

The Catholic Guardian

ESTABLISHED AS A FORTNIGHTLY, 1876: ISSUED AS A WEEKLY, 1878.

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON.

Telegrams: "GUARDIAN", JAFFNA.

Telephone: NO. 100.

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

Vol. 70, No. 19.

JAFFNA, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1945.

PRICE: 10 CENTS.

NOTABLE UTTERANCES OF THE LATE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

In January, 1939, he spoke of three "indispensable institutions":

"The first is religion. It is the source of the other two, democracy and international good faith. Religion by teaching man his relationship to God, gives the individual a sense of his own dignity and teaches him to respect himself by respecting his neighbours. Democracy, the practice of self-government, is a covenant among free men to respect the rights and liberties of their fellows. International good faith, a sister of democracy, springs from the will of civilised nations of men to respect the rights and liberties of other nations of men. In a modern civilisation all three—religion, democracy and international good faith—complement and support each other.

"Where freedom of religion has been attacked, the attack has come from sources opposed to democracy. Where democracy has been overthrown, the spirit of free worship has disappeared. And where religion and democracy have vanished, good faith and reason in international affairs have given way to strident ambition and brute force. An

ordering of society which relegates religion, democracy and good faith among nations to the background can find no place within it for the ideals of the Prince of Peace. The United States rejects such an ordering, and retains its ancient faith.

"There comes a time in the affairs of men when they must prepare to defend not their homes alone but the tenets of faith and humanity on which their Churches, their Governments, and their very civilisation are founded. The defence of religion, of democracy and of good faith among nations is all the same fight. To save one we must now make up our minds to save all."

Two years later, in 1941, the annual message to Congress defined the "four freedoms"—freedom of speech and expression, freedom of every person to worship God in his own way, freedom from want and freedom from fear—which the President wished to see established *everywhere in the world* after the overthrow of the German new order. "To that new order," he said, "we oppose the great conception: the moral order."

SEEDS OF TYRANNY

Our conviction is that unless Great Britain and America, two countries where the traditions of Christianity and civilisation have not yet been wholly destroyed, are prepared to look into themselves the future of the West is doomed. We believe in all seriousness that the time has come when leaders like Mr. Churchill and President U. S. A. should deliberately make their military and political speeches against this deeply serious moral background. So centralised has life become today, so entirely orientated are we all towards two or three world leaders that only they carry sufficient authority and prestige to persuade men in general of the truth.

And the last thing in our mind in saying this is to canvass for some utopian world, some new "perfectionism," to use the President's term. He is the utopian who deceives himself—or for political reasons tries to deceive others—into the belief that peace and order can be rebuilt without attending to the foundations upon which the building will be laid. Any appreciation of the moral realities of our present world can only lead to a very cautious and statesmanlike realism. And this we need, not only in order to make some sort of progress towards peace after the war, but even to win the war in a manner that gives the smallest hope for the future. The pretence that all is for the best, the pathetic imitation of our enemy's crude appeal to force as the only arbiter, have not only prolonged the war, possibly beyond the term when civilisation can be saved, but has quite definitely sown the seeds of anarchism, revolution and ultimately tyranny in many European countries and prepared a moral and political situation in Germany and Central Europe that will beggar description.

Justice First!

Of course it is true that any moral agreement, in terms of fundamentals

and not in terms of the vapid moral abstractions to which we are treated, between Britain and America will widen the gap between them and Russia. And any such resolution to return to spiritual foundations would inevitably bring out further differences between America and ourselves. But there is the first advantage. We shall at last know where we are. We shall be able to take some steps, however short and tentative, on solid earth instead of groping and colliding in the fog of political mysticism.

When we know and accept the knowledge that Soviet Russia intends one way or another to build a great empire on force, we can honestly face the fact. It becomes one of the givens, and our task, instead of blindfolding ourselves and kidding ourselves by attempted justifications of Soviet action, is to plan in terms of this reality. Strong in our faith that peace can only ultimately be built on spiritual foundations, that whether justice in this world succeeds or not, nothing but justice can be successful, we can, first, seek to secure an area of civilisation where the rule of law can be built up again and made tolerably safe; and second, lay our plans for the ultimate conversion of Russia to what we, the inheritors of a thousand years of civilisation, know to be truth, but what Soviet Russia a wholly modern emergence, has not yet realised—and perhaps in her circumstances cannot.

Exactly the same is true in regard to Germany. Our job is not to empty the baby with the bath, but to consider what conditions of relative force offer the best hope of Germany being converted to that spiritual and rational way of social life to which we pay lip-service, but which in fact we do not practise because of our vain attempt to create unity where there is only disunity. —C.H. London.

CARDINAL FAULHABER DESCRIBES THE BOMBING OF MUNICH

In the late hours of Sunday January 7, Cardinal Faulhaber and members of his household were saying the Rosary in an underground chapel in Munich when the air raid sirens began to wail. Allied heavy bombers were approaching the city to make the first of the two heavy attacks.

What happened during the following hours—particularly when the Cardinal walked through the city at 4 a.m. the next morning, amid fires and explosions, and found his own cathedral and home in ruins—is told by His Eminence in a pastoral letter broadcast last month by Vatican Radio.

Forty-three churches in the city had already been destroyed or badly damaged in previous raids, including Our Lady's Cathedral and St. Michael's, the great church in which Cardinal Faulhaber—whose own patron saint is St. Michael—has preached numerous sermons defending the rights of man against totalitarianism.

What happened after the alert had sounded, says His Eminence, "was like an awful prelude to that ultimate catastrophe of Revelations, when the Son of Man will come on a cloud with a sharp sickle to harvest the earth and cast men into the great press where the grapes of wrath are trodden."

OUR LADY'S CATHEDRAL TOTALLY DESTROYED

"The number of the attacking bombers was so great that the inhabitants of each district of the city had the impression that the main weight of the bombs was to be dropped over their area."

"The two raids of that night of Jan. 7 have exceeded anything we had experienced during the many day and night attacks on earlier occasions

"What scenes of sorrow and of despair were seen in the streets on the evening of the following day, when the homeless, with their handbags, haversacks and some even with their perambulators, took all they had saved from the air-raid shelter to the railway, while others were guarding their furniture heaped in the street and the fire brigade was fighting fires which were continually breaking out anew."

"The two raids of the night of Jan. 7, particularly the second raid, caused the total destruction of the Liebfrauenm [Our Lady's Cathedral] by several high explosive bombs."

"When at 4 a.m.—with the houses burning all around me and the bombs exploding in thunderous detonations at different intervals—I endeavoured to reach the cathedral, the sacristy was already wholly ablaze."

"None of its contents could be saved."

"One or several high explosive bombs had smashed the vault above the choir and had even decapitated the supporting pillars. The famous choir stalls, the episcopal throne and all that was combustible fell a prey to the flames."

"Even on the third day after the disaster and despite the efforts of the fire-guards on duty the 'sacrificial fires' broke out again and again."

"The east wall of the apse threatened to collapse outward, so that the eastern part of the Cathedral-square—where the bombed-out inhabitants of the surrounding district had heaped their last remaining pieces of furniture—had to be cleared."

"Other explosives had caused the vaulting over the long nave to collapse and had torn asunder the vespere, so that, literally, the stars of the heavens, which had formerly painted on the ceilings were now looking down on the horrors of this devastation."

"Weeping and praying faithful human beings stretched out their hands to me when I stepped from the ruins into the transept of the cathedral."

"The two spires of the cathedral, the landmarks of the city of Munich, are still standing, even though their domes and cupolas have been torn apart, the one by fire, the other by blast."

NOWHERE TO GO FOR BAPTISM

"The status of the Virgin Mary on 'Mary's Column' remained unscathed upon the altar nearest the main entrance. Some sculptures may have been preserved, those of the apostles on the pillars, and some of the altars may have survived."

"In all other respects the cathedral—with its heaps of ruins rising higher than the church benches—presents a gruesome picture of devastation."

The Cardinal, said the Vatican Radio announcer, states that other churches of the city of Munich too have suffered damage as a result of that raid. Some have been totally destroyed, others severely damaged.

"St. Clement's, St. Vincent's and the Corpus Christi Chapel were totally destroyed, while St. Peter's the Theatiner Church and St. John's in Heidhausen were very severely damaged."

"Thus the parochial communities have been even more widely torn asunder and many parishioners no longer know where they will be able to pray, have their children baptised, or where they may receive Communion."

LAPSED CATHOLICS HAVE RETURNED

"Blessed be the priests who, labouring under these difficult conditions, are still trying to preserve contact with their parishes as far as possible and thus give their parishioners an opportunity to attend divine service and to receive the sacraments."

Part of the episcopal palace was destroyed, and the remainder so severely damaged that it is no longer habitable.

In a pastoral letter a few days earlier, Cardinal Faulhaber urged his people to "raise the Cross above the ruins as a sign of redemption and resurrection."

"At a time when even the strong falter and fall, faith in God is resurrection. It is a fact that many who left the Church in the 1930's are now returning to the fold."—Universe.

Experiments in soilless cultivation now being carried on in Bombay by Mrs. Bose may revolutionize Indian agriculture. Soilless cultivation is based on the fact that plants for their growth do not require the soil but minerals like iron, magnesium, zinc, silica, phosphorus, lime, sulphur, nitrogen and carbon which are found in the soil. Pioneers of soilless cultivation contend that mineral food can be provided for the plants in the liquid form and the soil can be disposed of by cultivating the plants in liquid minerals. Mrs. Bose has been successfully growing vegetables in utensils containing liquid minerals in which seeds are dropped. America is leading in soilless cultivation.

Church Calendar

MAY 1945

FRI. ...25 S. Gregory.
SAT. ...26 S. Philip Neri.
SUN. ...27 HOLY TRINITY.
MON. ...28 S. Augustine B.
TUES. ...29 S. M. Magd. de Paz.
WED. ...30 S. Felix.
THURS. ...31 CORPUS CHRISTI.

JUNE 1945

FRI. ...1 S. Justin.

The Catholic Guardian

MAY 25TH 1945

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT

Before the next issue of the *Catholic Guardian* is out, His Excellency the Governor will have arrived in Jaffna on his first official visit to the North and we are happy to take this occasion to offer to His Excellency and Lady Moore a most cordial and loyal welcome. The fact that His Excellency had been in Jaffna at the beginning of his official career must make his visit doubly pleasant to him as well as to those here who knew him then. He will be interested to know what changes have taken place since he left and in this he will not be much surprised if he finds that Jaffna has been leading an even tenor of life. But His Excellency will miss those beautiful roads which were the pride of Jaffna. With the exception of those under the P.W.D. the other roads have become hopelessly bad and a disgrace to the town. War conditions, the wear and tear by service vehicles added to the financial straits of the Urban Council have brought about the present deplorable state of the roads and we may take it the kind service of His Excellency will be invoked to put matters to right. The Governor under our present dispensation is a constitutional ruler but what he may not do by himself he can get it done through the Minister concerned. For all practical purposes the Governor's powers are what they were, only the method of using them has been changed. It is for the leading men of the public to bring to the notice of His Excellency the needs of Jaffna and make his visit fruitful. We hope the short stay which Their Excellencies make in our midst will be pleasant and they will carry with them happy memories of their visit to the North.

THE CEYLON ASSOCIATION OF SCIENCE

The Ceylon Association of Science which was formed last year held its first annual sessions at the University Hall last week. Learned papers, to judge from their titles, were read which, it is expected, will be made available in book or bulletin form to those who had not been able to be present at its meetings. That will be a way of achieving one of the objects of the Association which is said to be the advancement of scientific knowledge in the country. At the present time science is taught in the Island in all the English Sec-

dary Schools with expensive laboratories set up and in some of the schools it is taught up to the University degree standard but the main purpose of that teaching appears to be the passing of examinations. This is not to be considered an attack on examinations which serve more than one useful purpose. But what we mean is that the study of science here has contributed little to the betterment of our daily lives. His Excellency the Governor in his message to the Association wrote: "The study of science is no longer, indeed if it ever was, a purely academic pursuit. For the facts of applied science and the results of scientific research have a profound influence upon the daily lives of the ordinary man in the street." Have we not read during the past six years of the havoc wrought by the discoveries of science in devastating countries as well as of the alleviation brought as the result of science to the sick and the suffering. For good or ill scientific facts have a bearing on life. If in Ceylon the study of science has been barren of results, if it has had no practical bearing on daily life, it is due at least in part to the fact that this country has been neglectful in developing industries and has not given a chance for the application of the facts of scientific research. The study of science has in consequence been more or less theoretical. The need, therefore, of moderate industrialisation of the country not only to make it self-contained but also to give an impetus and a practical bent to the study of science is plain. Till recently the industrial policy of Government was to leave things alone. But shaken out by the war of its slumber it is now all for industrial development. This will necessitate the creation of a number of scientific and technical services manned by officers capable of applying their knowledge to practical ends. This cannot but encourage the study of science on right lines. But we do not say that the study of science should be encouraged only for its practical use in promoting what is called industrial civilization which often is in reality semi-barbarism with a thick layer of varnish. For instance, the Japanese, in spite of their high degree of industrial civilization, in spite of their cities equipped as they are, with electric trains, moving stairs, steel and concrete buildings and numerous other accessories furnished by modern science are not really a civilized people as disclosed by their abject worship of their Emperor. We are told that the Japanese Officials are expected to commit ceremonial suicide if they trip up over a word when reading imperial pronouncements!!! But apart from all consideration of material use science should be studied for its educative value, to acquire the scientific spirit and an appreciation of the scientific method which are valuable accomplishments of an educated man.

Motives Challenged Of Past Political Leaders

"The value of a country depends on the quality of the masses and not on the quality of the few. There must be a change of heart and sincerity in the leaders of the day," said Mr. A. E. de Silva in the course of his prize-day remarks made at Prince College, Kottahena on Saturday.

Mr. de Silva said that there was an unfortunate tendency prevailing among certain sections of the Buddhists to run down the schools that were managed by the Christians. The majority of the better type of Buddhists had no desire to take such a hostile attitude towards Christian schools. His personal opinion was that there was enough room in Ceylon for all.

Mr. de Silva said that there seemed to be notoriety in posing as a militant Buddhist. Militancy was contradictory to the Buddhist creed. Prince College, he said, hoped to produce great Buddhist leaders. He hoped that they would be inspired by great ideals. His own impression was that very few of the politically minded Buddhist leaders of the past were inspired by high motives. They should remember, he said, that very great services had been rendered to the country by non-Buddhists. Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, for instance, was a great man and was a true Christian. If Buddhist leaders were inspired by that ideal of service that was characteristic of Sir Oliver they could be proud of it.

Mr. de Silva said he was amused to read in "The Times of Ceylon" that there was danger of a section of the Buddhists dominating the rest. He hoped it was a political convenience. If that was true they should band themselves and down that section of the Buddhists.

Mr. A. B. Perera said that with due deference to the Chairman he wished to state that it was militancy that placed Buddhism on the map. Their trouble today was that they were too tolerant. It was that tolerance that had been responsible for their being dominated by a foreign country.

Fourth Centenary Celebration of the Mannar Martyrs

The Fourth Centenary Celebrations of the Mannar Martyrs were held at Our Lady of Miracles, Jaffna on Sunday the 20th inst. As had been stated in this paper His Lordship the Bishop celebrated Pontifical High Mass assisted by Revd. Frs. G. A. Gurusamy and A. Cierpka as Deacons of Honour and Revd. Frs. B. E. Alfred and S. Nicholas as deacon and sub-deacon. Very Revd. Fr. P. M. Francis was Asst. Priest. In the evening His Lordship sang Pontifical Vespers. There were present Revd. Frs. P. M. Francis, S. GuanaPrakasas, F. M. Bizien, A. Cierpka, G. A. Gurusamy, S. Singarayay & C. Pomycol. Rev. Fr. S. GuanaPrakasas preached a very instructive sermon and exhorted the parishioners of the church whose ancestors had suffered martyrdom four hundred years ago to be true to their faith. A grand procession was held. The streets round the church were gaily decorated and beflagged. After the ceremony, the congregation of the church met His Lordship and Mr. Fernando Anthonysamy of Kayts garlanded His Lordship. An address was read by Mr. E. P. Mariampillai while Mr. S. M. Norbert presented a purse.

In reply His Lordship congratulated the people on their having selected the Feast of the Holy Ghost as their community festival. The Holy Ghost in Christian doctrine is the author of every gift but especially of the gift of Faith and of Sanctification. It was no doubt due to Him that their community known as "மகாபெயர்க்குமண்டலம்", was among the first to receive the gift of faith four hundred years ago, maintained and preserved it intact to the present day. Some of their ancestors with the assistance of the same Spirit were witnesses to the Christian faith and did not hesitate to give their lives for Christ in the island of

Mannar four hundred years ago. You have done well in commemorating fittingly the event. But you must remember also that you should treasure the memory of the martyrs by being yourselves witnesses to the truth of the Catholic faith in your daily conduct both in public and private.

FR. LONG'S JUBILEE

The celebrations in connection with the Sacerdotal Silver Jubilee of the Very Revd. Fr. T. M. F. Long, O.M.I., M.A. (Cantab), Rector, St. Patrick's College, will take place in Jaffna from Thursday 14th to Saturday 16th June, 1945. The programme so far decided upon includes:

June 14th:—7-30 a.m. High Mass at St. Mary's Cathedral.

3 p.m. Sports meet on St. Martin's Grounds.

6-30 p.m. Garden Party and Old Boy's Reception, St. Martin's Grounds.

June 16th:—8-30 p.m. Old Boy's Dinner.

Unfair to Christian Schools

It is quite clear to me that the Government policy is already having an unfair effect on denominational schools, writes the Bishop of Colombo (the Rt. Rev. C. D. Horsley), in "The Ceylon Churchman." I am not competent to say whether it is having a disadvantageous effect on non-Christian denominations, but it is certainly having such on ours.

Central Schools are cropping up left and right and being graded A. Many of our teachers, who are poorly enough paid at all costs, have been recruited either as principals or as members of the staff of these new Central Schools.

I gladly accept the tribute, conscious or unconscious, which is being paid to our Christian teachers, that, in many cases, they have been selected, on their teaching merit, of course, to staff these new schools. I have always maintained, and will continue to maintain, that the Christian Church has a duty to the community as a whole, and it is our business to do all we can to encourage leadership in its widest sense.

But this must not be to the detriment of our own schools, and this is clearly what is happening. I know of more than one school of ours, established very many years ago, where the staffs have been depleted and cannot be filled up. Nearly a new Government school had appeared. At the same time, the numbers attending our schools are as big or bigger than they were before. This is a remarkable tribute to our schools, which is worth noting. We ask for fair treatment and we expect it.



OBLATE NECROLOGY

Died ?? Revd. Fr. Josephi Audic, Aged 77 of the Province of Galliae.

Died ?? Revd. Fr. Alexandri Morawsky, aged 46 of the Province of Polonica.

Died ?? Revd. Fr. Ludovici Wrodczyk, aged 37 of the Province of Polonica.

Died ?? Revd. Fr. Thomae Foley, aged 57 of the Province of Anglo-Hibernica (Dublin).

LOCAL & GENERAL

Exit Churchill.—The Prime Minister Mr. Winston Churchill after an audience with the King tendered his

resignation on Wednesday last. While accepting it His Majesty requested him to form an interim Government till 15th of June when Parliament will be dissolved. General Election will take place on the 5th of July and the results will be declared on July 27th.

Confraternity of the Sacred Heart.—The Annual General Meeting of the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart, St. Patrick's College Branch, Senior Division will be held on Monday 4th June at 6 p.m. in the College Hall, when Very Revd. Fr. P. M. Francis, O.M.I., Editor of the "Catholic Guardian" will address the meeting. The Triduum preparatory to the feast of the Sacred Heart will be on the 5th, 6th and 7th June at 6-30 p.m. at the College Chapel.

At 7-30 a.m. on Friday the 8th June the festival High Mass will be sung when the members will approach the Holy Table in a body. After Mass there will be the enrolment of new members and then the hour of adoration by the members.

Lawyers Summoned to Court.

—The Court of Criminal Appeal, comprising Mr. Justice Soeretz, Mr. Justice Keeneman and Mr. Justice Wijeyewardene, directed notice to issue on Mr. P. Ragupathi, Advocate, and Mr. V. K. Subramaniam, Proctor, both of Jaffna, to appear before the Court of Criminal Appeal on June 2nd at 10 a.m.

The notice came to be issued in connexion with a case from the Jaffna Assizes where two men were sentenced to ten years' and four years' rigorous imprisonment, respectively for having caused grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon.

The accused told Their Lordships that they gave no instructions for the drawing up of the petition of appeal. It was brought to them in prison by their lawyers who asked them to sign it.

Tamil University in Colombo.

—The "Times of Ceylon" writes:—The Managing Committee of the Board of Ceylon Tamil Scholars decided at a committee meeting in Jaffna last month to make arrangements to open a Tamil college in Colombo very soon for the higher studies in the Tamil language. The scheme is now being developed.

Their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Ramnad and Puthukottai are in correspondence with the Hon. Secretary of the Board of Scholars, Pundit V.S. Raja Aiyangar, and have expressed their willingness to give every aid possible to this intellectual and cultural project of the Tamils in Ceylon.

A philanthropic Hindu in Colombo has undertaken to buy a piece of land in Kollupitiya to build the college, which will be run on the lines of a modern university with competent Tamil and Sanskrit scholars of repute.

Sudden Death of M.S.C.—Mr. D.

M. Rajapakse, M.S.C., for Hambantota, died at the General Hospital, Colombo, on Friday morning last. He attended the meeting of the State Council on Thursday and at its conclusion at 6 p.m. appeared to be in good health.

He spent the night in the State Council building itself together with several other members, and even when he retired for the night he was quite hale and hearty. About three o'clock in the morning he was taken ill and was rushed to hospital, where he died at five o'clock.

Mr. Rajapakse, who is a planter, had his education at Richmond College, Galle, and Wesley College Colombo, for both of which he played cricket.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Leader of the State Council, moved a vote of condolence on the death of Mr. Rajapakse when the State Council resumed on last Friday morning.

Minister of Health to Rest.

The Executive Committee of Health will meet on Tuesday to elect an acting Chairman during the absence of Mr. Geo. E. de Silva, Minister of Health, who has been medically advised to rest for three weeks, Major E.A. Nugawela, M.S.C., (Galagedera) is seeking election.

Industrial Scholarships.—Industrial scholarships are proposed to be granted annually to students with a special aptitude for industries. A scheme has been prepared for this purpose by Mr. D. H. Balfour, Director of Commerce and Industries, and it is proposed to send three research chemists from the

Department for post-graduate study in Britain this year.

The three candidates recommended by Mr. Balfour are all honours graduates and they will be expected to qualify in chemical engineering and allied subjects. The course of study will cover 3 years.

War Risk Insurance.—It is learned says the "Daily News" that a sum of nearly five million rupees will accrue to the benefit of the Ceylon Government as a result of the Secretary of State agreeing to Ceylon retaining 50 per cent of the balance left in War Risks (Goods) Insurance Fund when it is wound up. The Fund is to be closed at the end of September. The Secretary of State for Colonies had agreed to Ceylon retaining 50 per cent of the balance of the Fund for post-war development or such other purpose.

Control of Malaria.—The great contribution that the war has made towards malaria control is the use of D.D.T. Though originally prepared in Germany in 1874, it is only in the last two years that British and American scientists developed the use of this substance for the control of malaria.

At present D.D.T. is being used for prevention of epidemic malaria in Kandy, Kurunegala and the Polgahawela-Alawwa hinterland. The D.D.T. costs about Rs. 3-50 per lb. and its application to a small village but costs about Rs. 2-15.

Farewell Function.—Under the auspices of the Anaicottai Central Reading Room, Mr. T. S. Thuraiappah, Land Clerk of the Jaffna Kachcheri, was entertained at the reading room premises on Sunday the 20th inst. at 5 p.m. prior to his taking up duties at N'Elia Kachcheri. Mr. Thuraiappah was conducted in procession from his residence with oriental music and a representative gathering assembled under a well decorated pandal. After light refreshments had been served Mr. V. Chuntharampillai (retd. Postmaster) addressed the gathering praising Mr. Thuraiappah as an ideal citizen. Mr. Thuraiappah replied at length. Mr. Coomaraswamy proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers and was seconded by Mr. Ratnam, the organizing secretary.

Death of Cardinal Seredi.

Cardinal Justinian Seredi, O.S.B., 78th Archbishop of Esztergom, Primate of Hungary and one of the greatest canonists in the Church's history, died in April at the comparatively early age of 60. His death creates the 30th vacancy in the Sacred College; there are now only 40 Cardinals.

A Vatican report stated that His Eminence died after a heart attack, but did not mention any date.

Cardinal Seredi paid two visits to England, first in 1935 as Papal Legate to consecrate Downside Abbey Church, and in 1936, principally to receive at Oxford the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law, when Mr. Anthony Eden also received a degree.

He was a principal collaborator of the late Cardinal Gasparri in the immense work of codifying Canon Law, the results of which in many ways constantly affect the lives of every Catholic. One of his chief tasks was to discover the precise meaning of ancient Church laws—what the Latin words meant and their writers intended them to mean at the time they were written. He spent well over 30 years compiling in 11 volumes "The Sources of the Code of Canon Law."

The Church has 1,334 Dioceses.

—Residential dioceses in the world number 1,334, according to the 1945 edition of the "Annuario Pontificio", the first copy of which was presented to the Holy Father on the Feast of St. Peter's Chair in Rome. Ecclesiastical areas of all kinds total 1,852 of which 104 have been created by the present Pope, 17 of them in 1944. There are at present 30 vacancies in the Sacred College of Cardinals.

Nuus Honoured.—The French Government has awarded the Golden Medal for Epidemics to Sister Claire Verner, for the past 17 years a worker at the Acarouany leper station in French Guiana, who has herself become affected with the disease. Sister Claire is still carrying on her work among the worst cases.

Czestochowa Safe.—The miraculous picture of Our Lady of Czestochowa, reputed to have been painted by

St. Luke the Apostle, and her shrine on the luminous mountain (Jasna Gora), throughout the centuries the national Polish place of pilgrimage, are safe after years of German occupation, says the Polish Catholic Press Agency.

It was the monks of Jasna Gora who in 1665 halted and defeated the Swedish army marching on Czestochowa.

It was at the shrine of Czestochowa that John Sobieski, King of Poland, knelt before, he and his Polish horsemen saved Vienna from the Turkish hordes. Another King of Poland, John Casimir, officially proclaimed Our Lady enthroned at Czestochowa as Queen of Poland.

The Lay Apostolate

Every Catholic laymen by virtue of his being in the Faith has got a certain sense of duty to discharge. The layman is largely responsible for the progress or failure of Catholic Action. He is the pivot about which the whole Action is centred upon. If only every Catholic layman in Ceylon has realized this sublime fact, we would not have witnessed the catastrophe that befell the various Catholic Association. Needless to say, Catholic Action has suffered immeasurably in Ceylon.

Catholic Action could be best diffused and imparted by the laymen in his individual capacity or in collective action through an organized body. Pope Pius XI in one of his Encyclicals has defined in unequivocal terms that Catholic Action is nothing but 'the participation of the laity in the apostolate of the hierarchy.' In whatever sphere of activity he may be engaged upon during the course of the day, it is his purpose to live Christ. His apostolate is identical with that of a priest in that 'the priest gives him Christ—Christ in person, in grace, and in teaching, so that he can bring Christ utterly into his secular life.' There are certain functions which a priest by virtue of his

religious career is unable to execute but could be best executed by a layman viz:—the astounding apostolic work done through the medium of the Legion of Mary in Dublin. The lay apostolate in other words is essentially the complement of the priestly mission. Canon Joseph Cardijn in his masterly work 'The Young Christian Workers'—pp. 10 says "once the lay-workers have properly grasped this responsibility they may be expected to show in holiness and perfection of virtue equalling that of the religious state. They become lay-missionaries in a very real sense, for they are directly responsible for the training of their fellow laymen." The layman can rest assure that he has played his part well only when he has set a Christian example and by endeavouring to be another Christ. Father Raol Pius goes beyond the circumscribed orbit of this essay to emphasize that 'to be Christ is the whole meaning of Christianity. To radiate Christ is the whole meaning of the Christian Apostolate.'

L. J. CHRYSOSTOM,
Secretary, Sodality of the Immaculate Conception, Negombo.

Supdt. of Food Control Guards

Applications are invited for the post of Supdt. Food Control Guards, Jaffna District.

SALARY:—Rs. 105 per mensem plus war allowance.

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Those who have already applied in response to the last advertisement need not apply.

Applications close on 2-6-45.

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Telegraphic Summary of News

URGENCY OF POLISH ISSUE STRESSED

Marshal Stalin's personal intervention in the Polish question, as represented in his letter to the "Times" correspondent, Ralph Parker, may be regarded as clear evidence of the urgency and acuteness of this problem, writes Duncan Hooper, Reuter's Moscow correspondent.

The letter is the first which the Soviet leader has sent in reply to a foreign correspondent's enquiry for two years.

The three-point approach towards Polish settlement indicated in the letter would appear to represent no change, but only a further clarification of the Soviet attitude which has consistently favoured some form of recognition for Beirut's (Lublin) Government and has striven for the exclusion of all elements regarded as unfriendly to the Soviet Union.

As regards the question of the reconstruction of the Polish Provisional Government, this can only be settled on the basis of the Crimean resolutions. There can be no deviation from these resolutions.

I am of opinion that the Polish question can be solved by agreement among the Allies subject to the fulfilment of the following conditions:—

(a) That when the Polish Provisional Government is reconstituted the latter is recognised as the kernel of the future Polish Government of National Unity by analogy with Yugoslavia, where the National Council of Liberation was recognised as the nucleus of the united Yugoslav Government.

(b) That as a result of the reconstruction such a Government in Poland is formed as will carry out a policy of friendship with the Soviet Union and not a policy of 'cordon sanitaire' directed against the Soviet Union.

(c) That the question of the reconstruction of the Polish Provisional Government is decided with the Poles who have ties at the present time with the Polish people and not without their participation.

LONDON PRESS ANXIETY

Three leading British newspapers—"The Manchester Guardian", "The Yorkshire Post" and "The News Chronicle"—on Saturday devote leaders to the growth of suspicion between Russia and the Western Allies and all take the line that while Russia's actions may often seem difficult to explain, Russia in her turn may often be at a loss over the Western Allies' actions through the latter's failure to explain their viewpoints to their ally.

VIRTUAL ULTIMATUM TO TITO

"We are now waiting to hear whether Marshal Tito is prepared to co-operate in accepting a peaceful settlement of his territorial claims or whether he will attempt to establish them by force," declares Field-Marshal Alexander in what is virtually an ultimatum to Marshal Tito over the Trieste problem.

It took the form of a special message to the Allied armed forces in the Mediterranean theatre in which he said Marshal Tito was apparently trying to establish his claims to Trieste by force.

"It is to prevent such actions that we have been fighting this war," the special message said.

"Our policy is that territorial changes should be made only after a thorough study and after full consultation and deliberation between the various governments concerned. It is, however, Marshal Tito's apparent intention to establish his claim by force of arms and military occupation. Action of this kind would be all too reminiscent of Hitler, Mussolini and Japan. It is to prevent such actions that we have been fighting this war.

"In this situation I tried my best to come to a friendly agreement with Marshal Tito but did not succeed. The United States and British Governments have, therefore, taken up the matter directly with Marshal Tito. The Soviet Government have been kept fully informed."

TITO WITHDRAWS—FROM CARINTHIA

The confused diplomatic situation which has arisen over the Adriatic port of Trieste shows less signs of tension on Monday.

It is disclosed in London that Marshal Tito is moving his forces out of Carinthia, in Austria—a province near northeast Italy which includes the vital railway junctions of Villach and Klagenfurt and from which Yugoslav Forces were asked to withdraw by the Allied Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean (Field Marshal Alexander).

This withdrawal, however, does not affect the Trieste zone which is still in dispute. The example of Carinthia is regarded by the Belgrade newspaper "Borba" (quoted by the Yugoslav Radio) as demonstrating the intention of the Yugoslav Government to avoid misunderstanding with the Allies.

TRIESTE SOLUTION NO NEARER

All is calm in the city of Trieste—which is occupied by Marshal Tito's Yugoslav forces, but there are no signs yet of this storm centre of dispute moving towards any solution.

Armed Slav detachments patrol the streets without pause and midnight marches of civilians—on their way to unknown destinations—have been a feature of the city's life since May 2nd.

TITO'S RESENTMENT

The Yugoslav News Agency on Sunday broadcast Marshal Tito's comment on Field-Marshal Alexander's statement dealing with the Trieste situation.

"I cannot but express my resentment and surprise at the impossible comparison that the presence of Yugoslav troops in Istria and the Slovene littoral is similar to Hitler's, Mussolini's and the Japanese methods of conquest" Marshal Tito said.

"I declare once again that our army, that Yugoslavia, is prepared to co-operate with the Allied forces and with the Allied countries; but, at the same time, I declare that Yugoslavia cannot allow herself to be humiliated or that she should be tricked out of her rights.

"WAR ONLY ON SECOND STAGE"—DE VALERA

Mr. Eamon De Valera, the Prime Minister of Eire, on Sunday declared that the present war was not yet over and that small nations would have to wait until the Great Powers had settled their differences.

The war was only entering its second stage, he said. He called for a steady policy of Defence which, he affirmed, must take a leading place among the policies of a nation which is to survive in the world today.

Mr. De Valera was addressing a parade of members of the Sligo Defence and Emergency Services before receiving the freedom of the city.

Every small nation must be on the watch to defend itself against attack—not only from one set of belligerents but from both—and the only safeguard was unbreakable national unity, he said.

The Eire people's experience in the war had brought home to them how very difficult it was for a small nation to preserve its neutrality while on its borders Great Powers were engaged in mortal combat.

Mr. De Valera declared that just as Eire had been a loyal member of the old League of Nations so she was prepared to become a loyal member of any new league for collective security, if it promised to be effective.

No nation could be more concerned than Eire that all nations should live under the rule of law based on justice—and that the rule of law should be backed by adequate force to bring transgressors to book.

Saying that it was natural in Eire, as in other countries, that they should have party difference in the future as in the past Mr. De Valera concluded: "We can ensure a great future for our nation if we strive for it and are true to ourselves and our past. Have truth on your lips, cleanliness in your hearts and no less strength in your arms."

LEOPOLD'S HEART TROUBLE

The Brussels Radio on Sunday broadcast a bulletin saying that King Leopold is suffering from acute heart trouble and is unable to move about.

DISPLACED PERSONS IN GERMANY

The allied armies in the last two months have found about 2,500,000 displaced persons in Germany, it is stated in Paris.

Russians constitute by far the largest number—more than forty per cent. of the total. French represent 83 per cent. Poles 14 per cent., Italians 9 per cent., Belgians 5 per cent., and Dutch 5 per cent. The remainder are Yugoslavs, Czechs, Luxembourgers and other European nationalities.

FRANCE WANTS SAAR

Huge placards on Saturday appeared on the Paris Metro stations declaring, "When France was strong the Saar was French." This is seen in some quarters here as the first move to prepare public sentiment for the campaign for the occupation and perhaps annexation of the Saar by France.

REPUBLICAN EXILES 'DISGRACEFUL'

General Francisco Franco in a speech at Valladolid on Sunday, re-affirmed the strength of his Falangist Movement which he said had freed Spain from the horrors of its own civil war and the horrors of the world conflict.

"If anything is sacred to a nation," he said, "it is its political unity since when that unity disintegrates nations fall an easy prey to alien ambition."

"We must consider the peace we enjoy to be a product of our Spanish unity against which all manoeuvres and attempts to involve us in conflagration have failed. That this unity should be attacked by our enemies abroad is the best demonstration of its value and efficiency."

General Franco condemned the "vile conduct" of Spanish Republican exiles—"those disgraceful Spaniards, the real war criminals of our war"—who were going about in international circles to beg from enemies against their own country.

The speech was interrupted several times by shouts of "We want Franco not Russia."

GENERAL ELECTION FOR CERTAIN

The Labour Executive has turned down Mr. Churchill's proposal to continue the Coalition Government until after the end of the war with Japan.

This means that there will be a General Election for certain.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Major Clement Atlee, and the Minister of Labour, Mr. Ernest Bevin, supported the Prime Minister's proposals which were contained in a personal letter to Major Atlee. All the other Labour Ministers and members of the National Executive headed by the Home Secretary (Mr. Herbert Morrison) opposed it.

Britain will go to the polls for a General Election in July—this is the unanimous opinion of the Sunday newspapers. July 5th is tipped by the newspapers as being the most likely date.

COALITION TO END THIS WEEK

That the Coalition Government, which has worked throughout the war, will end in the next two or three days, and that Mr. Churchill will meet the House of Commons next Tuesday with a new "interim" Government, is the interpretation which many well-informed political circles place upon Mr. Churchill's reply to the Deputy Prime Minister, Major C. R. Atlee, on the subject of the Labour Party's refusal to remain in the Coalition until Japan is defeated.

Mr. Churchill, in his letter issued on Tuesday night, told Major Atlee that the "tolerable conditions under which we could work together" no longer exist.

Mr. Churchill may not be Britain's representative at the next "Big Three" meeting, unless it takes place before the General Election which is now expected on July 5th.

MONTY C.-IN-C. OF BRITISH ARMY IN REICH

Mr. Churchill announced from No. 10, Downing Street, on Tuesday night that by the command of the King, Field-Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery has

been appointed C.-in-C. of the British Forces of Occupation in Germany and a British member of the Allied Control Council in Germany. His chief representative for control questions will be Lieut.-General Sir Ronald Weeks.

COL. HALLAND'S BIG TASK

It was stated some time ago that Col. G.H.R. Halland, who acted for a time as Inspector-General of Police, Ceylon, was to take up an important appointment in the British zone of occupied Germany.

JAPAN DENIES PEACE FEELERS

The Japanese Radio on Saturday denied reports of Japanese peace feelers and said that "nothing was farther from Japan's mind and heart than peace with the enemy."

[A denial of the peace feelers since they were unceremoniously ignored, was only to be expected.]

Meanwhile, William Hardcastle, Reuter's special New York correspondent, reports that the Allied air chiefs are planning to strike with redoubled fury at the Japanese weakness—displayed in the peace feelers—to end the Pacific War far sooner than any official has so far publicly predicted (well informed military experts declared in New York on Saturday).

They expressed confidence that responsible representatives of the Japanese would sue for unconditional peace when Japan's defeat became obvious to Japan itself—in other words, when it had been made apparent by air attacks and amphibious operations.

JAPS SEND BALLOON BOMBS OVER U.S.A.

The U. S. Army and Navy announce that sporadic attacks by small long-range Japanese balloons, which are loaded with explosives, have been made on the western part of North America during the past few months.

The statement says that some of the balloons are known to have landed or dropped explosives in isolated localities but there has been no damage to property.

The disclosure is being made so that a public safety campaign can be undertaken to prevent possible damage or injury from the balloons.

"There is always a possibility that unexploded bombs may be found at isolated spots, concealed in wooded areas or buried beneath melting snow," the statement said. It warned all people living west of the Mississippi to be careful and neither to approach nor touch any unseemly objects.

The balloons, which are said to carry a few small bombs, are of grey-white or greenish-blue paper and about 33 feet in diameter.

SAYS RUSSIA WILL FIGHT JAPAN

Russia will join in the war against Japan and as a result China will be virtually split into two States.

This statement was made on Wednesday to the House of Representatives by the former Personal Observer to President Roosevelt in the India, Burma and China theatres—Representative Mr. Mansfield of Montana.

Mr. Mansfield urged that a meeting of the Big Three be held before Russia entered the war, in order to define Allied policy towards Japan.

Otherwise, he said, as a result of the Russian participation the "Chinese Communists would be allied to Russia and the Chungking Government would, in a sense, be anti Russian."

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