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RENEWED CATHOLIC DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES IN EUROPE

There are signs of a renewal of Catholic diplomatic activity in Europe. In many quarters it is realised that the most effective bulwark against the spread of Communism as well as against anarchy and collapse is to be found in the Church and in statesmen known to rest their fundamental convictions on Christian moral doctrine. And it is evident that in large tracts of Europe the faith of the people will in present disturbed conditions more readily respond to such leadership than to the competing political gangs.

At the same time a warning must be given. There is no organised Catholic "plot," such as Communists and Freemasons love to uncover. Catholic political response is always an *ad hoc* affair, arising from a variety of causes and favourable local conditions, and very often it is far less important than it may seem.

Thus great play might be made of the fact that the Holy Father has recently seen a number of prominent Catholic and Austrian figures. He has seen Dr. von Schuschnigg and the latter has had a number of conversations at the Vatican. He has seen Prince Rupprecht and Dr. Schmidt, ex-Mayor of Vienna. He is also reported to have sent a delegation of three clerics, Mgr. Carroll, Fr. Boland and Abbe Rodhain, to study the repatriation of prisoners of war in Germany. The ex-German Minister remains at the Vatican as a guest. The Papal Nuncio remains in Germany. There are the normal German contacts, Mgr. Kaas and Fr. Schmoll.

It is likewise true that there can be no real relationship between such spiritual and political relationships and the political problems of the hour in their wide range. It is likewise true that all Catholic figures of importance share a common moral outlook and values. Hence accidentally any contacts must have their bearing on the development of affairs.

GERMAN APPPOINTMENTS

Thus, without a direct relationship, one would expect a similarity of views on fundamentals between Schuschnigg at the Vatican and Friedrich Schaeffer or Prime Minister of Bavaria. Schaeffer was head of the Catholic People's Party. Among the Ministers he has appointed is Dr. Hipp for Education and Religion, another prominent Catholic forced out of politics in 1933.

In the Rhine-Meuse Province, Dr. Hans Fuchs has been made President. He is a former member of the Centre Party, and held a similar post before the Nazis came. He enjoys the fullest confidence of the great majority of the people in his province.

In a recent interview in Switzerland Dr. Wirth, a former Chancellor of the Republic and a member of the Centre Party, said:

"We cannot think of renewing Europe after the immense catastrophe unless we think of it in terms of a spiritual renewal. Just now the major currents on the Continent are in the direction of (Continued on Page 4.)

NO EUROPEAN CRISIS IF WE HAD STUCK TO OUR PROMISES

The fate of Poland, the effective partition of Europe, the black-out behind the Russian lines, Syria—these were given by the Archbishop of Westminster as examples of what happens when men do not stand by their own principles. His Grace was speaking on the second day of the "Christianity in Action" week in Reading.

"The various events that have happened in Europe and elsewhere have now made us realise how far are our difficulties from a real solution," said Mgr. Griffin. "We had hoped that by now Poland would have had a representative Government and that she would have had her full freedom and independence restored. It is ominous that no representative of Poland was present at the San Francisco Conference.

"We are disturbed by the partition of Europe into separate spheres of control and by the complete blackout that has fallen upon Eastern Germany, not to mention the more sinister blackout that envelops Poland, the Balkans and the Baltic States. Recent events in Syria also show us how far we are from real peace.

"At the beginning of the war we were given a sound lead by the present Holy Father. His well-known peace points were applauded even by those who do not accept the Catholic Faith. Briefly, they establish the principles of international inter-dependence of one nation with another, of disarmament, of treaty revision, of the rights of minorities, and of justice as the essential foundation of

any moral international agreement. To prevent misunderstanding I ought to point out perhaps that I do not advocate disarmament for this country except as a partner in a general disarmament agreement. If disarmament is to come it must be a universal policy. We must be satisfied that other nations are prepared to carry out their agreements, and we must be very, very sure about it."

His Grace then went on to explain how the five peace points were publicly adopted by the Christian leaders of Great Britain. To these points were added five standards. He then spoke of the meeting between our Prime Minister and the late President Roosevelt, which resulted in the Atlantic Charter, and stated:

"The statement issued, and the agreement arrived at, was hailed throughout the world as a great charter of liberty and one on which it was hoped to establish peace in the world after the war. The Atlantic Charter was signed by the United Nations, including Russia."

His Grace then quoted the first three sections of the Atlantic Charter. These were received with acclamation. He then added: "If we compare these principles with what is happening in Europe and elsewhere we shall see how far Europe has drifted."

He then went on to elaborate the eight principles which were drawn up in the recent statement made by the Hierarchy on "A Just and Lasting Peace."

MRS. SAVITRI DEVI MEETS A NUN

We made a brief reference a fortnight ago to Mrs. Savitri Devi Mukerji's attacks on Christianity in the *Mahratta*. Her latest article (July 6th) begins in the same tone—Christians in South India, she warns her Hindu readers, will end up by wanting a "Padristan," just as the Muslims want a "Pakistan"—but the latter part of her article consists of a very honest report of two conversations she had with missionaries, during her visit to the South. What follows is from Mrs. Savitri Devi's article:—

I had long been desiring to have a look into the Christians' work in India; to come in direct contact with the forces that built those churches, schools, hospitals, of which the number impressed me. A golden opportunity to do so came to me less than a month ago when, on entering a third-class railway carriage in the Trichinopoly station, I found myself face to face with a nun. She looked about 60. A happy, peaceful face. She started speaking to me—asking me the usual things one asks in a train, where I was going and so on,—with an accent that was obviously not English. I asked her nationality. "I am French" she said. And when I started speaking to her in her own tongue, her face brightened. I asked her from what part of France she came. She told me she was from a village near the lake of Annecy, and immediately I remembered and pictured in my mind one of the loveliest spots I have seen in Europe—Alpine scenery in all its beauty. I asked the nun how long she had been in India. She said: "Over forty years." "And you never went home?" said I. "No"—And you never intend to go home?"—"No. I have made the gift of my life, to serve Jesus out here. When I left France, I was nineteen. I knew I was never to come back."

She said all this without emphasis, as simply as she would have said, "What station is this?" I wondered. The train was running through a parched plain; a burning hot wind, full of dust, was blowing; I could not help thinking, by contrast, of the cool mountain lake, six thousand miles away. "What!" said I to the nun, "you will never see again your snowclad Alps shining in the morning sunshine? Your woody slopes, reflected in the waters below? Your village; your cottage; you'll never breathe again in fragrance of firtrees, never? I do not regard France as my country, and yet, I would love to see it once more. I spent there the years of my youth. Don't you too, sometimes, long to go back? Could not you go back, if you tried, just for a month or two?" "I could" she said, but however cheaply I would travel it would cost some money. It would be all that less to spend on our orphans; and I do not wish to take a piece from them; it is not right." "You love the poor and the distressed to that extent," said I in amazement. "Our Lord Jesus told us to love them," replied she, "we obey him."

I was silent. I thought of these forty years of humble work, going from village to village in the burning sun to distribute medicine to the poor, attending to children, washing them, nursing them, teaching them needlework, comforting the sick—all those years of tedious daily routine, of patient toil, for the

sake of one man, one God, one love—Jesus. And I prayed, within my mind—"May I serve my Master as humbly and faithfully as this woman does hers!"

And I thought also, "How many Hindus are there ready to do for any of the great ones of India, or for Mother India herself, the equivalent of what this foreign nun is doing here for the prophet whom she loves and deifies? How many are ready to do it, moreover, without the hope of ever coming into the limelight?" Let the Hindus answer.

I asked the nun her name and address. She is Sister Mary Francis, of the Convent of the Holy Cross, Trichinopoly.

I met two other missionary ladies during this tour. One is Doctor Miss F. Lombard, in charge of the Mission Hospital at Udipi, South Kanara, and the other her assistant. They are Protestants of the Swiss Evangelical Mission. Their hospital, where 90 patients can be accommodated, is one of the cleanest, quietest and best managed of those I have seen. The ladies were kind enough to visit me at the Travellers' Bungalow, where I was sick, and to invite me for a cup of tea as soon as I should be better. We talked about missionary work. I asked the ladies if they did not find the job tiresome at times. "We do," was their answer, "we do surely. And we could not pull on with our own strength alone. But we do it for the love of Jesus. He told us: 'Go, and preach to all nations....' He gives us help, and the necessary endurance and cheerfulness. We are here to do good to our neighbours whom he told us to love as ourselves, and to bring souls to Him, for His glory."

Protestants may differ from Catholics in many ways. But the inspiration, in both of them, has the same source—Christ. I could not help telling these women that their belief that Christ alone can transform a man's life is contradicted by my own personal experience. "My life," I told them, "is full of the presence and love of One who is not Christ." They disbelieved me, saying that this "cannot be." I quoted before them the example of so many Hindu "Bhaktas." They disbelieved me again, and added: "What have these men, who you say were filled with God's love, done for their brothers? How is it that before we—Christians—came and showed the way, social work in India was practically non-existent? Why don't you people now even do what we do? Because you cannot, without Jesus." "We could, if we liked," I said. "But we are slack. We have to shake off our laziness." "Well, shake it off, for goodness! And show what you can do—without Jesus—if you think you can! We defy anybody to do our work without Him and said: "I am the way," and who is the one, only son of God!"—Examiner.

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NOTICE

Pilgrims to Madhu for the August Festival must take with them sufficient food supply. A permit is required for any quantity of paddy or rice they may carry with them.

The Administrator,
Madhu Church.

Feast of St. Philomena

The Novenas preparatory to the feast of St. Philomena will commence on the 16th August and will come to a close on the 19th August with Solemn High Mass. Clients of St. Philomena who intend partaking of the Novenas are kindly requested to communicate with

REVD. FR. E. POMYKOL, O.M.I.,
St. James' Church,
Jaffna.

Church Calendar

AUGUST 1945

FRI. ... 3 S. Stephen's, R.
SAT. ... 4 S. Dominic.
SUN. ... 5 11 P. Our Lady of Snow.
MON. ... 6 TRANSFIG.
TUES. ... 7 S. Cajetan.
WED. ... 8 S. Cyriacus.
THURS. ... 9 S. J. M. Vian.
FRI. ... 10 S. Lawrence.

The Catholic Guardian

AUGUST 3RD 1945

BRITISH ELECTION

The Labour triumph at the General Election in Great Britain is without parallel in the history of that country. The late Mr. Lloyd George won a similar triumph after the first world war but it was not for a party but for a coalition in recognition of its winning the war. Mr. Churchill, no doubt, expected a similar recognition from the nation but grievously has been disappointed. Though he has been returned, his son who was fighting on the side of the Communist Tito and his son-in-law were both defeated along with prominent members of his Cabinet. In spite of the opposition of the Labour leaders who wanted the election to be postponed to the autumn, Mr. Churchill and his party precipitated it so as to make it a victory Election and gain the fullest advantage from it. But the electorate appears to have had enough of the Tories and their leader. Had they been able to produce a definite programme which would ensure stable peace and general social welfare and had they been able to convince the electors of their honest determination to carry it out they would have been more fortunate. But Mr. Churchill relying on his forceful oratory went about stumping the country and denouncing in the strongest possible language the dangers of Socialism. Such exaggerated language never tells. We have the testimony, according to *Reuter's* cable of yesterday from the member of Parliament, the leader of the Conservative Reform Movement who trying to minimize the disaster that has overtaken the party made this admission: "It must be said with respect but firmly that Mr. Churchill's Gestapo speech was the greatest blunder of the campaign." Apparently, the late

Premier wanted to frighten the electorate with the bogey of Socialism that it will not shrink from employing Gestapo methods. His hearers must have resented such negative electioneering tactics. We shall know in a month's time from papers that have no party affiliations, that exist to tell the truth and not to gain dividends why exactly Mr. Churchill and his party lost so signally the confidence of the British public. They are, no doubt, thankful to him for the victory; but what meaning has victory if it is not followed by a just and an enduring peace. Mr. Churchill and his party have not shown themselves capable of ensuring such a peace. On the contrary his "realism in politics", we fear, has already sown the seeds of future troubles.

Turning from the vanquished to the victors, one cannot but admire the courage of the Labour leaders in coming forward to assume the responsibilities of government with so many bewildering and baffling problems ahead. This is the first opportunity they have to prove what they can accomplish. Previously when twice they won the elections their majorities were not sufficiently large and in consequence their governments were short-lived. This time they have a number of capable men and an overwhelming majority. But they must be on their guard that this majority does not make for their undoing. For "power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely", is not a mere saying that has no basis in fact. Great Britain has come to occupy a position of far-reaching influence that could make or mar the fortunes of other countries and, therefore, it is that the party in full power must be ever conscious of its tremendous responsibility. Our fellow-Catholics in Britain will have no quarrel with a Labour Government as most of them belong to the middle or working classes, provided it does not meddle with their schools. If it did, that will cause a split in the party.

EDITORIAL NOTE

A Very Valuable Speech.—With pleasure we reproduce in another column the speech made by Mr. Justice Wijeyewardene at the prize-giving at St. John's College, Jaffna. It deserves to be widely read and pondered over as it is instructive, practical and full of sound common sense so rare now-a-days. After reading the speech we thought to ourselves why gentlemen of the speaker's type do not enter the State Council to give it balance. Mr. Justice Wijeyewardene deprecates generally all violent and revolutionary changes, changes that create acerbity between various sections of the people. Referring to the Educational reforms, he says that we cannot expect any lasting good from any educational scheme if it is opposed to principles of justice and fair dealing. But what the Minister of Education is doing now is far removed from justice and fair dealing. He is trying to destroy the denominational schools by shooting at

them from behind as Mr. Senanayake described the process. His Central Schools where alone free Education is given are drawing away pupils from denominational schools and their teachers are being cramped by the offer of higher salaries. While highly praising the excellent speech of the learned Judge we must take exception to certain statements made by the Rev. J. T. Arulantham, the Principal of the College. The implications in his report may apply to Protestant schools but not to ours. We do not open schools for power and prestige but to give Catholic education to Catholic children which is a necessity with us. We gladly admit other children because we believe our education does them good. We expect State aid for the act of graciousness but not like other citizens pay their taxes to the State and they expect a fair contribution from the general revenue for their schools. These remarks have to be made as the report seemed to have in mind the denominational schools in general.

Judge's View of Educational Policy

Vision Ideal of Caste Reform MR. JUSTICE WIJEWERDENE'S SPEECH

"I do not intend to make any comments on the present educational policy as I cannot claim to have made a study of the literature on the subject. I know that some have called it a pearl of great value and others have called it a rotten oyster. I read a few days ago certain comments made by the Principal of Wesley College and his view that the present policy would result in the elimination of such leading institutions as Wesley College. I feel sure that, if that view is correct, those who shape our educational policy will see the urgent need for modifying their schemes and averting such a contingency. I refuse to believe that our statesmen could be so short-sighted as to refuse to modify their schemes once they realise the danger of pursuing such a policy."

"We should read our history not for the purpose of patting ourselves on the back but for deriving some lessons which may guide us in the future. We would learn from our past the utter futility of expecting any educational scheme to bring lasting good to us if it is opposed to principles of justice and fair dealing. On the other hand, such schemes only lead to certain acerbity between various sections. I am slow to believe that a statesman would like to follow deliberately such a policy, and be guilty of trying to produce by a system of veiled compulsion or by some devious method a post-Donoughmore class of professing Buddhists or Hindus. That certainly would be against the spirit of Buddhism."

Addressing a few words to the boys themselves, Mr. Wijeyewardene said: "It is a great thing to aim at the wiping out of caste distinctions. But a person who tries to do away with caste by a root and branch policy will only end by rousing a strong opposition and establishing on a more strong basis the customs of caste. If a man faces facts he will know that there is a large body of men in his village where customs of caste have almost a religious sanction and he will therefore proceed to achieve his object gradually by winning over opponents to his view by persuasion and education. Such a man will ultimately do more good than the man who takes an unreal view of his environment and hastens to eliminate caste by some drastic course of action."

RACES AND CREEDS

"Take again some social schemes affecting the whole Island. In devising

such a scheme it will be foolish to ignore the fact that the Island is inhabited by people of different race and creeds who have made it their home. There may be some who think quite honestly that it is a pity that it should be so. But we cannot overlook the existence of so many races and so many creeds there and we cannot also think that this state of things will come to an end within any appreciable time."

"When you boys therefore become the leaders of this country and are entrusted with the shaping of the future of the country I would ask you not to allow yourselves to be carried away by some visionary idea but to modify such ideas by relating them to facts. If you do that you will deserve well of this country and you will make a large contribution towards the ordered progress of this Island."

"I have spoken to you in this strain as I wish to see you by your practical statesmanship and your love of justice and fair dealing adopting measures to bring out the slowly dying system of caste and the various forms of religious and communal strife and ringing in the ears of the people the nobler modes of life with sweeter manners and purer laws."

"I trust that each boy of this College taking his place in the wider life of the world will be true to his college motto and be a light shining in the darkness of communal antipathy and religious intolerance."

British Election Results

Total for the Government (Mr. Churchill) 210.

Total for the Opposition (Mr. Attlee) 417.

State of Parties: Labour 390; Conservative 195; Liberal Nationals 14; Liberals 11; Independents 10; Independent Labour Party 3; Communists 2; Commonwealth 1 and National 1.

The Government group lost a total of 199 seats, gaining 8.

The Opposition parties gained 220 seats, losing 29. The Conservatives alone lost 182 seats, the Liberal Nationals lost 16 and the Liberals 1.

Labour lost only 4 seats previously held by them and gained 214 new seats.

The position at the Dissolution of Parliament was that the Churchill Government had 414 seats (including 358 Conservatives and 27 Liberal Nationals) while the Opposition totalled 194 (including Labour 163, Liberal 19, Independent Labour 6, Commonwealth 3, Irish National 2 and Communist 1). Seven seats were vacant.

Twenty-five more seats have been created for this election and the new House will have 640 members.

THE NEW CABINET

Mr. Clement Attlee, who is Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister of Defence.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, the Lord Privy Seal.

Mr. Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Minister of Finance).

Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade.

Sir William Jowitt, the Lord Chancellor.

Mr. Attlee combines the posts of First Lord of the Treasury and Minister of Defence, while Mr. Herbert Morrison will be Leader of the House of Commons.

LOCAL & GENERAL

The Third Order of St. Francis.

—The monthly meeting of the Third Order of St. Francis will take place at 6 p.m. in St. Aloysius' Hall on Monday the 6th of August 1945. All the Brothers are kindly requested to be there in time. Plenary Indulgences can be gained on these dates:—2, 4, 7, 9, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 25 and 26. Conditions:—Confession, Communion, visit to the Cathedral and prayer for the Pope's Intentions.

Confraternity of the Sacred Heart.

—The monthly meeting of the members of the Confraternity of the

Sacred Heart, S.P.C. Branch, Senior Division, will be held at the College Hall on Sunday the 5th August at 6 p.m.

The Revd. Fr. S. Nicholapillai, O.M.I., will address the meeting on "The Reality of the Catholic Church."

Co-operative Conference.—This year's Co-operative Conference will open on the 9th of this month at 10 a.m. at the Regal Theatre, Jaffna and will continue to the following day with morning and afternoon sessions. On Saturday at 10 a.m. will be held the Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank Ltd. There are 24 resolutions to be discussed at the Conference.

A Barrister Student.—Mr. Joseph St. George of the Ceylon Law College has been admitted in absentia as a Barrister-student of the Honourable Society of Inner-Temple. He is an old boy of St. Patrick's College and St. Joseph's College, Colombo. He is at present Editor of the Ceylon Law College Magazine.

Personal.—Mr. N. Velupillai, Administrative Assistant to the Director of Commerce and Industries, Colombo, has been appointed to act as Office Assistant to the A. G. A., Vavuniya, Additional Assistant Collector of Customs, Mullaitivu and Additional Assistant Provincial Registrar of Marriages, Births and Deaths for the District of Vavuniya with effect from 1st Sept., 1945.

He was Maniagar of Valigamam North and East (Chunnakam) and Vadamardachi (Point Pedro) before he reverted to the Clerical Service.

Valikamam East Teachers' Association.—The following were elected office-bearers of the V.E.T.A. for 1945-46 at the fourteenth annual general meeting of the Association held on July 11 at Urumpirai Hindu College:—

President: Mr. S. Srinivasan, M.A.; Vice-President: Mr. S. Veerasingham; Secretary: Mr. S. Sabanayagam; Treasurer: Mr. T. Kathira Vellu; and a committee of nine members.

Messrs. S. Srinivasan and T. Kathira Vellu were elected representatives on the N.P.T.A. Executive, the latter also to be a delegate to the Kandy Conference of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers.

Thanksgiving Day.—By direction of Cardinal Primate, Ireland observed the Feast of St. Peter and Paul this year as a day of National Thanksgiving for the preservation of the country from the horrors of war. The Government declared June 29 a Bank Holiday and State offices were closed, as well as most business places.

The decision of Church and State responded to the profound feeling of the people.

The Pope Receives U.S. Senators.—Receiving a number of U.S. Senators in audience last month, the Pope reminded them that a year had passed since armies were fighting at the gates of Rome.

"We have expressed our gratitude to Divine Providence for the fact that these armies respected the Holy City, the sanctuaries of Christian faith and the monuments of art and history, saved and preserved for posterity," the Pope said. "You gentlemen, are members of the highest legislative body in your country. We pray God that He may guide yourselves as well as your colleagues under the direction of your esteemed President, in your efforts to co-operate in a truly Christian manner for the world's future peace and prosperity—a peace and prosperity based on justice and charity."

Pope's Name-Day.—Despite his 94 years, Cardinal Granito Pignatelli di Belmonte, Dean of the Sacred College, presented the Cardinals' good wishes to the Pope on his feast day. Eighteen Cardinals were present, including Cardinal Hlond.

Writing officially to the Holy Father, the Mayor of Rome said that the people wished to thank and to express their respect for Rome's greatest living citizen.

The spacious courtyard of the old Roman College was the scene of a public demonstration organized by the Catholic Action Youth Section. The Government was officially represented by the Minister of Finance.

German Schools.—The first 10 schools in occupied Germany re-opened

on June 4th in Aachen. Citizens of Aachen elected Dr. Karl Beckers, a Catholic, head teacher in charge. Because of his Jewish ancestry, Dr. Beckers was dismissed from the teaching profession by the Nazis in 1937.

Mass Before Food.—When a group of barefooted, ragged soldiers had limped into British headquarters in the Far East after marching 62 miles in their trek from a Japanese prison camp, they asked Fr. William Blundell, a Liverpool chaplain, not for breakfast but for Mass, and all went to Communion. "One of our colonels, not a Catholic, said it was the most wonderful and touching thing he had ever witnessed."

Saint's Sister's Jubilee.—Sister Genevieve, the former Celine Martin, sister of St. Therese of Lisieux, has celebrated her golden jubilee as a Carmelite. Present at the ceremony was a Sister Mother Agnes of Jesus, who was a friend of the Lisieux Carmel in 1923. The quiet ceremony at the convent was held while the great public celebration of the canonization of St. Therese was being held at Paris.

Irish Commission of New Testament.—A commission to prepare and submit a new Irish Hierarchy an authentic version of the New Testament in the Gaelic language has been named, it was announced following a meeting of the Irish Bishops' Standing Committee in Dublin.

24 Million Pesetas Contributed by Spain.—The national collection in Spain for His Holiness Pope Pius XII's relief of war victims totalled 24,000,000 pesetas. The committee in charge was headed by the Most Revd. Enrique Pla y Denia, Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain, and composed of President of the Cortes Bilbao, General Davila, a number of former Ministers, university professors and representatives of every section of the nation.

Chinese General Thanks Pope.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has expressed his warm thanks to the Holy See through the Vicar Apostolic of Chungking, Bishop Jantzen, for the relief sent to war victims in China.

Tidal Well Irrigation

Work has at last been started on the Puttur Tidal Well irrigation project. The main channel, 2,000 feet long, running south from the well along the old Dutch Road from Navatkiri to Nallur, has been completed. When the ten pumps which are to draw the water from this inexhaustible well arrive the irrigation scheme will be launched. It is expected that over 5,000 acres of the best red soil area of the Jaffna peninsula will be converted into rich and productive garden plots.

The last pumping trials carried out at the Puttur Tidal Well were in 1896 when 335,000 gallons were pumped out per day for nine consecutive days and the water level was found to have dropped by one inch during the last days of the trial. It was also then observed that the water level recovered each morning after the night's pumping. Those trials were abandoned because the engines used to get overheated.

Side by side with this scheme, a 1,000-acre colonization scheme is to be launched shortly at Achevely. The extensive rocky wasteland around the tidal well are to be ploughed with tractors and thereafter the land, freed from rock, is to be allotted to landless people at the rate of one acre per family.

The cost of the colonization scheme is estimated at Rs. 600,000, and funds are expected to be made available shortly by the State Council upon its approval of the scheme.

A D8 tractor was sent by the Irrigation Department on the orders of the Minister for Agriculture and Lands to carry out trials to ascertain whether the rocks in the locality of Puttur could be dug up by ploughing the area to a depth of three feet. About half an acre of typical rocky land was selected for the purpose of these trials and it was found that the ploughing was eminently successful. Rock boulders of about eight to ten feet high were dug out with ease. Wherever bigger slab rock was encountered it was found that dynamiting lent a hand to the tractor.

ANOTHER MAJOR SCHEME

Another major scheme expected to be taken up shortly for the benefit of chiefly the Valigamam East Division of Jaffna, is the Vallai Lagoon Scheme. The details of this scheme was prepared by Mr. Webb, one-time Divisional Irrigation Engineer, Vavuniya. It is expected to cover an extent of 45,000 acres of arable pasture land in Valigamam East, Vadamardachy, Thenmaradchy and Jaffna divisions.

These schemes of Valigamam East division are expected to benefit over 3,000 families. They are said to be the only possible schemes of land development in the heart of the Jaffna peninsula.

Anuradhapura

FEAST OF CORPUS CHRISTI.—With becoming pomp and solemnity this great feast was celebrated last Sunday preceded by a Triduum at which Revd. Frs. B. Wm. Jesu Thasan, P. Ponniah and S. Emmanuel preached appropriate sermons on consecutive days.

On the feast day several Masses were said from 5 a.m. The festival High Mass was celebrated at 7-30 a.m. by Revd. Fr. P. Ponniah assisted by the Revd. Frs. Jesu Thasan and Emmanuel as Deacon and sub-Deacon.

After the gospel, Fr. Jesu Thasan preached a touching, and instructive sermon in English on the significance of that day's feast.

The communicants were as large as they could possibly be and the singing was excellently rendered by the church's choir under the direction of the Revd. Fr. Forzy.

The Negombo band was in attendance and played a choice selection of music before and after the Mass and also during the solemn procession in the evening.

As usual in previous years, Holy Hour devotion preceded the solemn procession. The Revd. Fr. Jesu Thasan preached impressive and appropriate sermons in English during the Holy Hour.

The attendance, which included several priests, was unprecedentedly large and solemn was imparted from three Repositories by the Revd. Fr. Komarlin, military chaplain. With him were associated the Revd. Frs. Villavarasingam, Jesu Thasan, Alston Mithuranayagam, M. Nicholas, P. Ponniah and S. Emmanuel.

THE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of this association, the Revd. Fr. B. Wm. Jesu Thasan, O.M.I., delivered a stimulating and thought-provoking lecture on the "Seven Freedoms" last Monday evening at St. Joseph's College Hall. Mr. T. Quentin Fernando, District Judge, who presided introduced the lecturer in high terms. The lecture was marked much lucidity sound practical common sense, keen appreciation of the subject and made a deep impression on the large audience which included many ladies as well.

At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. I. V. Fonseka, C.C.S., proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer and highly complimented him and expressed the hope that the Revd. Father would be pleased to encourage the members of the Association by giving a few more lectures of that kind. Mr. Fonseka also made a few valuable comments on the lecture.

Mr. J.A.V. Sylvester seconding the vote of thanks gave his own meed of praise of the lecture and added that the vote of thanks was not a mere formality, but that the feeling of gratitude was uppermost in the hearts of all present.

Cathedral Building Fund

I acknowledge with thanks the following contributions:

	No. of	
	Inst.	Rs. cts.
Late Miss Ponnu Lysa Martyn	35	1 00
Mr. M. T. Francis	25	1 00
Mrs. Eliz. Joseph	63	1 00
Mrs. G.A. Amirthanayagam	16	1 00
Late Muh. A. C. Nalliah	14	5 00
Mr. Joachim Fernandez	33	1 50
Late Mr. Ben. J. David	27	5 00
Mr. M. E. Rasiah	16	1 00
Mr. T. Quentin Fernando		50 00
Mite Box collection		2 00
A Vow		1 00
Mr. and Mrs. Antony		48 00
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Mrs. J. Dominic		1 00
Miss Margaret Gregory	69	10 00

Late Muh. A. C. Nalliah	15	5 00
Late Mrs. Susan Johnpillai	61	10 00
Late Miss Ponnu Lysa Martyn	36	1 00
Mr. M. T. Francis	26	1 00
Mrs. Eliz. Joseph	64	1 00
Mrs. G.A. Amirthanayagam	17	1 00
Mr. M. E. Rasiah	17	1 00
Mr. Joachim Fernandez	34	1 50
Late Mr. Ben. J. David	28	5 00
Mr. N. A. Saverimuttu		1 00
Mrs. Margaret Manuel	20	1 00
Mrs. M. J. Berchmans	18	1 00
A Child of Mary		5 00
Mite Box Collection		9 02
Mr. V. A. Andrew		5 00
Miss A. Annamutta	56	3 00
Mr. & Mrs. Alex Savundranayagam		10 00
Mrs. P. Seemipillai		5 00
Late Muh. A. C. Nalliah	16	5 00
Mr. Joachim Fernandez	35	1 50
Late Mr. M. T. Francis	27	1 00
Late Miss Ponnu Lysa Martyn	37	1 00
Mrs. Elizabeth Joseph	65	1 00
Late Mrs. Susan Johnpillai	62	10 00
Mr. M. E. Rasiah	18	1 00
Mrs. G.A. Amirthanayagam	18	1 00
Late Mr. Ben. J. David	29	5 00
Mr. N. A. Saverimuttu		1 00
Benedict Philipiah		10 00
Miss Margaret Gregory	70	5 00
Mite Box Collection		5 25
Anonymous		1 50
Mr. I. N. Tisseverasinghe		1 00
Mrs. A. Annamutta	52	3 00
Late Muh. A. C. Nalliah	17	5 00
Late Miss Ponnu Lysa Martyn	38	1 00
Late Mr. M. T. Francis	28	1 00
Mrs. Elizabeth Joseph	66	1 00
Late Mrs. Susan Johnpillai	63	10 00
Mr. N. A. Saverimuttu		1 00
Mrs. G.A. Amirthanayagam	19	1 00
Mrs. Joachim Fernandez	36	1 50
Mrs. A. S. Vanigasooriyar	21	5 00
Mr. M. E. Rasiah	19	1 00
Late Mr. Ben. David	30	5 00
Mite Box collection		9 52
By sale of timber		6 50
Miss Margaret Gregory	71	10 00
Mr. M. Deopillai		1 00
Late Muh. A. C. Nalliah	18	5 00
Mrs. G.A. Amirthanayagam	20	1 00
Mr. N. A. Saverimuttu		1 00
Mr. A. S. Vanigasooriyar	22	10 10
Mr. Joachim Fernandez	37	1 50
Mrs. Eliz. Joseph	67	1 00
Late Miss Ponnu Lysa Martyn	39	1 00

(To be Continued)
S. G. HILARY, O.M.I.,
Parish Priest,
St. Mary's Cathedral.

NALLUR KANDASWAMY TEMPLE ANNUAL HIGH FESTIVAL-1945

The public is hereby notified that traffic will be diverted from the sections of the Point Pedro Road and Old Store Road adjoining the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple, along Wyman Road, Nivanturai Road, and Nallur Cross Road No. 1, from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily from 23rd August, 1945 to 7th September 1945, on account of the annual festival at the Nallur Kandaswamy Temple.

Sgd. P. R. DE SENEVIRATNE,
for Suptd. of Police, N.P.
Police Office,
Jaffna, 1st August, 1945.

TENDER NOTICE

Tenders are invited for the supply of
(a) A double bullock cart—full size, with-out hood, but with sides on.
(b) A pair of Indian Bulls trained to draw double bullock cart—fully loaded.

Separate tenders must be sent, registered, in respect of each of item (a) and (b) above, addressed to the undersigned so as to reach him on or before August 10th, 1945.

Successful tenderer must be prepared to deliver the cart or the bulls within a week of the intimation of acceptance of his tender (acceptance will be preceded by personal investigation of the cart and bulls).

V. VISVALINGAM,
Assistant Government Agent,
The Kachecheri,
Jaffna, July, 28th, 1945.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

In the matter of the last Will and testament of the late Sabaretnam Ignatius Wijeyaretnam of Jaffna.
Deceased.

Testamentary } No. 328

Jurisdiction
Mary Anne Chellamma Wijeyaretnam of 4th Cross Street, Jaffna.

Petitioner.

This matter coming on for final determination before H. A. De Silva, Esq., District Judge on the 18th day of October 1944 in the presence of Mr. V. V. Gnanasundaram, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavits of Walter Bernard Canagaratna of Jaffna the attesting Notary and Andrew Saverimuttu and Geraldus Walter, Devasagayam of Jaffna the witnesses having been read.

It is ordered that the Will of Sabaretnam Ignatius Wijeyaretnam of Jaffna Town deceased dated 28th May 1944 and now deposited in the Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and that probate of the said Will be issued to the petitioner who is the Executrix named in the said Will.

Jaffna 18th October 1944.
(Sgd.) H. A. DE SILVA,
District Judge.

Renewed Catholic Diplomatic Activities in Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

radicalism," he continues. "In the face of it, Catholics must maintain their influence in favour of the preservation of cultural traditions and social reforms enlightened by Christian principles."

Thinking in terms of a German reconstruction along federalistic lines, Dr. Wirth and his friends have issued a manifesto proposing a federation of German States, such as Hanover, Rhineland, Westphalia, Hesse, Saxony, etc., eventually to be incorporated in a European Union. The future peace, the manifesto asserts, cannot be secured unless the German people, freed from all Nazi influence, participate in building it. Peace that is based exclusively on military considerations, the manifesto maintains, won't last, nor one that robs the younger German generation of all hope. Security cannot be divorced from justice, the statement points out.

"We want a close understanding with France," Dr. Wirth said, "but obviously all future plans now hinge on the question of how the victors will deal with the vanquished. We Catholics appeal to those of our faith elsewhere to assert their influence so that Christian principles may prevail in the making of the peace."

A CENTRE POSITION

It would be going very much too far to say that such a plan necessarily commands the assent of all Catholics concerned in the problem, and quite out of the question to suggest that the Holy See is in the remotest degree concerned. But Dr. Wirth's outlook represents what is probably common to most Catholics, namely, a centre position, radically anti-totalitarian (whether Left or Right) and seeking the means of finding a practical political expression of the Catholic insistence on the defence of human rights in a broadly-based society that respects the Natural Law.

Without any sort of conspiracy there will be a growing weight of Catholic opinion in this direction. Whether it will bear fruit or not must depend on the vision of the Occupying Powers rather than on the Vatican or Continental Catholics.

It is worth noting that in the projected zones of Occupation, the Americans and the French are likely to be dealing with districts with a Catholic majority.

The British zone, on the contrary, will have comparatively few, though it may include Catholic Cologne.—*Cath. Herald, London.*

Educational Reforms

Recommendations by the State Council

(Continued from issue of June 15.)

The 11th recommendation as amended was:—

"There shall be one attainment test held on completion of the five-year course for each of the two types of post-primary schools."

The 12th recommendation was "that graduate teachers shall be trained at the Ceylon University as early as possible." The decision of Mr. Bandaranaike's amendment that the University should grant external degrees was deferred.

The 13th recommendation was that "non-graduate teachers shall be trained at training colleges organized and conducted as educational centres as recommended in paragraph 159 of the report."

The 14th recommendation was that "untrained teachers may be employed in a probationary capacity for a period not exceeding three years."

The 15th recommendation was that "in assisted or state primary and post-primary schools and training colleges, in the state technical, agricultural and trade schools and in the University no tuition fees shall be levied."

The amendments of Mr. G. A. Wille, Mr. B. H. Aluwihare and Mr. P. de S. Kularatne were all lost.

The 16th recommendation was that "the full salaries, according to prescribed scales, of teachers constituting the 'eligible' staff of assisted primary and post-primary schools and training colleges shall be met from public funds."

The 17th recommendation was that "an equipment grant shall be paid annually to assisted schools at prescribed rates provided that equipment so procured remains the property of the state and provided that no fees, other than games fees, towards the cost of providing equipment shall be charged in assisted schools from pupils therein."

All the amendments of Mr. Wille, Mr. W. Dahanayake and Mr. G.C.S. Corea, were lost.

The 18th recommendation as amended was that "the eligible staff referred to in (16) shall be assessed on the basis of the following quota of pupils per teacher: Primary, practical and senior schools: 27 units of average attendance; secondary schools: 22 units of average attendance. No non-Ceylonese shall be placed on the eligible staff of teachers save with the approval of the Executive Committee of Education."

The 19th recommendation which was entirely a new one to that proposed by the Minister was that the "salary scale should be fixed for teachers, bearing in view the need to secure the most suitable persons for this important and responsible work."

This recommendation was the amendment proposed by Mr. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike. As for the five new recommendations proposed by Mr. Bandaranaike, the Speaker said that these recommendations would be taken up after all the recommendations had been dealt with.

The 20th recommendation as amended was that "provision shall be made to compel attendance at schools from the age of 5 to 16 subject to exemptions, in suitable case, after the age of 14, (provided free books and necessary clothes are supplied by the State.)"

The amendment shown within brackets was proposed by Mr. J. R. Jayawardene.

The 21st recommendation was deleted. The original recommendation was:—

"The responsibility for primary education in urban areas shall be transferred to the respective bodies subject to their contributing 50 per cent. of the cost."

The House previously agreed to amend the motion as follows:—

"The responsibility for primary education in urban areas shall be transferred to the respective local bodies [where the Governor so decides, provided that they shall not be liable to contribute more than 50 per cent. of the cost]."

The amended resolution was ultimately lost.

The 22nd recommendation was that "a central examination board with executive functions shall be constituted to be in charge of examinations."

The 23rd recommendation was that "a council of educational research shall be constituted to co-ordinate experiments and research in education."

The 24th recommendation was that "the appointment, dismissal and disciplinary control of teachers in assisted schools shall be regulated by separate legislation giving effect to the principles recommended in paragraphs 390 and 391 of the Report."

The 25th recommendation was "steps shall be taken to bring into operation the above reforms putting into force suitable transitional arrangements until the administrative and organizational difficulties incidental to the superimposition of the new system on the existing one are smoothed out."

The 26th recommendation (an amendment proposed by Mr. A. R. A. Razik) that "members of the State Council should not be appointed as managers of schools recognised or assisted by the state" was lost by one vote, the division being 18 for and 19 against it, while four declined to vote.

The 27th recommendation (an amendment proposed by (Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike) that "the University should confer external degrees was accepted by 31 votes to 10."

The 28th recommendation (also an amendment proposed by Mr. Bandaranaike) was that "(a) steps shall be taken to establish nursery schools; (b) a state scheme of adult education shall be launched; (c) steps shall be taken to establish State primary and secondary schools, wherever necessary, in order to afford a reasonable opportunity for all children of school-going age to receive education; (d) a satisfactory scheme shall be prepared for medical inspection and treatment of children in primary and secondary schools."

The 29th recommendation (an amendment proposed by Mr. W. Dahanayake) was that "(a) steps shall be taken to establish sanatorium schools to which children in malaria districts shall be transferred for the period during which malaria prevails in their home districts, (b) all pupils shall be provided with a free mid-day meal on a balanced diet, and in case of malnutrition all the other meals shall be the concern of the State."

After all the recommendations were dealt with, the motion of the Minister of Education "that these recommendations of the Executive Committee of Education for the reform of the system of education be approved," was passed.

An amendment of Mr. Wille's that the words "subject to such modifications and adjustments in the application thereof as may be considered by the Executive Committee, when framing the relative code rules, to be just or expedient," was defeated.

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