

The Catholic Guardian

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

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JAFFNA, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1945.

PRICE: 10 CENTS.

HIS EXCELLENCY & LADY MOORE CORDIALLY WELCOMED ON THEIR OFFICIAL VISIT TO JAFFNA

The Jaffna Railway Station was gaily decorated and there was a large gathering present. The Governor's saloon, conveying His Excellency and party, brought by special engine from Navatukul, pulled up at the Station at 8.30 a.m. on Wednesday. Mudaliyar S. K. Appadurai garlanded the Governor and Mrs. C. Coomaraswamy presented Lady Moore with a bouquet of flowers.

After the inspection of a guard-of-honour composed of cadets of St. Patrick's and St. John's Colleges, the Chairman introduced the members of the Urban Council and the Government Agent introduced the heads of departments and prominent members of the public. All the State Council Members of Northern Province and Mr. J. G. Rajakulendran, Acting Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce were present.

At 9 a.m. His Excellency and party arrived at the Town Hall driving through a fully decorated route. The Chairman of the Council, Mr. C. Ponnambalam garlanded His Excellency and presented "chendus" to Lady Moore and Miss Moore.

On behalf of the Urban Council the Chairman read the following address:—

To:

His Excellency Sir Henry Monck-Mason Moore, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and C. in-C. in and over the Island of Ceylon and its Dependencies.

May it please Your Excellency,

We the Chairman and Members of the Jaffna Urban Council extend to Your Excellency and Lady Moore a cordial welcome to Jaffna, chief city of the Tamils of Ceylon and seat of the ancient Tamil Kingdom.

Distance from the seat of government makes ours a forgotten town and our needs receive the stimulus of publicity only on the far too infrequent visits of His Majesty's Representatives.

We are mindful that Your Excellency is a constitutional ruler; but we cannot deny ourselves the solace of acquainting you with some of our wants which cannot be adequately met without assistance from government.

We are unable to do our duty by the citizens of the town owing to the meagre resources available to Local Government Institutions. Until financial relations between us and government are re-adjusted, our work will fall short of the ideals of Local Government.

We have attempted to solve the problems of slum clearance and housing; but much more remains to be done.

The century old endeavours to secure a supply of good water for the town have only reached the stage of acquisition of land. It is our hope that this scheme will not fail to receive priority.

A proper scheme of drainage is a long felt want. The Council unaided cannot supply it.

Our roads are in urgent need of attention. Though their condition is partly due to military traffic, we have received no assistance.

The Jaffna Hospital has seen little progress since it was founded by the Friends-in-Need Society. Our experience of recent epidemic of Small-Pox makes us press once again for an Infectious Diseases Hospital situated away from the heart of the town.

We sincerely trust that Your Excellency and Lady Moore will enjoy your stay among us.

We beg to remain,
Your Excellency's Most Obedient
and Humble Servants,

CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS.

HIS EXCELLENCY REPLIES

In the course of his reply to the U.C. address the Governor said he gathered from the address that Jaffna did not share the poet Pope's views:—

'How happy is the blameless Vestal's lot
The world forgetting, by the world forgot'

But Jaffna and the Jaffna man, continued the Governor, however blameless, agreed, he believed, rather with Chaucer that "He is a fool that will forget himself," and had sturdily relied upon his own industry and independence of character to achieve the objects he had in view. He confessed that he was therefore, a little surprised that Jaffna, as the second largest city in the Island and the seat of the ancient Tamil Kingdom, had not yet attained the dignity of a Municipality. He was told that such a step had been proposed more than once, but its further consideration had been postponed for the period of the war. He was not in a position to evaluate the financial advantages or disadvantages of such a proposal, but in his experience elsewhere the purse-strings of the Central Government were more readily loosened where it was desired to encourage and assist a local government body to shoulder its own responsibilities and to pay within reasonable limits its own way.

He hoped to see something of the progress that had been made with their slum clearance and housing scheme during his visit.

The improvement of their water supply had his full support, and he was told that thanks to their own efforts and the financial assistance provided by the Central Government an approved scheme was now being proceeded with. Here again the question of materials presented serious difficulties, which he knew the Minister was only too anxious to overcome. But it was not a problem confined to Jaffna alone.

'PUBLIC ADDRESS

Mr. A. V. Kulasingham, Chairman of the Reception Committee read the following address:—

May it please Your Excellency,

We, on behalf of the inhabitants of Jaffna, extend to Your Excellency and Lady Moore a hearty welcome to Jaffna. We are glad to avail ourselves of the present happy occasion, rendered all the happier by the great Victory of the Allied Armies in Europe, to affirm our unwavering loyalty to His Majesty the King. We feel confident that before Your Excellency's next visit to this part

(Continued on Inner Page)

THE CHURCH AFTER THE WAR ARE CATHOLICS PREPARED TO MEET THE NEW SITUATION?

We are only beginning to learn something of the material work of destruction inflicted on the Church through the war. It has two chief aspects: first the destruction of churches, schools and other religious establishments—a destruction often involving irreparable ruin to the greatest monuments of our civilisation; second, an interruption in the normal training and educational work of the Church, an interruption which will result in a shortage of priests and vocations for many years, apart from the actual losses of priests, religious and others killed in active service or by bombing. The countries which have suffered most so far are Italy, Poland, Western Germany, Hungary and the Catholic parts of Yugoslavia. France, Holland and Belgium have also suffered seriously, and we in this country have shared, albeit in a comparatively small way, in the terrible catastrophe.

Though the apostolic work of God's Church cannot depend on material conditions to the same extent as with purely human institutions, it still remains true that the Church whose worship is sacramental (where the outward sign symbolises the inward faith) and whose whole philosophy is built on the intimate union of the supernatural with the natural, as God created and ordered them, must feel very keenly indeed this sudden loss of human, material, normal means of achieving their God appointed purposes. And the loss will prove all the more serious in that conditions of war inevitably tend to weaken the spiritual and moral life, through the urgency of the war efforts to be accomplished and the demand for any sort of distraction to relieve this tension, as well as through the break-up of natural customs and institutions, chiefly the family, made necessary by the totalitarian direction of society.

In addition to all this the Church has been experiencing, as never before the disastrous results of the secularism which began to make itself felt during and after the French Revolution, even though its causes and its first manifestations ante-dated that great shake-up. In Marxism, leading to Bolshevism and Communism, in the extravagant secularist counter to these manifested in Fascism and National Socialism, and, not least, in the liberal disorder which followed the collapse of liberal Dawnism, we have seen the beginnings, but hardly the end, of a world anarchy whose only point of agreement is hatred, veiled or open, for the Catholic Church.

A PARADOXICAL POSITION

It is true that in certain respects the Church has appeared to progress and indeed to enjoy a respect unprecedented for a good many years. Conversions have steadily increased, even in Europe (though there is some doubt about the real size of a steady leakage of its nature difficult to compute); the Holy See has regained its legal independence and the Pope has reassumed some degree of world moral leadership which has induced many States to come to an agreement with the Vatican; and in America, as well as in many foreign missions, the Church has without question made immense strides.

And this somewhat paradoxical contrast between outward signs of progress

and far less reassuring signs of danger is illustrated in many countries, to day. In France we have evidence of a Catholic influence in national and political life unknown, save perhaps in the abnormal days of Vichy, which, none the less, is unable to change the secularist basis of the Republic even in education or—as it seems to us—to moderate the new outburst of nationalist extravagance that scarcely equates with a Christian outlook. Moreover, there is a serious inner Socialist and Communist working which can only be met by a physically weakened Church. In Germany the Nazi persecutions and the work of destruction should end in an era of emancipation for the once strong and very well organised Catholic body. Yet will that body be understood by the conquerors, suspicious of everything German? Will it, weakened by the effects of war, be able to withstand the grave danger of Communism, probably stimulated from the East? Will it even recover to the extent of regaining something of its strength in the past? In Spain we have a strong alliance between Church and State—never a safe or satisfactory position in these secularist days. What will happen if times of uncertainty and revolution return? And even in our own country the better hearing which the Church now undoubtedly receives is bracketed with measures in educational and social affairs that are fraught with danger. Nor can one help realising the intense suspicion of a Church, which is now perhaps a little feared, that is felt by the politicians and the people generally. In America we have perhaps the one real exception, for there, it seems, the fear is being entertained of the great country actually becoming Catholic in the course of a generation or two. Yet there also may be dangers of too close an understanding between nation and Church, even though in a totally different way from Spain.

OUR PREPAREDNESS?

When we look at the whole situation and try to get it into some kind of perspective, we must surely realise that the Church is likely to go through a very tough and very anxious period in the post-war years. The Soviet influence over indetermined, but inevitably very large, sections of Europe, and possibly even Asia, may force Catholicism back into catacombs. Even now the Soviet seems to have made up its mind to treat the Church as an open enemy whose values and influence must necessarily be in opposition to its internal rule and its international aspirations. If we are to believe the latest rumours about the work of those seeking a *rapprochement*, the Soviet is asking for conditions of "political" (the old Nazi world) non-interference over half Europe and "political" interference in Spain which are certainly unacceptable without the most careful definition. At the same time the Church will have to face indigenous Communist and more or less anti-clerical Socialist movements, whether supported by Russia or not, in most of the remaining countries of Europe and probably in many mission fields. The future of Italy itself is far from reassuring in this and other respects.—
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Church Calendar

JUNE 1945

FRI.	...1	S. Justin.
SAT.	...2	S. Marcelline.
SUN.	...3	2 P. Clotilda.
MON.	...4	S. Francis Carac.
TUES.	...5	S. Boniface.
WED.	...6	S. Norbert.
THURS.	...7	S. Robert.
FRI.	...8	SACRED HEART.

The Catholic Guardian

JUNE 1ST 1945

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO JAFFNA.

Jaffna has this week accorded a right royal welcome to His Excellency the Governor and Lady Moore on their first official visit to the North. Everywhere they go they receive the same hearty welcome. The Governor said that Lady Moore and he had been looking forward to that opportunity of revisiting Jaffna. So were the people of Jaffna eager to meet Their Excellencies and pay them their loyal respects. Since their arrival here they have by their kindness, affability and readiness to oblige endeared themselves to the people. The frightfully crowded programme which Their Excellencies have accepted to go through is an indication of their interest to see everything that could be seen within the five days they are pleased to be amongst us. We would have wished if the programme had been less crowded so that they may see things leisurely and not as in a fast moving picture. These are strenuous days indeed in the present trying weather and when the visit is over Their Excellencies will have earned a well-deserved rest.

His Excellency left Jaffna as a young civilian beginning his official career and now he comes back to us as the Head of the government and a representative of His Majesty the King with ripe experience

gained in many lands and in the various responsible offices he had held. He comes to us at a critical time of this country's history. Whatever the outcome of the important issues that are pending, the future will be one of change. The making and the shaping of the future will require earnest care and thought and in this His Excellency will be expected to play an important role. True, indeed, the Governor of Ceylon has become a constitutional ruler and that fact may bestill more emphasised in the new Constitution. Even so, he remains the Head of the government and can through advice and counsel guide aright the trend of things. He will be called upon to act an important part in the course of setting up the new Constitution. Hence in the public address presented to His Excellency the following point was stressed: "that if any scheme for the future constitution of the Island is to serve the best interests of the people as a whole, regardless of race or community, the principle of non-domination by any one community over the others should be incorporated in the composition not only of the Legislature but also of the Executive." The reply of the Governor to this could not at this stage be other than what he gave but it was necessary that the Tamils should at a public reception bring this vital matter to the notice of His Excellency so that he may at the proper time make to the Colonial Office whatever representation he considers right. The minority question is the burning question everywhere and no finality will be reached unless this problem is solved in accordance with right reason and full justice. Turning to the Urban Council address, His Excellency expressed surprise that Jaffna as the second largest city in the Island and the seat of an ancient Tamil Kingdom had not attained the dignity of a Municipality. The fact is the bulk of the people of Jaffna was chary of attaining a dignity which they felt they would not be able to maintain through lack of sufficient funds. Jaffna is the second largest city in population but poor in point of wealth. Before the question of Municipality for Jaffna, the financial relation between the Central Government and the local self-governing bodies must be settled. Our wonder is why these bodies are not taking strong and concerted action to force the Central Government to agree to a reasonable settlement. It is to be hoped that the following words of His Excellency will catch the eye of the Minister of Local Administration and of the Board of Ministers: "In his experience elsewhere," said His Excellency, "the purse-strings of the Central Government were more readily loosened where it was desired to encourage and assist a local government body to shoulder its own responsibility and to pay within reasonable limits its own way." The local body will readily shoulder its responsibility provided the Central Government will let it have

a fair part of the revenue derived in the locality which it administers.

"I BELIEVE"

BY MGR. R. A. KNOX

Surely saying the Credo ought to be a tremendous congregational act, uniting us in a common profession of faith, and surely at that rate it ought to start "We believe"? But it doesn't, you see, ever take that form. Go out to Lourdes, and watch from the top of the slope, tens of thousands of candles flickering there below, in the torchlight procession. So many of them, they don't look like separate candles; it is just a vast haze of light. And the people who carry them are singing *Credo*; not *Credimus*, *Credo*. And so it is at Mass. If you watch the *Gloria*, it is we all through, *Laudamus te, Benedicimus te, Adoramus te, Glorificamus te*, and so on; we lose ourselves in a crowd, when we are singing the *Gloria*. But when we sing the *Credo*, we are not meant to lose ourselves in a crowd. Every clause of it is the expression of my opinion, for which I am personally responsible. Just so with the *Confiteor*; it is always *Confiteor* we say, not *Confitemur*, even when we are saying it together. Why? Because my sins are my sins, and your sins are your sins; each of us is individually responsible. So it is with the *Credo*; each of us, in lonely isolation, makes himself or herself responsible for that tremendous statement, "I believe in God."

The existence of God can be proved by the use of reason. And again, the statement that Jesus Christ was crucified under Pontius Pilate isn't a belief which depends on the authority of the Church. "But," you say, "if these things are quite obviously true, as a matter of philosophy or as a matter of history, why should I have to get up and assert my belief that they are true? Surely everybody, Christian or not, must believe in them." Well, that's the curious thing, there are quite a lot of perfectly intelligent people going about who don't really believe in these things. If you ask them whether they believe God exists, they will say, "Oh, yes, I suppose so." If you ask them whether Jesus Christ was crucified under Pontius Pilate, they will say, "Yes, the evidence for that seems quite conclusive." But there the thing stops, they don't do anything about it. They are unable to deny these truths, but these truths don't form part of the framework of their minds. To believe a thing, in any sense worth the name, means something much more than merely not denying in. It means focusing your mind on it, letting it haunt your imagination, caring, and caring desperately, whether it is true or not. Put it in this way. If somebody says to you, "Of course, British rule in India is every bit a brutal as German rule in Poland," you don't reply, "Oh, really? I dare say it is." You care furiously about a statement like that. You may not have the facts at your fingers' end, but you are not going to let a statement like that pass without examination. It would alter your whole idea of what the world is like if you thought a statement like that could be true. And it has, or it ought to have, the same sort of effect, if somebody tells you that some article of the Christian creed isn't true. The same sort of effect, only much worse. Because if you thought that, it wouldn't merely alter your whole idea of what the world was like; it would alter your whole idea about this world and the next, about what life means and why we human beings have been put into the world at all. If you really believe a thing, it becomes part of the make-up of your mind; it lends coherence to your thought, colour to your imagination, leverage to your will.

But at the same time, we mustn't imagine, we mustn't for a moment imagine, that we haven't got to think about our faith, that we have done our duty as Catholics if we simply shout about the faith, instead of thinking about it. That is a notion which is widely current outside the Church, and I'm sorry to say that I think we Catholics are partly to blame for giving that impression. I mean, you will come across non-Catholics who will say, "How nice it must

be to be a Catholic, and not have to think about one's religion! To have the whole thing done for one, just to be told by the Church what one is to believe and what one isn't to believe, and no more worry about it!" The odd thing is, that people who talk like that are really quite sincere about it; they do genuinely think that is the Catholic attitude, and in a way they rather envy us. Everybody likes avoiding a job of work, and especially a job of intellectual work. And I think there is a temptation for us Catholics to play up to that lead, and to sham stupid, as it were, when we find ourselves in the middle of a religious discussion. You might find yourself, for example, among a set of people who were discussing whether the soul is or is not immortal, whether there is or is not a life beyond the grave. And your simplest plan, if somebody turns to you and asks what you think about it, is to say, "Well, you see, I'm a Catholic, and the Catholic Church teaches me that there is a future life, so of course I've got to believe it." And that's true; but it's not the whole truth. There are perfectly good grounds on which you can tackle a person who says the soul is destroyed at death; not perhaps so as to convince him of the contrary, but at least to show him that he can't prove his case. And those grounds you, as a Catholic, ought to know; not for your own sake so much as for the sake of other people.

Governor's Official Visit to Jaffna

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Island, the enemy in the Far East will be defeated and that many of our people now living in Malaya will be able to return to their native land.

Your Excellency's assumption of the office of Governor has coincided with a period of intense political activity throughout the Island. The Tamils of Jaffna take this opportunity of re-affirming their conviction, that if any scheme for the future constitution of the Island is to serve the best interests of the people as a whole, regardless of race or community, the principle of non-domination by any one community over the others should be incorporated in the composition not only of the Legislature but also of the Executive.

The racial trend in the political progress of Ceylon during recent times is further reflected in the scanty support given to Agriculture in the Northern Province out of the public revenue as compared with the very heavy expenditure that has been, and still continues to be, incurred on new schemes in areas which are far removed from centres of population and whose development is not likely to benefit the Tamils.

In the sphere of higher education too the young men and women of Jaffna are labouring under many disadvantages. We are convinced that Jaffna is ripe for a University of her own, possessing the same rights and privileges as any other University, and any assistance rendered by Your Excellency in the attainment of this object will be gratefully remembered by our people.

In conclusion, we wish Your Excellency a happy and successful term of office as His Majesty's representative in the Island.

We beg to remain,
Your Excellency's Most Obedient
and Humble Servants,
A. V. KULASINGHAM,
Chairman.
T. ARUMANAYAGAM,
S. P. NADARAJAH,
Secretaries, Reception Committee.

Replying to the address of the general public of Jaffna, the Governor said that Lady Moore and he had both been much looking forward to that opportunity of revisiting Jaffna, and were particularly glad to be doing so at a time when the Victory in Europe made it possible for the full weight of the armed forces of the British Commonwealth and of the United States to be directed against Japan. They could now look forward with confidence to the early liberation of those of their kinsmen in Malaya, who were still suffering under the heel of the invader.

The visit of the Soulbury Commission had inevitably given rise to much poli-

tical activity throughout the Island, and it was but natural that the Tamils of Jaffna should take the opportunity of bringing to his notice the principles which they considered should be observed in any reform of the Constitution that might eventually be agreed upon. But at the present time it was clearly impossible for him to make any public pronouncement upon the subject or to embark upon any controversy as to the extent to which the agricultural and educational needs of the Northern Province had received consideration in questions had no doubt been fully represented already to Lord Soulbury and his colleagues, and he (the Governor) was sure they could be relied upon to study them dispassionately after a full and impartial examination of all the evidence available.

He wished, however, to take that opportunity of paying a tribute to the industry and enterprise of Jaffna and her sons. Everywhere they held position of trust and importance both in the business and public life of the Island and markedly so in the Government Service. No one who had the best interests of Ceylon at heart, would wish to see any obstacles put in the way of the young man of integrity and ability from rising to the top, whatever might be his race, caste or creed.

He was looking forward to seeing something of the changes and developments which had taken place since he last served in Jaffna in the days when the late H. R. Freeman was Government Agent and Sir William Twynam still lived in honourable retirement as the last Rajah of the North.

Having inspected the Urban Council office, the Governor, at the invitation of the Chairman of the Council, planted two jak saplings on the lawn of the Town Hall.

The Governor inspected the Courts and the Kachcheri and visiting notable places on the way went to Pt. Pedro where he was accorded an enthusiastic reception. Lady Moore visited the Milk Feeding Centre on the premises of St. John's, Chundikuli where she was received by the Chairman U.C. and some of the ladies of the Social Service League and M.O.H. and the Revd. Fr. Forzy.

MATERNITY HOME

The following morning their Excellencies came to the Reclamation grounds to lay the foundation stone of the Maternity Home donated by Dr. S. Subramaniam, the retired Provincial Surgeon. Mr. C. Ponnambalam addressing the Governor said that the Urban Council was running six Maternity Homes but all in rented houses. But through the generosity of Dr. Subramaniam the Council will have one of its own. Dr. Subramaniam had given to government and the public 35 years of faithful service and retired as Provincial Surgeon. He was a great philanthropist who had given away large sums of money for public welfare and was a highly respected and popular man in Jaffna. His Excellency expressed his satisfaction in coming there to lay the foundation stone of the Maternity Home and praising the generosity of Dr. Subramaniam called for him three hearty cheers which were lustily responded. After laying the foundation stone the Governor inspected the slum area and from there went to the Civil Hospital.

LOCAL & GENERAL

Corpus Christi.—This Solemn Festival will take place on Sunday next. In the morning there will be High Mass at the usual hour in the Cathedral. In the evening after Pontifical Vespers the great procession will start at 6 p.m. in which the other parishes of the town are expected to take part.

Confraternity of the Sacred Heart.—The Revd. Fr. O'Mahoney, C.S.S.R., gave a very instructive and edifying conference on "God the Father of Heaven Have Mercy on us" to a special meeting of the Members of the Senior Division, S.P.C. Branch on Friday the 25th inst. at 5 p.m. at the College Hall. Very Revd. Fr. G. A. Gurusamy, O.M.I., D.D., D.C.L., who presided thanked in a short speech of appreciation, the learned lecturer. There was a fairly large attendance of members and visitors.

All-Ceylon Tamil Congress.

A meeting of the members and supporters of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress was held at Karainagar, at the Kalapoomy Sundaramoorthy Nayanar School Hall on Tuesday the 29th May, 1945 at 6 p.m.

Steps were taken to form a branch organisation of the A.C.T.C. A reception was accorded to the President of the A.C.T.C., Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam.

Sacerdotal Silver Jubilee.

The Committee appointed for the celebration of the Twenty fifth anniversary of the ordination to the Priesthood of Revd. Fr. B. Abraham, Parish Priest of Karampan, Kayts, have the pleasure to announce that this happy event will be celebrated by his parishioners on the 9th of June, 1945.

As the actual date of the Jubilee of Revd. Fr. Abraham's ordination fell during the Passion Week, we have had to postpone the celebration to the above date.

B. A. Dominic,
Presdt. Celebration Committee.

Inspectors and Black Market.

—Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, told the State Council on Tuesday that he had set up a police force to catch the poonac inspector and he would be a happy man if he could send some of his inspectors to goal for black market activities.

Government paid an inspector about Rs. 50. The mill owner gave the inspector Rs. 500 to keep his eyes and mouth shut. It was, therefore, extremely difficult to detect black market activities. He appealed to the public to help him in his efforts to check fraud and the black market.

Mr. Senanayake Going to England.

—Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Leader of the State Council will shortly leave for England to discuss with the Secretary of State matters relating to the reform of the Constitution.

In reply to questions raised on Tuesday in the State Council by Mr. R. C. Kannangara and Mr. W. Dahanayake, he said:—

"I am now in a position to state that His Excellency the Governor has informed me that it is the hope and intention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that before decisions on the revision of the constitution are taken by His Majesty's Government the Secretary of State should have the advantage of an opportunity for personal discussion of all the issues involved with myself as the Leader of the House. I have readily agreed to make myself available to the Secretary of State for these discussions."

Personal.—Miss A. Ramabai Lewis has obtained a first class in the Philosophy Group of the last B.A. examination of the Madras University. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Subramaniam Lewis of the Jaffna Co-op. Central Bank.

Acting Minister of Health.

Major E.A. Nugawela, Member for Galagedera, took a front bench seat when the State Council resumed its sittings on Tuesday afternoon. His is acting Minister of Health during the absence for three weeks of Mr. George E. de Silva, who is convalescing after his recent illness.

Nuffield Scholarships for Ceylon.

—The Ceylon Government has been advised that a scheme of foundation scholarships offered by Lord Nuffield is available to this country. The communication received on this subject from the Secretary of State for the Colonies is now receiving the attention of the Board of Ministers.

Two scholarships will be awarded to Ceylon.

D.D.T. Expert Due Here.—A representative of the Swiss firm of J. R. Geigy, the original manufacturers of D.D.T., is expected in Ceylon shortly to assist in the conduct of trials with this drug. He will give expert advice regarding the use of D.D.T.

The expert is being sent out by the firm at its own expense.

U. S. Bishop in Korea.—Bishop W.F. O'Shea, Vicar Apostolic of Heijo, Korea, collapsed in New York railway station and died there, after receiving the Last Sacraments from a priest who was called. Bishop O'Shea was captured by the Japanese, and with his arms bound behind his back, was forced to watch his captors bayonet a number of British prisoners while awaiting the

same fate himself. Mgr. O'Shea, a Maryknoll Missionary, was one of the 12 missionary Bishops consecrated together in St. Peter's by the Holy Father in Oct., 1939.

Vatican and Jews.—During the German occupation of Rome—from Sept. 8th, 1943, to June 5th, 1944—the Pope provided shelter for more than 5,200 Jews, said the Vatican Radio in its commemoration of the Holy Father's sixth coronation anniversary. These Jews were housed in 120 institutes for women and 60 for men, as well as in other Vatican buildings in Rome.

Catholic Scientist.—Since the liberation of Paris, ceremonies have been held to honour the memory of M. Edouard Branly, professor at the Catholic Institute of Paris, who died during the occupation. His discoveries contributed to the practical use of radio, and his Christian faith was as remarkable as his role as a scientist. When asked in 1926, for a statement on the relation between science and religion, he said: "Science is an effort directed towards creation; religion an effort directed towards the Creator."

The Catholic Book Crusade

It is now a little over a year that the C.B.C. is in working order. During that time, we have printed or issued about Rs. 1,00,000 worth of religious literature. This was made possible by the zeal of 14 circles in India; 5 circles in Ceylon; 25 circles in Africa; 5 circles in West Africa; 3 circles in New Zealand; and 2 circles in U.K. and U.S. and a force of say 50 active workers with a host of sympathizers. War-time conditions were the only obstacle to having this number doubled.

One truth has emerged rather clearly. If people do see good books, they do buy and read them. Here in my own little cell people come, see books and walk away with Rs. 100 worth. An object lesson of this kind shows what would happen if we had 1,000 book rooms in India. Again, lay men and women are hereby getting a practical training in this kind of lay apostolate, whilst those that read are likewise turned into apostles as can be seen from the letters they write to me. What we need is more and more money to expand the work rapidly more and more literature, religious and social. Send us all you can, we also want a larger membership, each one advancing Rs.25. We need more and more workers, ready to start circles, secure members even by post, also to sell books even by post.

The Sacred Art Calendar sold or distributed 50,000. Though war-time has rendered workmanship, paper, ink, etc., inferior, still the fact that we use the great religious masterpieces of art has given our Calendar a unique position in the Calendar world. For 1946 vernacular editions will be added.

For enrolment or information kindly address:—Rev. H. Westropp, S.J., St. Xavier's Patna; or Rev. I. Sama, S.J., Bishop's House, Tallakulam Madura; or E. E. Williams, Esq., 24, S. J. C. Road, Bangalore.

MATRIMONIAL

SEBASTIAMPILLAI—CONSTANTINE

Mr. Walter Sebastiampillai, clerk, Mannar Kachcheri, second son of Mr. S. Sebastiampillai, retired Post Master, Mannar and a nephew of Revd. Fr. S. Emmanuel, O.M.I., Parish Priest, Anuradhapura and Miss Antonia Belle Francisca, third daughter of Mr. P. J. Constantine, retired clerk, Excise Dept. and a niece of the Revd. Fr. P. J. Jeevaratnam, O.M.I., B.A., Rector, St. Henry's College, Ilavalai were united in Holy Matrimony on Saturday the 26th May, 1945.

The quiet but pretty wedding took place at the Church of Our Lady of Refuge, Jaffna and Revd. Fr. Stephen Vanderkone, O.M.I., the new Parish Priest officiated. The bride who was given away by her father was attended by Miss Charlotte Constantine as bridesmaid. Miss Mano Rajendram and Miss Margaret Vickramasingam acted as flower girls. The bridegroom was supported by Mr. Basil Constantine as bestman.

At the conclusion of the service the new couple repaired to the vestry where the Register was signed, the attesting witnesses being Mr. R. J. Paul, B.A., LL.B., retired District Judge and Mr. S. Chrysostom, Chief Clerk, P.W.D. Vavuniya uncles of the bride and bridegroom. Before leaving the vestry the Parish Priest delivered an inspiring homily to the new couple and gave his blessing.

The bridal party repaired to the residence of the bride's parents in Cathedral Street where a reception was held. Mr. S. A. Alagaretnam, Teacher, St. Patrick's College in a humorous vein proposed the toast of the happy couple. The bridegroom suitably responded. The function came to a close with showers of blessings on the new couple.

OBITUARY

The death occurred on the early hours of Friday the 25th May of Mrs. Agnes Rosaline Kadramer, wife of Mr. R. D. Kadramer, Agricultural Instructor, Batticaloa. She took suddenly ill on the 22nd inst. and in spite of all possible medical aid rendered she passed away peacefully fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church in the presence of a host of relatives and friends.

The funeral took place on Saturday evening at the General Cemetery, Alaiadichcholai in the presence of a very large and representative gathering.

The service at St. Mary's Cathedral and the grave side was conducted by the Revd. Fr. Jerome D'Sa, Parish Priest, Batticaloa, assisted by Revd. Fathers Lazarus and Tambimuttu.

The chief mourners besides her husband were:—Edmund, Milroy, Rex sons, Rita Florida, daughters, Mrs. J. G. Tisseveeringhe, mother, Messrs. A.D., F. R T.A., and Cyril Tisseveeringhe, brothers, Mrs. Segumanasinghe, Mrs. Cyril Edirmanasinghe and Miss B. Tisseveeringhe sisters and a host of other relatives.

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Telegraphic Summary of News

NO SURPRISES IN INTERIM GOVERNMENT

Mr. Churchill's "caretaker" Government, the principal officers of which were announced on last Friday night, produces no startling surprises.

As was anticipated, Mr. Churchill has kept in office all the eligible members of the Coalition War Cabinet.

Mr. Churchill has, of course, the final say in the composition of his inner War Cabinet, and it has yet to be indicated whether the Ministers who are replacing the War Cabinet's Labour Ministers complete the reconstructed inner body. It may be that there will now be no Inner Cabinet at all.

Royal Air Force Transport Command has now completed all its elaborate arrangements for delivering ballot papers, and election literature to members of the Navy, Army and Air Force serving in every war theatre.

From the Pacific, Burma, India, Middle East, Near East, Italy, North Africa, Canada, Iceland and outlying parts of Britain, the R.A.F. will bring home the votes.

THE "CARETAKERS"

Mr. Churchill remains Prime Minister and Mr. Anthony Eden Foreign Minister.

Mr. Churchill, in addition to remaining as Prime Minister, also retains the offices of First Lord of the Treasury and Minister of Defence.

Sir John Anderson continues as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Beaverbrook as Lord Privy Seal and Mr. L. S. Amery as Secretary for India.

Mr. Brendan Bracken, at present Minister of Information, becomes the First Lord of the Admiralty—the Navy Minister—in succession to the Labourite, Mr. A. V. Alexander.

Mr. Harold MacMillan, now Minister-Resident in the Middle East, becomes Secretary for Air, replacing the Liberal, Sir Archibald Sinclair.

The other Service Minister—Sir James Grigg (War)—remains in the Cabinet.

The Reconstruction Minister, Lord Woolton, succeeds the Labour leader, Major Clement Atlee, as Lord President of the Council, a post which may carry with it the Deputy Prime Ministership.

Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, the Coalition Minister of Production and a member of the War Cabinet, becomes President of the Board of Trade and Minister of Production, combining two important Government departments.

As Lord President of the Council, Lord Woolton will have general responsibility in regard to Reconstruction.

Sir Arthur Salter will have special responsibility in regard to matters affecting European Reconstruction.

END OF TWO MINISTRIES

Lord Cranborne will be Leader of the House of Lords and Mr. Anthony Eden will be Leader of the House of Commons.

BUTLER SUCCEEDS BEVIN

The Labour Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, one of the most powerful figures of the Coalition Government, and the man who organised and was virtually Dictator of Britain's war effort personnel of 22,000,000 people, is succeeded by Mr. Richard A. Butler, who was President of the Board of Education in the Coalition Government.

The following are the remaining appointments:

Secretary of State for the Colonies: Mr. Oliver Stanley.

Lord Chancellor: Viscount Simon.
Minister of Education: Mr. Richard Law.

LABOUR EXPECTS TO WIN

The Labour Party Conference ended on Friday last. It is clear from every word spoken in the past week that all eleven hundred delegates are confident that the Labour Party will provide the Government of Britain when the election results are declared in two months' time.

If the confidence proves justified, the policy decided on in Blackpool will be of the greatest importance not only to Britain but also to the world. It may be summarised as follows:

Foreign Affairs:—(1) All support to the war in the Pacific until Japan is finally defeated; (2) the closest co-operation between the "Big Five"—the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, France and China; (3) Collective Security based on the World Organisation with the will and power to prevent aggression, to which Britain must be prepared to contribute arms and men. The Party has pledged itself to play off small States against big ones.

International Trade: (1) International economic co-operation; (2) a fight against international combines which try to limit production or create scarcity for their own ends; (3) a guaranteed price to farmers, both at home and abroad; (4) Empire Preference, but only so long as tariffs are used against Britain; (5) To work for an agreement for the internationalisation of the air services.

Germany: The Germans must never again create war potential but they must work to feed themselves.

India: The immediate transfer of business from the India Office to the Dominion Office, with more power given to India every year.

Home: (1) Greater efficiency in industry, with new machinery, greater production and a greater national directive; (2) Public ownership of coal, power, transport and steel, the State direction of other industries and National control of investments; (3) Full employment; (4) Control of land, to break the housing problem, but not for nationalisation yet.

NEW JUNIOR MINISTERS

The Earl of Scarborough has been appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State in the India and Burma Office in Mr. Churchill's new government.

He replaces the Labour Under-Secretary, the Earl of Listowel.

NO POLICY CHANGE, SAYS PREMIER

Mr. Churchill stated his election campaign on Saturday by a tour of his own constituency. Standing up at the back of a grey open car in the rain, the Prime Minister addressed a series of roadside meetings and everywhere was enthusiastically received.

"I am absolutely sure we shall make our way through all our troubles," he said at one meeting "and shall finish off the Japanese in closest accord with our great American ally. We shall not break our word or go back from what we have undertaken. However difficult it may be, we shall press our energies in a struggle to the utmost limits that are possible and it is my earnest hope that the struggle may not be so long as some people think. Enormous problems lie before us."

Addressing yet another meeting at Loughton, Essex, Mr. Churchill said, "We have to make sure that the new aspects which the world will take do not mean the trampling down of liberty and the freedom of the individual—that freedom and personal liberty which is so dear to British hearts. I have heard it said that there must be freedom from fear. Well, if it is applied to one nation being in fear of attack by another, that, I hope, we shall provide for by the great international organisation which we are setting to work to prevent wars in the future. But there are other fears besides that occur in many countries in Europe—fear of the policy of a government—a government which is not responsible to a parliament elected by free and fair election."

FRENCH ATTITUDE ON LEVANT

General Beynet, France's chief executive in Syria and Lebanon, in an interview, told Reuter on Friday last that for a solution of the Levant dispute the next move should come from the Governments at Damascus and Beirut.

He said: "On the whole I am in contact with the French Government but it is not up to us to make the next move. There is no question of vanity in this matter. We are still hoping for an agreement acceptable to both sides."

EGYPT PROMISES AID IN LEVANT

The Egyptian Prime Minister, Nokrassa Pasha, stated in the Egyptian Senate on Tuesday night that the Egyptian Government has offered its full support to Syria and Lebanon in their endeavour to preserve their independence and sovereignty (according to a Reuter report from Cairo).

EDEN'S STATEMENT

Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Minister, declared in the House of Commons on Tuesday, in a reply to a question about Syria and Lebanon: "A serious situation has arisen in Syria. French reinforcements arrived in Beirut about the same time as the French Delegate-General brought French proposals for a final settlement between France and the Levant States. Considerable popular excitement has been caused and there have been disturbances in Homs and Hamma and on a lesser scale, in Damascus and Aleppo. There is also some tension in other parts of the Middle East."

DE GAULLE ACCEPTS

General de Gaulle, with the unanimous support of his Cabinet, has decided to accept President Truman's invitation to visit the United States.

LAST OBSTACLE REMOVED

The Great Powers have agreed on all major international security issues. The settlement reached by the British, United States, Russian and Chinese leaders on Friday night on the last obstinate problem—the veto controversy—has removed the last important obstacle to agreement on the bases of the peace charter.

The agreement represents a concession to the Russian viewpoint to which the British yielded in the interest of "Big Four" unity. The draft of the new proposals will be formally submitted to the conference at the week-end.

SAN FRANCISCO "A SUCCESS"

Mr. Edward Stettinus, the U.S. Secretary of State, broadcasting to the American people on Monday night expressed confidence that the United Nations Conference would succeed in writing a strong democratic Charter which would be solidly based on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

POLAND'S POSITION

Regretting that Poland was not represented at the Conference, Mr. Stettinus said that negotiations for the reorganisation of the Warsaw Provisional Government had been disappointing. "It is the intention of the United States," he said, "to exert all its influence, in collaboration with the Soviet Union and Britain, towards the fulfilment of the Yalta Agreement on Poland."

HAW-HAW SCORNS SUICIDE

William Joyce, whose affected broadcasts to Britain on the German Radio earned him the name of "Lord Haw Haw," has been arrested with a woman (believed to be his wife) by British 2nd Army troops and he has been brought to the Second Army Headquarters at Luneberg by car from the Danish frontier.

JAPAN HAS GERMANY'S JET AND ROCKET SECRETS

Turbine engines and plans of Germany's latest jet-propelled aircraft which are faster than sound, were sent to Japan by submarine in January this year, according to Lieutenant Wenger, the jet-and-rocket technical expert of Berlin, who is a prisoner of U.S. 3rd Army troops in the Bavarian Alps.

On January 8th, said Lt. Wenger, three submarines left for Japan, carrying two completed jet-planes, twelve turbine engines for rocket planes, and 22 engineers from the Messerschmidt factory and three engineers from the Junkers factory.

19 SUPER-FORTRESS LOST

Nineteen Super-Fortresses were lost on last Friday's raid on Tokyo said a communique on Saturday night. This is the heaviest loss of any Super-Fortress mission. The previous highest was in Wednesday's raid on Tokio when 12 Superfortresses were lost. [Ac-

ording to Japanese time, the raids took place in the early hours of Saturday and Thursday respectively.]

JAP CABINET MEETS TWICE

The Japanese Cabinet held two emergency meetings on Saturday to take measures necessary to deal with the damage to Tokyo caused by the two Super-Fort attacks.

Co-operative Wholesale Establishment

ISSUE OF TEXTILES TO CO-OPERATIVE STORES

The Textile Depots of the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment in Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, Matara and Batticaloa, will be closed for all business from Friday, 1st June, 1945, to Saturday 9th June, 1945, for the purpose of price marking and stocktaking.

C. RAGUNATHAN,
for Commissioner of Co-operative Development.

Colombo, 29.5.45.

Preparation of Saltern Crystallisers at Elephant Pass and Palavi

The Chairman, Tender Board will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Friday the 8th June 1945, for the above services.

For further particulars, application may be made to the Salt Commissioner or the officers in charge of the respective Salterns.

E. B. TISSEVERASINGHE,
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