honest government. We remember the late Mr. Campbell Bannerman speaking in the House of Commons on behalf of the Afrikaner of South Africa after the Boer war and saying that good government is no substitute for self-government. This saying has been repeated over and over again as if it is in an absolute and self-evident truth. It is not. It is only a half-truth and half-truths often prove to be more dangerous than whole lies. An obvious falsehood cannot deceive anyone but a half-truth by reason of some truth it contains is deceptive. And one hears now and again certain people saying: We must have self-government; good or bad or indifferent does not matter. Now, this is a wrong attitude. Government is not an end in itself, but only a means to attain a certain end. But if it is incompetent to achieve that end it becomes useless. Let us have by all means self-government but it must be, as we said, good, efficient and honest government. If it is wanting in any of these qualities, it becomes the duty of healthy public opinion to force it to correct its defects. For all practical purposes this country has been enjoying the benefit of self-government from 1931 when the present Constitution came into force. The Government that was set up under it, and now functioning, may be described as a government of plans; that is to say, it wishes to do everything possible to promote the welfare of the people. It cannot honestly be charged with want of will but, may be, want of ability to get things done. It makes too many plans and gets itself lost in them. A few weeks ago we received from the government printer a thick volume of over 200 closely printed pages containing post-war development proposals. These proposals come from the Ministers, the majority of whom are likely to disappear when the new government comes in next year. The capital expenditure to put

through these proposals is estimated to cost Rs. 1,739,438,037 and the additional annually recurrent cost for maintenance etc. is Rs. 153,523,091. These are said to be only approximate costs but the real cost may be very much in excess. If the post-war development schemes had been more modestly planned there would be a chance of their being realised. One is tempted to think that a display has been made of these plans in view of the coming elections. Was it in the same grandiose spirit that the general revision of the salaries was undertaken and carried out in a way that has created the greatest amount of dissatisfaction and heart-burning? If one turns to the day-to-day administration through the different departments one cannot but notice that most of these have become unnerved. There is not that smart, businesslike manner of old. Take for instance the Education Department. It has come to the point of being unable to hold a public examination without the questions leaking out beforehand. It announces the dates of examinations to be held but gives no information regarding the examination centres nor the index number of the examinees causing a good deal of worry and annoyance to headmasters and managers of schools. Who is the officer in charge who is bungling in this fashion? We hardly need mentioning the educational chaos created by the Minister. Only a passing reference can be made to the bribery and corruption in government departments which have assumed such vast proportions as to demoralize the whole country. Then again, the appalling increase of crime! the insecurity of life and property! Can government afford to look on helplessly upon such lawlessness? It must show its capacity to govern by resolutely tackling these evils.

## EDITORIAL NOTE

**Controls Must Go.**—Government pretends that the controls are being kept up for the sake of the people while the same people clamour for their removal without further delay. One exception they make for the present regarding rice and control of that too must be lifted as soon as it can be done. People put up with the hardships and inconveniences inseparable with controls and permits during the war but they will not submit to them any longer. Let private trade come back to its own. Continued government monopoly must be resisted. It is a restriction on the liberty of the people. The authorities denounce in the strongest possible terms the black market but it is the controls that created it. Last July there was restriction on the issue of railway tickets to Madhu. The result was black market in that commodity and anxious pilgrims paid Rs. 10 and more for a third class ticket outside the booking office. Not only have the controls created the black market but they have done something very much worse. They have increased to a scandalous extent

bribery and corruption in government departments. One would have thought that government shocked at this evil would have started an anti-corruption drive beginning with the abolition of controls.

## The Feast of the Assumption at MADHU

A visit to the shrine of Our Lady of Madhu in August was for the last quarter of a century the selection of those to whom immense crowds made no appeal and who wished to perform their devotions in the relative solitude of half empty churches and chapels. For some it was a necessity as their children's studies could not be interrupted in the month of July. Thus from the time of the first August pilgrimage in 1923, the celebration of the Assumption at Madhu was the privilege of a very restricted number of clients of Our Lady.

The attraction of Madhu however has been steadily growing and the importance of the pilgrimage which we witnessed last week was a pleasant and consoling surprise to many: it came certainly as a very good second to the July gathering. The crowd was perhaps a little above half of the July crowd—it was modestly estimated at 25,000; but there was the same devotion, the same fervour, the same anxiety to purify one's soul in the waters of penance and the same christian charity—that unique cachet of Madhu pilgrims—which ignores or brushes aside all differences of race, language and social level.

The Assumption gathering has been called the children's pilgrimage: in fact, it is the only time in the year when parents can take their boys and girls to the sacred shrine—Easter and Christmas holidays being ruled out by climatic conditions or essential social duties. The school children were indeed there in their thousands from all the colleges and convents of the Island, tiny tots of the infant class and big boys and girls preoccupied by thoughts of approaching examinations.

Their sprightfulness, their anxiety to sing, to serve at Mass, to share actively in the devotions which went on in the Church almost interruptedly augured well for the future, for these youngsters will be our Catholic leaders to-morrow. Their well-informed and refined conversation and their mental alertness showed that they were not yet tainted by the Kannagara blight and one felt thankful to Providence for it.

Thirty members of the clergy recruited mostly from our secondary schools (two of them from the chaplains of His Majesty's forces) spent a strenuous week reconciling sinners to God, leading the devotions of crowds of diverse tongues or watching over the discipline of the camp or superintending the commissariat. A protracted drought had reduced the volume of water in the tank so considerably that the Administrator owned having passed a few anxious nights. No shortage of water however was felt by anybody, the six large and deep wells of the camp amply supplying all the needs of the pilgrims.

His Lordship Doctor Edmund Peries, Bishop of Chilaw kindly gave us the pleasure of his presence and the benefit of his virile and inspiring eloquence.

The usual pontifical services and the procession of Our Lady's statue brought the enthusiasm of all to its climax and left an imperishable joy in all souls. The only moment of sadness a pilgrim had to register was when he paid a parting call to his dearest mother, thanking her for a good time—often for a complete conversion—and murmuring with wistful and moist eyes: "Au revoir, darling mummy."

LEGIONARY.

## GO TO THOLAGATTY

If you wish to make an enclosed spiritual retreat, if you wish to get your spiritual diseases diagnosed and treated, if you wish to learn the rules of the all important game of spiritual life, if you wish to be in an ideal environment for prayer and penance during your retreat,

then the one and the only place you should seek in the Jaffna peninsula is the Monastery at Tholagatty (ten miles away from the Jaffna town). It is a matter for consolation that the Rosarians at Tholagatty numbering about 40 under their benign and saintly superior Revd. Fr. B. A. Thomas, are ever ready to help anyone who wishes to spend a few days in retreat in their midst.

Their life is a sufficient food for thought and recollection. Their prayer and penance throughout the twenty-four hours of the day cannot but move every one to examine the relation of his soul to its Creator. The singing of the Ave Maria seems to be the life of the members of this fervent congregation; they never get tired. Being cut off from the townlife, having to work hard in order to wear their food from their toils, they find in the Gospel joy and comfort, and give vent to their feelings of gratitude and love for Christ by living a life of penitential prayer. The Superior, gives to you heart to heart talks on the Light of Faith, the Love of our Lord, the nothingness of this world's wealth and fame etc., etc.

While one wonders whether one would upset the life of the monastery by the presence of the retreatants, the Superior expresses his greatest desire to see laymen going there to do their annual retreat. All facilities are provided in the monastery and the retreatant has merely to write to the Superior about his intention. The board and lodging are given free though any offerings donated to the monastery are kindly accepted.

What a chance for Catholic laymen! Why not spend at least three days of your holidays in the precincts of the monastery in the company of monks and priests? What a privilege and what a blessing? "Arise and go forth," O ye, laymen, arise from your spiritual slumber and go to Tholagatty in the Jaffna-Keerimalai bus and spend three days or a week in prayer and meditation. Besides, the place serves as a holiday resort with all the necessary conveniences for a visitor.

For particulars please write to:

REVD. FR. B. A. THOMAS, O.M.I.,  
The Monastery, Tholagatty,  
Atchuvelli (Ceylon).

## LOCAL &amp; GENERAL

**A Day of Recollection.**—A Day of Recollection will be observed by the members of St. Vincent de Paul Society starting on Saturday 31st inst. at 6-30 p.m. in St. Martin's Seminary. Revd. Fr. J. Nicholas, O.M.I., will be the preacher. The Recollection will close on Sunday 1st September at 7 p.m. All the members of the various Conferences are requested to participate in it.

**Personal.**—News has been received that Mr. P. Saverimuttu, B.A. (Lond) of St. Patrick's College, Jaffna has been admitted as a Member of the Royal Society of Teachers and is entitled to use the official designation M.R.S.T.

**Sir Oliver and the Budget.**—Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Financial Secretary, will not return to Ceylon in time for the detailed scrutiny of the Budget by the State Council.

"Rumour is rife that for one reason or another Sir Oliver will decide to make a long stay abroad."

This news was confirmed by Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Leader of State Council, who had another telephone conversation with Sir Oliver on Monday night.

After his long distance call Mr. Senanayake told a "Times" Representative: "I am afraid his services will not be available to us for the Budget discussion."

Mr. Senanayake, however, expects a cablegram from Sir Oliver explaining the position.

**Tamil Congress.**—In all the principal centres of the Jaffna district and the islands meetings were held and the attendance at these was said to be encouraging. The final meeting was at Town Hall, Jaffna where there was a great crowd. The object of the leaders is to unite the Tamils and form a Tamil Congress Party and put forward their candidates at the coming elections.

**A Garden Party.**—Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman, U.C. Jaffna, will hold a Garden Party to the delegates



of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers on Saturday, 24th August, 1946, at 4.30 p.m. at the Town Hall, Jaffna.

**Water Supply Scheme Mannar in the State Council.**—The Water Supply Scheme of the Sanitary Board Town of Mannar is maintained by Government, the Board levying the maximum rate allowed under the law and handing over the amount to Government as a contribution. The present water supply provides for only 20 gallons of water per head of population. This is totally inadequate for domestic purposes and the inhabitants are compelled to resort to insanitary and filth-laden ponds for bathing. These ponds run dry during three months of the year. The inhabitants are very poor and the need for provision of bathing wells and dhoty tanks is extremely urgent.

The sum of Rs. 9,695 is required for the construction of two public wells for the use of dhoties and seven public wells for bathing, &c. The estimates have been prepared on the Sanitary Engineer's type plan.

The Government Mineralogist has inspected the Town on the invitation of the Sanitary Board and the wells are in accordance with his recommendation.

The Board of Ministers approves. Question put, and agreed to.—*Hansard.*

**A Prodigy of Music.**—Pierino Gamba is a boy of nine and a prodigy of music—he conducts Rome's Opera House Orchestra. Crowds turned out to see him making his First Communion in the church of the Immaculate Conception and receiving Confirmation. He later visited His Holiness.

**Italy's President a Sincere Catholic.**—The new Provisional President of the Italian Republic, 69 year-old Enrico de Nicola, is known as a sincere Catholic, by birth, education and convictions. It is agreed he has no personal ambitions in taking over the Presidency—he accepted it reluctantly as a civic duty. Born in Naples, he is a lawyer and a philosopher and is respected for his frankness, honesty and vision. He was elected by 396 votes out of a total of 504 in the Constituent Assembly.

**Industrialisation of India.**—Among the schemes sanctioned by the Standing Finance Committee of the Government of India, special mention may be made of those relating to the establishment of an Eastern Technical Institution, to provide facilities for instruction to about 1,000 post-graduate and 2,000 under-graduate students; the opening of the Power Engineering Department at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; and the establishment of a Central Aircraft Limited as a civil factory. All these schemes are calculated to promote the rapid industrialisation of the country.

**German Seminaries Full.**—Catholic Seminaries in Germany are fast regaining the ground they have lost under the Nazi regime. The theological school at Regensburg, Bavaria, recently reopened, is considering applications from three hundred and twenty students, which is larger than the 1933 total. In Wurttemberg the seminary of the Rottenburg diocese and a minor seminary in Ehingen have been reopened with full enrolments.

**Religious Schools in Germany.**—Rhinelanders have returned a 90 per cent vote in favour of denominational schools as against State schools. The vote for religious schools was 76.4 in Cologne, 90 per cent in Bonn, 71 per cent in Duisburg and 86 per cent in Essen. In Baden State, Catholics and Protestants have agreed to maintain schools on an inter-denominational basis. The department of public instruction has ruled that crucifixes, banned under the Nazis, are to be returned to classrooms. All classes are to open with prayer.

**Atlantic Award.**—Mr. George Scott-Moncrieff, novelist, poet, broadcaster and critic, is among the winners of the Atlantic Awards—grants given through the Rockefeller Foundation to authors whose creative work was interrupted by the war.

Scott-Moncrieff and his wife, who is also a writer, were received into the Church in 1940.

He has published many works since he wrote his first novel 16 years ago when he was 20.

**Order to Bomber Crews.**—The crews of the thousands of US Army Air Corps planes which roared across to the Continent from England during the war always received an instruction which was the same for every trip:—

"If you are shot down or forced down behind enemy lines, the first thing to do is seek out a priest."

The order was disclosed by Lient. General Eaker, Deputy Commander US Army Air Forces.

The army was confident, he said, that in the hands of priests stranded airmen would receive the best care possible.

"I wish to pay my respects to the men of the Church all over the world for the outstanding contribution which they made to victory."

## REVISED SALARIES

### ALL TEACHERS TO BENEFIT

The Statement of Revised Salaries tabled last week by the Leader of the House is of special interest to teachers. It shows increases of teachers salaries aggregating a sum of nearly Rs. 1½ million per year on the basis of the present number of teachers.

Increases are proposed for almost every grade. Teaching Probationers with the H.S.C. will have their salaries raised from Rs. 768—792 per annum (in the Salaries Report) to Rs. 828—912: with S.S.C. (English) or A.S.C. (Sinhalese or Tamil) from Rs. 720—744 to Rs. 720—756. Small increases are also suggested for Probationers with the Sinhalese or Tamil S.S.C.

### GRADUATES BETTER OFF

Trained teachers (assistants) and trained graduates are to have their scale raised from Rs. 2,400—4,860 to Rs. 3,120—5,040—, while Secondary trained teachers will have their maximum only increased from Rs. 4,200 to Rs. 4,320. There is to be no increase for Intermediate secondary trained teachers, but the Primary and Junior trained salary proposals are to be increased from Rs. 786—1,578 to Rs. 828—1,800. In this connection it has been decided to give all teachers admitted for training the benefit of the full course, and there will be no grade of Intermediate secondary trained teachers in future.

Non-trained assistant teachers (graduates) will get an increase from the proposed Rs. 1,680—4,200 to Rs. 2,160—4,320.

### HEAD TEACHERS BENEFIT

Increases involving large sums are recommended for Special Posts and Head Teachers. Special Post (Grade I) is increased from Rs. 4,500—6,480 to Rs. 4,800—7,680, while the maximum of Grade II is increased from Rs. 5,040 to Rs. 5,240. Primary and Junior trained Head Teachers in schools eligible for a staff of five have their scales raised from Rs. 1,224—1,800 to Rs. 1,488—2,424. Head Teachers with the Ceylon Teachers' Certificate have their scale sent up from Rs. 864—1,440 to Rs. 1,080—1,800.

Increases are also proposed in the salary scales of approved teachers of music and dancing, teachers of Oriental languages and those holding the Science Diploma, the Ceylon Commercial Certificate, Pre-medical Certificate, Grade School Certificate and 3rd Class Service Certificate.

The scale of the Chief Superintendent of School Works is being increased from Rs. 4,140—7,680 to Rs. 4,800—7,680. Increases proposed for Vice-Principals and teachers of the Primary and Junior Training Colleges too.

### GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

With regard to Government Departments, Divisions A, B, and C of the Working Staff of the Government Press are to have increased salaries (suggested in the Salaries Report); and these amount to an immediate additional cost per annum of Rs. 5,000. The Cashier of the Income Tax Department, who has his scale raised from Rs. 744—1,668 to Rs. 1,200—1,992 is the only fortunate person in this Department.

A sum of Rs. 160,000 is the estimated cost of increasing the salaries, by

Rs. 5 (both initial and maximum), of Class II Village Headmen and part-time Assistant Headmen.

Other notable salary scale increases suggested are in respect of the Shipping Master (Customs) from Rs. 5,520—7,680 to Rs. 6,000—8,400; the Office Assistant of the Survey Department from Rs. 4,080—7,80 to Rs. 6,000—8,400; the Assistant Commissioner of Motor Transport from Rs. 6,240—10,800 to Rs. 8,040—10,800; the Science Demonstrator (Technical College) from Rs. 2,460—4,500 to Rs. 3,120—5,040; and Office Assistant of the P.W.D., from Rs. 4,080—7,680 to Rs. 6,000—8,400.

### OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Several increases have also been recommended in the Postal Department. Further increases have been suggested for certain employees of the Analyst's Department, Co-op. Department, the Malaria Control Scheme, and certain Grades of Medical Officers, Officers of Hospital Clerical Service, Senior Administrative Assistants of the Department of Commerce and Industries, Surveyors, Store-keepers, Research Chemists and some officers of the Colombo Port Commission, the P.W.D., and the Railway.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### Assistant Bishop's Dictum

Sir,—The Rev. Assistant Bishop Lakdasa de Mel addressing the girls of Hillwood at their Prize Giving on Friday the 16th instant gave to the womanhood of this Island this strange dictum: "They must be something better than social butterflies. Their character must make them realise the depth of the country's needs. They had to go out and bridge the gulf that existed between the so-called educated class and the ill-educated or un-educated." Incidentally he appealed to parents "to give up the old-fashioned prudishness when it came to their girls seeking to earn their own livelihood." (C.D.N. of 20-8-46).

It will be well for the learned Rev. Bishop to hear what Rudolf Allers, M.D., Reader in Psychiatry at the University of Vienna has to say hereon: "There are people who loudly and angrily complain of the deterioration of woman's nature, the depravity of woman, and so on. This attitude is equally false and derives from the same intellectual error. Women have not deteriorated; only conditions have undergone a sweeping change. We should therefore not strive to make women go back to a form of life proper to conditions as they were two or three centuries ago, which is absurd, but we should seek to create a form of living in harmony both with woman's essential nature and with modern conditions. If these conditions preclude this, we must try to refashion society in order to make it possible. By merely lamenting the degradation of woman's nature and by reproaching women with having forgotten their true nature, we accomplish nothing."

A woman's natural bent is motherhood and what better need has this country than noble mothers—the makers of a nation. It is not either bridge-building for it is very difficult for the Walauwa Hamu to shake hands with the village belles, who are more often the former's servants. As for prudishness, there are millions of noble women who have made a success of motherhood and yet owe all to their parents' prudishness.

Any one who tries to dissuade women from the homes slashes the souls of women and through the gash there may enter immorality, family estrangement, revolt against motherhood, and much else.

Yours truly,  
W. L. S. CANDAPPA.

Nawalapitiya, 20-8-46.

### Ramanathan Statue

Dear Sir,—I am in a happy position to state that considerable progress has been made in the matter of the statue of the late Sir P. Ramanathan. As the public are aware, the statue is now deposited with Messrs. Walker Sons & Co., Ltd. Steps are expected to be taken shortly for the erection of the statue. The State Council has already passed a resolution for its erection within its grounds. Monies are being collected in this connection and an

acknowledgment of the contributions received will be published along with a statement of disbursements.

I appeal to the public to render all possible help in this undertaking to perpetuate the memory of a great Ceylonese, by honouring whom we honour our country.

Yours faithfully,  
S. VELUPILLAI,  
Secretary,  
Ramanathan Statue Committee,  
156, Hultsdorf Street,  
Colombo, 16th Aug., 1946.

## WEDDING

### WAMBECK — BALTHAZAR

St. Mary's Church Batticaloa was the scene of a pretty marriage between Mr. A. K. J. Wambeck of the Civil Engineers-in-Chief's Dept (Admiralty) Colombo and Miss Beryl Balthazaar daughter of Mr. J. L. Balthazaar of the Forest Department and Mrs. Balthazaar.

The Revd. Fr. G. E. L. Wambeck, M.A., brother of the bridegroom, tied the nuptial knot and sang the Mass assisted by the Rev. Frs. John Peter Mis. Ap., and Jacob Alexander Mis. Ap., as Deacon and Sub deacon respectively. The homily was delivered by the Rev. Fr. F. O. Tambimuttu, M.A., The Choir of St. Joseph's Convent Batticaloa rendered the singing.

The bride was given away by her father and was attended by her sister Lena. Mr. Nolly Balthazaar was best man. Miss Rita Outochoorn flower-girl and Master Rienzie Balthazaar page. The attesting witnesses were Mr. A. de Lima and Mr. J. T. Balthazaar. A reception was held at the Bride's residence, St. Anthony's Street, Batticaloa.

## NOTICE

Owing to the delay in the arrival of Flour the flour due to consumers for the weeks beginning from 12-8-46 and 19-8-46 is being issued to wholesale dealers from to-day onwards for distribution to the authorised distributors. All consumers are requested to draw their flour ration for the two weeks in question from their respective distributors not later than Saturday 24-8-46.

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

Jaffna Kachecheri,  
20th August, 1946.

## TENDER NOTICE

The Assistant Government Agent (Emergency) Jaffna will receive sealed tenders up to 12 noon on Wednesday 28th August, 1946 to effect necessary improvements to Kuthanai channel at Manipay.

2. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the A.G.A. (E) Jaffna from whom all particulars on the subject can be obtained.

3. A cash deposit of Rs. 20 should be made at the Jaffna Kachecheri to the credit of the A.G.A. (E) Jaffna and the Kachecheri receipt produced before any tender form can be issued.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish a security deposit of Rs. 70 before signing the agreement.

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

19th August, 1946.

## Order Nisi

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MANNAR

In the matter of an application of the intestate Estate of the late Kadanavi Panikkar Mohamad Cassim of Periyapullaichipotenki.

Deceased.

Testamentary } No. 691  
Jurisdiction }

Packermohamed Mohamad Mohideen of Periyapullaichipotenki.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Packermohamed Alimohamed of Periyapullaichipotenki.

2. Asan Pathu Baeyes widow of Mohamad Cassim of Vepankulam.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Gunewardene Esquire, District Judge Mannar on the 30th day of July 1946 in the presence of Mr. M. M. Aboothahir, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the said petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner is entitled to Letters of Administration to the Estate of said Intestate unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 16th day of September 1946 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 30th day of July 1946.

Sgd. V. S. GUNWARDENE,  
District Judge.



## Rome on Election Day

"Viva Maria!" stuck on the corners of the windscreen could hardly nose its way forward. "Devotion" is another word that seemed here to regain its full meaning, an outpouring of affection, childlike, perhaps even childish if you will, but those who adopt a superior attitude to such popular forms of piety would do well to remember the Gospel saying on the conditions of entry into the Kingdom of God. Today, after the posturings and deviations of Fascism, and before it, the bleak period of Liberal anti-clericalism, Italy has regained her true physiognomy as a Christian country. This is a fact that even Communism has to take into account in its propaganda. This fact remains, whatever stormy months or years lie ahead; for so fundamental a question as the institutional question, whichever way the vote might have turned, is one that only time can settle, and the Allies meanwhile have the power to blast the new life by a harsh and humiliating peace.—*The Tablet*.

## Telegraphic Summary

### PEACEMAKERS TOLD: 'STOP QUACKING'

Mr. W. J. Jordan (New Zealand) clashed with M. Andrei Vysbinsky (Russia) on Friday's plenary session of the Paris Peace Conference which selected the personnel of the Political and Territorial Committee for Rumania. M. Vysbinsky had made a 50-minute speech saying that the rules of procedure were not clear and demanding that France should take part in the discussion of the Rumanian draft peace treaty.

Mr. Jordan, who is High Commissioner for New Zealand in London, intervened warmly. "I want to see something done in my life-time," he said. "We have wasted weeks in plenary conference. Are we going to waste more weeks here? Is there going to be this blasted discussion over tin-pot things or are we going to do something to select a chairman?"

"We are listening to quack, quack, quack—hour after hour. Somebody makes a speech and there is ten minutes of quack, quack; 20 minutes of translation—and one hour has gone."

After British, American and other speakers had pointed out that France, as a member of the Council of Foreign Ministers, became automatically a member of the committee, M. Vysbinsky replied to Mr. Jordan.

"Bad temper never helps to do good work," M. Vysbinsky said: "I am not angry but my intervention was both correct and absolutely necessary. We want to begin work but, first it is necessary to determine what countries are members of this committee."

"If I had not spoken today, some hot-heads would have asked why we had not made out statements before. We want to avoid misunderstanding in future when we come to voting. I shall, therefore, ignore the harsh words spoken by the temperamental delegate of New Zealand."

### BRITAIN MAY GIVE UP PALESTINE MANDATE

The British Cabinet will consider the question of surrendering the British Mandate over Palestine, writes the political correspondent of the "Daily Express."

He says that the proposal has the support of several influential Ministers, but it is opposed by others. Conservative leaders would approve it, he adds.

The correspondent says that the abandonment of the Mandate had been considered previously by the Cabinet, but the Ministers then took the view that it should not be suggested publicly so long as there appeared to be a good chance of getting agreement between the Jews and the Arabs on the future of Palestine.

## INDIAN NEWS

### NEHRU DECLARES 'DIRECT ACTION' MUST BE FOUGHT

At least 90 people are dead and 900 have been injured in day-long distur-

bances in Calcutta, resulting from "Direct Action" protest demonstrations staged by the All-India Muslim League against the British Cabinet Mission's Plan for India. A curfew from 9 p.m. to 4 a.m. from Friday has been imposed. The rioting in Calcutta coincided with an announcement in Bombay by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the All-Indian National Congress, that Mr. M. A. Jinnah had declined to allow the Muslim League to enter the proposed Interim Government which the Congress has undertaken to form on the invitation of the Viceroy.

Apart from the heavy casualties in Calcutta, there were mass demonstrations in other cities to mark "Direct Action day." British troops were called in to restore order in Calcutta after widespread looting and stabbing. Mr. Jinnah had expressly called for peaceful observance of the day.

Mr. Nehru made it clear that Congress would go ahead with the formation of the Provisional Government if other conditions were satisfactory after his interview with the Viceroy.

When asked what would happen if the Congress formed a Government without the League's co-operation and the League started some kind of Direct Action, Mr. Nehru said: "Obviously Government will face that Direct Action—either it will come to terms or oppose it. If the Government is strong, Direct Action goes under. If the Government is weak, the Government will go under."

### PAKISTAN REPUBLIC 'NOW EXISTS'

Mr. Qazi Isa, a member of the Muslim League, addressing a meeting of Muslim students in New Delhi on Friday said: "We have declared independence and are prepared to wage war for it. We promise you nothing but blood, trial, tears and sweat. Let us from today say that the independent Pakistan Republic exists."

Pir Elahi Bux said that the League flag which had been hoisted by the students over the Secretariat buildings should remain flying there hereafter.

He added that the Bengal Premier had declared that on the day Congress formed an Interim Government he would raise the flag of independence in Bengal. Sind, the speaker added, would follow Bengal's example.

### DEAD LITTER STREETS, FULL AS RIOTS END

A Bengal Government spokesman, giving the first official review of the Calcutta riot situation, told a Press conference on Monday afternoon: "The situation is definitely under control in North Calcutta and the general sense of apprehension which is at present felt in certain areas of South Calcutta is unjustified."

"There are the first signs of a return of confidence, though occasional incidents are still taking place. But it must be recognised that some days will elapse before the normal life of the city is likely to be resumed."

Major-General Diamon, the Surgeon-General, expressing his personal opinion, put the total dead at 500. He said that the number of bodies brought into the hospitals was about 280. He reckoned the injured at well over 3,300. Of these, 2,500 were dealt with by the Government hospitals and 700 or 800 by other hospitals all of which were full.

According to a staff reporter of "The Statesman", however, the death toll in the disturbances of the last three days is between 2,000 and 3,000.

The correspondent says it is impossible to obtain an accurate estimate of the number of injured which may run into many thousands.

### AZAD BLAMES BENGAL GOVERNMENT

Maulana Azad, ex Congress President, interviewed on the Calcutta disturbances, said that the responsibility for all that had happened must be borne by the Ministry of Bengal.

All the reports, he said, agreed that more than 2,000 persons had been murdered and countless men, women and children injured.

The damage to property was immeasurable and large stocks of food grains in a province faced with the threat of famine had been wantonly destroyed.

What was most deplorable—all this was due to acts for which the respon-

sibility must be, shared by the Government.

Maulana Azad said: If section 144 and a curfew had been declared even on the evening of August 16 thousands of lives would have been spared and valuable property saved."

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