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VATICAN RADIO BROADCASTS WARNINGS AGAINST COMMUNISM

Renewed warnings against Communism have been broadcast by Vatican Radio in talks by a professor of the Pontifical Gregorian University—who also called attention to the possibility of a revival of active anti-clericalism—and a professor of the Pontifical Eastern Institute.

Both addresses are a reminder of the existence in Italy of the Left Christian Party, which began its career as the Catholic Communist Party.

Anti-clericalism is not to be found on the surface in Italy, said Fr. Jose Gonaya, of the Gregorian University, "but to believe that it is finally entombed is too optimistic: it slinks underground and sometimes rears its head in the Press and in speeches.

"But though anti-clericalism had lost its aggressive character, the schism which is its root has not ceased to exist.....

"A proletarian secularism, which is radically anti-religious, is propounded by Marxism and Socialism, which have such a strong influence on the popular mind. Militant anti-clericalism is the flower of this secular root and its flourishing depends on the climate and the season.

PREPARING TO BLAME THE CHURCH

"It is, therefore, natural that the same people who announced its death should now forecast the possibility of its return to life, although they add with irony that this resurrection will be the fault of the Church if the Church does not keep strictly to its functions. And well known is that arbitrariness with which many laymen reduce the scope of those functions to the modest limits of a private cult adorned with solemn liturgy, charity and a certain longing for the Kingdom of Heaven, but not extended to the sphere and systems, parties, and civic, social, economic and political activities.

"Any deviation of the Church from the pursuit of its purely spiritual functions has always been regarded as an ecclesiastical digression by liberals, as 'political Catholicism' by the Nazis, and as religious terrorism by others."

According to one speaker, said Fr. Gonaya, "priests terrorise their party, using spiritual methods, and to put an end to this persecution he has recourse to a Hitlerite method—no less than revoking the Concordat.

"This 'persecution,' however, which urges priests to denounce evil and error, is nothing but the terrorisation of the shepherd, who calls the wolf and defends his sheep as well as he can. The shepherd does not pursue the wolf; he protects his flock.

"It is, therefore, naive to maintain that the Church should respect an error essentially anti-Christian, and that priests should tolerate that the believers, attracted by a persistent propaganda, should leave the right path and take the path of materialism, a path incompatible not only with Christianity but with any religion.

"The Church would cease to be a Church if it did not object to the practice preached by Lenin and preached by his followers, of attracting the

workers to believe in God to the Party to educate the spirit of the the Marxist program.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE A TIME

Fr. Ignatius, of the Eastern Institute in a broadcast on the Catholic Conscience Canon on "Communism," quoted the reply of the *Civiltà Cattolica* to a speech by the secretary of the Italian Communist Party.

"Among the bases of the general Communist programme, the Church openly and uncompromisingly rejects dialectical materialism and historical materialism.

"In addition, the political programme, while taking into account the adaptations and omissions imposed by present needs, contains points which conflict with morality, such as free love and the profanation of marriage, the class struggle and a needless recourse to violence.

"All this is extremely simple, so much as that anyone accepting these points is no Christian, but radically un-Christian.

IRRELIGION IN THEORY AND PRACTICE

"Nor can he claim that he has been deceived by the present tactics of the Party, which promises religious peace and offers to admit even believing Christians to its ranks, with full religious tolerance at least for the time being.

"The Church warns her children against this insidiousness with the same right and reason with which she forbids them to become affiliated to Protestant sects.

"Anyone who has read the Encyclical of Pius XI against Communism, its horrors and its fruits, cannot be surprised that the Church to-day maintains the same intransigence as ever.

"Some may delude themselves with the utopian idea that they can expurgate this doctrine of its anti-Christian horrors and accept it after this purely mental process. Obviously the Church would have no objection to a radically purified Communism, but the evil is deeply embedded and cannot be removed.

"This amounts to saying that a Marxist Communism and materialism without the class struggle and without the suppression of private property would no longer be Communism. There is an indissoluble link between irreligion and Communism, in force both in theory and in practice.

ANTI-RELIGIOUS LIBELS BEING SPREAD

"Even today, in spite of protestations of tolerance, the Party is spreading anti-religious libels in Italy.....

"While in countries where it feels weak it is seen to resort to the policy of stretching out a hand to Catholics, on the other hand, where it is the master it hastens to eradicate religion.....

"The conclusion to be drawn is that Catholic conscience can in no wise support Communism, and still less under the fallacious idea that up to now the leaders have not persecuted the Church."—*Universe*.

GENERAL BOR DEFENDS ARRESTED POLISH PATRIOTS

I asked General Bor's interpreter two questions.

"Will the General tell us if the fifteen Polish partisans held by the Russians under arrest were in Warsaw during the August, 1944, rising?"

The answer was curt and clear "They were."

"Will the General tell us if they helped or hindered him in his mission of clearing the Polish capital of Germans?"

The reply was delivered in deliberate tones, each sentence measured.

"The General can personally vouch for each of these men. They are democrats. They are Polish patriots. They are friends of the Allies. They worked sincerely, effectively and incessantly for the Allied cause."

It was last week-end that the press of London met General Bor in a large dim room in the Polish Embassy. We found a small, dignified figure in khaki battledress. Bor was attended by two scar-slasher aides, his chief of staff, General Pelczynski, and the commander of the Warsaw Garrison, General Chrusciel.

IN WARSAW

Most of the questioners concentrated on attempts to elicit the General's opinions on the personal attacks made on him by the Lublin and Russian radios and on the lack of a proper liaison with the Russian forces during the Battle of Warsaw. The attempts were successful. General Bor spoke out.

To the charge that he was not in the Polish city during the battle, he replied that "it was a slander." He never left his post during the rising.

STALIN'S NOTE

In the meantime the tense situation which has arisen in "Big Three" circles has not been lessened by Stalin's note on the arrest of the Polish Underground political leaders.

It is pointed out in Polish circles that the Polish Government's release of the text of the letter from the Soviet Col. Pimenov to the arrested fifteen carries an explicit denial of the cynical statement made by the Russian leader that the fifteen had not been invited to Moscow for political talks but had been arrested in the first place. Russia's general attitude both to the Allied notes requesting information of the fifteen leaders and to the London Government were a clear indication that Stalin believed he might have used Dr. Jankowski and the Underground to bolster his puppet Provisional Government.

It also might be recalled at this point that M. Molotov in a last-minute effort to enlist Allied support at San Francisco for Russian imperialism had suggested, about twenty-four hours before the news of the arrests broke, that Mikolajczyk, the Polish political free-lance, might be acceptable to Moscow, as a member of the Polish "Government" of Lublin.

WORLD REACTIONS

In the meantime from all over the world comes news of angry democratic reactions to the Russian aggression in Poland.

In the Cathedral of San Francisco, as the conference continued, High Mass for the cause of Poland was celebrated while Archbishop Mitty presided.

(Continued on Page 4.)

JESUIT DIPLOMAT

Fr. Robert Jacquinet, S.J., now in London on a Papal Relief Mission, is that rare combination, scholar, diplomat and adventurer.

In appearance this 67-year-old French Jesuit is a typical scholar, slim, with a neat pointed beard, a gentle manner and a disarming smile. But his record shows him a man of action too. During the Chinese civil war he left the Jesuit University in Shanghai where he was professor of mathematics and chemistry, to act as mediator, and while on this mission, saved Lord Gort's life. Later, while rescuing a Chinese boy, he lost his right arm.

When war broke out between China and Japan a protected zone was set up under his direction in Shanghai. He secured food and medical aid for the civilians.

MAKING THE ENEMY PAY

The Japanese threatened on 50 separate occasions to bayonet him to death. Fr. Jacquinet not only withstood these threats, but actually managed to get money from the Japanese army for his protectorate. Then, with that in his pocket, he went to the Japanese naval authorities, told them of the army's generosity, and, suggesting that they would not wish to "lose face" by being less generous, got several thousand yen from them too.

Not content with that, he then sailed to America. He was received in the White House by President Roosevelt, whose generosity and charm of manner deeply impressed him. The American Red Cross and General Chiang Kai-shek contributed largely to his fund.

FOOLING THE NAZIS

Fr. Jacquinet seems to have a nose for the most dangerous places. He has been in Paris throughout the occupation. The priests in the room above, below and next to his were all sent to concentration camps. One wonders how he escaped, for he was a thorn in the side of the Germans.

When wounded British and American prisoners of war were being compelled by the Nazis to walk, Fr. Jacquinet intervened and got them taken to hospital. After that, it was a battle of wits.

The Nazis wanted to get their prisoners moved to Germany, but found innumerable delays and excuses advanced by their gentle-seeming opponent who was playing for time. He did this so successfully that on the day Paris was liberated, he turned the Germans from the door at 10, they returned at 4, and gave a warning that they would be back for the last time at 6.

But it was the Americans who came at 6.

Church Calendar

FRI.	...13	S. Anacleus.
SAT.	...14	S. Bonaventure.
SUN.	...15	8 P. H. Redeemer.
MON.	...16	Mt. Carmel.
TUES.	...17	S. Alexjs.
WED.	...18	S. Camillus.
THURS.	...19	S. Vincent of Paul.
FRI.	...20	S. Jerome Emil.

The Catholic Guardian

JULY 13TH 1945

PASTORAL LETTER
OF HIS LORDSHIP THE
BISHOP OF JAFFNA
ON THE BUILDING OF
ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,

When I look at the pile of building standing on Cathedral grounds waiting to be fitted into St. Mary's Cathedral I feel I cannot thank enough Divine Providence for having guided us so unerringly at a critical time. Had we placed in the Bank the funds collected until they grew to a substantial amount, we should be in a sorry position to-day to start building operations. We owe it no doubt to the gracious intervention of Our Immaculate Mother that, in spite of the threat of war, we were able to lay down the foundations of the new Cathedral and even to raise the nave up to roof level.

Though the clouds of war still throw their shadows on our normal activities yet the attitude of insecurity which characterized the past five years and a half is altogether gone. Now is the time to plan for the future. Even though we may not yet have a sufficient control over building materials and labour, now is the time to gather funds in order to make a fresh spurt as soon as circumstances will allow. Our old Cathedral has outlived its usefulness. We want a more capacious building for the convenience of the worshippers and so designed that all the faithful may have a look at the altar and watch with ease the solemn ceremonies of Our Liturgy; a church, in fact, invested with the sense of dignity proper to a sacred place, and capable of raising the minds of the faithful to higher regions.

The present generation of Catholics have enjoyed, no doubt, many spiritual experiences in the old Church. It cannot be said however, that their aspirations were fulfilled and this accounts for the sudden enthusiasm with which they have moved the question of the building of a New Cathedral. A mighty effort has been made. The humble and the well-to-do, mostly Jaffna Catholics and their friends, among whom we reckon some very generous donors, did not hesitate to make a sacrifice which will be a lasting testimony to their faith.

We feel Our Blessed Mother wants this sacrifice to be renewed and desires all her children in the Diocese to join in it so that, as soon as circumstances permit, the roof work of the Cathedral may be taken in hand and completed, including the Sanctuary; then can Divine Service be held inside the new building without any further delay.

Another consideration which should appeal to us is the fact that our New Cathedral like the old is to be dedicated to the Blessed Mother of God and designed to commemorate the most glorious privilege of her Immaculate Conception. For a century and a half the old Cathedral has borne witness to that belief, during which time the faithful have not ceased to address their petitions to Heaven in the name of Our Immaculate Mother. Who will say how many graces, consolations and favours which her children have received at the hands of Concensi Ma-tha? We want this concert of praise to be continued and even increased in the years to come so that Our Cathedral may become more and more a seat of intense devotion to our Heavenly Mother and a model to all the Churches in the Diocese in respect of worship.

All will readily admit the need of a more modern design for the Jaffna Cathedral; many also realize that the Catholic Community, given its present strength and social status, cannot be satisfied with a common praying hall for its religious functions.

The time has come with the fast increase of material and social progress when edifices of any importance like Town Halls, Courts of Law, Colleges, Banks etc., must conform to a certain standard of respectability, even of art. Is it not expected that the Jaffna Cathedral shall have to keep rank with these? Certainly it is.

The above alone should dispose of certain statements made against contributions to the Cathedral.

Education is the most urgent need of the present time; other works or activities, can afford to wait; let us therefore give our financial help to the most essential of the requirements of the Catholic Community. So runs the first objection.

To this we answer that education is, indeed, a vital need and that contributions, made towards educational institutions, particularly in the form of scholarships, deserve every encouragement but at the same time, we assert that the claims of our new Cathedral are more urgent. Education will continue to have its claims because poor and deserving students will never be wanting to be helped and will be helped, but the raising of a decent House to God such as the erection of a Cathedral demands only a passing sacrifice. Once done, one effort made, the result stands out for ever.

Look also at the nature of this voluntary sacrifice; is it not really an investment in the bank of Heaven, which will bear its own spiritual interest in due time? The sum contributed is really part and parcel of an offering to God, of a monument in His honour, standing up as a public ex-voto of the faithful, pleading to Heaven for mercy. That mute offering in stone will one day be turned into a living offering when from a consecrated altar the Chalice of Salvation will be raised to God almighty on behalf of all men but especially, of the Catholic Community. Then may

those who have shared in this lofty undertaking expect, as of right, that their names shall be remembered before the throne of God, Our Blessed Mother joining her entreaties to those of Her Divine Son on their behalf.

A second objection is raised: why should every individual mission contribute to the building of the Cathedral Church since it is meant to serve the interests of the Cathedral Parish only?

To this we answer that the Cathedral Church though ministering to the needs of the faithful included within its own territorial limits is a common Church, open to all; it is the Church used by the Bishop for solemn ceremonies, the church where new priests are ordained, the church where important general functions and reception are held; in a word, it is the Church of the Diocese, representative of the Catholic Community. Her claims on the part of the faithful of the Diocese cannot then be rejected on grounds of purely selfish considerations.

Remembering the sense of solidarity the Catholics have always shown, whenever the interests of the Church and the Diocese demand it, we feel confident that the faithful, in each mission will come to our help in the present circumstances. It is an appeal made in the name of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Queen of this Diocese.

We would wind up this letter with the following provisions:

1. Subscriptions to the Building Fund of St. Mary's Cathedral are officially re-opened, with a view to proceed with the work as soon as materials are available at normal prices.

2. The whole undertaking is placed under the special patronage of the Immaculate Mother of God and the guardianship of the Little Flower of Jesus, St. Theresa of Lisieux, Patroness of the Missions.

3. We ordain that collections be organized, in the missions schools, Confraternities etc., in the whole Diocese according to the directions, which will be sent by the Building Fund Committee.

4. We ordain besides that special groups of the faithful join in the recitation of the Rosary every week to ensure the success of this undertaking.

Finally, we want this letter to be read out in our Churches and Chapels on the Sunday following of its reception.

Given at Jaffna on the Feast of the IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY.

✠ J. A. Guyomar, O.M.I.,
Bishop of Jaffna.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Change of Policy; Why Not?

In a last week-end telegram Reuter gave a hint referring to the resignations of several members of the Executive of the late United States President's government that American foreign policy is likely to undergo a change:—neither will the Yalta Conference be repeated nor the unconditional surrender of

Japan be insisted on. How much truth there in this forecast is not in our power to say but a change of policy is surely overdue. Those who hold shares in the munition factories may perhaps think otherwise but the whole world is absolutely weary of this prolonged war. No doubt, there were in the past, wars of longer duration but they were localized wars and not of the nature of the modern total war which is as terrific as hell let loose in all its devastating and demoralising effect. If the Japanese are prepared to evacuate all the countries they have captured and make reasonable amends what justification will there be to prolong the war. It is stated that reports of Japanese peace feelers from various parts of the world have reached the State Department at Washington. Why not encourage these instead of harping on unconditional surrender? Competent authorities say that Japan will not be beaten to its knees before the end of 1946 unless the Soviet forces enter the war in their full strength. Indeed, Stalin's intervention is being eagerly sought and Russia will not be averse to profit by both the wars in order to recover the great tracts of territory lost over many years to Japan and to demand something more in addition. That will make the Russian Bear which was the nightmare of British foreign policy some forty years ago a dominating power both in Europe and Asia. Already in the West the fruit of victory is the change of one tyranny for another.

Learn Before You Speak.—Mr. Susanta de Fonseka, the Deputy Speaker, is reported to have been discoursing on "Minorities Problem in Ceylon" at a meeting of Youth Fellowship in Moratuwa. In the course of his speech he said: "The Roman Catholics predominated in Italy and Ireland and it was difficult for non-Catholics to wield any power there. In England there were 90 per cent. Christians and elections in several important towns there were fought between Protestants and Catholics." Now, in a meeting of Youth, the speaker who seeks to enlighten them ought to put before them facts not fancies. In Southern Ireland known as Irish Free-State more than 95 per cent. of the population is Catholic and yet till last month the President who retired owing to age was a Protestant elected twice unanimously by Catholic members. It was the same in Hungary, an overwhelmingly Catholic country, where the President or the Premier until the Nazis overran the country was a Protestant. In Italy most people are Catholics either real or nominal. Those who are not Catholics have no religion. The few Protestants up and down the country are too few to count. The position one holds there in the State is decided by one's political affiliations rather than by one's religion which is practically the same for all Italians. In England, the candidates for election are chosen not by Protestants or Catholics but by the respective Political Parties and the election is fought

HIS EXCELLENCY THE DELEGATE APOSTOLIC BLESSES THE VENTURE & HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF KANDY EXTENDS A CORDIAL WELCOME TO THE CATHOLIC BOOK CLUB

Dear Revd. Father Westropp,

It gives me particular pleasure to learn of the success of the CATHOLIC BOOK CRUSADE, during the first year of its existence. It was indeed an almost daring enterprise in these times of difficult communications, shortage of paper and other wartime obstacles. That in spite of these the Crusade has done so much shows its opportuneness as well as the zeal and generosity of the members and the workers.

Please convey to all my heartiest wishes and blessings and the assurance of my interest in their work. May many members, workers and readers form the Crusade and further even more the Apostolate of the CATHOLIC PRESS.

L. P. Kierkels,
Apostolic Delegate.

Apostolic Delegation,
Bangalore, 2-6-45.

Dear Revd. Father Westropp,

With all my heart and with the greatest pleasure I approve and bless the organization of the Catholic Book Club and most willingly I welcome it into my Diocese. The world at large is fast and steadily drifting towards

religious indifference which is to be found to a great extent even among Catholics. One of the main causes of this indifference is ignorance the result of which we see in the ever increasing tide of defections and apostasy.

Indeed, in some countries the leakage is on such a vast scale that it causes the greatest anxiety and apprehension to the authorities of the Church. It is the goal and aim of the CATHOLIC CLUB organization precisely to supply a remedy to this evil which corrodes the Catholic Church by making it possible to all men of good will to produce books and magazines written by the best and most popular Catholic writers. These books and magazines are specially selected as best calculated to educate and elevate the mind and strengthen the reader against the false philosophy and a materialistic world.

We therefore commend the organization to your Priestly Religious and your Catholics.

D. Bernard,
Bishop.

Bishop's House,
Kandy, 26th June, 1945.

out not as a Protestant or a Catholic but as a Conservative, Liberal or Labour candidate helped by the respective party funds. From all this Mr. de Fonseka will see that he has yet a great deal to learn.

Danger of Rabies.—We have to be hard on the Chairman of the Jaffna U.C. for what we cannot but call his gross indifference, not to use a stronger word, in not taking steps to check the increase of dogs in the town. His plea is want of funds but we cannot accept that plea. Why does he not enforce the by-law regarding registration of dogs? That will bring in some money. We have heard that 15 persons received Pasteur treatment yesterday at the Civil Hospital bitten by mad dogs. One can see hundreds of hungry dogs roaming about in these months of prolonged drought and it will not be to the credit of the Urban Council that Jaffna should be known as a town of mad dogs. The Council is doing nothing for the people who are patiently continuing to pay their rates. It should at least protect them from the danger of rabies. If the Chairman wants to continue his do-nothing policy we would have to appeal in this matter to D.M. & S.S. and the Commissioner of Local Government to come to our help.

HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE

State Council Recommendations Criticised by the President Mr. J. N. Jinendradasa

A special general meeting of the Ceylon Headmasters' Conference was held at Zahira College, Colombo, on Saturday to discuss the new educational proposals. The President, Mr. J. N. Jinendradasa, said that they were glad that recommendations of the Conference had been adopted, sometimes in toto, by the State Council. Now it was their duty to co-operate with the authorities in putting into practice these decisions in a manner which would be of lasting benefit to the country.

"We are as keen as any one else to improve the type of education in Cey-

lon," he continued. "Therefore from our long experience if we point out any defects or suggest a way of working the scheme we do so with the best intentions. Some of the schools in our conference have served the country for over a century. Even the youngest has existed for over 20 years.

"If there is going to be a radical change in the working of these institutions it is natural that we should be very clear in our minds about our future and we must be convinced that any sacrifices we make are for the good of the country as a whole.

"We deprecate the use of the words free education as a slogan to delude the masses. We should not forget that free education of a type has been given to 85 per cent. of the pupils of Ceylon. It was of a poor quality that needed drastic reform. Of the 15 per cent. who are in our fee paying English school over 10 per cent. hold scholarships. In my own school there are over 150 pupils who are educated free. Therefore our English schools are also giving some kind of free education.

"We are quite agreeable to extend our numbers to 100 per cent. We should be assured of resources for the purpose. We should be careful to see that while dangling the boon of free English education before the unprivileged masses we do not give a gift of free education to a privileged few.

"The charge is made that the education is too much of a literary type. It is quite useless increasing this type by establishing more Royal Colleges. We want institutions better than the Royal College. We want efficient scientific, industrial and technical education.

MILLIONS OF RUPEES

"The Central schools that I visualise should have well-equipped laboratories and workshops. The Deputy Director of Education has said that each school should cost three lakhs. A hundred schools would cost 30 millions. The yearly upkeep would come to millions of rupees.

"I am sorry to find that the important resolution of transferring a portion of the burden on local bodies was turned down by the State Council. In other countries a good portion of the funds for education is met by local rates. The third part of the education Ordinance of 1939 deals with local education authorities and the way in which Municipalities, Urban Councils and Village Committees should function in this respect. Until this is done it is not possible to give effect to all the proposals.

"The denominational English schools are more efficient than the government schools because the managing bodies look after only a few schools and the principals are given a great deal of free-

dom. It should not be forgotten that Royal College started as a denominational school and has been conducted with a great deal of independence. It is difficult for the Central Government to manage efficiently a large number of schools.

"However efficient Directors, Assistant Directors and Inspectors are it is humanly impossible for a central authority to attend to all the details of a school. Head teachers in government schools, find it difficult to get their bare necessities like chalk or stationery.

"I know of a number of government schools that have not yet received their daily attendance registers for this year although applications were made in November, 1944. Such a state of affairs would not occur in our schools.

REAL BENEFIT

"Although we do not possess the precision and the resources of the governmental machine there is a spirit which animates in our schools which is of real benefit to the community. Unrewarded, spontaneous effort is an essential function of democracy and should be preserved.

"It will take a long time before the Central schools come up to the standard of our best secondary schools, as in most cases those in charge have no

(Continued on Page 4 Col. 1.)

LOCAL & GENERAL

S.V.P. Jaffna.—The second quarterly meeting of the Conferences of S.V.P. Society, Jaffna, will be held on Sunday 15th inst. at 5-30 p.m. (immediately after the Cathedral Benediction) in St. Charles' School Hall. After the reading of the quarterly reports and accounts Chev. S. Arulanatham will address the meeting. All the Spiritual Directors, members and benefactors of the various Conferences are kindly invited to be present.

Feast of St. Vincent de Paul.—A special Mass will be offered by Revd. Fr. B. Deogupillai, D.D., at 7 a.m. in St. Joseph's Chapel (Catholic Press premises) on Thursday 19th inst. for the intentions of the members of St. Vincent de Paul Society. All the members are exhorted to be present at the Mass.

Changes in the State Council.—Consequent on the departure for England of Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Minister of Agriculture and Lands as well as Leader of the State Council, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike was elected unanimously as Acting Leader by the Board of Ministers and Mr. B. H. Aluwihare, was in the same way elected as Acting Minister of Agriculture and Lands by the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands.

Budget for 1945-46.—According to a Gazette Extraordinary the total estimated expenditure amounting to Rs. 285,830,469 is provided for in the Budget for the next financial year, 1945-46.

In addition to the amounts already mentioned, a sum of Rs. 29,285,280 is provided for as Loan Fund expenditure for the next financial year, payable by way of advance out of the revenue.

The expenditure of the Ceylon Government Railway, which is met from its own revenue, is Rs. 54,000,000, which includes a sum of Rs. 4,092,000 payable to the revenue as annuities on loans and another sum of Rs. 4,379,321 payable to the revenue as arrears of annuities and interest.

One of the principal items of expenditure which has been increased is that under the head Education, for which a sum of Rs. 43,699,556 is provided for in the next financial year as compared with Rs. 34,002,725 in the present financial year.

I. N. Congress and Communists.—It is stated that since the release of members of the Working Committee, many complaints have been lodged with the Congress President and other members by "right-wing Congressmen" about "the conduct" of the Communists since August 1942. Some leading Congressmen have been suggesting to Gandhi that steps should be taken to exclude Communists from membership of Congress. This question

is expected to engage the attention of the Committee.

Villundi Shooting Case.—The Villundi case after 13 days of inquiry four of the five men involved in the Villundi crematorium shooting case were found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, at the Colombo Assizes before Dr. R. F. Dias, Commissioner of Assize, and were sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Co-operator's Day 1945.—Under the auspices of the Kaithady West Co-operative Credit Society, the above day was celebrated at its meeting hall on Saturday the 7th inst. at 8 p.m. when the President of the Society occupied the chair, with whom were Messrs. A. Sangarapillai and T. Sinnathamby on the platform, in the presence of members and others.

The President in his opening address spoke of the significance of the "Co-operator's Day" and stressed its importance to the community. He was followed by Messrs. Sinnathamby and Sangarapillai.

It was the unanimous opinion of this Public Meeting that a statutory date be arrived at to commemorate the day in future.

With a vote of thanks by Mr. V. Ambalavaner the meeting terminated, preceded by a social.—Cor.

Patna Diocese Forms "Study Circle."—I have great pleasure in reporting July the 1st as a red-letter day in the annals of the Diocese of Patna.

Under the able direction of Revd. Fr. Loesch, S.J., our parish priest, a "Study Circle" with a reference library attached, has been formed.

Mr. J. Stephen Narayan, in whose bungalow the meeting assembled, has very kindly placed his large hall at our disposal, and Fr. Loesch has added to the attractiveness of the hall by having it comfortably furnished in a manner which adapts itself to a three-fold purpose, viz: meeting hall, reading room and library.

Meetings will be held twice monthly, and we are all looking forward to enjoying very interesting times following the programme which Mr. Narayan has so ably mapped out for our guidance.

Fr. Loesch is our President, and Mr. Narayan vice-President, the other office-bearers being Mrs. Narayan, Hony. Secy., Mr. Fernandez, Librarian, and last but not least, Mr. Rebeirs, Hony. Treasurer.—Cor.

Indian Deadlock.—It is learnt that while the Indian National Congress has submitted to the Viceroy its list of names the Muslim League Working Committee has unanimously declined to submit its panel on the ground that the assurance asked for by the League had not been given.

The Muslim League asked for a specific assurance that the members of the Muslim bloc in the proposed Executive Council should be taken only from the list of names to be submitted by the League.

Christian Brothers in Venezuela.—The Christian Brothers went to Venezuela 31 years ago and established their first school at Barquisimeto. The school at Caracas was founded in 1920 the one at Puerto Cabello the following year and those of Valencia and San Cristabel in 1925 and 1935 respectively. The new school dedicated by Bishop Penreiro is in a suburb of the Capital. In his dedication address the Bishop recalled that the original school at Caracas had given the country more than 40 physicians, 30 attorneys, 50 engineers, 280 bachelors of arts or sciences, and many priests and religious.

Huge Dictionary.—The Revd. Henri Le Clercq, a Benedictine priest who spent 40 years in research of ancient manuscripts in the British Museum and compiled a dictionary of Christian archaeology, has died in London at the age of 76.

Father Le Clercq, commenting on his work, once said he had been told he would not live to finish it, and answered "I have a contract with the Bon Dieu to let me write 'Finis' to Volume 7." His death came only a short time after his publishers in Paris had acknowledged receipt of the last pages of the gigantic work. Father Le Clercq's labours have been recognized by the French Legion of Honour and the British Academy.

Headmasters' Conference

(Continued from Inner Page)

schemes of work and are groping in the dark. We cannot expect them to come up at once to the standard of a 100 year old school like Royal College.

"As we have given them our best teachers we should also direct and help them with our best advice. If properly conducted these schools do serve a useful purpose and will take some time to give results. We should see that they do not after some time go the way of the much talked of Rural Scheme Schools or the Bilingual Schools.

"It would take seven years for the present pupils of a Central school to take up the H.S.C. and 10 years for them to pass through the University. Therefore we cannot judge their results until 10 years pass. Much that was expected of the rural scheme schools did not materialise after 10 years owing to bluff. Where are the rural scheme training school and the bilingual training school now?

"I hope the same fate will not befall the Central schools. Much enthusiasm is displayed for these schools just now by the masses and we should not give them false hopes.

"It is difficult to work out the implications of the decisions of the State Council. Most people do not know where they stand. It may be that some decisions will be implemented by Code Amendments. An amending education ordinance is necessary to clarify the position."

The Rev. R. S. de Saram pointed out that definite decisions could not be arrived at by the Conference without their knowing authoritatively the status of the decisions made by the Council.

After some discussion it was unanimously decided to request the Minister of Education to embody these decisions in an ordinance to be placed before the Council.

CLEAR TERMS

The Conference was of opinion that in Recommendation 1 read together with Recommendation 4 there was no intention to prevent the opening of unaided schools in the future. It was, however, felt that this intention should be expressed in clear terms.

The Conference unanimously decided to request the Minister to remove the restriction of 30 children living with their parents' with reference to the existing denominational schools. With this restriction in operation many well-known boarding schools could have only a precarious existence and many more would be compelled to close down.

The difficulties of training schools under the new recommendation were considered and it was decided to request special powers for the Director to waive the 100 units requirement where an assisted training school was compelled to refuse admission consequent to restrictions imposed by the Director.

The teaching of a religion other than that of the managing body was discussed at length. The majority opinion was that a denomination could not adequately discharge an obligation like this and that it was undesirable for any management to be placed in a position of directly or indirectly refusing admission on religious grounds.

The Conference expressed its readiness to work the free education proposals but suggested that an equipment allowance calculated on what had so far been the expenditure in the schools be allowed to the existing assisted schools. It was pointed out that such an equipment allowance would not exceed one and a half million rupees for all the existing assisted schools in the Island.

With the urgent necessity to adapt the existing schools towards a multilateral education the number of teachers needed was bound to increase and it was unanimously decided to ask the Minister of Education not to increase the quota of pupils per teacher as suggested in recommendation 18.

The other recommendations were unanimously accepted except the decision to ask the University to confer external degrees. This question could not be taken up for discussion.

Arrested Polish Patriots

(Continued from Page 1)

The Polish-American Associations have sent telegrams to President Truman outlining plans to halt "mock trials" of the Polish partisan leaders (the pre-war political "trials" of Moscow are now being recalled everywhere) and demanding that Allied military missions and newsmen be permitted to pierce the "black-out" placed on Poland by Russia.

From France, Italy, Spain, and the Vatican come similar protests.

The entry of Tito into Trieste has further inflamed Italian opinion. The Russian corridor to the Mediterranean, via Ruthenia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Austria is completed by the attempt on Trieste. The freedom of Poland emerges now as the test-case of European freedom. The Russian design can now be seen in its reality. That is the gist of European and American opinion.—C.H. London, May 25.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Antony John Abraham of Jaffna Town. Deceased.

Testamentary Jurisdiction } No. 390

1. Rose Felixia Abraham and
2. Daisy Lourdes Abraham both of Jaffna
Petitioners

Vs.

1. Frederick Noel Abraham
2. Grace Rita Abraham
3. Quintus Christopher Francis Abraham
4. Lucian Valentine Thiagarajah
5. Rufinus Loyola Selvarajah Abraham
Minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 6th Respondent.
6. Albert Gnanapragasam of Small Bazaar Road, Jaffna.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioners praying that the 6th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 5th Respondents, that the last will dated 22nd May 1940 filed of record be declared proved and that the petitioners be as executors named therein declared entitled to letters of probate, coming on for disposal before M. K. Sangarapillai Esq., Acting District Judge, Jaffna on the 17th day of April 1945 in the presence of Mr. F. L. T. Martyn, Proctor on the part of the petitioners and reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioners and the witnesses.

It is ordered that the 6th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 5th respondents for the purpose of representing them in this case, that the last will filed of record be declared proved, and that the petitioners be as executors named therein declared entitled to letters of probate, unless the respondents above named or any other person shall show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on the 4th day of July 1945 at 10 a.m. This 5th day of May 1945.

Sgd. S. J. G. SHOCKMAN,
District Judge.

This Order Nisi is extended to 23rd July, 1945. Initialed. S.J.C.S.

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Dry Peas ½ "	Garlic ½ "

E. GOONARATNE,
Asst. Govt. Agent (E), Jaffna.
Jaffna 5th July, 1945.

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R. Y. DANIEL,

Commissioner, War Savings Movement.

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