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WHY SPAIN IS HATED

SPEECH DELIVERED BY DR. WILLIAM T. WASH ON THE OCCASION OF HIS INVESTITURE WITH THE ORDER OF ALFONSO THE WISE BY THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO U.S.A.

When I received a letter from His Excellency the Minister of National Education at Madrid, conferring upon me the encomienda of the Order of Alfonso the Wise, I was reluctant to accept even so distinguished an honour, for it has been my custom to leave all such distinction to those more worthy and more desirous of them. I have decided to make an exception in this instance, however, for the following reasons.

First, it was obviously not a political award for services rendered or expected, but a literary award, a frank and generous expression of the interest so many Spaniards had been good enough to take in my work. Again, coming as it did after the publication of my life of St. Teresa, of Jesus, it seemed to me a token of love of your warm-hearted people for St. Teresa, and one I could hardly fail to acknowledge without being churlish. Finally, I was influenced by the admonitions of certain friends, who reminded me how much your country is hated to-day.

I had to admit that this was so, and asked myself why? Was it on account of your faults? I could think of none you might have that we do not condone in other nations with whom we do not wish to quarrel, none in truth that you do not share with us, and with most of humanity. 'Ah,' said one of my friends, 'but Spain is a Dictatorship'. Well, I suppose it is. Yet in this country we are not necessarily opposed to Dictatorships as such. Oh, no! It is true that we do not want a Dictator for ourselves. But we have no real objection to them in other countries.

QUITE FRIENDLY WITH DICTATORSHIPS

In Mexico, for instance, we have been maintaining one for some years past, under the flimsiest pretence of republican forms. Our citizens feel no compunction about accepting decorations from the King of England, who is also Emperor of India—an office to which neither he nor his ancestors were ever elected, to my knowledge. What is that but a sort of dictatorship with a tenure far longer than Generalissimo Franco's? And finally, do we not fawn officially and in the press, on one Joseph Stalin, the absolute Dictator of Russia, a notorious murderer of Christians, one of the worst in 2,000 years? The very people who grovel most shamefully before this enemy of God and of the human race are those who cry most vengefully against the dictatorship that saved Spain from the fate of Russia. This is rank dishonesty, crass, diabolical hypocrisy. The Spanish people alone have a right to decide what form of government they shall have.

One of my friends then warned me that Spain was a Fascist country.

Now that is a more serious accusation. Of course, the word Fascist is flung about pretty recklessly nowadays, and seems to be applied to any one who opposes Communism or incurs the displeasure of Communists. The inspired Soviet press has dared to apply it even to the Vicar of Christ. In that case, it begins to take on the colour of a compliment for any Catholic who is similarly maligned for no better reasons. If

this is Fascist, then the most of it.

But the essence of the matter is that I understand the meaning of the word. It is the glorification of the individual at the expense of the rights of the human person, the theory that exists for the sake of the individual, *vice versa*, as the Catholic Church teaches. Stalin, for example, is the worst kind of Fascist. And let me say now that I despise the ideology of Fascism, as I despise Communism, and every other anti-Christianism; and I would not accept a decoration from any Fascist government. I do not believe for a moment that Spain has such a Government.

FRANCO'S GOVERNMENT IS NOT FASCIST

I know that General Franco has repeatedly said it public that his government acknowledged the higher authority of Almighty God and of the Church established by Him. Addressing the youth of Spain in Oct. 1942, he declared that "our policy...built upon the eternal principles of the Gospel of Christ, seeks, as I have often told you, the Kingdom of God, the greatness of the Fatherland, and the general well-being of our Spanish people...with the social subservient to the spiritual realm." That is not the language of a Fascist, nor does a Fascist rejoice, as Franco does, in the fact that most of his victories were won on the feasts of Our Lady, and by her help.

Furthermore, Pope Pius XI hailed the triumph of Franco as a *victory of Christ over His enemies*. And our Holy Father Pius XII congratulated General Franco more than once, in April 1939, on 'Spain's Catholic victory.' Do I hear someone say that this is ancient history? Well, then, in April of last year, (1943) Pope Pius, in receiving the Spanish ambassador, said: "We have seen the Christ triumph in the schools, and have seen the Church rise up out of smoking ruins to infuse the Catholic spirit into your laws, your institutions, and all the manifestations of official life...We have seen God present once more in your history."

SPAIN HATED FOR VIRTUES

No, Mr. Ambassador, it is not for your faults that you Spanish Christians are so bitterly hated. You are hated rather for your virtues, especially for your noblest virtue, your love for the Redeemer of Mankind. Spain was always greatest when most loyal to this love; weakest when her sons forgot it. It was her greatness, not her weakness, that earned for her the undying hatred of the children of this world. Her noblest heroes have been blackened and misrepresented for the supreme virtue of placing the service of Christ before all else. King Alfonso the Wise was hated. His son, St. Ferdinand, was hated. Queen Isabella, Philip the Second—all of your strongest and wisest rulers have been devoted Catholics, and all have been victims of the Black Legend.

And you Spaniards, of our day, have a right to be proud of the fact that you, too, are hated by pharisaical enemies, precisely because you saved your coun-

WHERE "LIE HIDDEN SEEDS OF NEW WARS"

If through six years of unprecedentedly destructive fighting—fighting which may already have gone far to destroy modern civilisation—we are settling part of the totalitarian problem, we have, it seems, only achieved this at the cost of raising a large number of fresh problems not less dangerous in their threat to the happiness of mankind.

We say advisedly "part of the totalitarian problem," not only because totalitarianism still remains, but because it is as yet far too early to be certain that Fascism or Nazism themselves have been eliminated. All that has been accomplished is the defeat and physical destruction of the armed might and political society of the Nazi and Fascist regimes set up in Germany and Italy. These regimes were a temporarily successful expression of something in the soul of uprooted men. There is no certainty that that something has been eradicated. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that there will remain hundreds of thousands of people in Europe feeding on a post-war anarchy (itself a legacy of a second world war and deliberately planned by the defeated with the gratuitously-given help of our unconditional surrender policy) which will never rest until some kind of Nazism is reborn. In the minor and relatively far more stable situation of France there is reason to believe that the policy of purging and silencing a large section of the country whose political views do not harmonise with the policy of the Resistance has sowed the seeds of future trouble rather than prepared the way for a real post-war unity. The news that the old Marshal is to stand for trial in person is actually disturbing in this connection. For we doubt whether serious trouble can be avoided if Petain in the dock is condemned to death for "crimes" which a very large number of Frenchmen believe to have been earnest and self-sacrificing efforts, however pathetic, to serve his country.

And however all this be—the full post-war Fascist problem is likely to emerge after some years rather than in the immediate future—we do know perfectly well that the war has precipitated the problem of totalitarianism of the Left. It has done so in two chief respects. In the first place Soviet Russia has emerged the chief Power of the old world and, in doing so, has not changed its totalitarian character. In the second place, the totalitarianly-inclined millions (unfitted by education, training and taste for the hard, tough and often disappointing school of democracy in times of crisis) are likely, if rendered unable to form part of a Right totalitarianism, to follow a Left one.

POLAND, YUGOSLAVIA, AUSTRIA

These are the real issues behind the policies of the Great Powers to-day and the conversations of their statesmen. This is the kind of thing that is at stake when the victors are unable to prevent the victors from total destruction at their hands, after they had burned 20,000 of your churches, and slain 11,000 defenceless priests and nuns...

GRATITUDE TO SPAIN

Mr. Ambassador, I love Spain. As a Catholic, I love her because her soul, (Continued on Page 4.)

when, on the one hand, we occupy Germany (after destroying large part of it) and impose a conqueror's ruthless will on the geographical heart of Europe, and when, on the other, we sign away under the cloak of justice the traditions and even independence of Allies and neutral countries.

None of the hopes of those who in sincerity accepted the Yalta agreements have so far been fulfilled. On the contrary things have gone from bad to worse. Russia has seen to it that not even a half-phoney and partially representative Polish Government, imposed on an Ally by sheer force, has so far emerged. Apparently the Soviet's attempts to produce behind the backs of her Allies something rather more respectable than Lublin have broken down. The world is told that a twenty-year treaty between the Soviet and the unrecognised Lublin puppet regime of Poland has been signed. The timing of the treaty could hardly have been accidental. Lublin—or what would remain in effect a Russian puppet government—is the only sort of rule that Poland will be allowed to enjoy.

Less publicised and up to a point more defensible, but hardly less dangerous, is the behaviour of the dictator of Yugoslavia. Clearly the attempt here is to create a greater Yugoslavia, totalitarian in its internal order and the instrument of Slav aggression in its foreign policy. The fashioning of such a State is a direct and formidable threat to Italy, the Mediterranean and the Latin world and must make impossible the proper settlement of Southern Europe which, by the way, constitutes a vital British lifeline. And here, as elsewhere in totalitarianism, religious persecution goes with the dictator.

Politically less serious, but morally equally grave, causes for disquiet are to be found in world acquiescence in the extinction of the Baltic democratic republics and in the Soviet refusal to allow any foreign observers even as far west as the conquered parts of Austria.

We ourselves have never believed that any world peace organisation would stand very much chance of a better success than the old League so long as the peace policy was vindictive and punitive. We have stood by the Holy Father's lead in this matter—a lead never more plainly stated than in the frank words of the moving appeal, the full text of which we published recently. If this was our view of conditions that in comparison with what is now happening would seem almost idealistic, it may be imagined that we cannot consider the present deliberations as anything more than a mockery.

For our part we take quite literally the Holy Father's own latest teaching: "After you have walked away from evil and sought the good, then seek peace"; and "whatever exceeds the limits of justice and equity will sooner or later certainly turn to the very great hurt of vanquished and victors since there will lie hidden the seeds of new wars." The truths cannot be escaped. Apart from revelation, history itself teaches them. Catholics, we think, will do neither themselves nor the world any good if they have not the courage to face and proclaim them.—C. H., London.

Church Calendar

JULY 1945

| | |
|--------|----------------------------|
| FRI. | ...20 S. Jerome Emil. |
| SAT. | ...21 S. Praxed. |
| SUN. | ...22 9 P. Mary Magdalene. |
| MON. | ...23 S. Appollinaris. |
| TUES. | ...24 S. Christina. |
| WED. | ...25 S. James, Ap. |
| THURS. | ...26 S. Anne. |
| FRI. | ...27 S. Paul, Apostle. |

The Catholic Guardian

JULY 20TH 1945

RECOMMENDATION No. 1

So far our comments on the recommendations of the State Council regarding educational reforms have been of a general nature. To-day we propose to consider recommendation No. 1. "The system of State schools and denominational schools shall continue in respect of existing schools provided however it shall be the duty hereafter of the State exclusively to establish schools of all types where necessary." The first part of this recommendation had a large number of members in support, while the second part passed only by a tiny majority of six. The latter amendment demanding that all future schools should be State schools was brought in by Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya, member for Galle. He is also a private Manager with about one hundred schools under him and controls a considerable number of teachers. We do not pretend to be able to read his thoughts nor to be able to dive into his motives but the effect of his amendment is plain even to the most ordinary persons. It will protect all his schools but will prevent any political rival of his from starting schools and profiting by the assistance that his teachers could give him at the time of the elections. If Mr. Amarasuriya thinks that State should establish all future schools of whatever type on what principle does he continue to hold the schools now under him? If he honestly believes in the principle of State schools he should without delay hand over all his schools to Government on payment of compensation which Government will certainly not refuse.

It is needless to repeat that we Catholics cannot accept the recommendation as it stands. We cannot accept the principle of the State monopoly of education. It is true that Minister Kannangara goes about telling everybody that it is the duty of Government to educate the people. He does so in his ignorance. The truth is the duty of the State with regard to education is not precisely to give it but to provide for it—that is to say, to afford the people the means of obtaining it. Not that the State is merely to disburse the funds required without looking to their expenditure. It has every right to see that the money is applied to the object for which it is given and their reasonable return in the form of education for the money spent. The Catholic position on the education question is clearly stated in the Code of Canon Law. The education of children belongs by natural and divine law to their parents. This does

not mean that parents can give any sort of education or no education if they so please. If they do not do their duty the State may then intervene. But the ideal is that parents, Church and State should loyally work together to give such an education to the young as will make them useful, law-abiding and God-fearing citizens.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Cathedral Building—

Last week we printed in these columns the Pastoral Letter of His Lordship the Bishop calling for contributions to continue and complete the new St. Mary's Cathedral. Elsewhere appears a photo of the building in its present advanced stage which ought to serve as an incentive to have it finished. When printing the Pastoral Letter we refrained from saying anything in its support because it might have appeared presumptuous on our part to do so. Addressed as it was to Catholics the Pastoral Letter of the Bishop carried with it due weight. The editor could add nothing to it. But a correspondent to-day makes a point which deserves to be stressed. It is suggested that the Episcopal Silver Jubilee of His Lordship Dr. J.A. Guyomar, O.M.I., will come off in about three years and a present which will be most acceptable to him will be to complete the Church to enable him to celebrate his Jubilee Mass in the new Cathedral. To offer a purse to the Jubilarian on the occasion of his Jubilee is an almost invariable custom. Catholics of the Jaffna Diocese had done so on previous occasions and will not fail in this beautiful act of gratitude and love. What is proposed, then, is that by responding generously to his appeal to offer His Lordship a purse anticipated so to say, and have the Church completed and ready for use on his Jubilee day. The new Cathedral is his work and will be a standing memorial of his episcopate. Thus by one united effort we shall attain two objects—making a Jubilee present to His Lordship the Bishop and completing the Cathedral. It must not be forgotten, besides, that any Cathedral Church is essentially a Diocesan Church and if it becomes also parochial is does so *per accidens*. Hence, the call on all the Catholics of a Diocese to contribute towards its erection.

The Failure of Simla Conference.—At the beginning, this Conference gave high hopes of ending the Indian political deadlock. The acceptance of parity of representation by the Hindus and Muslims was a very big step forward but whether either party accepted the underlying principle of non-domination is not quite certain. The list of members submitted by the Indian National Congress, which claimed to represent all-India, aroused the suspicions of the Muslims that the Congress was aiming at domination through the representatives of the minorities and claimed that in the Executive Council the Muslim League

members should be equal to the Congress members, plus minority representatives. This was an impossible claim and so the Conference failed. Both parties now blame the Viceroy. Muslim League thinks that Lord Wavell was not quite impartial and the Congress blames him for not bringing pressure to bear on the Muslim League. The fact is that the British Government wait until both parties agree on every point they might wait till doomsday.

Dehiwala Eucharistic Rally

A Glorious Pageantry Characteristic of Catholic Ceylon

St. JOSEPH WORKS, A. A. C. R. A. C.

Four centuries ago since the son of God came to earth, the Prince of Peace, who for his Faith and martyr's crown and Calvary's crown, celebrated a Eucharist with a three-day Eucharist, the first of its kind in the world of Colombo from 1945—a date to be remembered. The intentions underlying this Rally are the reconstruction, stability and unity of family life, purity of morals and establishment of a just and lasting peace.

Three days prior to the opening, Dehiwala was watered much and the rain damped to the utmost the enthusiasm of the parishioners. Darkened skies overhung all day and the downpour which started at 7 a.m. on Friday continued till 12 noon. The workers were forced to cease work and there was every sign of a total eclipse of the projected pageantry. The parishioners were sorely tried and in all homes Catholics went down on their knees and begged of their Eucharistic Lord to have mercy on their humble efforts. The Parish Priest with a group of innocent children prayed to St. Joseph to help them in their hour of trial and virtually threw him out of the church into the garden and expressed their inability to take him back to his allotted place in the church unless and until he stopped the rain. The news of this bold and "outrageous" action spread like wild fire in the parish and the friends of St. Joseph rushed to the church compound from all directions to render every assistance to their able advocate in distress and redeem his rightful place. When they arrived they saw their captain receiving a thorough ducking and when they were about to take the law into their hands, the miracle happened. Suddenly the rain ceased to the greatest surprise of all around—St. Joseph had saved the situation. Those around sent up a deep sigh of relief and his friends repaired to the church within to thank the Lord for this signal favour. Since then the skies cleared up and the weather was excellent till Dehiwala closed its programme. In complete thanksgiving for the favour done, the statue of St. Joseph was taken in triumphant procession on Saturday and a High Mass has been arranged for Sunday the 22nd.

A giant 40 ft. stadium beautifully designed and lighted greeted the pious pilgrims who thronged the gaseous-electric lighted grounds. Thousand five hundred Catholics arrived on the first day and a very large number of our non-Catholic friends were interested spectators. On the second day the crowd increased to about four thousand and on the final day a mammoth gathering of over 50,000 witnessed the closing ceremonies. His Grace the Archbishop of Colombo Most Revd. Dr. J. M. Masson, O.M.I., Right Revd. Dr. Edmund Peiris, O.M.I., Bishop of Chilaw, Right Revd. D.A. Weerasinghe, O.S.B. Abbot of Kandy together with over 300 priests and religious participated.

The town never looked so gay and the 2 mile route through which the Eucharistic King passed was gorgeously decorated. The car in which Our King travelled was dazzlingly illuminated and it was drawn by a band of sailors of the C.R.N.V.A. bearing red crosses of the

Knight Crusaders. A car with amplifiers slowly rolled on ahead carrying the sweet music into the air and the angelic flower girls dipped and spread flowers enroute. Complete orderliness prevailed and the Police and Military did their duty well. The Civic authorities cooperated splendidly.

Minority Deputations Going to London

A deputation from the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress, led by its President, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, will leave for England this week to interview the Secretary of State for the Colonies and press for the political rights of the minorities in the new constitution. Two other deputations, from the Ceylon Indian Congress and the Indian Merchants' Chamber, will also leave for England at the same time.

Mr. Ponnambalam has been granted both air and ship priority but for reasons of health he and his colleagues will travel by steamer.

The general committee of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress met at the residence of Mr. Ponnambalam on Sunday and gave him a mandate to use his discretion in meeting any situation that might arise in the course of his negotiations in England. Mr. Ponnambalam made a statement to the committee outlining his programme of work in England. Over 50 members from all parts of the Island were present at the meeting.

Mr. Ponnambalam will be away in England for about three months, during which time he will contact the Secretary of State and other members of His Majesty's Government. The other members of his deputation are Mr. J. G. Rajakulendran, member for Bandarawela in the State Council, and Mr. George Motha, one of the joint secretaries of the Tamil Congress. The Ceylon Indian Congress deputation will consist of Mr. S.P. Vythilingam, M.S.C., and Mr. A. Aziz, former President of the Indian Congress. Mr. H. M. Desai and another member will represent the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Mr. I. X. Pereira is also likely to join the deputation towards the end of August. He is prevented from joining the deputation now owing to ill-health.

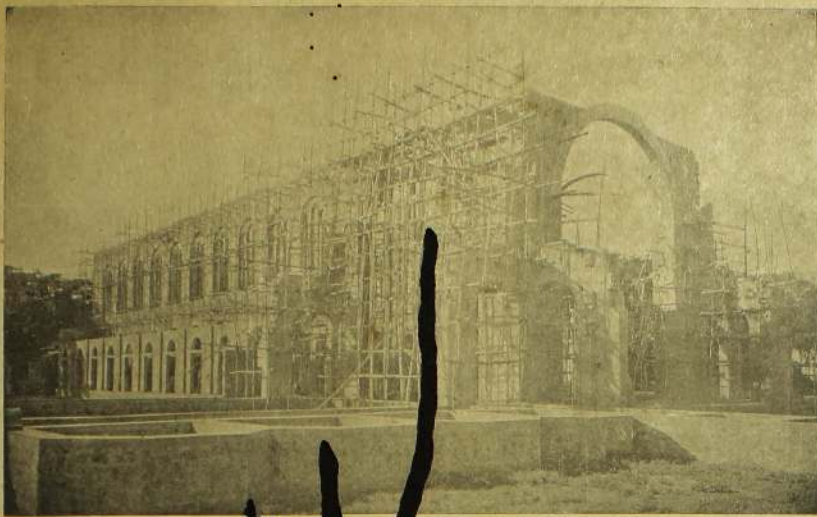
Resolutions were adopted by the General Committee of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress on Sunday, insisting that the principle of communal non-domination should be observed both in the legislature as well as in the executive; that the Indian population in Ceylon should be granted the franchise on equal terms with the other communities in the Island; that full citizenship rights should be granted to all British subjects who have resided in Ceylon for five years from an appointed date and have made a declaration of their intention to reside permanently in Ceylon; that a statutory composite cabinet representative of the various communities of the Island and in which half or more members shall not belong to any one community, should constitute the Executive in the next constitution; that in any composite cabinet the Tamils should be assigned an adequate number of portfolios and that the Tamil Ministers should be elected or nominated by the Tamil members in the legislature.

The Committee also decided to elect the following to the vacancies caused in the Working Committee: Messrs. V. S.N.A.D. Nadesapillai, A.A.A. Rajasingham and T. Somasunderam.

LOCAL & GENERAL

The Feast of St. James.—The patronal feast of St. James' Church, Jaffna will be celebrated on Wednesday the 25th inst. The preparatory novenas are being held from Monday last. On the Feast day after the early Mass at 6-30 a High Mass will be sung at 8 a.m. In the evening there will be sermon and procession followed by Vespers of St. Anne and Benediction. Following morning High Mass at 6.30.

The Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.—This feast will be celebrated at the Mt. Carmel Confraternity Chapel on Sunday the 29th. The feast will be preceded by a Triduum,



CATHEDRAL HUB IN BUILDING

On the Feast day the Mass is at 8 a.m. and in the evening Vespers, procession and Benediction of the Bl. Sacrament.

Jaffna Diocesan Union.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jaffna Diocesan Union will be held on Saturday the 21st at 6 p.m.

Municipality in 1947.—At the last meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council the Vice-Chairman, Mr. S. K. Thalaya-singham, moved: "That this Council requests the Minister of Local Administration to introduce the necessary legislation to convert the Jaffna Urban Council into a Municipal Council from Jan. 1st, 1947." Mr. S. P. Nadarajah, member for the Fort Ward, seconded.

The resolution was carried, seven voting for and two against; those opposing it being Mr. R. C. Manmatharayan and Mr. A. M. Abdul Cader. Mr. S. Patanjali refrained from voting.

Transport of Eggs Prohibited.—The transport or removal of eggs from the Jaffna Peninsula, except on a permit from the Government Agent, has been prohibited under the Food Control Ordinance.

Acting Chief Justice.—A large number of the members of the Bar was present to offer their felicitations to Mr. Justice Soertsz on his assuming the duties of Acting Chief Justice on the 11th inst.

Grant for Books.—Regulation 35 of the Code for Assisted Vernacular and Bilingual Schools is amended by the addition of the following:—

35 (A) In addition to the grant for maintenance and equipment under regulation 35, a grant shall be paid to every Vernacular and Bilingual School towards the cost of books and other school materials supplied free by that school to poor pupils, provided however, that the amount of such grant shall not exceed fifteen cents per unit of average attendance in that school.

(2) No grant under the preceding paragraph shall be paid to any school unless the Manager of that school:—

(a) Certifies that the books and school materials have been supplied to poor pupils and that the expenditure in that behalf has been actually incurred by the school.

(b) furnishes along with the annual returns, a statement containing the following particulars:—

(i) The names of the poor pupils to whom books and school materials have been supplied,

(ii) the monthly income of the parents of each such pupil, and

(iii) the cost of the books and school materials supplied and

(c) keeps a register of all books and school materials supplied free to poor pupils and produces that register for verification whenever called upon to do so by the Inspector.

Notice of Motion in the State Council.—Mr. J. Tyagarajah has given notice of the following motions.

1. That in view of the announcement which appeared recently in the United Press of America that there was substantial exportable surplus of rice available in Burma at present and that half million tons will be exported to Central Europe and India shortly, this Council is of opinion that the Board of

Ministers should immediately negotiate with the Government of Burma to obtain for the Jaffna Diocesan Union an equitable allocation of the available surplus in question.

2. That in view of the fact that Mullaitivu is situated 100 miles away from the nearest town which is in Vavuniya, this Council is of opinion that a Treasury Office should be opened at Mullaitivu.

I also give notice that I shall move the suspension of all relevant Standing Orders to enable me to move and dispose of the above motions at an early date.

J. S. C. Examination.—Dr. Ian Sandeman, Director of Education, has issued a circular to managers of assisted schools and head teachers of Government English Bilingual Sinhalese and Tamil schools stating that it had been decided that the Education Department should no longer hold the J.S.C. English Sinhalese or Tamil examinations but that schools might hold their own J.S.C. examination and issue their own certificates.

Colombo Municipality.—The dissolution of the Colombo Municipal Council and the election of a new Council are among the recommendations of the Commissioner (Mr. W. S. de Saram) appointed to enquire into the Colombo Municipal Council nomination day proceedings and general elections of 1943.

The Commissioner states: The elections themselves were a complete farce due to mass impersonations and extensive trafficking in ballot papers in comparatively small electorates where a handful of illegally obtained votes would materially affect the results. If the Council is dissolved, people, and in particular the electorate, will perhaps begin to realize that even in democratic institutions law and order must be observed and that institutions based on crime cannot stand.

Acting Leader of Tamils.—At a committee meeting of the All-Ceylon Tamil Congress held last Saturday, Dewan Bahadur I. X. Pereira was elected to officiate as President during the absence of Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam.

Personal.—Mr. J. G. Varnakulasinghe has passed the A.M.I.E.E. (Part 1) examination held in last November by the Institute of Electrical Engineers, London. Mr. Varnakulasinghe is an Old Boy of St. Patrick's College, Jaffna.

St. Teresa and Spanish Reds.—Saint Teresa of Avila is held in high esteem in Spain, by practising Catholics and also by fallen ones, as for example by those Spanish Reds who were marching upon Avila to give that little town a taste of 'real' religious freedom. The story of what befell them, has made the round of Spain. The vanguard of the would-be wreckers suddenly stopped of their own accord "What's that?" a number of them asked, as they pointed to some strange figure looming in the weird darkness of the night. The question was answered, when one of them exclaimed: "It is our own St. Teresa". Whereupon the Reds stampeded like a frightened herd of cattle. This story has been repeated up and down the country. Catholics readily believed in it; and not a single Red came forward to deny it.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Building of the New Cathedral

Sir,—The Pastoral of His Lordship the Bishop of Jaffna on the above subject, has its soul-stirring appeal to every child of Mary, in the Diocese of Jaffna. This our dear land has been consecrated, to the Immaculate Mother, ever since our fore-fathers received the inestimable gift of Faith. Our traditional and child-like devotion to our "Matha", is one of the most shining and consoling factors in our Catholic life.

The appeal by our Chief Pastor is timely and will bear abundant fruit. Let us all hasten to answer it cheerfully, for the glory of God and His Divine Mother. "He that honoureth his Mother is as one that layeth up a treasure (Ecclus. 3-5).

With us lay Catholics, there is an additional and important consideration, that should urge us all, to see the New Cathedral roofed and fit, for the offering of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, within another two years. The Episcopal Silver Jubilee of our beloved Bishop will come about then. The completion of the Cathedral is something very dear to his heart. If we Catholics can show him our gratitude, by enabling him to celebrate the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, in the New Cathedral on that august anniversary, what a holy joy it would be to our Bishop, priests, monks, nuns, and all lay Catholics of the North! May Heaven with it, and may Our Immaculate Mother help us to realise it!

A CLIENT OF MARY.

Main Street,
Jaffna, 16-7-1945.

That Pearl Again

Sir,—Dr. Kannangara is at it again, peddling his priceless pearl of free education. In a report of his speech at a public meeting at Matugama Central School, the following occurs: 'His critics said that the pearl was a worthless imitation. Why were they afraid of it if it was an imitation?' Every normal man objects to imitations because he objects to being taken in. It is anger, however, rather than fear that he feels when he sees that someone is trying to trick him. Every decently educated man also when he has discovered a trafficker in false pearls feels it is his duty, in the interests of the public to expose him. After such an exposure in highly civilised societies, vendors of false pearls soon find themselves in goal; in primitive societies they would soon find themselves taking a free swim in a duck-pond. But since our Ceylon is neither highly civilised now, nor primitive, but something between the two, vendors of false pearls can with impunity continue peddling their merchandise. A warning therefore to the public is all the more necessary.

Dr. Kannangara continued: 'Some other critics said that he would not get teachers at the salaries proposed. If that is the case, he would go back to the State Council and ask for more.' How sweet and simple: Let us all fervently hope he will get what he asks for. But how much is needed? Let me tell him

using the findings of 'some other critics.' According to these at the salaries proposed by the Special Committee, the cost of education will be 67 millions. What then will it be at the enhanced rate? 100 millions? Even more. For as I have shown in my prize day report at least a hundred rupees a year is required for the tuition of a child. But there are more than a million children for whom tuition has to be provided. In addition to this they have to be provided with books and stationery and some with boarding and lodging and even clothes. If Dr. Kannangara is the darling of the State Council to such an extent that they are going to make him a gift of 100 millions and more every year just for the asking, well and good. But if he cannot find that money, then the free education he is offering is cheap, shabby and shoddy. That is the straight charge that he dare not meet.

In another speech he is reported to have referred to his critics as street urchins and loafers pelting stones at a tree laden with fruit. Quite so. Street urchins and loafers are notoriously accurate marksmen.

Yours etc.,

E. CROWTHER, S.J.

Batticaloa, 14th July, 1945.

OBITUARY

THE LATE REVD. BRO. ABEL

The news of the death of Revd. Bro. Abel, F.S.C., at La Mans, France, on the 7th May last, came as a rude shock to his many old pupils and friends in Ceylon.

Bro. Abel came to Ceylon in October 1904, and served as Prefect of Boarders, Prefect of Games, Professor of Science and Mathematics to the Higher Forms at St. Benedict's College, Colombo. He left for France in July 1921 and was at St. Benedict's again from 1924 to 1927.

Bro. Abel was of an extremely kindly disposition and it was said of him that to know him was to love him. He had a kind heart and the success of his pupils was due to the enthusiasm which he created in their minds. As Prefect of Boarders he maintained the best discipline without being stern. The boarders regarded him as father and friend and dreaded to do anything which they thought he would not approve. Old Benedictines could never forget that robust figure with a winning smile on his face and a cheerful greeting to all. He was a keen sportsman too, and enjoyed playing Cricket and Football. Often he joined the College teams in their practices.

Bro. Abel will long be remembered for the admirable work he did as Science and Mathematics teacher. It is to his credit that several of his past pupils hold high positions in the country today. Mr. T. D. Perera, the Income Tax Commissioner, Drs. Liyanage, Cyril Fernando and B. M. Fonseka of the General Hospital, Advocates Canjama-naden and O. B. de Silva, Mr. M. F. S. Pulle, Crown Counsel, Professor P. B. Fernando of the Medical College, Mr. U. D. R. Caspersz of the University of Ceylon are among those taught by this talented son of De La Salle. In the religious profession today some of his past pupils are themselves great educationalists. The present Rector of St. Joseph's College, his brother the Vicar-General of Jaffna, Revd. Bro. Theoderet, the Director of St. Anne's College, Kurunegala, Revd. Bro. Lawrence, the sub-Director of St. Benedict's, Revd. Bro. Oliver, the sub-Director of De La Salle School, Mutwal, are among those who had come under the influence of this great and good man either in the Boarding House or in the Science Class.

At the instance of the past pupils and friends of Bro. Abel, a Requiem High Mass was said for the repose of his soul on Tuesday the 10th inst. at St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah. Revd. Fr. D. J. N. Perera, O.M.I., officiated assisted by the Very Revd. Father Peter Pillai, O.M.I., and Revd. Fr. M. Barbaral, O.M.I. Several past students of Bro. Abel attended. Revd. Bro. Christian, Visitor, Revd. Bro. Luke, Director of St. Benedict's and Brothers from Moratuwa, Mutwal and Grandpass were present.

After Mass Requiem Cards with the photograph of Bro. Abel were distributed.

I. V. F.

Why Spain is Hated

(Continued from Page 1)

her history, and her culture are Catholic, and because I see the character of her enemies. As a citizen of the United States, with a particular love for my own country, I am grateful to Spain not only for saving Christian civilization so many times in the course of centuries, but particularly for standing as a bulwark between the western world and the menace of Communism in 1936.

The plain alternative then was Franco's victory on Communism. It is incontrovertible that if Franco had lost, the prophecy of Lenin that Europe would burn at both ends would have been realized. And what is the alternative to day? What will happen to Spain if you sweep the present government aside through violence or treachery? Communism! The enemies of the Christian order know this, and that is precisely why they are moving heaven and earth to destroy your government. With Italy and France bleeding and exhausted, you stand unafraid, the last bastion of Christian sanity between us and the universal Red peril. And surely some thanks are due you for a benevolent neutrality which has made possible our present victory, and saved thousands of precious American lives that might have been lost if you had been our foes.

Look at this coin, ladies and gentlemen, I have here a silver quarter of United States currency of the year 1944. There are some words on the face of it, near the figure of Liberty. They are smaller than they used to be. They used to be at the bottom of the coin. Yet they are still the same words: "In God We Trust." Will they always be there? What would you do if any one tried to remove them? One is tempted to say, "No one would dare, the name of God is graven upon the very cornerstone of this republic. This could not happen in the western world.

Here is another coin, a cinco sueres piece of the Republic of Ecuador. There is no inscription on the face of it. But there used to be. It used to read, "Dios y Patria"—"God and country." First they took away the 'Dios'. Now they have removed the 'patria.' So passes love of country on the heels of piety.

SEES MORAL ISSUE

There is a moral for us North Americans. The sort of men who removed the name of God from the coin of Ecuador will take it from our quarter as soon as they feel we are sufficiently degraded to tolerate it. They are the very ones who demand that we hate Catholic Spain, where, when their kind were in power, it meant speedy death for any one to utter the beautiful and holy word, 'Adios', because God's name was not to be spoken under the shadow of the hammer and sickle.

We hear a great deal nowadays about the importance of our winning the friendship of our neighbour republics of Ibero-America. Thus far, I am afraid, our progress has not been conspicuous. Sometimes a base alloy of self-interest is discernible in the fine gold of our altruism. Just now the organized ministers of several sects are industriously trying to persuade the people of Mexico to be converted from Catholicism to what they call Christianity. The people there have not responded very cordially. Trade, yes, on equal terms. But they want none of our proselytizing, our patronizing, our materialistic culture. In fact they like their own culture. They consider it better, and as a matter of record, it is, for it is the Catholic culture of Spain, seasoned and tried. No one who reads the newspapers can fail to see that they dislike us cordially. And can we blame them? Considering what some of our people have done to them?

Yet the friendship of those republics is a vital necessity to us. I am thinking of strategic considerations. With the enemies we have or are likely to have in Europe and in the East, it is imperative, may be even a condition of our existence as a free and prosperous nation, that we achieve in this hemisphere a genuine unity based not upon force of chicanery, but upon mutual respect and esteem, freely giving on both sides. Now, below the Rio Grande there are some 90,000,000 Catholics, nearly a third of all the Catholics in the world...

Now, most of these 90,000,000 Catholics love Spain. Having no longer any political differences with Spain, they look to her as the head of an invisible but none the less unified empire of sentiment, whose language, customs, traditions and above all religion, they intimately share. It is futile and puerile to hope to become their friends by baiting and insulting their mother country. If we are to reach the hearts of the Spanish Americas, we must love and understand Spain, the true Spain, the Catholic Spain. And if we Catholics of the United States fail to lead the way in this we shall have a heavy account to square before history and before God.

With such reflections passing before me, Mr. Ambassador, I should feel recreant indeed, if I refused the honour that your people so generously offer for my poor efforts to tell the stories of their most illustrious heroes; I should feel like a coward and a poltroon if I so insulted my brethren in the Mystical Body of Christ. Therefore, I accept it with sincere thanks.



In Affectionate Remembrance

OF

Susan Johnpulle

DIED 18TH JULY 1944

On Life's rough and gloomy shore
Thou hast laid thy burden down
Grant her Lord, eternal rest
With the spirits of the blest.

"Yvetot", Bullers Road,
Colombo, 17-7-45.

NOTICE

Arrack Rent Sales, Mannar District,
1945-46

Notice is hereby given that the sale of Arrack Rents, Mannar District will take place on 23rd August 1945. Tenders should reach the Kachcheri, Mannar before 11 a.m. on the date fixed.

Further particulars can be obtained on application at the Mannar Kachcheri.

(Sgd.) C. SITTAMPALAM,
Assistant Government Agent, Mannar.
6-7-45.

Catholic Book Club

(Ceylon Branch)
AMPITIYA—KANDY.

Mr. P. Saverimuttu,

St. Patrick's College—JAFFNA
has been appointed Local Secretary of the Catholic Book Club for Jaffna.

Please contact him for membership in the C.B.C.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that Fourth Cross road in the Sanitary Board Town of Point Pedro will be closed for traffic from 18 July to 18 August 1945 to construct a culvert.

A. MUTHUTHAMBY,
for Chairman, S.B.

Sanitary Board Office,
Jaffna, 11 July, 1945.

Sale of Arrack Rents Jaffna District—1945-46

Sale of the exclusive privilege of selling arrack in the taverns in the Jaffna District for 1945-46 will be held on Thursday, the 26th July 1945 at 11-30 a.m. at the Jaffna Kachcheri.

Tenders should be on the prescribed form which may be obtained at the Jaffna Kachcheri on production of a tender deposit receipt for Rs. 750 for each group of taverns. Further particulars appear on page 873 of Part I of Government Gazette No. 9427 of 6th July 1945.

C. COOMARASWAMY,
Government Agent, N.P.
The Kachcheri,
Jaffna, 10th July, 1945.

FOR SALE

Valuable coconut property estate by main road near Railway Station close to Jaffna with fully-bearing Mango, Jak and Cashew plantations also Paddy and Tobacco fields. Principals only.
Apply Box No. 2400.
St. Joseph's Catholic Press, Jaffna.

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Respecte Stellam Voca Mariam.
Official Organ of Our Lady's
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Indispensable to Sodalists
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SUBSCRIPTIONS \$ 2.50 YEARLY

Received by THE CATHOLIC

BOOK CLUB AMPITIYA—
KANDY.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

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

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 100 of 1945

1. Respondents: Abraham John Abraham of Jaffna Town.
2. Respondents: Abraham John Abraham of Jaffna Town.

Vs.
1. Abraham John Abraham of Jaffna Town.
2. Abraham John Abraham of Jaffna Town.

3. Respondents: Christopher Francis Abraham of Jaffna Town.
4. Respondents: Augustine Thiagarajah of Jaffna Town.

5. Respondents: Royola Selvarajah Abraham of Jaffna Town.
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 abovenamed or any other person shall show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on the 4th day of June 1945 at 10 a.m. This 5th day of May 1945.

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

THE JAFFNA

FORAGE STORES

Cattle Food Dealers,
Main Street, Jaffna

WHY WORRY FOR YOUR CATTLE

FOOD—WE ARE SUPPLYING:

Horse Food, Cow Food, Goats
Food and Bull Mixtures
at Cheap Rate.

These mixtures consisting of
Paddy Bran, Oats, Maize, Peas,
Ulundu etc., are cheaper than
Punac and Paddy Bran.

A trial will convince you. Price
list can be had on application.

T. RAJARATNAM,
(Law Librarian), Proprietor.

VICTORY SAVINGS WEEK

21—28 JULY, 1945.

ISLAND-WIDE TARGET RS. 15,000,000

NORTHERN PROVINCE TARGETS IN SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

| | National Savings Week collections | Target for Victory Savings Week |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Jaffna Town | Rs. 57,183-75 | Rs. 15,000 |
| Jaffna District | Rs. 79,147-75 | Rs. 33,000 |
| Point Pedro | Rs. 41,535-35 | Rs. 40,000 |
| Manipay | Rs. 72,551-75 | Rs. 25,000 |
| Vavuniya | Rs. 24,123-00 | Rs. 10,000 |
| Mannar | Rs. 57,489-75 | Rs. 10,000 |

Invest in the Victory Loan for Your Country's
Post-War Development.

Money Saved now will Buy Much more after
the War when Goods are Plentiful.

Savings Certificates are sold at all Post Offices, Sub-Post Offices, Kachcheries Banks and by Divisional Revenue Officers and Chief Headmen.

Voluntary Helpers during Victory Savings Week will assist you in purchasing Savings Certificates by helping you to fill in your application form; taking your money and depositing it and the form at the nearest Post Office, Sub-Post Office, Kachcheri or Office of Chief Headmen or Divisional Revenue Office. Please see that you obtain a receipt from the Voluntary Helper for any money paid to him. He will wear a badge of authority signed by the Chairman of the Savings Committee for the area. You will receive your Savings Certificate in due course from the Post Office or from the Authorized Helper. You must then surrender the temporary receipt to the Authorized Helper.

R. Y. DANIEL,
Commissioner, War Savings Movement

Tines Building, Colombo.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by BASTIAMPILLAI SANTIAGOPELLAI residing at 39, Main Street, Jaffna, at St. Joseph's Catholic Press, Catholic Mission Premises, Main Street, Jaffna, on Friday the 20th July, 1945.