

# The Catholic Guardian

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

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## WIDESPREAD HINDU-MUSLIM COMMUNAL CONFLICT

—THE EXAMINER—

It is more than three months since the first outbreak of the present communal strife occurred and the end is not yet in sight. The feud has spread to so many places, it has continued for such a length of time, it has resulted in such loss of life and property, it has been maintained with so much hatred and animosity that it may claim a more grandiose name than that of riots; one wonders whether it may not be called a civil war. If the two-nation theory be accepted the conflict may even be styled the Great Hindu Muslim war. If the war has not been conspicuous for tactics and strategy or for generalship, the destruction and casualties it has caused certainly give it respectability. The centuries of Indian history have been punctuated with epoch-making wars, but few of them can boast of the huge numbers killed and wounded and the destruction to property that have resulted in the communal conflict now prevailing.

There cannot be an Indian patriot today whose heart is filled with shame, confusion and sorrow over a situation in which looting, arson and murder on a large scale are of almost daily occurrence, in which atrocities occur so frequently, and in which fellow countrymen rise against each other for no other than a fiendish hatred. During the protracted struggle for independence every endeavour was made to keep violence out of it. Considering the long period it was drawn through, the temper of the people, their enthusiasm for the cause and the millions of people taking part, it is remarkable how little of violence figured in the fight. It would seem that the lack of it then is being amply made up for now that India has attained her goal of freedom, and that the orgy of violence which the outsider escaped is now let loose with redoubled force on fellow countrymen.

The Provincial Governments are making herculean efforts to restore order. Whatever the fault of the Bengal Government might have been in August there can be no doubt that it is doing its utmost to cope with the present situation. The Government of Bombay had taken commendable precautions to prevent the outbreak of disturbances, and has never slackened for a moment in its attempt to control disorders. It has received splendid co-operation from the police whose energies have been taxed almost beyond limits. In the United Provinces, and elsewhere too, the Government has risen to the occasion. The Viceroy and the members of the Interim Government headed by Pandit Nehru have visited Bihar and Bengal to get first-hand information of the situation. All these official endeavours have been reinforced by the co-operation of leaders of the communities beginning with Mr. Gandhi who threatened to fast unto death and Mr. Jinnah.

The net result of so much effort can hardly be considered satisfactory. There has indeed been diminution of bloodshed, but no appreciable approximation to normal conditions; nor can it be said that there is growing sense of security among the people. It seems to be a ding-dong struggle; for some days the situation improves, and then for no apparent reason it deteriorates, or violence dies down in one area to rear its ugly head in another. In such a state

how can people feel safe and For they never know death or injury does not await at turn of a corner or even in the of a street.

is likely that the present communal disorders will be terminated by Government measures: police vigilance, the imposition of curfew, even martial law? Even an incurable optimist will hesitate to answer in the affirmative. The measures taken by Government might control the intensity of the violence, but hardly succeed in eliminating it; for the forces of law and order cannot be ubiquitous, much less keep an uninterrupted watch on every single individual. It is not a question of rounding up a definite number of bad characters, as, and this is the tragedy, hosts of usually peaceful, law-abiding, mild-mannered men have been infected with communal hate or stirred to vindictiveness by the loss or injury of loved ones.

In saying this we do not take up a defeatist attitude, nor do we mean to imply that the nation has to do nothing but wait indefinitely for Providence to work out a solution.....

## Indian Christians to the Fore

Two weeks ago a conference of members of the Provincial Legislature representing Bombay city and the suburbs and members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was convened by Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, at the Council Hall. All political groups and all communities were represented by the 85 members present. Buoyant optimism and assurances of whole-hearted co-operation in restoring peace in the city in the immediate future were the keynotes of the speeches made at the meeting, says the Director of Publicity, Bombay.

At the conference, Dr. J. Alban D'Souza, speaking on behalf of his community, intimated Government that Indian Christians would whole-heartedly co-operate in any move for the restoration of peace and good-will amongst the various communities. It is up to the Indian Christian Community now to carry out the assurances given by their representative, and, what is of greater importance, make its contribution to the welfare of the city and the country at large in the present trouble.

Even without the assurance of Dr. D'Souza we Christians would be failing in our duty to our country did we remain passive when the situation is so critical, did we refrain from striving for the promotion of Hindu-Muslim harmony and did we refuse to co-operate in relief work in the midst of widespread distress created by the riots. It is obvious that the continuance of communal strife in Bombay is a serious obstacle in the path of the country's progress, that the widening of the breach between the two major communities cannot but result in disaster for India, and that if she is to regain her stride to the goal of prosperity the various sections of her people have to be bonded together on terms of friendship. Never in the past hundred years has India stood in greater peril than she does today when she is threatened with being

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## PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE, JAFFNA

Mr. K. S. Arulnandhy, Deputy Director of Education presided and Mrs. Arulnandhy kindly gave away the prizes.

Among those accommodated on the platform were Hon. Mr. A. Mahadeva, Minister for Home Affairs, Messrs. S. Natesan, M.S.C., and V. K. Nathan, Education Officer, N.P.

### Rector's Report

After the singing of the College Anthem, Very Revd. Fr. T. M. F. Long, O.M.L., Rector, St. Patrick's College, read the report:—

Sir,—Most heartily do we welcome you and Mrs. Arulnandhy here this evening. We are proud of the fact that one of our own holds the position of Deputy Director of Education and we know that you will bring to your new post the same qualities of clear thinking, hard work and horse-sense of which you have given such abundant evidence already. God prosper you.

The year under review differs in many important respects from previous years. To begin with, we are in a better position to speak of Free Education. With your permission, Sir, we shall speak of that first. I will do so with the reserve the circumstances demand.

The credit of taking the decision to make St. Patrick's a Free School goes to Revd. Fr. E. A. John, O.M.L., who acted as Rector during my stay in Europe. I say *credit* advisedly as he took his decision objectively and dispassionately with the interests of the parents, the boys and the teachers solely in mind. He knew, none better, the financial snags in the way but he felt that under the circumstances he had but one decision to make. He made it and very nearly killed himself with the financial worries it involved. I should like to give testimony here to the quiet distinction, efficiency and selfless devotion to his charge that he displayed and perhaps, most of all, to his gift of getting the best out of everyone with whom he dealt, teachers, boys, parents. St. Patrick's is proud of its first Patrician Rector, proud of and deeply grateful to him.

Free education is an ideal that is in itself completely commendable. On this occasion we shall prescind from the circumstances under which it originated, its implementation, the not too felicitous arguments and phrasing of some of its sponsors, and the progressive commitments to which it pledges the public exchequer.

We are approaching the subject in a workmanlike manner. How do we feel about the job we have taken on?

To begin with, the Scheme of Free Education as it affects the denominational schools is not free education at all. It is a free tuition scheme, that and nothing more. Not for us are the free books, the free clothes—we don't ambition Sarees!—the free boarding, the free buildings, the free equipment of the Government schools. The dice are loaded against us, grossly.

Our first experience therefore is that we are asked to carry on with the job but the tools are denied us. At St. Patrick's the equipment grant allotted us comes to Rs. 4,200/- per annum and we spend Rs. 20,000/-. Even Mr. Micawber's auditing would reveal something radically wrong in this. It would—or

it should—be obvious that if Government genuinely *wants* us to succeed with the scheme, it must either substantially increase the equipment grant or empower us to charge an equipment fee. Refusal to face up to this alternative would seem to argue *mala fides* on the part of Government.

My first piece of advice then to grant-in-aid schools keen on coming into the Free Education (sic) Scheme is 'slowly, slowly!' The hesitation of over a hundred schools in the South is perfectly justified until something approaching an equitable settlement of the equipment grant is reached.

My second reaction hardly needs stressing. It is to thank most warmly indeed our Old Boys, friends and well-wishers for the generous support they have given us in the grand work of the Million-Rupee Endowment Fund and to continue till we have reached our objective. Otherwise we cannot carry on. There is a deliberate attempt to starve us out.

It is an unpleasant thing to say but it must be said. Free tuition is not appreciated precisely because it is free. This has been very noticeable in our Lower School this year. Many of the boys make no pretence of learning, they will not buy books and the disinterestedness of the parents surpasses all understanding. We do not anticipate any improvement as new appointments in the Lower School must henceforward be on the vernacular teachers' salary. Hitherto we put some of our best teachers into this most important department of the school. From enquiries it is clear that our experience is not the exception. It is arguable therefore that the country might have proceeded more cautiously with Free Education, even with free tuition.

Instruction in the Middle and Upper schools is bound to be affected soon by the decision that Sinhalese and Tamil are to be in possession of the field from January 1st, 1957.

Nationalist feeling on the point is perfectly understandable but is there no higher criterion. To some of us at least it looks like jettisoning a priceless heritage or to vary the metaphor, indulging in intellectual hunger-strike. Who stands to gain by such indulgence? We have seen the dismal returns from this policy in Fire. It is still time in Ceylon to pause, look both ways and return to sanity.

There is another development that needs emphasising here for parents and guardians. There is to be no room henceforth in our schools for boys over 19 years of age; we have to enforce this rule. The rule itself is self-explanatory. Only those likely to benefit by education are to be kept on our rolls. It is the educational survival of the fittest. Disinterestedness on the part of parents or guardians will henceforth be more heinous than ever. It is going to cause hardship in some cases as not every boy over 19 was undeserving or culpable. A corollary, an obvious one, is that we shall have to insist on grading the classes from 19+ for the H. S. C. to 11+ for the 4th standard. A general tightening up is indicated and who shall say that it is unnecessary or unwelcome.

While we are dealing with the general problems we must touch on the

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(IN FOND REMEMBRANCE

OF

**MR. R. J. LAWRENCEPILLAI,**

(Retd. Chief Clerk,  
Education Office, Jaffna).

**Born: 28-4-1878**

**Died: 11-12-1941**

'Tis already five years to-day,  
To eternal rest you were called away;  
The grief that passed that day,  
Is still increasing day by day.

Tenderly on earth we loved you,  
And dearly we love you still;  
With pain of heart we deeply mourn you,  
And lowly bow we to God's Holy Will.

**R. I. P.**

(Inserted by his sorrowing wife  
and children).

"Kingslynn,"  
Main Street, Jaffna.

## Church Calendar

DECEMBER 1946

**FRI.** ...13 S. Lucy.  
**SAT.** ...14 S. Spiridon.  
**SUN.** ...15 3 A.—S. Florence.  
**MON.** ...16 S. Eusebius.  
**TUES.** ...17 H. Begga.  
**WED.** ...18 S. Rufus.  
**THURS.** ...19 S. Nemesion.  
**FRI.** ...20 S. Peter Can..

## The Catholic Guardian

DECEMBER 13TH 1946

### THE FALL OF MAN

Last week in connection with the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary we wrote a few lines on the doctrine of Original Sin as taught by the Catholic Church. We propose to pursue the subject further as the season of Advent is a fitting time recalling, as it does, the long period of waiting for the world's Redeemer. It is well to bear in mind that the Fall of man and his Redemption and Restoration through Jesus Christ are the two dogmas which are universally admitted to be fundamental for the entire Christian System. They are both historical facts as well as truths of Revelation. But though the Fall of man is an historical fact it cannot be established as such by scientific inquiry as it is impossible to obtain any direct confirmation from any extraneous source other than the Bible. We must therefore fall back on the scripture narrative which contains God's Revelation to man. It may be asked what likelihood there is for such a Revelation. The answer is that if God who is benevolently disposed towards mankind exists, on that postulate, it is not unreasonable to believe that He should in some extraordinary way communicate to man a knowledge of the facts essential to his happiness—facts to which by the light of his unaided reason man cannot attain. Now, man has come by the light of his reason to believe in a Creator but no man without supernatural Revelation has learnt that his Creator had destined him for the enjoyment of the Beatific Vision and that he had lost the right to that destiny through the sin of his first parents. In order that man may recover this right he must first know that it has been lost by the Fall.

Almighty God, therefore, either made provision that the knowledge of the Fall should never entirely die out but be handed on from generation to generation during thousands of years until ultimately it was incorporated by His chosen people into their sacred books or when the tradition had practically died out He revealed it to Moses the author of the book of Genesis. But a popular objection is often raised against the doctrine of the Fall that it is not just that the sin of one man should result in a set back for the whole human race. Strength of this objection lies in the incorrect grasp of the meaning of the doctrine. According to Catholic teaching man has not lost his natural faculties or anything due to his nature. By the sin of Adam he has been deprived only of God's gratuitous gifts to which his nature had no strict right—such as Sanctifying Grace, the Vision of God, exemption from death, complete mastery over his passions. The Creator to whose gifts the human race had no right might bestow them on such conditions as He wished and make their continuance depend on the fidelity of the head of the human family. There had been instances among men of kings conferring hereditary dignity on condition that the recipient remained loyal and that if he rebelled that dignity would be taken from him and from his descendants. Further, it must be noted that the Church's doctrine does not teach that children, who die with nothing but original sin on their souls, suffer sensible punishment in the next life; they are only deprived of the sight of God as they are without sanctifying grace. However, the precise way in which the malice of Adam's sin extends to his descendants remains in part a mystery. If Original Sin is difficult to understand it would be still more difficult without it to understand the ways of men, was the shrewd remark of Pascal.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

**Very Good News.**—*Reuter* wired last week-end that Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore at his own request was relinquishing the office of Dewan and that the Maharaja of Travancore had agreed to relieve him from office. The reason alleged for his retirement was that the Dewan wanted complete freedom to criticise the future Indian Constitution. This appears to be a trumped-up motive. There should be nothing to prevent him criticising the Constitution if he did so on sound lines while remaining as Dewan. We rather think that his place had become too hot for him to stay on. Only a few months ago his term of office was extended for another five years. The Maharaja is said to be a religious devotee who spends his time in the temple with his gods and the Dewan came to be the virtual ruler of the State. His pictures and memorials are more prominent than those of the Maharaja. Power turned his head. He became despotic. A traveller describing his impressions of Travancore wrote to the *New*

*Leader* of Madras in these terms: "And the people while talking freely about the Maharaja would look round and lower their voice when talking about the Dewan. They seem to live in terror, for they say the Dewan is all-powerful, and spying has reached its perfection in Travancore. Such a thing I had occasion to witness in Italy under Mussolini but not to such extent." Sir C. P. displayed deep animosity against the Christians who form more than one-third of the entire population of the State. In order to destroy their schools he introduced compulsory State primary education, imprisoned Catholic leaders, ordered the withdrawal of a pastoral letter of a Catholic Bishop and adopted other drastic measures to make their lives intolerable. Some of them had to leave the State and go over to British India. Evidently the vast majority did not lose heart. Meetings of protest were held against his persecuting policy not only in the State of Travancore but in the principal towns of British India. We, too, had a meeting in Jaffna and passed a resolution of protest and forwarded it to the Viceroy, the Maharaja and to Indian papers. Now it is the turn of the Christians of Travancore to cry victory. They will rejoice to see that their patient and sustained agitations to get rid of the persecuting Dewan has at last borne fruit.

### The Indian Political Tangle.

—The meeting of the Indian political leaders and the Labour Cabinet in London was not altogether a waste of time as the latter took occasion to clarify an important statement of theirs in the sense in which the League understood it. This is a minor victory for Jinnah. The reaction of the Congress and the League to this interpretation is being awaited with anxiety in London. Further, the Congress has been plainly told that the British Government will refuse to enforce on the Muslim minority a Constitution framed by the Congress. In the meantime the Constituent Assembly without the Muslim League is proceeding with its work of framing the Constitution. On our front page to-day will be found an unexaggerated description of what took place in the recent communal conflicts. One has read of atrocities in Europe during the war but those committed in India in the riots are not less appalling. The Labour Government cannot divest themselves of all responsibility for what has happened. They did well in taking the decision to give full self-government to India. But that was not enough. They should have devised a form of government that suited to the conditions of the country. A racial majority that will continue to rule in perpetuity must prove a failure in India with its population composed as it is of many races and creeds and castes. A democratic government modelled on the British parliamentary system but with a racial majority in power will be unworkable in

India. Self-government will be mere self-deception if it cannot ensure the blessings of peace to the country. Minorities in Ceylon opposed communal majority rule here and to be consistent they cannot approve of it elsewhere. The fact must be recognised that the Mohammedans are there, a fighting, fanatical race, who were the rulers of India when the British entered and they cannot make them a subject race when the English are quitting the country. All this means that Congress must make concessions and their leaders must be less provocative in their utterances. In spite of numerical inequality there must be some form of political equality between the two major communities in order that peace may reign in the country and the government without losing time may set about taking measures to improve the living conditions of at least 50 per cent. of the population whose lives are frightfully sub-human.

## Some Impressions of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Papal Seminary, Kandy

BY VICTOR TAMBINAYAGAM

The impressions carried away by those of the Laity, who were privileged to attend the celebrations from the 30th November to the 3rd of December will surely remain fresh and quite vivid in their minds for long. What they saw and heard are indelibly impressed in their hearts. In looking back to the unforgettable days, the first outstanding feature is the all round success of the event. From the triumphal arrival and reception of the Delegate Apostolic, the Most Revd. Dr. Leo P. Kierkels, C.P. at noon on Saturday, to the final "Te Deum" and the Pontifical Benediction imparted by him on Tuesday night, everything bespeaks immense and efficient preparations, far seeing and compact organization and enthusiastic religious fervour. Fr. Ignatius Glennie, S.J., the Rector and his able assistants deserve great credit.

The decoration scheme left nothing to be desired: nature and art combined to enhance the beauty of the magnificent buildings. Besides the Delegate Apostolic there were the Rt. Revd. Valerian Gracias the newly consecrated Auxiliary Bishop of Bombay and their Lordships the Bishops of Galle, Kumbakonam and Kottayam and five Monsignors and about 240 Priests and 150 students.

All who witnessed the procession to the Grotto of our Lady of Lourdes that day as night was falling were deeply impressed by its solemnity as it wended its way through the grounds, all reciting the Rosary in Latin. Once before the Grotto hymns were sung and a deep silence prevailed when one of them stepped forward and in a clear voice presented a spiritual bouquet to our Lady of Masses, Communion and visits to the Blessed Sacrament and to Her.

Each day in the sixty Altars Masses were said from 5 to 7 a.m. and after an interval of one and a half hours a Pontifical High Mass was said in the main Chapel. On Sunday, the Mass was said by the Rt. Revd. Peter Francis, Bishop of Kumbakonam for the Benefactors, a large number of whom from Colombo and Kandy were present. This was followed by a grand reception at the large shed outside.

Light refreshments were served by the students, who also rendered several musical items. Rising amidst applause, the Rector thanked the Benefactors who helped to maintain the Seminary during the last fifty years. It was, he said, the late Mr. Woodhouse who by donating a large legacy he had obtained, to His Holiness the Pope Leo XIII enabled the Seminary to be started. The Mission-aid Society of Rome helped them with money, but as during the two great wars they were unable to receive

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## Prize-Distribution at St. Patrick's College, Jaffna

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question of our teachers and their prospects.

Since the introduction of the Central Schools there has been a continual drain on the staffs of the denominational schools as teachers have been lured away by the huge salaries offered by government. This has been particularly so in the case of the Northern schools for reasons that will be apparent later. We have in effect been set the problem of keeping the bath full with the plug out and the taps closed off or just trickling, as new teachers could not be got in Ceylon for our schools.

All honour then to St. Patrick's Staff—not one of whom has left us and all honour too to the group of Indian graduates who saw us through the critical years. No praise can be too high for these latter as they served at a time when war-time jobs and salaries were to be had in India, insecurity of their tenure and the humiliating conditions imposed on the churlish and cry to high heavens for redress especially as in view of the tremendous demand for Ceylonese teachers and the paucity of the supply they will be needed for many a long year to come.

When the schools were originally graded into A, B & C grade schools, the Northern schools were, in virtue of a permissive foot-note in the Code, allowed to join the B. grade, but for years despite strenuous efforts on the part of both managements and teachers to join the A grade that permissive foot-note was made mandatory in our regard. That made the recruitment of staff a virtual impossibility. The best teachers in most Northern schools went to A grade or Government schools and there was nobody to replace them.

The decision of the Salaries' Commission to do away with all grading of schools and to have a uniform scale of salaries was very well advised as it did away with invidious discrimination in the treatment meted out to teachers in the South and in the North. Our sincerest thanks therefore to the framers of the new salaries' scheme. It will probably come as a surprise to them to get a public vote of thanks.

Two obnoxious factors still await removal. Once discrimination between Special Post holders in the South and in the North is done away with, a festering sense of injustice will have been removed. At the moment Special Post holders in the North get Rs. 200/- per mensem less than their opposite members in the South. We do not believe that this discrimination was intended.

Another irritant is that under the new scheme converted salaries are still reckoned on the supposedly discarded A, B, C (old and new entrants) scales i. e. 6 scales in all! A uniform scale of increments would seem an obvious corollary to a uniform scale of salaries, and may I avail myself of this opportunity to plead for the Ceylon Certificated teachers of both North and South. They have been the hewers of wood and the drawers of water in our schools. No school could have carried on without them in the past and no school will be able to carry on for quite a time in the future without their loyal and devoted service. They staffed most junior Secondary schools and the Middle schools of our big Colleges. Every public man in Ceylon will have undying memories of such men, even of their idiosyncracies. They were almost part of the fabric of the school, they were always there. They, more than others who came and went, were the inheritors and guardians of traditions. Their salary was on the bare subsistence level and now they are to be worse off than ever.

I now come to the section of the Report that will, I know, interest you more intimately. It is the section that gives me personally and officially the greatest thrill, as it shows in convincing fashion that you recognise that St. Patrick's is your College and that St. Patrick's shall continue. I am referring to the practical sympathy you have shown us in our plight, God bless you

everyone.

The Million-Rupee Fund now stands as follows: The Rector's Jubilee contribution, your funds, which were the inauguration of the Funds netted ... Rs. 31,420/- Your efforts last year and this 7,800/- and my efforts in Europe 40,000/- The last item—a jealously guarded secret until this moment—is not nearly what I had hoped for but with the myriad appeals engrossing attention, it was heavy going and one experienced collector at home expressed amazement at my success in getting so much! I am handing the money over to the Million-Rupee Fund.

I have had two reactions so far to the recently launched appeal in America. I hope to have a fuller section on this, next year. Things look like shaping well. The first contribution was 1,000 dollars, the second 150 dollars.

Apart then from the American contributions, the Million-Rupee Fund to-day stands at Rs. 79,220/-, a first-rate effort. Our heartiest congratulations and warmest thanks and our fervent prayer that you keep things going.

May I divulge another secret? If we ask the ladies in the very near future to come to our rescue, may we count on their increased support? The question is purely rhetorical. Thank you.

But I have not finished this section.

Mr. A. Gardiner, President O. B. A., Colombo has invested about five lakhs of Rupees in a Trust Fund to be known as "The Chittampalam A. Gardiner Trust." From 1947, 15% of the net income of this Fund—in all about Rs. 5,000/- per annum—will come to St. Patrick's. This is a munificent donation and is in keeping with the generous support we are, thank God, meeting everywhere. It is infinitely heartening.

Two years ago I had occasion to signalise the donation of Mr. L. B. Emmanuel I. S. O., for the higher studies of Patricians. Even this year "L. B." has not been inactive as he footed the bill for some badly needed and expensive equipment.

May I again thank you, Sir, and Mrs. Arulnandhy for the pleasure your presence has given us this evening and may I thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your presence this evening and for the help and encouragement you have given so ungrudgingly.

A very Happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year to one and all.

### Chairman's Speech

Mr. Arulnandhy in his reply stressed his long association with St. Patrick's from 1912 when he took the Cambridge Junior in the Old Hall, now the library. Speaking of the 'Personality' of the College Mr. Arulnandhy said: "Personality is an elusive concept, so elusive that there are some sixty attempts in defining it. In practice we have no difficulty in recognising it."

"There is also such a thing as corporate personality and the personality of St. Patrick's is, has been and will be unmistakable. To that personality many factors contribute, many individuals, staff, Old Boys and Present boys. There is a community of ideals shared and practised in common: there is a definite history pegged down to certain places and revolving round certain well-marked features and institutions and above all there is the integration that only religion can give the individual or the corporate personality. That has been St. Patrick's whole existence and no outsider sympathetic or unsympathetic could mistake it."

Mr. Arulnandhy continuing said: "Our aim is to develop our own languages in every way so that they could ultimately take their place among the leading languages of the world. English is to-day the medium through which the thoughts and researches of the more progressive countries of the world reach us. We therefore cannot afford to give up the English language which, must for some time yet play an important part with education of the gifted."

## Indian Catholics to the Fore

(Continued from Page 1)

rent asunder for good by the hatred nurtured within her own bosom. Every patriot then has to come forward to avert the evil that stares his country in the face.

As matters stand in Bombay, Indian Christians together with the Parsis, appear to be best fitted for the task of pouring oil on the troubled waters. Whatever the two communities in conflict, their representatives or their associations say or do is suspected by each other; at times they even charge each other with undertaking peace and relief work as a camouflage for acts of aggression or to gain opportunities for committing violence. Their organisations for relief, too, are at times distrusted; evidently it has become absolutely necessary for a third party to step in to remove the suspicion, anger and hatred that are in the air.

Now, the Indian Christian Community is eminently qualified for this task. We have inherited a tradition of peacefulness which has been recognised in various ways by every one in India. Being lovers of peace, averse to being embroiled in struggle and confusion, we remained aloof from the political turmoils of the past quarter of a century; this aloofness was interpreted as a clinging to the British regime and an antipathy to national aspirations; in short, a lack of patriotism. This truth is that violence is alien to our depotism, while respect for authority is one of our chief characteristics. Incidentally, this is the reason why our schools are noted for their discipline which is appreciated by those outside the community, and attracts their children to our institutions.

Another advantage we possess for the role of peacemakers is the fact that we have always been on friendly terms with every community. Never has our community come to blows with any other; we have never given cause for suspicion or distrust; never have our relations with any community been marred by any resentment. Even though during the political riots we were associated with the Government that was being attacked and became together with it the object of wrath and the target for violence, we forgave and forgot when the ill wind blew over. Harboring no ill-will, not fostering thoughts of revenge, we returned once again to life of peace and harmony with those who had raised their hands against us.

Realising our position in the political tangle and wishing to implement the assurance given by Dr. J. Alban D'Souza at Mr. Kher's conference, a group of men, representative of the various sections of the Indian Christian Community of Bombay, met informally at the Catholic Gymkhana last week to consider what contribution should be made by Indian Christians, and how, to the restoration of peace and good-will among the communities. A committee was appointed to function as the Committee of Indian Christians for Public Affairs of which Dr. J. Alban D'Souza is the President, Messrs. M. S. Noronha and Leo Rodrigues are the Vice-Presidents, Mr. Mallellu is the Treasurer, and Mr. J. Leon D'Souza the Secretary. "The main and immediate object of the Committee," we are told in a statement that has been issued, "is to assist Government by such means as it deems proper to restore peace as well as to help in the prevention of communal disturbances in the future. Pursuant to the above it has been suggested, subject to confirmation by the Committee and other suggestions that may be forthcoming, for the attainment of the object stated herein to:—

- raise money by individual and church collections,
- make active propaganda,
- assist in the Home Guard Scheme,
- form Ward Committees for negotiating & rendering assistance,
- rendering medical help and advice."

### FOR SALE

Lying Pram, apply N. JEREMIAH, 54, Temple Road, Chundikuli.

## Distribution of Prizes at St. Xavier's College MANNAR

The Distribution of prizes at St. Xavier's College, came off the 6th of December, 1946, Right Revd. Dr. J. A. Guyomar, O.M.I., D.D., B.A., Bishop of Jaffna presiding and giving away the prizes.

Revd. Fr. A. J. B. Antoninus, O.M.I., the Principal read the report of the School.

His Lordship the Bishop of Jaffna rising amidst applause said that he was quite delighted to be present at that function—a function which was looked forward to with pleasure—a function in which the public were also greatly interested because Education was really important. "Education is a process by which the young are trained for life. If the training was sufficient, life would be a success. Hence the time spent at College was of utmost importance. Education involved formation of character which was well attended to at St. Xavier's College."

Referring to Education in general in Ceylon His Lordship said that 50 years ago education was different. During the last 25 years Ceylon had made wonderful progress in education. Education was not book learning merely, but sound moral training was the most important thing. It was owing to lack of sound moral training that the last disastrous war was fought. In that war the people of Europe suffered a great deal more than we in Ceylon. This war showed that there was something absolutely wrong with the world—wrong with the principle of education. Education must make young co-operate with others. If the moral standard was high many difficulties could be overcome.

His Lordship assured the students that education imparted at St. Xavier's would enable them to be happy in life and to co-operate with others. Without a sense of discipline and moral training education was nothing. As good work was being done at St. Xavier's, His Lordship was sure that progress would be made in every aspect of Education, spiritual, intellectual, physical and moral.

Accommodated on the platform along with His Lordship were Mr. Goonewardena, the D.J., Mannar, the Superior of the Mannar District and Mr. V. A. Alegacone, J.P.

Mr. Alegacone in proposing a vote of thanks to His Lordship extolled the splendid work done by Fr. Antoninus not only in the College but also in the Town and in the whole District. The Co-operative movement in this district owes its success entirely to his enthusiasm and zeal.

Mr. Alegacone also urged the necessity of opening a separate school for the girls in Mannar.

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## The Mission of the Catholic Press

(By S. A.)

The Silver Jubilee of the Editor of the Tamil *Catholic Guardian*, has come and gone. The celebration was on Sunday the 1st instant. It was a fitting tribute, not only to the self-less service and devotion to duty of an individual Catholic, but also in a more important measure, a grateful testimony to the immeasurable services of the Editors of the *The Guardian*, both past and present. There was something more in it too. It was a ringing call to the Catholics of the land, to rally round their press, and to remind them of the importance of Pope Pius X pointed out to be "A perpetual Mission."

Here is what Archbishop Cushing of Boston says on the subject:—The Catholic Press is THE FIFTH GOSPEL, and its writers are the Evangelists of the present day. Apart from Grace and the Sacraments, it is the greatest single agency, which makes it possible for the Church, to go on building itself, as designed with divine vision, by God's Own Architect. It can be called an *Angel*, in the root sense, of a messenger from God to man. At a time when the world is seething with controversy, when there are so many subversive influences to draw men into evil, it is the duty of the Catholic Press, to set the minds of men right, on all the important problems of the day. But, let us not forget, that it has much more important work to do, than winning polemical victories. Its noblest function, is to teach us to live a noble, manly, full and vigorous Christian life.

Governor Maurice J. Tobin (Mass.) lauds the amount of good it does accomplish, not only in the life of any nation, but also in international life. He says that it is encouraging to think, that in this year of strife and stress alone, there have been 12,734,325 Catholic publications in the U.S.A.

If St. Paul were here with us today, he would most certainly be the editor of several Catholic papers, says Father Coogan. What better instrument is there, he asks, than the Catholic Press, to fight the cankers that weaken the body politic of national and international life—cankers, such as racial injustices, economic selfishness, social absolutism and exaggerated nationalism, that have been and are time and again denounced by the Holy Father.

In one of his pronouncements lately, the Holy Father said, that the Catholic review carries a grave responsibility to God and His Church. Because it is the herald of Truth, which it must ever present with prudence and reserve, but always in perfect focus.

The printed word is all too important for Catholics to pass by, says Cardinal Spellman. It is the duty of every Catholic who can, to carry on a Holy Crusade, against salacious and nasty books, obscene and immoral incidents and motion-picture indecencies, that exercise such venal, venomous, diabolical, debauching of the minds and bodies of our youths, by writers whom the Cardinal characterises as "FILTH COLUMNISTS."

"Sit down quickly and write," says Fr. J. M. Gillis. If you cannot, he asks, can you not at least subscribe to Catholic publications? Not as a matter of preference, but for conscience's sake, it is an obligation on you as a Catholic, to get into the movement and to cooperate with the Catholic Press. It must not be something momentary, spasmodic, in-and-out, off-and-on, now-and-again. It must ever be a part of your Catholic Action.

These utterances given above compel reflection. There are hundreds among us, who can very well afford to join the Apostolate of the Press, and yet who do not, due to apathy and want of thought and want of heart; to whom the meaning of the invocation "Thy Kingdom Come," does not appear to carry any appeal with it.

## The Martyrdom of Lithuania

Death by slow strangulation is the fate decreed for the Church in Lithuania by its present Communist rulers, declares Fr. Joseph Koncius, President of the United Lithuanian Relief Fund of America, recently returned from a ten-month tour of the Western Europe to study the displaced persons' problem. Fr. Koncius met men and women who have escaped from Lithuania into the American and British zones of occupation in western Germany. Present policy, he was told, reveals a familiar pattern. A certain number of churches are allowed to open and this is presented as "proof" of the existence of "religious freedom." But there is, at the same time, the most ruthless suppression of any form of Catholic activity in the social and welfare field. There is no religious education in the schools. The Catholic Press has been stamped out. Training of future priests is made impossible. Children's sodalities are forbidden.

Catholic priests, laymen and women who are merely suspected of attempting to revive Catholic Action in any form simply disappear, Fr. Koncius was told. Nobody knows what has happened to them. They may be dead. They may be held in prison for what is called "investigation" by the secret police. They may have been deported to Siberia, like the 60,000 Lithuanians who met that fate in 1941, when Lithuania was occupied for the first time by the Soviets. The number of those who have been deported to remote parts of Russia since 1944, when Lithuania was again occupied by the Red Army is estimated at 100,000. There are many reports that even children have been taken from their parents under the pretext of giving them a vacation in a "recreation camp." There they are subjected to fierce Communistic indoctrination.

Three Bishops—Archbishop M. Reinyis of Vilna, Bishop Theophil Matulionis of Kaisedorys, and Bishop F. Ramanauska of Telsiai—are still in Lithuania, but they have no means of communication with the Holy See because the Soviets have cut off all contact with the outside world. Three other Bishops—Archbishop Vincent Brizgys; and Bishop Vincent Padolskis, Auxiliary of Vilkauskis—who had been deported by the Nazis in 1944, are now in the American zone of occupation in Germany and Austria.

The Lithuanian people cling to their religion as the only remaining source of strength. No foreign relief agencies, not even the International Red Cross, are allowed to function in Lithuania. The young men are being drafted into the Red Army, others are in hiding and have joined the forces of the underground that is still in existence.

## Do You Know Series VIII of CATHOLIC DOCTRINE

1. When is the Feast of Our Lady of Mercy?
  2. What feast is celebrated on September 8th?
  3. What is the special devotion during the month of July?
  4. Why are the Angelus bells rung?
  5. When was the Hierarchy in India and Ceylon established?
  6. Which Pope founded the General Seminary in Kandy?
  7. Who is the Chief Patron of the Missions?
  8. Where was Jocism first founded?
  9. What is the name of the Pontiff's summer home?
  10. Who is the present Master General of the Dominicans?
- (For Answers See Below)

1. September 24th.
2. Nativity of Our Lady.
3. Our Lady of Mount Carmel.
4. To recall to our mind the Incarnation of our Lord and the participation of Mary in this great mystery of love.
5. 1886.
6. Pope Leo XIII.
7. St. Francis Xavier.
8. In Belgium.

## SOVIET BOSSES

In the U.S.S.R. there is but one party—the Communist party. Lenin once stated the fundamental principle of Soviet politics when he said, "There could be any number of parties in Russia provided that the Communist party must be in power and all the others in jail." This attitude is in consonance with the ideology peculiar to the Soviet State—the establishment of a classless society in which voluntary associations will take the place of organised public authority.

The Communist party is the mainspring of the political system of the Soviet Union. It welds into unity every species of social and political activity. It provides the personnel of officialdom, enlists public support for the Government and indoctrinates the masses in the Soviet ideology. No one who is not at least remotely connected with the party may hope for official preferment, while opposition to it is not a line of action that can be attempted with impunity.

The influence of the Communist party in Soviet affairs is not to be gauged from its membership. Being the only organised party in the State, it meets with no opposition and brooks none. Its mandates need only the formality of official sanction to become the law of the land, while interests are watched by the terrible N.K.V.D., the most powerful secret police yet organised in the world.

Nominally, every citizen is eligible to the membership of the party, but a year's probation must be served and the question of admission is then decided by a vote of the members of the "cell" or the local branch of the party. However, membership is carefully restricted so as to secure compactness of organisation and at the same time to give the party a representative character. There is also a feeder party—the Union of Communist Youth—which provides for the organic development of the main party by supporting it with millions of youths of both sexes, thoroughly imbued with the Soviet ideology. It is thus hoped that in a few years the Communist party will be co-extensive with Soviet citizenship.

The Communist party has always been very authoritarian in character, obedience being the first law for the Communist. It is governed from top down. The party boss with the help of a political Bureau controls every detail of the party's activity. Next comes the Organisation Bureau consisting of nine members who run the huge party machine, assigning members to specific posts. There is no scope for personal initiative in matters political. Regimentation is the key word of the party's programme.

The party is thus able to present a united front; which is a striking feature of Russian elections. It draws up a list of candidates and the voters are presented with only one list. The obvious result upon the masses is the sense of ineffectiveness of remaining outside the Communist party, leading them to join the fold that alone can secure for them all the privileges to which they are entitled as citizens.

The Communist party in effect controls every department of public life in Russia. Since it is the sole political party it provides both the Legislative and the Executive. But there is no separation of function of the judiciary in Russia and so the controls of the party extends to the administration of justice as well. The courts are used as a link between the party and the people. Carefully engineered political trials are extensively publicised with a view to giving the Government and the party that controls it the appearance of righteousness—a forcible method of propaganda which cannot fail to have wide repercussions in the country.

The Russian Government has been described as a Dictatorship of the proletariat. Actually, it is a Dictatorship of the Communist party. How far the party reflects the sentiments of the entire Russian proletariat is difficult to say. Will authoritarianism triumph in the long run? Or will *tempus edax* prick the bubble of the Communist arrogance?

9. Castel Gandolfo.
10. Most Rev. Emmanuel Suarez, O.P.

## Thanksgiving Service Celebration

### Our Lady of Mt. Carmel's Vasavilan

As announced in the "Guardian" of 15-11-46 the celebration in St. Philip-neri's Pathawathai took place with every demonstration of faith and piety on Saturday the 30th. ulto. The whole Church was tastefully decorated to suit the occasion. The service was attended by a good number of people inspite of the threatening weather. From 6 a. m. the "City Band" (Jaffna) and the "Oriental Musicians" were in attendance playing one after the other. Very Rev. Fr. G. A. Gurusamy, O. M. I., D. D., D. C. L. (relative) was the chief celebrant, being assisted by Very Rev. Fr. P. Tt James, O. M. L., and Rev. Fr. Alfred, O. M. I. The singing was taken up by the Choir of the Ilavai Convent and College, the Rev. Mother presiding at the Organ. The crowning feature of the event was the administration of "First Holy Communion" to our two children to mark the day for revered memory. Sermon being over, the Fathers were entertained to breakfast. The service was one of thanksgiving for the safe return from the Singapore Battlefield. As announced through the medium of this paper the "Novena" in honour of our Heavenly Mother, will now come off on the night of Saturday the 28th inst. with Vespers and Benediction at 8.30 and High Mass the following day.

C. S. NAYAGAM,  
(Station Master, F.M.S.,  
Pathawathai, Vasavilan, Jaffna.  
12th December, 1946.

## Your Gift to God : A Missionary Priest

Show your gratitude to the Immaculate Queen of Apostles by adopting a Priest-student, right now. You can help towards his training and upkeep, in Pope's own Society—THE SOCIETY OF ST. PETER THE APOSTLE. For promoting Indigenous Clergy Membership fee : Re. 1/- Life Membership: Rs. 50/- Many special Masses & untold favours.

Every mite goes to make St. Peter's might. For free literature apply to : THE DIOCESAN DIRECTOR or To REV. FR. G. V. I. SAMA, S.J., National Director, Pontifical Mission Aid Societies, St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.

## OFFER THE GIFT OF A BABE TO INFANT JESUS, THIS X'MAS

For the Rescue of a Babe Rs. 2/- For the Support of a Babe Rs. 100/- Send your gifts to the Diocesan Director of Holy Childhood or to Revd. Fr. G. V. I. Sama, S.J., National Director, Pontifical Mission Aid Societies, St. Joseph's College, Bangalore.

## WANTED

For immediate engagement Conductor/watcher with security for Cooanot estate at Pallai. Apply with testimonials to 'Hopewell', 39, Third Cross Street, Jaffna.

## நானே குற்றவாளி (I am Guilty)

A NEW TAMIL DRAMA in 5 parts with attractive cover Price Re. 1-00 Postage 15 cts. Obtainable from : (1) REV. FR. L. DESSY, O.M.I., R. C. Mission, Delft. (2) THE MANAGER, St. Joseph's Cath. Press, Jaffna.

help from Rome, they approached the local people who came to their aid most willingly. 400 Priests had graduated at the Seminary and out of them one had been made an Archbishop and there were nine Bishops. Sir Gerrard Wijekoon who spoke next recalled the time when he as a boy presented a bouquet to the late Most Revd. L. M. Zaleski, the Delegate Apostolic when he came to choose a site for building the Seminary. It was intended by the Pope to build it in Rome itself and but for the generosity of Mr. Woodhouse Kandy would not have been selected. The present site was the best in the East.

On Monday night a Holy Hour was conducted by the Archbishop from 9 p.m. In the course of the addresses he said that the Priests should instruct the laity to unite and form one body and they in turn by their example should unite the various political bodies that were disuniting the people. He also asked that devotion to God the Holy Ghost should be promoted in preference to the cult of particular Saints.

May God in His Mercy bring more labourers into His Vineyard and grant many vocations.

### Notice to Principals of English Schools

It is proposed to observe the following terms in all our Tamil Schools during 1947. The Principals of English Schools are kindly requested to let me know as early as possible if these terms will be suitable for their schools. If not they should send their School Terms together with a list of Special Holidays for 1947.

1st Term: 7-1-47—28-3-47  
2nd Term: 29-4-47—8-8-47  
3rd Term: 8-9-47—5-12-47

J. EMILIANUS PILLAI, O.M.I.,  
General Manager of R.C. Schools,  
Jaffna, 12-12-46.

### OBITUARY

Revd. Fr. M. S. Nalliah, O.M.I., requests the prayers of his brother priests and others for the repose of the soul of his mother who departed this life on the 10-12-1946.

### LOCAL & GENERAL

**Elections in August.**—Elections to the new Parliament will be held during July-August next year and not in June as anticipated earlier. This is due to a delay in the publication of final electoral registers in England.

The final electoral registers, will be released in England on May 31 and they will reach Ceylon by about June 15. Nominations will take place towards the end of June and Parliament will meet during the first week of Sept.

The State Council will be dissolved during the last week of February or on March 10th at the latest. After the dissolution of the Council and pending the formation of the House of Representatives and the Cabinet, the Board of Ministers will function and the duties of the Executive Committees will be performed by the Ministers. The Council of State will remain in office until it is able to carry out their present duties.

**On the Sick List.**—The Very Revd. Father F. M. Bizien, O.M.I., entered the Jaffna Civil Hospital suffering from enteric fever. He grew so weak that it was thought advisable to give him the last sacraments. After the reception of the sacraments he improved. The fever has left him but he is extremely weak. Prayers are asked for his speedy recovery.

**New Telephone Service Opened.**—The Speaker of the State Council, Sir Waitlingam Duraiswamy, after inaugurating, on Friday last, the telephone and telegraphic service between

the Island of Pungudutivu and the mainland, sent telegrams to the Governor and to the Minister for Communications and Works, expressing to them the thanks of the people of Pungudutivu for providing a necessary amenity.

It is understood that Delft will also be linked up with the mainland with wireless telephony as before the war.

**Sinhalese Flag to Fly over Mr. Corea's House.**—A full-sized Sinhalese flag has just been shipped to England to be hoisted over the official residence of the Ceylon Representative in London.

Who is responsible for this irritating communal display?

**C. C. S. F.**—The Annual Vacation Camp of the Ceylon Catholic Students' Federation will be held this year in St. Patrick's College, Jaffna, from December 21st Saturday to 23rd Monday.

Outsiders are quite welcome at the lectures delivered in the course of the camp.

**Govt. Servants and Wealth.**—The Lanka Mahajana Sabha, which held its 27th annual general meeting at Palm Court, Edinburgh Crescent, Colombo on Saturday last resolved to ask the Government to appoint a commission to inquire how certain Government officials acquired their wealth during the past five years.

The resolution, which was in the name of Mr. H. W. Amarasinghe, M.S.C. for Galle, was moved in his absence by Mr. A.G.W. Jayawardene and was seconded by Mr. V. Munasinghe, it stated: "In view of the gross corruption of which so many officers appointed by the Government during the past five years have been guilty—possessing to-day wealth impossible of possession without gross corruption—this Sabha feels the urgency of Government insisting on a searching inquiry as to the means by which the present wealth of such individuals has been obtained."

Mr. Forrester Obeyesekere said that

such a commission should be given all powers to summon witnesses. The resolution was passed.

### Reception to His Lordship the Bishop at Pungudutivu

The hand of Providence intervened and the heavy threatening clouds that should have poured down ceaseless rain for several hours in the afternoon of the 2nd inst., withheld their showers for the faithful at Pungudutivu to give a rousing reception to their Pastor.

His Lordship was taken in procession for over two miles drawn in a well decorated carriage while native music and the booming of salvos and crackers added further grandeur.

At the Reception Pandal several prominent non-Catholics including the D. M. O., Chairman V. C., the Justice of the Peace, Village Headmen and Ayurvedic Physicians waited to greet His Lordship, the garlanding being done by the D. M. O. Dr. H. P. Chelliah. Welcome songs and an address were followed by a suitable reply and a blessing from His Lordship.

At the specially arranged garden-party for the non-Catholics that had graced the occasion by their presence the Justice of the Peace, Mr. A. Sarawanamuttu speaking on behalf of the guests expressed a heartfelt appreciation of the social service that the Catholic Faith was doing to the country and urged one and all to co-operate with its leaders to make the Island a better place to live in.—Cor.

### FOR LEASE or SALE

Property at PUNNALAI, Tholpuram, extent 372 lms., comprising coconut, palmyrah etc., and large extent available for cultivation. Communicate S. R. Vairamuttu, Post Office, Jaffna.

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GROCERIES:—"PREMIER" offers you Choicest X'MAS Groceries for your GUESTS and the HOUSE-HOLD to smile at the Christmas table. Sure! you will select a lot out of the many and varied selection of well known brands DISPLAYED AND PRICED TO YOUR FAVOUR.

**Toilet Requisites:**—Creations known to all as the Best-Yardleys, Evening in Paris, Ashes of Roses, Ponds, Icilmia etc. Johnsons and Fullers Earth Baby Powder, Vinolia, Coronation, Cherry Blossom, Aimee Rose, Princess Esme, Tryst, and many more brands of Face and Talcum Powders. Face Creams, Hair Creams and Lotions.

AT COMPETITIVE PRICES

**Dried Fruits:**—Sultanas, Lexias, Prunes etc. Consumers are tired going round shops to buy these and other Dried Fruits. Sultanas being in short supply will be more in demand during the approaching festive season.

"PREMIER" will sell at regulated rates.

**Haberdashery:**—We have unpacked a consignment of "Ceilia" hair grips, hair pins large and invisible, plated pins in half oz. boxes, and plastic thimbles of the best quality. These have been imported by us and are sold at ridiculously low prices.

**X'mas New Year & Birthday Cards:**—Exclusive designs at 8-10-12 and 15 cts. each, 3 of each kind to a dozen at Rs. 1-00 per dozen.

We have on order Christmas and New Year Cards due to arrive from England at any moment. Many artistic varieties to offer.

GO OUT OF THE ORDINARY  
AND

GREET YOUR FRIENDS THIS CHRISTMAS  
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**Sports Goods:**—Indoor Games—Just what is wanted during this season. Bad weather prevents children from Outdoor Games—We have in stock—Ludo, Snakes and Ladders, Chessmen and Boards Halma, India Games, Chinese Checkers, Dart Boards and Daws etc. Table Tennis, complete sets available at cheap rates.

**Stationery:**—Paper shortage is easing and why not use good stationery—"Charming letters will win everlasting friends". We can offer you quality letter pads writing sets in shades of blue and cream with envelopes to match. Also Pocket Diaries "LETTS" and "COLLINS" for 1947.

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**Society of St. Vincent de Paul**

**ST. JAMES' CONFERENCE, JAFFNA**

**Annual Report for 1946**

The members of St. James' Conference have great pleasure in submitting their fourteenth Annual Report of their activities for 1945 to their benefactors and well-wishers.

**MEMBERSHIP :-** We had 12 members on roll; 48 meetings were held with an average attendance of 7 members. As most of the members were engaged in one or more occupations, we could not carry on our Vincentian activities effectively. During the X'mas season, finding our financial position at an ebb, the members worked whole-heartedly and collected Rs. 423-05. With this sum we were able to pay off our debts and render help to the poor during the festive season.

**ASSISTANCE RENDERED :-** 10 Families consisting of 52 persons were helped regularly every week with funds. Families (large) which were really poor and actually needed our help were registered in the Family List. Temporary help was given in cash and kind in 43 cases. The number of visits made to the poor in their houses is 603.

Last year we remarked in our report that cottage industries must be established in order that the poor may find a livelihood. We mention again that these industries will greatly relieve our poor families.

**NIGHT ADORATION LEAGUE :-** This pious devotion is badly neglected by most of the Catholics of the Town. A few from outside the Town never fail to attend every month. We have repeatedly brought to the notice of the public, their negligence of Faith to our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, in our reports. We are grateful to God for his immense help in getting the Devotion conducted every month in spite of many shortcomings. We are indebted to Rev. Fr. L. J. Augustine, O.M.I., who was ever ready to preach to us and introduced Congregational singing in Tamil at the Devotion. We take this opportunity to congratulate him on the 25th year of his Ordination to the Priesthood and wish him *Ad Multos Annos*.

**CHILDREN'S DAILY MASS CRUSADE :-** There were 35 girls and 39 boys on roll with an average attendance of 25. They were taken for an outing to Chavakachcheri which they thoroughly enjoyed. Usual prizes for New Year were given to them according to their attendance.

**KARAYOOR MARRIAGE PROVIDENT SOCIETY LTD :-** The Society is progressing steadily and it is gratifying to note that a sum of Rs. 18,835-46 was given as benefits to 92 members. The report of its activities is issued separately.

**ST. PHILOMENA'S MITE :-** Whenever we were short of funds and in a dilemma as to how we could make both ends meet, St. Philomena sent us help through her devotees. We pray to her fervently, thanking her for her munificence, and asking her to bless her clients.

During X'mas the executive members of the Particular Council rendered valuable services by obtaining for our poor flour, sugar, textiles etc. For this and other services rendered we offer our thanks to them.

At the latter part of the year under review, our amiable Director Rev. Fr. E. Pomykol O. M. I. was transferred. We wish to place on record the innumerable services he has rendered to the Society ungrudgingly. Rev. Fr. B. Philip O. M. I. has succeeded him and with the onerous duties of the Parish Priest, he finds time to work as our Director. We welcome him to our midst to direct our activities.

Finally we thank all our benefactors and well-wishers who have helped us to carry on our charitable works and we pray God to bless them.

The Active members of St. James' Conference,

**STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES FROM 1ST JAN. 1945 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1945**

**RECEIPTS**

To Collection at weekly meetings from Active members

Contributions from Subscribers	60-90
St. Philomena's Mite	109-50
New Year Collection	52-87
Proceeds on sale of books	217-50
Christmas Collection	423-25
Balance in hand on 1-1-44	37-88
	931-04
<b>EXPENSES</b>	
By relief in cash	Rs. cts. 297-66
School books for poor children	46-60
Newspapers and Magazines for Reading Room	42-50
Textiles	66-65
Medicines	27-20
Funeral Expenses	22-00
Rethatching houses	15-00
Help to start trade	12-50
X'mas treat, Flour, Sugar etc.	33-80
Outing, Prizes etc. to the Children	76-85
Stamps	1-62
Balance on 31-12-45	288-66
	931-04

**Elephant Brand "R" MARK Calicut Pattern Tiles.**

Three main reasons why these tiles are preferred by many :-

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Rs. 120/- each.

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**Messrs. Newtons of Main St.**

For further information please apply to :

**LEWIS BROWN & CO., LTD.,**  
P. O. BOX NO. 85, COLOMBO.

**Order Nisi**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

In the matter of the intestate estate of Vaithilingam Gunaratnam of Navaly South,

Deceased.

Testamentary Jurisdiction } No. 629

John Somanather Vaithilingam of do. Petitioner.

Vs.

Sellammab wife of Vaithilingam of do. Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge of Jaffna on the 31st of Oct. 1946 in the presence of Mr. S. Tiruvavukkarasu Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of Administration of the estate of the deceased as father and one of the heirs of the deceased and that letters of Administration be issued

to him accordingly unless the Respondent or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 13th day of December 1946 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 31st day of October 1946.  
Sgd. R. R. SELVADURAI,  
District Judge.

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