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MR. KANNANARA'S EDUCATIONAL POLICY

Fr. Peter Pillai's Analysis of Present Situation

PAPER READ AT HEADMASTER'S MEETING, ON 16-11-46

Two years have elapsed since the educational proposals were passed by the State Council, and it is relevant to ask to what extent the policy then laid down has been followed.

One of the main decisions of the Council was that the existing denominational schools were to continue by the side of the State schools. This was passed by a large majority and allowed of no ambiguity. But the history of the last two years points unmistakably to the conclusion that the denominational schools have been discriminated against. Their existence has been barely tolerated, while the State schools have been unduly favoured. I shall indicate a few of the reasons which lead to such a conclusion. The Central and other Government schools were ostensibly formed for the purpose of bringing the benefits of education to those who were beyond the reach of existing educational institutions. One would have expected the educational needs of every large area to have been surveyed, and new schools to have been established in those places least provided with educational facilities. It is common knowledge that the Central schools have too often been started not on educational but on political grounds. But what is more to our present purpose is that sometimes these new State schools have been planted in areas already amply provided with efficient and long-standing denominational schools and which in the recent dispensation have abolished tuition fees. Jaffna and Batticaloa are instances in point. The only object that these Government schools can serve is to cause annoyance to the existing denominational schools.

SPECIAL POSTS

Recently a large number of scholarships have been given to children on the results of a fifth standard examination to enable them to prosecute their studies in a post-primary English school. No choice of school however is allowed to these children. The scholarships are only tenable at a Government Central school.

The public is probably aware of the fact that a large number of graduates have been lured away from the denominational schools by the offer of special posts at Government and Central schools. If these teachers were essential to the existence of the Central school, one might have at least understood if not excused this "crimping" of teachers. But as a matter of fact very many of these graduates in the Central schools are doing very elementary work for which they are not only unnecessary but even sometimes unfitted. The Headmaster would of course have been required from the beginning. But the other graduates need only have been appointed when the Central school had reached a certain degree of development. Now this is an educational waste. The denominational schools are deprived suddenly of some of the teachers who were doing specialist work and who at the present moment, owing to shortage of teachers cannot easily be replaced, while teachers are drafted on to schools where their talent and their experience

are suitably employed. If educational proposals had been designed in a just and reasonable manner, there would have been a five or ten year plan and new secondary schools would have been established accordingly as teachers were available. As a matter of fact the University is turning out so many graduates that in a few years the demands of the schools could easily be met.

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT

The disabilities which the denominational schools have to suffer are clearly seen by the preferential treatment given to the Royal College. Excess salaries are provided by the State in this Government free school which free denominational schools are not authorized to pay to their teachers. Special posts carrying much higher salaries than the ordinary graduate scale are available in large number by the promise of which teachers from other schools are drawn to this State school. (In the biggest denominational school only two Grade I and two Grade II special posts are permitted). The number of teachers permitted on the eligible staff of a denominational school is determined by a quota dependent on the average attendance. No such quota is observed by the State school. Art masters, music teachers, etc., can be appointed to this school on scales not available to the denominational school. The maximum salary of the Principal of a denominational school is Rs. 640 per mensem after the recent improvement in the salary scale. The maximum salary of the Royal College Principal is Rs. 15,000 per annum and of the Vice-Principal Rs. 10,800.

A circular was sent out to all of us to the effect that in the Primary school, owing to the mother-tongue medium vacancies were to be filled by vernacular trained teachers. But the Royal Preparatory school has advertised for and appointed many English-trained teachers to its staff.

All this is being paid for from public funds. We do not grudge the Royal College most of these amenities which help to maintain a high educational standard. But we do object to the discrimination against denominational schools which are doing the same type of educational work that is done by the Royal College. That our money, obtained from all of us by taxation, should be spent so exclusively on this Government institution is an unjust use of governmental powers.

BIFURCATION

The Special Committee had reported that our system of education was excessively uniform and too academic. It recommended a diversified type of education in the post-primary stage with provision for secondary, senior and practical schools to suit three classes of students. As a result chiefly of representations made by the Headmasters' Conference the proposals as passed by the State Council were somewhat modified. The trifurcation was dropped and bifurcation into secondary and practical schools was to take place but at the

(Continued on Inner Page.)

HENCHMAN OF THE HOLY SEE

(COMMUNICATED)

III

Within a year of Bishop de Mazenod's fourth visit to Rome, Pope Gregory XVI died and was succeeded by Pius IX. The times were momentous for the Holy See. During his long reign of almost thirty-three years Pius IX was to experience the greatest tribulations, but he was also to know the sublimest triumphs of his office. It is glorious for us to gather from the records of history that Eugene de Mazenod was closely, intimately associated with the Pope in both sorrows and joys and that the Holy Father answered with warm personal affection. Only twice did duty permit the Servant of God to journey to Rome and lay his homage at the feet of Pius IX, but from Marseilles his heart beat in unison with the Sovereign Pontiff and sought every means of manifesting its feelings. The two occasions referred to were both joyous. On the first (Jan. 1851) the Holy Father in recognition of all the services rendered at Marseilles conferred on him and on his successors the privilege of wearing the Pallium normally reserved to Archbishops. Three years later, Eugene de Mazenod was once again in Rome; this time as the Holy Father's guest, personally invited to take part in the deliberations and solemn Definition of Mary's Immaculate Conception. Reference is made elsewhere to this glorious event in our Bishop's life. It is proper, however, to insist here on the outstanding testimony he bore on this occasion to the Pope's supreme and infallible teaching power. Certain bishops, in fact, were for a watering-down of the proposed Bull and Definition. Bishop de Mazenod did not hesitate to insist repeatedly with Pope Pius IX to use his supreme authority and not give in. It is no surprise to find the Servant of God thus determined on the part of the Holy Father's ability to decide truth solemnly by himself when we remember his constant attitude towards the Chair of Peter. As early as 1832 he had expressed it as a law for the Oblates: "for us, even before the Head of the Church makes a dogmatic pronouncement through an apostolic constitution *ex cathedra*, his opinion as a doctor of

this Church which he teaches by daily decisions on every point of morals or of doctrine, is the first and greatest authority on earth. We adhere to it with heart and mind without waiting for solemn declarations that so many circumstances delay or even prevent."

It is well to remember that these words were written almost half a century before the Vatican Council defined Papal Infallibility. Eugene de Mazenod did not live to see that day but his sons the Oblate Bishops (Dr. Bonjean in particular) were there to use his accents. In the light of all that has been adduced it is surprising to learn that somewhere in 1852 the holy Founder was accused of being "Gallican" and anti-roman. It was only one pen that dared to throw such an insult in the face of the venerable old man but that pen was wielded by no less a person than the Cardinal Archbishop of Rheims. It is easy to realise how keenly the attack was felt. Eugene de Mazenod reckoned that he owed to his Oblates, to his Diocese, and to the Holy See to refute the charge. Were it not for the deep pain this matter caused him we would almost rejoice over it for the magnificent declaration of his life and principles that it drew from him. Against the background of misinterpretation his absolute deference to Rome shone out with greater splendour. It was not long before he had an opportunity of giving the final proof of his devotedness to the Holy Father. Events moved fast: journalistic debates had to make room for actual service.

1860 was a critical year for the Pope. During it Cavour's politics in favour of an Italy "one and undivided" reached the climax of the campaign against the Papal States. With the aid of Garibaldi's bandits he would rob the Pope of all but Rome. The whole Church was one with the persecuted Vicar of Christ. Bishop de Mazenod however was destined to associate himself most particularly with the situation. All looked to France as the one Power able to intervene on behalf of the Holy See: yet Napoleon III dishonouring the pledges he had given at an earlier stage was secretly in league with Masonic Italy. (To be Continued)

COMMUNISTIC PROPAGANDA

If faith were propagated in the line the communists spread divulge their ideas, it would spread like fire. Alas propagandists of good are few while those of evil are legion.

Our Catholics are probably not aware of all the means used for spreading the communist ideology. We point for the present to those new international organisations which have crept up for the three-fold aim of propagating the communistic ideas among women, workers and young people.

These three organisations of communist origin, in spite of what the authors may say, are:

1. The International Democratic Federation of Women;
2. The World Federation of T. Unions;
3. The World Federation of Democratic Youth (W.F.D.Y.)

This last, the W.F.D.Y. has planned (i) a world Youth day on Nov. 10th; (ii) A Youth Week in March 1947,

and (iii) a World Youth Festival in September 1947 in Paris.

In their meetings on 20-23 May '46 they have decided to send a commission to India in November which will remain two months at least; seven countries will be represented. The big five plus Yugoslavia and Gambia.

The members of this commission will study the possibility of establishing a colonial office as a link among all the sections of the W.F.D.Y.

In its bulletin of September 1946 the commission presents an attractive agenda which might easily ensnare inexperienced youth. We warn our Catholics and all good-thinking people not to fall victims of such attractive programmes and not to join such movements of communistic origin of communistic aims.

We might be labelled as pro-fascists because we denounce these movements. This will be a better proof of their origin.

NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Diocesan Union will be held at the Catholic Club, Main Street, Jaffna, on Sunday the 15th of December, 1946, at 10 a.m.

M. JACOB,
Hon. Secy., J.D.U.

Church Calendar

NOVEMBER 1946

FRI. ...29 S. Saturninus.
SAT. ...30 S. Andrew.

DECEMBER 1946

SUN. ...1 I. A.—S. Candida.
MON. ...2 S. Bibiana.
TUES. ...3 S. Francis Xavier.
WED. ...4 S. Peter Chry.
THURS. ...5 S. Crispina.
FRI. ...6 S. Nicholas.

The Catholic Guardian

NOVEMBER 29TH 1946

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE
PAPAL SEMINARY

The Papal Seminary at Kandy will celebrate the Golden Jubilee of its foundation on the Feast of St. Francis Xavier, the Apostle of India, the celebration commencing on the eve of the feast, on Monday next week. Its fiftieth year was three years ago having been founded on the 18th of May, 1893, but owing to the war the Jubilee commemoration had to be postponed in order to celebrate the event in a manner worthy of the great Institution. This Pontifical Seminary came as a sequel to the establishment in India and Ceylon of the Hierarchy which was the most memorable event in the history of the Catholic Church in the East Indies. In a sense the Catholic Church was established in these parts when Pope Leo XIII of illustrious memory erected the Vicariates Apostolic of India and Ceylon into Archiepiscopal and Episcopal Sees and gave to each ecclesiastical unit its own Archbishop and Bishop. But this wise measure intended for the more dynamic and wider diffusion of the Gospel was not complete as the Pontiff well knew to achieve its object. A Bishop needs a sufficient number of pious, learned and devoted clergy. And in India there were dioceses without Seminaries not having the resources to maintain them. The Pope, therefore, decided to have common Seminary for the proper training and education of an indigenous clergy. He sent out Mgr. Zaleski who soon after was appointed Delegate Apostolic on this special mission. This prelate put his whole heart into the work. After a preliminary survey of the different parts of India and Ceylon he preferred Kandy to Bangalore for the Seminary site and with the approval of Rome purchased many acres of hilly and wooded land about two miles from the mountain Capital. Roads were opened and a part of the hilly land was levelled and on a terrace was erected a large three-storeyed building, massive and imposing. The climate around was mild, the scenery enchanting. To mark the opening of the Pontifical Seminary Leo XIII ordered a special medal to be struck with the inscription: "*Filiis tui India administri tibi salutis*,"—your, own sons, India, will

be the ministers of your salvation, and commissioned the Delegate Apostolic to send the medal to each of the Ordinaries of his Delegation. The direction of the Seminary was entrusted to the Society of Jesus, to its Belgian branch. Such briefly is the history of the inception of the Papal Seminary at Kandy. Its growth may be described in the words of the parable of the mustard seed which grew from a grain into a big tree with spreading branches. We remember reading in the now defunct "Madras Watchman" that it began only with one student; three months later the number increased to six and since then students from the different dioceses of the Delegation began to flock and fill its Halls. At present there are said to be 138 students preparing for the ministry. During the last fifty years the Seminary has given to the country 533 priests of whom one is an Archbishop while nine became Bishops. A fine record this not only in number but in quality as the Bishops under whom these priests have been working testify. Several Seminaries have now sprung up in the dioceses in India, some of them regional, but the Papal Seminary at Kandy will continue its great work of giving opportunities for higher ecclesiastical studies and for its all-round training, adapting itself to rapidly changing conditions. It has attained the status of a University College by being authorised to confer degrees in philosophy and theology. With good reason, then, there will be great rejoicings mingled with a deep sense of thankfulness to God in the grand celebration of the Golden Jubilee which will be presided over by the representative of His Holiness the Pope His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic. We are happy indeed to associate ourselves with this celebration and wish the great Institution long life and continued prosperity "*ad majorem Dei gloriam*."

A MERCILESS EXPOSURE

On our front page to-day will be found the paper read at the Headmaster's Conference by the Rector of St. Joseph's College, Very Revd. Father Peter Pillai, O.M.I., to which we call attention for its masterly marshalling of facts. These facts which cannot be explained away indicate the policy of the Minister of Education towards the denominational schools. These schools under the existing Educational Ordinance form an integral part of the school system of Ceylon and as such they have a legal right to be safeguarded and to have their interests promoted by the Minister whose handsome salary is paid out of the public purse. From the facts stated in the paper Dr. Kannangara has been systematically following a discriminating policy against these schools. His gravamen is that the majority of them are Christian schools and through these, Christianity has gained an undue influence which must be checked. Whether he is sincere in giving expression to this senti-

ment is known only to himself, because he cannot possibly forget that it is one of these schools that has made him what he is. However, his political aspirations may have in view of the main chance blinded him to the immense good the Christian schools have done to the country. But what we want to know is whether under the Ordinance which is still in force the Ministers cannot be charged in a court of law for acts which are calculated to damage or actually damage seriously the denominational schools. If the Ordinance is repealed he may play his pranks with impunity but as long as the law is in force the Ministers and his aids and abettors—the Board of Ministers and the State Council—are bound by the law as any common citizen.

Father Peter Pillai refers in his paper to the scholarships tenable only in Central schools. Last year some 24 Catholic children, boys and girls were awarded scholarships in Mannar. But the parents declined to take advantage of this offer if the condition was the sending of their children to the Central school. They wanted the scholarships tenable in their own schools. An Inspector of Schools was sent round to persuade the parents but they refused to do what their conscience forbade them. Thus the Catholics suffered a disability by reason of their religion in spite of the Reserve Powers of the Governor. This is against the spirit of the Constitution which has given to the Governor special powers to prevent "any community or religion to be liable to disabilities or restrictions to which persons of other communities or religions are not liable." Our surprise is why this question of the scholarships has not been taken to the Governor and argued before him with the help of some competent lawyers that we may at least know the worth of the Reserve Powers to protect the interest of religious minorities.

The Temples of God

From the beginning of the world, altars were erected for offering sacrifice to God and these were always looked upon as sacred. In the Jewish Church, the Tabernacle and the Temple were dedicated by solemn rites and the practice of consecrating Christian Churches dates from Apostolic times. It is a grievous sacrilege to profane them: the Church being the house of God. God honours the Church with His Presence, being there in a particular manner ready to receive our public homage, listen to our petitions and bestow on us His choicest graces. With that religious awe did the Jews honour their great Temple of Jerusalem and how severely were they punished who sacrilegiously profaned it or its sacred vessels. Yet, the Temple of Solomon and the Holy of Holies were only types of our Churches, in which is offered not the blood of sheep and goats, but the adorable Blood of the Immaculate Lamb of God, and where our Lord Himself resides. A ray of the Divine Presence should pierce our souls when we approach the Sanctuary and we ought to repeat the words of the Introit in the Masses for the consecration of Churches: "How terrible is this place"? This is no other than the house of God, and the gate of Heaven. God who is omnipresent is in a special manner in Heaven. In our Churches also is present. He also dwells

within us, and we are the living Tabernacles of God. Most of us are ignorant of this mystery, and when it is brought home to us are astonished. We must attach the greatest importance to this fact and have a practical belief in it. Our Lord Himself taught this doctrine when he said: "If any man love Me, My Father and I will love him, and We will abide in him, and make him our dwelling place, our habitation and our abode." Let us try to realise what these words of our Lord mean. As in the cradle at Bethlehem lay Jesus, as in a Ciborium are the Sacred Hosts, so in each baptised soul which is in the state of grace, our Lord abides. The saints lived in this thought and thus avoided sin. Sin alone can send away God from us. St. Paul says: "Know you not...that the Holy Spirit dwelleth within you? Your members are the Temples of the Holy Ghost. We are participators of the Spirit." The Fathers of the Church insist on this same truth. All the great theologians lay stress on it. Moreover, the Indwelling Presence has been set on foot for all, by the Council of Trent. We are really the sons of God, bearing Him in our souls. We should therefore live divinely and do all that in us lies to help those around us to share our supernatural privileges, and to help them to understand, that henceforth, they must walk as become Christophers or God-bearers.

C. W. M. Series.

V. T.

NOTICE TO MISSIONARIES

The Oratio imperata "*ad petendam pluviam*" may now be stopped.

Mr. Kannangara's
Educational Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

eighth standard stage and not at the fifth standard as originally intended. The Report had tentatively suggested 5 per cent. of the pupils for the secondary schools, 15 per cent. for the Senior schools and 80 per cent. for the Practical schools. The decision of the State Council to merge the secondary and senior schools into one group meant that something like 20 per cent. was to take up secondary education and 80 per cent. to enter the practical scheme.

The Report recommended that the students following the practical course in various small schools should be grouped together in a Central practical school. Central schools, according to the Report, were to be geographically Central schools, gathering together the pupils from the scattered units.

How has the Ministry attempted to carry out this plan?

So far we have heard nothing of the practical schools. Neither has any practical school been opened anywhere, nor has any syllabus of work been put to us for the practical school, nor yet have we been consulted as to the manner in which the practical school should be organised. One might object that innumerable Central schools have been started. That is quite true, but unfortunately these Central schools are not the Central schools referred to in the Report, but are nothing else than post-primary English secondary schools. There is nothing "practical" about them. They do not correspond however to the secondary schools envisaged by the Report to which about 20 per cent. of the children specially suited for secondary studies were to be sent.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

The State Council decided that the medium of instruction in the Primary school was to be the mother-tongue, in the Middle school bi-lingual or mother-tongue, and in the Upper school bi-lingual, mother-tongue or English.

We have been forced to change very rapidly, much too rapidly, into the mother-tongue medium in the Primary school. But not a word has been heard about the bilingual medium in the Middle school. This year the change in the Primary school would have been completed. One would have thought that some indication would have been given to us of the plan for the change in the Middle school from the next year onwards. But not a word has been said to us. Further the relationship of the Vernacular school to the English school

has not been indicated. There is to be a uniform type of education up to the eighth standard. What then is the place of the existing vernacular school in the national scheme? The question is fundamental. But no one has heard the answer.

I cannot agree with the President in his opening remarks when he suggested that we should change over to the mother-tongue in the entire school as soon as possible. English should be for a long time the medium of Higher Education. The period of narrow nationalism is passing and we are entering the age of the international order. Nehru, the great Indian patriot, never ceases to have this ideal before his eyes. Without English we cannot hope to profit by this international order and make our contribution to international fellowship and achievement.

LITERACY

Our greatest need at the present moment is not to build Central schools but to make our people literate. I am intensely humiliated at seeing the figures of the elephant, the hand, and other symbols in the papers as symbols for the elections. If we are to make democracy a success then our people must have at least elementary education. There must be a tremendous drive for literacy, both for juvenile as well as adult literacy. This is beyond the sphere of controversy. Unless we establish this system of priorities, our educational expenditure will be a colossal waste.

Acting Governor Unveils the Statue of Sir P. Ramanathan

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Sir John Howard on Tuesday afternoon in unveiling the statue of the late Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan on the State Council grounds said: "It is a great honour to come to the State Council to-day to unveil a statue to commemorate the fame of one whose name is enshrined in the hearts of all in Ceylon irrespective of race, class or creed."

The other speakers were Sir Waitlingam Duraiswamy, Speaker of the State Council and Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Leader of the House.

The gathering present consisted of thousands of people in all walks of life and included a galaxy of distinguished personalities. Among those who attended the ceremony besides Lady Ramanathan and other members of the family were the Officers of State, Ministers and Members of the State Council, the Co-adjutor Archbishop of Colombo, the Most Revd. Dr. T.B. Cooray, O.M.I., and the Assistant Bishop of Colombo, the Rt. Revd. Lakdas de Mel.

OBITUARY

Revd. Fr. A. Cierpka, O.M.I., requests the kind prayers of his brother priests and others for the repose of the soul of his father, the news of whose death he received during the week.

LOCAL & GENERAL

The Pope's Health.—According to a report the Pope was in a very serious state of ill-health when he decided to go to Castel Gandolfo. A Vatican spokesman, according to Reuter, referring to the Pope's return to Vatican City, said that the Pope was in a much better state of health in Castel Gandolfo. His appetite had returned and he had put on weight. Before starting his holiday he had been quite unable to eat and had to receive nourishment through injections. The Pope has passed most of his time at his summer palace walking in the grounds.

The Holy Father was looking well and unburned when he went to St. Peter's from Castel Gandolfo for the beatification ceremony of Mother Maria Teresa de Soubiran. His Holiness looked slightly less thin, according to one correspondent. About 40,000 people were at the ceremony, including many men and women of the Allied forces. The Holy Father, visibly moved by the welcome he received, stood on the *sedes gestatoria* to give his blessing to the vast throng.

Ceylon Nun's Sister Beatified.

—A nun belonging to the Congregation of the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary, who are in charge of the General Hospital, Colombo, left for Rome a few weeks ago. The purpose of her departure was to be present at the beatification of her own sister which took place on Monday at St. Peter's Rome.

The ceremony was the Beatification of the Franciscan Martyrs who suffered in the Boxer Rebellion of China in 1900.

The Franciscan Missionaries of Mary are in charge of a number of institutions in Ceylon, their principal stations being Colombo, Hendela, Moratowa, Hatton, Nuwara Eliya, Bandarawela and Mannar.

A broadcast talk was given from the Colombo Studio in commemoration of this event, by Fr. John Herat, O.M.I.

The Third Order of St. Francis.

—The monthly meeting of the Third Order of St. Francis will take place at 6-0 p.m. at St. Aloysius' Hall on Monday the 10th of Dec. 1946. Plenary indulgences can be gained on these dates:—9, 12, 15, and 25. Conditions: Confession, Communion, Visit to the Cathedral and prayer for the Holy Father.

Aradhapura.—The Rajapurala organised by the Anurachapura Catholic Association will be opened on the 7th and 8th December, 1946 under the patronages of S. F. Amerasingh Esq., G.A., N.C.P., Mr. P. B. Bulukulama Dissawe, M.S.C., and N. Krishadasan Esq., D.J., at the St. Joseph's College ground in aid of charitable activities. A keen interest is taken by Mr. Bernard, the Organising Secretary.

Not Necessarily in English.

—A motion that any member may with approval of the Speaker or other Presiding Officer may speak in Sinhalese or Tamil was passed in the State Council on Tuesday by two-third majority. Forth-one members voted for the motion.

"Sathivetha Pathukavalan" Editor's Silver Jubilee.—The Silver Jubilee of Mr. A. Gnanapragasam as Editor of the "Sathivetha Pathukavalan" will be celebrated on next Sunday 1st December.

There will be "Te Deum" and Benediction in the Cathedral at 4-00. At 4-30 p.m. a public reception will be accorded to him in St. Charles' School Hall, Main Street, Jaffna. Revd. Fr. S. Gnanaprasakar, O.M.I., will preside at the public reception. All are welcome.

P. SAVERIMUTTU,
K. T. GNANAPRAGASAM,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.

Language Committee.—This Committee had recommended a gradual transition from English to Sinhalese and Tamil in ten years so that in 1957 English will cease to be the official language of the country.

Regal Theatre Cashier Waylaid.

—For the second time in three weeks armed gangsters staged a daring daylight highway robbery in the heart of the Fort when they held up and robbed Mr. C. Mahendran, the cashier of Regal Theatre of Rs. 7,586-32 in cash and Rs. 1,377-45 in cheques at 11-30 on Monday morning. This hold-up took place at almost the identical spot where the Lake House cashier was robbed three weeks ago.

Mr. Mahendra was going in a rickshaw to the bank taking with him two bags containing money. One a suitcase, contained the cash and the cheques. The other bag, which was said to resemble a Post Office mail bag, contained about Rs. 12,000. This bag was not removed.

The two men then jumped into a chocolate-coloured car which was slowly moving up to Parson's Bridge and made off.

Indian Political Situation.—Viceroy, Lord Wavell has been invited by the British Cabinet to come to London, along with five Indian leaders, to discuss the basis of the meeting of the Indian Constituent Assembly which is to be convened in New Delhi on Dec. 9.

A message from New Delhi states that the invitation is believed to have been extended to four members of the Interim Government, namely, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Baldev Singh, and also to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of All-India Muslim League.

M. R. P. Beats the Reds.—MRP, the Progressive Catholic Party of the French Premier, M. Georges Bidault, has after all emerged as the strongest party in Sunday's intermediate elections for the Upper House in the French parliament, despite official figures issued early on Monday morning placing the Communists slightly ahead.

A correction issued by the Ministry of the Interior in the afternoon announced that the final figures for the whole of France, except Corsica, are:

MRP: 24,751 grand electors; Communists (and Republican and Resistance Union which follows the Communist Whip): 24,544.

This correction has considerable political importance as it turns what was in any event a moral and psychological victory for MRP also into an obvious arithmetical one.—Reuter.

Papal Secretary.—Rome's newspapers—not for the first time—were again suggesting that the Holy Father is thinking of appointing a Secretary of State. For many years His Holiness has been his own Secretary of State, dealing personally and directly with questions affecting foreign governments. He is ably assisted by Mgr. Tardini and Mgr. Montini.

Chinese Minister to Vatican.—Mr. Wou-King-Shen, chairman of the Commission drafting the new Chinese Constitution and a noted Catholic, has been appointed Chinese Minister to the Holy See in place of Mr. Tchou-Kang Sie who is now in Paris as a member of the Chinese delegation to the Peace Conference. He will return to Rome at the end of this month.

Aid for Talent.—The Cologne Catholic Charity, *Albertus Magnus Verein*, which assists the talented sons of poor Catholics, has resumed its activities under the patronage of Cardinal Frings.

Churchill on Archbishop's Condemnation.—"The Catholic Church and clergy in Croatia are being persecuted with the greatest severity," declared Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons. "The circumstances of the trial and condemnation of the Archbishop of Zagreb have created widespread regret," he said, at which M.P.'s interrupted with cries of "Hear, hear!"

Couvert Clergymen.—Since Cardinal Newman became a Catholic 100 years ago, 2,000 non-Catholic ministers—mostly Anglicans but also some Non-

conformists—have been received into the Church: 1,500 in England, most of the others in the United States. Last year in England ten were received; this year, eight.

Do You Know Series VI of CATHOLIC DOCTRINE

1. When is the Feast of the Seven Dolours of Our Lady?
 2. Name five holy women gathered round our Lord at the foot of the Cross along with the Blessed Virgin?
 3. What is the special devotion during the month of December?
 4. What University in England may be called the cradle of Methodism?
 5. How many Popes have reigned over the Catholic Church before the present Pope?
 6. What is the name of the Delegate Apostolic for the East Indies?
 7. What lesson do we learn from the Parable given in Luke XV vs. 11-32?
 8. What is the name of the servant of the High Priest whose ear was cut off by St. Peter?
 9. What is a palmatoria?
 10. What does the Encyclical 'Graves De Communi' treat of?
- (For Answers See Below)

Do You Know Series VI

1. September 15.
2. Susanna, Mary of Cleophas, Salome, Mary Magdalene, Martha.
3. Immaculate Conception.
4. University of Oxford.
5. 261.
6. Leo Kierkels.
7. God the Father rejoices over repentant sinners.
8. Malchus.
9. Small candlestick carried by a minister at a prelate's mass.
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When reading useful books note the most beautiful or most instructive passages. If the book is your own, mark them with a pencil. Read the book again after some months and see if the marked parts still please you. If the book is not your own, copy the beautiful sentences into a special notebook. After some years the written notebook will be prized, and become a dear friend.

When reading, have a dictionary always at hand. This will make your reading a bit slow, but very educative.

A good rule is, never read a book that you must hide from your parents, and never one that disturbs your mind.

When you read a good book you feel you have become a friend of the author.

A book is very companionable. It can be taken in the pocket to the country, read at the seaside, in the train, by the fireside, and in bed when you are sick.

The better the book, the nicer your mind will be; and as your mind is, so will you be.

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Many great persons made one book the companion of their lives. For example, St. Francis de Sales' favourite book was "The Imitation of Christ"; The Little Flower's great book was "The New Testament."

All through life it may be said: "Show me the books you read, and I'll tell you what you are."

TENDER NOTICE

The Govt. Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday, December 17, 1946, for improving the existing flood regulator at Teenikirai in Iddaikuruchi (Varani). Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the G.A., N.P., on a deposit of Rs. 25 for each form. Further particulars can be had from him.

M. SRIKHANTA,
for Govt. Agent, N.P.

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 18th November, 1946.

TENDER NOTICE

The Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday, December 17, 1946 for the construction of a regulator at 1/3 "Van" Culvert on the Nellian Kaluvan Road for Ponnalaikulam Spill Channel in Tholpuram. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the G.A., N.P., on a deposit of Rs. 25 for each form. Further particulars can be had from him.

M. SRIKHANTA,
for Govt. Agent, N.P.

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 18th November, 1946.

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TENDER NOTICE

The Govt. Agent Northern Province, Jaffna will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday December 17, 1946 for the construction of a concrete wall 40 feet in length near the first signal post from the Chavakachcheri Railway station towards Jaffna and for the deepening and grading of the Araikulam Vaikal. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the G.A., N.P., on a deposit of Rs. 25 for each form. Further particulars can be had from him.

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

The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 18th November, 1946.

Partition Sale

In the District Court of Colombo.

Vincent Joseph Manuel of No. 234, Circular Road, Moratuwa. Plaintiff.
Vs.

1. Anthony Gerald Manuel of No. 234, Circular Road, Moratuwa.
2. Victoria Agnes Rajaratnam nee Manuel, Pandateruppu, Jaffna.
3. Vaitilingam Rajaratnam of Pandateruppu, Jaffna. Defendants.

Under Partition Decree in D.C. Colombo Case No. 3872/P I shall sell at the spot on Saturday the 18th January 1947 at 10 a.m. first among the co-owners and if there is no bid from them, then by public auction the following property:

All that piece of land situated at Pandateruppu in the Pandateruppu Patu of Valikamam West Korale in the District of Jaffna, Northern Province, called "Karunthankudai" in extent 5 Lms. V.C or 1 Rood 108 Per. with stone built house, kitchen, well and plantations etc., and bounded on North and West by Lane and on the East and South by the property of Sellamuttu widow of Ponnudurai, as per plan No. 98 of 18th May, 1945 prepared by Mr. John Manuel, Licensed Surveyor, Jaffna.

J. MANUEL,
Commissioner.

Jaffna, 21st Nov. 1946.

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- (2) THE MANAGER,
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