

The Catholic Guardian

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

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THE NEW FRENCH DRAFT CONSTITUTION

The French Assembly has adjourned to keep the feast of the Assumption, and, content with a shorter vacation than the House of Commons, will re-assemble next week to debate the new Constitution. The fruits of its debate will be submitted to a new referendum in about six weeks' time, and then in November another general election will follow.

The new Constitution recommended by the Assembly's Commission is remarkably like the one rejected in May. It is true that a Second Chamber is admitted, but very little control of legislation is permitted to it. It is true that the President of the Republic is offered some responsibility, but what France is still offered is a dominating Assembly itself dominated by party caucuses. The bi-cameral principle was unanimously accepted, but so were provisions that the Government shall be responsible only to the Assembly, and that the Second Chamber shall have no more than a consultative voice in legislation, only able to discuss what is submitted to its opinion, and unable to delay legislation more than two months. The President of the Republic is to be elected by both Chambers (a recommendation against which the Communists voted), but he can only dissolve the Assembly on the advice of his Ministers; and although he nominates the Prime Minister, and so to that extent retains the traditional role of a President as arbiter between the parties, his nomination must be immediately confirmed by the Assembly.

The Declaration of Rights now re-

commended is likewise not a great deal different from what was rejected at the beginning of June. Based on the Declaration of 1789, it makes no concession to the MRP in the matter of education which is declared to be the duty of the State, and must be secular and free. But the whole instrument has been drawn up in different atmosphere, with the MRP lawyer, M. Coste-Floret, as *rapporteur* in the place of M. Cot, and it is now denounced by the Communists as a reactionary product, but supported by the Socialists.

THE MRP AND THE SOCIALISTS

The Commission which produced it represented the supporters and the opponents of the rejected draft in almost exactly equal numbers, and the MRP have made it their first concern to win the Socialists to their camp. It contained eleven Communists and near-Communists, including M. Cot, who, perhaps prematurely, as he may now think, stopped calling himself a Radical and proclaimed himself a Communist when he had finished his work as *rapporteur* in the spring; together with nine Socialists, twelve members of the MRP, four of the *Rassemblement des Gauches* and the U.D.S.R. (i.e., the Radicals and their allies), three of the P.R.L., two independents, and M. Fehart Abbas, the Algerian leader. In other words, M. Abbas held the balance, for twenty out of the forty-two members of the Commission were men who had wanted the last Constitution accepted; a proportion not adequately

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DUBLIN PRIEST ESCAPES FROM RUSSIAN PRISON

After 18 years as a missionary-in-secret in Russia and another six years as a prisoner in a Soviet camp in Siberia, Fr. Patrick O'Malley has escaped and is expected to arrive in his native Dublin from Canada.

Fr. O'Malley, a doctor before he became a priest, combined surgery and missionary work in the Soviet Union for 18 years, until he was betrayed by a young Russian whose arm he saved.

In an interview after arriving in the United States, Fr. O'Malley disclosed that another Irish-named priest, Fr. Maurice Cassidy, was executed in the Siberian camp.

The interview was published in the Catholic weekly, "Our Sunday Visitor." Details of Fr. O'Malley's escape must remain secret. He disclosed, however, that he worked his passage to the USA.

Fr. O'Malley's story begins in Ohio many years ago. There he practised as a physician, later entering the priesthood.

He became a co-founder of a society of medical missionaries who worked in China and Asiatic Russia.

Later, when volunteers were wanted for the Russian apostolate, Fr. O'Malley, with several of his friends, was the first to go in.

Ordained in the Slav Byzantine rite—saying Mass in Slavonic—Fr. O'Malley and 20 other priests practised their lay professions in Russia while giving the consolation of religion to thousands

of Russians starved of the Faith by official paganism.

'MONK IN HIDING'

Risking his life, Fr. O'Malley worked among the Russians for 18 years.

It was a real risk, "Japanese are gentlemen in comparison," he says.

Then he was called upon to help a young Russian whose arm had been shattered by a shot.

In the final stages of his recovery, the youth asked a nurse if there were not a monk in hiding somewhere as he "wished to go to confession."

"If you're Catholic," said the nurse, "you can go to confession to the doctor."

The same night three Russian soldiers arrived to arrest Fr. O'Malley.

Without any trial he was sent off to Siberia, to a labour camp near Lake Baikal.

BACK TO RUSSIA

To-day Fr. O'Malley is an aging man. All he would say was: "It is my vocation."

Of Russia and the Russians he said that it is a despotic rule by a minority which holds a great people in enslavement.

There is 'savage pagan brutality in the persecution of religion. Catholics are martyred for the Faith. There is a national inferiority complex.

The people of Russia, added Father O'Malley, do not even know the meaning of the words their diplomats use at the United Nations gatherings.

THE CEYLON (PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS) ORDER-IN-COUNCIL, 1946

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS

SPECIAL QUALIFICATION BY CERTIFICATE OF PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

7. (1) Any person not otherwise disqualified shall be qualified to have his name entered in a register of electors if he is in possession of a certificate of permanent settlement granted to him—

(a) in accordance with the provisions of the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council, 1931, or

(b) in accordance with this Section by the Government Agent of the province or by the Assistant Government Agent of the district in which he resides or by any other officer of the Government authorised in writing by the Government Agent or Assistant Government Agent aforesaid in accordance with such general or special directions as may be issued by the Governor.

(2) A certificate of permanent settlement granted under this Section shall be substantially in the form A in the First Schedule to this Order, and shall be issued to any person who satisfies the officer authorised to issue the same that he has been continuously resident in the Island for a period of not less than five years immediately prior to the issue of such certificate, exclusive of temporary absences not exceeding a total of eight months during such period, and who makes and subscribes before such officer a declaration, which shall be exempt from stamp duty, and which shall be substantially in the form B in the said Schedule, stating that he is permanently settled in the Island or is residing in the Island with intent to settle therein:

Provided that during such time as any holder of a certificate of permanent settlement may be registered as an elector by reason of the possession of such certificate he shall not be entitled to claim any rights, privileges or exemptions which under the law of the Island are not common to all British subjects resident in the Island.

(3) An officer authorised to grant a certificate of permanent settlement may require that the application of any person shall be supported by evidence on oath and may, for that purpose, administer an oath.

(4) Any person to whom a certificate of permanent settlement has been refused may appeal to the Governor whose decision shall be final.

(5) A certificate of permanent settlement shall be cancelled and the name of the person to whom it relates shall, if registered in any register of electors by reason of his possession of such certificate, be removed from such register if at any time it is proved to the satisfaction of the registering or revising officer for the electoral district to which the register relates, or of any other person duly authorised by the Governor in that behalf, that the certificate was obtained fraudulently or by statements which were untrue or that at any time since the granting of the certificate the person to whom it relates has been absent from the island for a continuous period exceeding twelve months.

(6) Every person who wilfully makes a false statement or declaration for the purpose of obtaining a certificate

of permanent settlement or for the purpose of enabling any such certificate to be obtained shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction before a magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

(7) Every person who, in giving evidence on oath in support of an application for a certificate of permanent settlement, knowingly swears anything material to the application which is false shall be guilty of offence of giving false evidence and shall be liable to the penalty provided therefor in the Ceylon Penal Code.

RESTRICTION ON PLURAL VOTING

8. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Order, a person shall be entitled to have his name entered in any register for which he is qualified, but he shall not vote at a general election in more than one electoral district.

(2) If any person at a general election votes in more than one electoral district, or asks for a ballot paper for the purpose of so voting, he shall be guilty of an illegal practice.

ELECTION OFFENCES

(1) Every person who—

(a) forges or fraudulently defaces or fraudulently destroys any nomination paper, or delivers to the returning officer any nomination paper knowing the same to be forged; or

(b) forges or counterfeits or fraudulently defaces or fraudulently destroys any ballot paper or the official mark on any ballot paper; or

(c) without due authority supplies any ballot paper to any person; or

(d) sells or offers to sell any ballot paper to any person or purchases or offers to purchase any ballot paper from any person; or

(e) not being a person entitled under this Order to be in possession of any ballot paper which has been marked with the official mark in accordance with this Order, has any such ballot paper in his possession; or

(f) puts into any ballot box anything other than the ballot paper which is authorised by law to put in; or

(g) without due authority takes out of the polling station any ballot paper or is found in possession of any ballot paper outside a polling station; or

(h) without due authority destroys, takes, opens, or otherwise interferes with any ballot box or packet of ballot papers in use or intended to be used for the purposes of an election; or

(i) without due authority prints any ballot paper or what purports to be or is capable of being used as a ballot paper at an election; or

(j) manufactures, constructs, imports into the Island, has in his possession, supplies or uses for the purpose of an election, or causes to be manufactured, constructed, imported into the Island, supplied or used for the purpose of any election, any appliance, device or mechanism by which a ballot paper may be extracted, affected or manipulated after having been deposited in a ballot box during the polling at any station shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction after summary trial before

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Standard VIII Selective Test, 1946.

The Standard VIII Selective Test is postponed to 13th and 14th Dec., 1946.
2. The date of closing entries is postponed to 19th Oct., 1946.

J. EMILIANUS PILLAI, O.M.I.,
General Manager of R.C. Schools,
Jaffna, 9-10-46.

NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting of the Karaiyar Marriage Provident Society Ltd., will be held at St. James' Boy's School on Sunday the 13th of October, 1946 at 6 p.m. immediately after the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Church Calendar

OCTOBER 1946

FRI. ...11 Mat. B.V.M.
SAT. ...12 S. Wilfrid.
SUN. ...13 18 P.—S. Edward.
MON. ...14 S. Callistus.
TUES. ...15 S. Teresa.
WED. ...16 S. Hedwiges.
THURS. ...17 S. M. Mary Al.
FRI. ...18 S. Luke.

The Catholic Guardian

OCTOBER 11TH 1946

KNOWABLENESS OF GOD

Last week a local contemporary quoted Sir Radha Krishnan giving to his statement much prominence. It was this: "We may not understand God. But God understands our minds all right. Therefore it does not matter how we worship Him. What is meant is the same Reality is behind all forms whether you worship it as Surya, Ganesha or Vishnu. Call it by any name it matters little." Now, this is true enough on the assumption that God may not be known. But is He unknowable? If God may not be known, men would be justified if they give expression to their religious instincts as best they can according to their lights in a multiplicity of religions—religions that differ in countless ways the one from the other. But if on the other hand God has enabled man to know Him, if He has made a self-manifestation of Himself to His rational creatures we cannot conceive that He would welcome any worship men may bring Him whatever its nature. Truth and error cannot be same to Him who is the Infinite Truth. The paramount question, then, is: Can God be known? To that Catholic answer is decidedly in the affirmative. The Vatican Council has asserted that "God the first Cause and End of all things can from created things be known with certainty by the natural light of human reason." This knowledge of God and of His perfections is attained by rational inference from the created universe. However inadequate and imperfect it may be it is true and valid as far as it goes as any other piece of knowledge we possess. Thus man can come to the knowledge of the existence of God, of His nature and attribute by unaided reason. But this knowledge as we said is necessarily imperfect and inadequate. On that account God may have designed to favour rational creatures with a personal revelation of Himself in order to confirm what they

already know and to impart to them much they could not otherwise know especially their purpose in this world, their destiny and how it is to be attained. We may go further and say God has actually conferred a Revelation on men. If that is so, it becomes a fact of history capable of being proved by sufficient and satisfactory evidence. Such sufficient and satisfactory evidence could be adduced if wanted. St. Paul describes the process of God's Revelation in these words: "God who at sundry times and in diverse manners spoke in times past to the fathers by the prophets last of all in these days hath spoken to us by his Son whom he hath appointed heir of all things....." In Him culminates Divine Revelation. God became man and lived among men to teach them about God, their attitude to Him, how they should worship Him, why men have been placed in this world and so on. His teaching is contained in the Gospels. He commissioned His Apostles to teach the same to all peoples everywhere. Hence we find St. Paul addressing the wise of Greece in these words: "Men of Athens I behold you in all respect not a little religious. For as I was passing along and noticing your objects of worship I found also an altar bearing the inscription: *To the unknown God*. What therefore you worship in ignorance, that I proclaim to you." Christ the God-Man instituted his Church to continue this work of teaching. If then a Revelation has been given, that fact imposes on all men a strict obligation of examining the credentials of a religion which presents itself with the claim of possessing it.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Nuremberg Verdicts.—We will say nothing about the justice or otherwise of these verdicts given after a trial which went on for over ten months because of the practical impossibility for a laymind to do so. That there had been atrocities committed in common knowledge but few wars had been waged in the past unaccompanied with frenzy. This week the papers were full of unwanted details as to how the condemned men sat, how they looked and how they shed tears. The trial that had been staged had served one purpose; it has drawn the attention of the people from the pitiful performances of our Peace-makers or rather they should be called Peace-wreckers at the Peace Conference. While one may say nothing about the verdicts without being able to analyze the mass of evidence it may be said that the legality of the trial has been questioned. Neither the trial nor the court set up is based on international law. The Judges were all chosen from the victor nations. They should rather have been taken from the neutrals.

Soviet Russia is dissatisfied because more of the Nazi accused have not been condemned. But Stalin may be reminded that he is liable to be prosecuted as a war criminal on

the same charges for which the Nazis have been condemned—conspiracy to wage aggressive war and atrocities. Hitler and Stalin agreed secretly to divide Poland between them and invaded that country. And what atrocities have not Soviet soldiers committed there. Reuter cabled a silly piece of news implying that Vatican appealed for mercy in the case of Frank because he became a convert to the Catholic religion while in jail. Reuter ought be advised to make further inquiries at the Vatican.

The Spirit of the Mission Sunday

(COMMUNICATED)

The Mission Sunday is a day set apart by our Holy Father, to remind the Catholics of the importance of the divine words of our Lord "*Go ye and teach all nations*." The Propagation of our Faith is not the duty of the clergy only but of every real Catholic. It is the duty of every one of us to see to the spread of our religion in every one of the countries of the world. Of course it is impossible for every Catholic to be engaged in a missionary life like that of a priest. But there is no Catholic who cannot pray for the Mission Sunday Intention. We do indeed pray for the propagation of our Faith as often as we repeat the words of the Lord's Prayer "Thy kingdom come" but how often do we think of it? Who is there who cannot hear Mass and receive Holy Communion for this intention? Who is there who cannot contribute something according to his means to send missionaries into the mission field and maintain them there? Did not our Lord remark "The harvest indeed is great but the labourers are few"? Who is there who cannot propagate missionary literature, magazines etc., for the spread of our religion? Who is there who cannot join one of the Pontifical Works such as the Propagation of the Faith, the Holy Childhood and the Work of St. Peter the Apostle, for Indigeneous Clergy?

These are some of the questions which a Catholic may ask himself on or near about the Mission Sunday.

If his answers are in the affirmative then is he really working in accordance with the spirit of the Mission Sunday. Otherwise as long as there is life, there is yet hope for amendment.

ST. LUKE'S FEAST

Gold Mass 1946

Thanks once more to the vigilance and unremitting efforts of the Revd. Fr. J. B. Gregory, O.M.I., the Sixth Annual Reunion of Catholic Doctors in the Island and their families and the Third Annual General Meeting of St. Luke's Guild, Ceylon, came off on Sunday 6-X-46. The venue of the celebrations was St. Peter's Home, the Home of the Nursing Nuns of the General Hospital, Colombo.

The festivities commenced with Holy Mass at 7-30 a.m., in the beautiful chapel of the Nuns, in St. Peter's House. The celebrant was His Grace T. B. Cooray, O.M.I., B.A., Coadjutor Archbishop of Colombo.

Taking as his text "*Haec Est Victoria quae vincit mundum, fides Nostra*," "This is the Victory that overcometh the world, our Faith," His Grace delivered a thrilling sermon which could not have failed to convince any unbeliever, in the truths of the Catholic Faith.

There was an unprecedented assembly of Catholic medical men with their wives, from the metropolis and its suburbs. Happy mention may be made, that practically all of them approached the Holy Table.

After Service the gathering repaired to the Parlour of St. Peter's House, where the Revd. Mother Provincial and the Revd. Mother Superintendent, entertained them to breakfast. His Grace the Coadjutor Archbishop, presided and had on his right, Prof. W.A.E. Karunaratne, President, St. Luke's Guild, and

on his left Dr. S. F. Chellappah, the D.M. & S.S. What a grand and glorious time, the doctors and their wives had! Only the nuns could have produced such exquisite delicacies, only their deft fingers could have caused the place, appear so supremely chaste and elegant, and only their unostentatious yet solicitous attention could have made every one feel so homely and happy.

The business part of the day's proceedings then started. The minutes of the last Reunion and Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed. Prof. Karunaratne in his Presidential Address thanked His Grace, for condescending to say their festive Mass, and to preach the masterly sermon, they listened to, with wrapt attention. He thanked the Nuns for their generous hospitality, and Father Gregory for all his help and advice as their Spiritual Director. He was their life-wire and strength. Proceeding, the President referred to Catholic scientists, and medical men, held great and eminent on their profession, yet never allowed their religious beliefs and convictions, to be dimmed by their professional brilliance. The fear of God, to them was the beginning of wisdom.

His Grace, expressed his delight to be with Catholic Doctors and their families, an important section of his flock, and added, he would never fail to succour and support St. Luke's Guild.

The election of Office-Bearers resulted as follows:—

President: Professor W.A.E. Karunaratne.

Vice-Presidents: Drs. Gabriel, Cyril Fernando, D.J.T. Leanage, Wm. Muller and M. G. Perera.

Hony. Secretary and Treasurer: Dr. Chrysostom Joseph.

Committee Members: Drs. S. F. Chellappah, Mrs. Mary Ratnaik, R. Caldera, A. Lucas, S. F. Jayawardena, Stanley G. Abeyasinghe, J. S. Fernando, C. D. M. Maduppuli and George Fernando.

Father Gregory announced the consent of His Grace to deliver in the near future the first lecture, under the auspices of St. Luke's Guild, and the meeting came to a close.

Bishop Roche Welcomes Interim Government and Assures Catholic Support

India at the Threshold of Freedom Needs Unity

SPEECH AT EPISCOPAL CONSECRATION ANNIVERSARY

"I most heartily welcome the Interim Government. At last India has come to the threshold of Freedom and I am particularly happy that at this momentous time Pandit Nehru stands at the helm of affairs. His transparent sincerity and profound sense of justice will be sheet anchor and security of the minorities. To Catholics he has given once again sufficient proof of his sense of equity and fairplay. At the interview he granted to the representative of 'The Catholic Herald' of London he assured the Christians of India that they had nothing to fear and that their rights regarding freedom of worship and freedom to propagate their religion will be respected and safeguarded. I wish Pandit Nehru Godspeed in the difficult but noble task of steering the country through the present storms and assure him of Catholic support." So spoke Bishop Roche of Tuticorin replying to the greetings and addresses presented to him at the 23rd anniversary celebrations of his Episcopal Consecration.

Tuticorin put on an air of universal rejoicing on Monday 23rd Sept, when Bishop Roche celebrated solemnly the 23rd anniversary of his episcopal consecration. The Bishop said Mass in the Cathedral in the morning assisted by a good number of the clergy of the diocese who had gathered in Tuticorin for the occasion. In the evening addresses in Tamil and English were presented to the Bishop by the Catholics of Tuticorin in the course of a public entertainment arranged for by Mr. Ponnusamy Villavarayer. The address inter alia referred to the many improvements effected by the Bishop during the past twelve months, parti-

cularly the Leper Asylum, the expansion of the Press and the transfer of the Seminary from Vadakkankulam to Tuticorin.

In the course of a lengthy reply, the Bishop thanked his flock for their good wishes and kind greetings and assured them that with their good will and support he contemplated to do much more in the near future.

"It is unfortunate, he said, that during this period of transition when the eyes of all the world are turned on us we should be quarrelling, shedding innocent blood and victimising helpless women and children."

The Bishop then made a passionate appeal to Hindus and Muslims to sink all differences and to unite for the task of constitution and nation building.

"But Unity will be a far distant thing" went on the Bishop "If Hindus cling to 'Parameswar' and were intolerant to Muslims and the Muslims in their turn stuck to 'Allah' and refused to sympathise with Hindus. It is time that all recognised that there is but one true God, the God of Love, a Personal God, the Common Father of All. It is time that we understood the full import of the Brotherhood of Man. The Recognition of this truth is most essential for unity in this our dear land."

"The Indian Christian has a unique opportunity now before him to promote this unity. We have no axe to grind and we are well with both the communities. Hence it must be our role to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity. I appeal to the Christians all over the country to take to this noble task."

"In a land of over 400 millions it is a great pity that only 12% should be literate. Money is being spent on a large scale on prohibition and other items of the Congress Programme. It is true that Prohibition has its own advantages. But in India it is not 90% of the people that are given to drunkenness. Hence it will be obvious that the removal of illiteracy of far vital importance. Moreover, an appeal to reason through education will be of greater utility in removing the vice of drunkenness than the appeal to coercive Law."

The Bishop then blessed his flock and with the usual hymns the function came to a close.

MISSION SUNDAY: 20 October 1946

WILL SOON BE HERE

Be up & doing

PRAY for the MISSIONS
SACRIFICE for MISSIONERS
SAVE for ETERNITY.

Do you want to be a Missioner and share in 16,000 Holy Masses?

Join the Society of the Propagation of the Faith.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP:

1. Prayer: One "Our Father" & One "Hail Mary"
St. Francis Xavier pray for us
St. Theresa of the Child Jesus, pray for us.
2. Sacrifice: (a) Ordinary Membership: Rs. 1-50 per year.
(b) Special Membership: Rs. 15 per year.
(c) Perpetual Membership: Rs. 120 per year.

For particulars, please apply to:
Your Diocesan Director of the Society of the Propagation of the Faith or to

REV. FR. G. V. IGNATIUS SAMA, S.J.,
National Director of the
Pontifical Mission aid Societies,
St. Joseph's College,
Bangalore (India).

LOCAL & GENERAL

Confraternity of the Sacred Heart, S.P.C. Branch, Senior Division. The monthly meeting of the members will be held on Sunday the 13th inst. at 5-15 p.m. at the College.

Mr. F. J. Armstrong will address the meeting on "Christian Charity."

Annual General Meeting.—The 14th Annual General Meeting of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, St.

James's Conference, Jaffna will be held in St. James' Boys' School Hall on Sunday evening, the 13th Oct. 1946 after the Benediction of the Bl. Sacrament.

St. Patrick's at Diyatalawa.—We are happy to place on record that the Senior Cadets of St. Patrick's College have once again won the E.L.F. de Soya Challenge Cup for Sports. They were also ranked the second best platoon in Squad and Arms Drill. This is a great achievement considering the fact that some of the best Colleges in the Island took part in the Annual Training Camp at Diyatalawa.

Catholic Club Tennis Assn.—The Jaffna Catholic Club is once again a hive of activity as the young men have revived the Jaffna Club Tennis Association. Membership at present is restricted to fifteen only. But with the opening of Badminton court, more members may be admitted. The members had their revival meeting on Monday the 30th of Sept. at 5-30 p.m. There was a social at which Very Revd. Fr. J. Emilianus Pillai, O.M.I., (Administrator), Very Revd. Fr. G. A. Guruswamy, O.M.I., and Very Revd. Fr. P. M. Francis O.M.I., were present.

The following office-bearers were elected:—Very Revd. Fr. J. Emilianus Pillai, O.M.I., (Patron); Mr. J. E. T. Christopher, (President); Mr. A. A. Joseph, (Hon. Sec.); Mr. R. J. Rajakarier, (Hon. Treas.); Mr. S. Kanesan, (Ground Sec.); Mr. I. David, (A member of the Committee).

Catholics Form Party.—A Catholic Peoples Party has been formed in Java by the Indonesians and the Chinese, Vatican Radio said. The party has sent a representative to Holland to make contact with the Dutch Catholic Party.

Cardinal Dies.—Cardinal Augustin Parrado, the Archbishop of Granada, Spain, died at Granada, on Tuesday, aged 72.

'UNO Being Used to Hide Aggression.'—The U.N.O. Charter is merely a human document and consequently, is deficient," said Cardinal Griffin, Archbishop of Westminster and spiritual head of the Roman Catholics in England, in his sermon at Westminster Cathedral on Sunday.

"We must acknowledge this fact and seek to obtain amendments," he said. "There are many nations, at present excluded from the organisation, whose presence could contribute in no small measure towards its success."

"What have we had? A meeting of nations, which has been anything but united. Worse still, the United Nations Organisation has unfortunately been used in an attempt to cover up acts of aggression and injustice and as a means of spreading false and bitter propaganda. God has been left out of the charter. I hope He is not going to be admitted now as a junior member and a lesser power."—Reuter.

Exiled Bishops Accuse Soviet.—The murder or deportation of Bishops and priests in Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia, confiscation of all Church properties and the closing of all religious schools in those Baltic countries are some of the "acts of violence" charged to the Soviet Government in a pastoral letter issued by three Bishops who are now living in forced exile.

The letter is signed by Bishop Urbss of Liepaja, in Latvia; Bishop Bancans, Auxiliary in Riga, Latvia; and Bishop Sloskans, Apostolic Administrator of the Mobelev and of Minsk dioceses, both in Russia.

Under the present Communist regime in the Baltic countries, the Bishops state "the existence of Catholic associations and religious congregations have been prohibited and their properties have been confiscated."

"Religious education in schools has been forbidden and replaced by atheistic teaching."

"Taking children to church has been declared illegal."

They also state that "deportations to Siberia continue unabated."

Loyal to the Pope.—Marshal Tito's attempts to induce the Catholics of Yugoslavia to break away from the Holy See have brought forth this declaration from Hierarchy:

"We will not in the least follow this advice. On the contrary, every attack against the Holy Father only serves to impel us to a firmer and more loving union with him who sits in the Chair of Peter."

Vatican.—The Pope on July 20th, counselled a group of American Senators and Congressmen, whom he received in audience, to share with peoples and governments, in their own country and abroad, the first-hand picture of war's devastation which they have obtained on their current tour of inspection. Spread of this knowledge, the Pontiff declared, may help men to appreciate the ruin caused by war and the enormous problems of reconstruction.

An Italian priest who has lived in England for some time recently visited Rome and had a private audience with the Holy Father. Remarking to His Holiness that he seemed better in health than eight years previously, the Pope replied that he felt well but extremely tired. Doubtless this tiredness, due to nerve strain, is the reason for medical advisers overriding His Holiness' desire to forgo a holiday.

Catholic Congress in Ottawa.—Ottawa will be the meeting place next June for an International Marian Congress to which all Cardinals and Bishops throughout the world will be invited. Plans are being made to accommodate 100,000.

Psychologist's Investigations.—In an official war-time survey of absenteeism, a committee of which Fr. Leicester King, S.J., was chairman, investigated a random group of 200 workers. They found that over 25 per cent had deviations from the normal to an extent more than trivial. Other surveys reinforced this finding. Probably one in four in the industrial population, if not in the general population, are in need of psychological treatment.

A Day of Intercession for India.—Endorsing the recommendation of the Standing Committee of the Catholic Bishops in India that a special day of Intercession for India should be set apart, His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic wrote:—

"A new era in fact is dawning in this subcontinent and soon the sun of its independence will rise above the political horizon. Whilst Indian Catholics rejoice at that prospect not less than other communities and are confident that the Church will also benefit by the momentous change, the realization of that hope, under Divine Providence, depends in great part on the wisdom of India's statesmen in shaping the letter and spirit of the country's constitution and in bringing all communities together in an amicable settlement, assuring peace, prosperity, freedom and happiness to all."

"But I should like to suggest that, unless the public authorities propose a particular day of intercession for all, we may have ours on the first Sunday of October, which this year is the seventeenth Sunday after Pentecost."

Eleven Million on War Relief.—Founded some four years ago, the "Caritas Catholica Internationalis," the Swiss Catholic War Relief agency, has to date expended approximately £11,000,000 on war victims. Ten months ago it was given Government recognition and then has spent £1,500,000. Twelve million kilograms of foodstuffs were sent to Belgium, France, Holland, Italy and Norway. An entire medical mission was despatched to Poland. Two thousand Hungarian children threatened with tuberculosis are recuperating in Switzerland at the Agency's expense after release from internment in Germany. Medical supplies have been sent to Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Finland and Norway.

Newman's Server.—When the centenary of Cardinal Newman's reception into the Church was celebrated in Athens, present was a man who years ago served one of Newman's first Masses as a Cardinal. He is Fr. R. F. Dalegios of Athens Cathedral, who is ninety. At the time he was a theological student in Rome. He made the acquaintance of the Cardinal in 1879, when Newman went to Rome to receive the Red Hat from Pope Leo XIII. The impression which has stuck in Father Dalegios's mind was Cardinal Newman's "gentle and aristocratic look."

The large Athens hall in which the celebration took place was crowded. Present were Archbishop Filippucci, of Athens, and Bishop Calavassy, the Byzantine Rite's Prelate. Two British chaplains present were welcomed by the lecturer.

Cures at Lourdes.—The 72nd French National Pilgrimage to Lourdes which took place last month was marked with tremendous spiritual fervour and ended with claims of thirteen cures; two previous cures are reported to have been recognised as miracles.

Ancient Church Discovered.—Foundations of a church discovered in Cracow are believed to be those of the one in which St. Stanislaus, patron of Poland, was murdered in 1079. St. Stanislaus was Archbishop of Cracow. It became his duty to excommunicate King Boleslaus II, who was leading an evil life. The king's guards refused to kill the saint and the king himself slew St. Stanislaus.

OBITUARY

There passed away at the age of 18 Master Philip Clarence Alaga Rajah on Friday the 4th inst. at 3-30 p.m. at the Kayts Hospital. He contracted enteric and succumbed to the disease within 14 days. He was a student of St. Henry's in the Senior Class and was the Prefect of the School. His popularity was seen the following day when a very large number of students from Ilavalai proceeded to Karampan, Kayts and drew the hearse from the house to the grave a distance of 2 miles. The funeral took place the following day on Saturday in the presence of a very large gathering. Revd. Fr. J. A. Mathuranayagam officiated from the house to the grave and the Rector of St. Henry's College Revd. Fr. P. J. Jeevaratnam, O.M.I., officiated at the church of St. Sebastian's, Karampan and to the grave. Revd. Fr. M. S. Nalliah, O.M.I., officiated at the graveside.

The deceased young man is the eldest son of Mr. F. M. Singanayagam of the Balapitiya Courts and of Mrs. Singanayagam and nephew of Muhandiram F. J. R. VikramaSinkam of Jaffna and grandson of the late Chevalier V. Francis Thampu and the late Mr. M. P. Saverimuttu of Karampan, Kayts. Much sympathy is felt with Mr. and Mrs. Singanayagam on account of the death of their two sons one in June 1945 and now. Both the sons were very intelligent and promising youths both to the parents and the church.

DEATH

The remains of Ponmani, beloved wife of Mr. V. Mahesan, Manager, N. Vaitilingam & Co., Jaffna and daughter of N. Vaitilingam, Proprietor N. Vaitilingam & Co., Colombo were cremated at the Naval Crematorium on 2nd Oct. 1946.
Navaly, Manipay.

VACANCIES—STOREKEEPERS

Applications are invited for two posts of Storekeepers. The successful applicants will be posted to any of the supply stations in the Jaffna District. Applications should be addressed to the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna and should reach him on or before the 14th October, 1946.

2. The post carries a salary of Rs. 2 per diem plus war allowance for the first six months and thereafter a salary of Rs. 112 per mensem plus war allowance in the scale Rs. 70-6-140. The appointment is temporary and non-pensionable and is liable to termination at short notice. The successful applicants should be prepared to furnish security in Rs. 2,500.

3. Applicants should have passed at least the J.S.C. (English) or an equivalent examination and should be between 25 and 40 years of age. Previous experience in store-keeping will be an additional qualification.

4. Applicants should forward copies of two recent testimonials and mention the names of two referees.

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for Deputy Food Controller,
The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 1-10-1946.



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The New French Draft Constitution

reflecting the margin by which the nation in fact rejected it.

So again the MRP have had to give ground; and how far they have done so may be seen by contrasting the draft to which they have subscribed with the version produced unofficially by their own party alone and laid on the table of the Assembly. But they have been able to separate the Socialists and the Communists, who will appear in opposite camps at the forthcoming referendum, and not in same camps, as in May: and we shall not say that they were wrong to make that their first objective.

THE REPUDIATION OF OBJECTIVE JUSTICE

The discussions in which the gravest issues have been raised, however, have not concerned the powers of the Assembly or of the President. They have been those over the High Court of Justice, which the Communists and Socialists in the Constitutional Commission insisted should be limited to twenty nominees of the Assembly; whereas it was contended against them that there must also be ten members independently appointed.

This determination to subordinate the judiciary to the legislature received its most startling expression when, shortly afterwards, the Communists sought to discredit the existing High Court of Justice before the opening of the trial of the admirals responsible for scuttling the French fleet at Toulon in 1944. Communist Vice-President of the Court and members of the jury had resigned in protest against what they deemed the undue leniency of recent political sentences passed by the Court. Now in the Assembly Jacques Duclos sought to justify them by demanding the re-constitution of the High Court and the abolition of the judicial oath, declaring that it was wrong ever to ask a Frenchman to judge "without hatred in his heart." This was a vivid glimpse of the full totalitarian doctrine of the Communists of whom five million Frenchmen have so far persisted in voting. The MRP, led by M. Teitgen, the Minister for Justice, and the Socialists, led by M. le Troquer, joined in securing a heavy defeat for it.—*The Tablet*.

Parliamentary Elections

a magistrate, be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding two years and shall, by conviction, become incapable, for a period of seven years from the date of his conviction, of being registered as an elector or of voting at any election under this Order, or of being elected or appointed as a Senator or Member of Parliament, and if at that date he has been elected or appointed as a Senator or Member of Parliament, his election or appointment shall be vacated from the date of such conviction.

(2) Every person who attempts to commit an offence specified in this Section shall be liable to the punishment prescribed for that offence.

(3) Every offence under this Section shall be a cognizable offence with the meaning of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(4) In a prosecution for an offence in relation to a nomination paper, ballot box, ballot paper or marking instrument at an election, the property in such nomination paper, ballot box, ballot paper or marking instrument, as well as the property in the counterfoil of any ballot paper, may be stated to be in the returning officer at that election.

(5) A prosecution for an offence under this Section shall not be instituted without the sanction of the Attorney-General.

Telegraphic Summary

TRIESTE STILL BAPPLES PARIS STATESMEN

With nine days left to complete consideration of the draft treaties with the five European ex-enemy satellites the conference entered its last phase on Monday afternoon when Mr. Ernest

Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, presided over the plenary session which was considering the Italy treaty.

The first speaker was Senator Tom Connally, Senatorial Adviser to Mr. James Byrnes, U.S. Secretary of State.

He said that a just solution of the problem of Trieste and of the frontier between Yugoslavia and Italy was essential to the peace settlement with Italy.

"Not only is that problem an essential element in lasting peace but one of the most vexing problems with which the conference had to deal," he declared. "The U.S. delegation has repeatedly made it clear that a decision must be taken as whole."

M. Dimitri Manuilsky (Ukraine) declared: "This conference must not repeat the mistakes of Versailles which, by taking Venezia Giulia from Yugoslavia, left a bleeding wound in the hearts of the Yugoslav peoples."

The United States and Britain had "ignored Yugoslavia's justified and well-founded claims" in Venezia Giulia and Trieste, he said.

ANTI-FRANCO GUERRILLA LEADER IS CAPTURED

The Spanish police announce that they have captured Senor Jose Igisa Olaizola, who is alleged to be a prominent Communist leader and the Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Franco guerrilla forces in all Spain.

He was taken with 84 other Communists, many of whom are also outstanding in guerilla activities. The police claim to have broken up a most important organisation.

HIROHITO HAS PRIVILEGE DENIED TO BRITISH KING

Emperor Hirohito of Japan is now able to change his religion if he so desires, Vatican Radio said on Monday night. There is however no suggestion that he will abandon Shintoism, the ancient religion of Japan in favour of the Catholic faith, the broadcast said.

The Vatican Radio added that the Emperor now enjoys a privilege denied to the King of England who is debarred by law from becoming a Catholic if he wished to do so.

GANDHI EXPECTS LEAGUE TO JOIN INDIA CABINET

As Monday was his day of silence, Mr. Gandhi, in a written message at the prayer meeting, made reference to the negotiations now going on, and said that these conversations led one to hope that the Muslim League would join the Cabinet.

Mr. Gandhi wanted all to pray that this time the union between the Congress and the Muslim League would be even deeper and more lasting than that in 1916, and during the Khilafat Movement, and that brother would no longer abuse or kill brother, and that all would live at peace.

Mr. Gandhi's message on that evening was considered important as the first positively hopeful declaration by one of the principal participants in the current Delhi conversations who could speak with full knowledge of the points raised and disposed during the last few crowded days of the conference.

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