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

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COMMUNISM

FROM A RECENT LECTURE

[The following is a brief summary of a lecture on Communism delivered by Rev. Fr. B. A. John, O.M.I., at a meeting of the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.]

During the First Great War the supply of food became inadequate owing to the badly organised transport services. The peasants and especially the factory workers were in a state of unrest. Riots broke out occasionally. In 1917 the St. Petersburg garrison employed to suppress street riots mutinied. The disaffection spread and the army as a whole refused to obey the Czar. The Czar was compelled to abdicate.

An influential and popular leader Kerensky was entrusted with the formation of a new government. Kerensky wanted to continue the war. The soldiers had no mind to continue. The workers allied with the soldiers and formed a Council of workers and soldiers called a Soviet (Soviet is a Russian word meaning Council) in St. Petersburg. Other councils or Soviets were started elsewhere. Soon an all Russian executive committee of Soviets was organized. The peasants suffering from famine began to take the power into their own hands and to seize the agrarian and forest land which belonged to the higher classes. Anarchy spread and the Kerensky Government failed.

At this stage there loomed on the horizon a man who was to exercise a profound influence on the shaping of Russian history. This man was Lenin. Owing to his revolutionary activities he was banished. In April 1917 after the fall of the monarchy Lenin returned to Russia. In July 1917 he organized a revolution and attempted to seize power but failed. In November the same year Lenin with better organization was able to seize power. He summoned a Council of people's commissars and formed a Soviet Government in which Trotsky was Commissar of foreign affairs.

The new Government was faced with great difficulties owing to universal anarchy, but Lenin ruthlessly put down all opposition. One of Lenin's first acts was to conclude peace with Germany by the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. After that peace he began to introduce Communism. For Bolshevism, pure Marxism is the established doctrine and the fundamental aim. The end justifies every means, imprisonment, wholesale exploitation, execution without trial. According to Marxian Socialism, private ownership of productive property is intolerable, while ownership of consumable property is allowed. One of the first decrees abolished private property. Lands confiscated from the upper classes were vested in the Soviet Union and given to the peasants to cultivate. This decree immediately attached the peasants to the new government.

In December 1917 a decree was issued nationalising the banks and expropriating all banking capital. This was followed in January nationalising transport and expropriating all water transport. All foreign debts were cancelled and all foreign capital sunk in Russia was declared state property.

In 1919 the Bolshevik leaders founded in Moscow a Communist International Society commonly called the Co-

mintern or the 3rd International. Its aim was to spread Marxian Communism. These measures were subversive of the entire order of things and could be enforced only with a mighty army. A Red Army was established on a terrible terrorist system.

Lenin gradually worked out a constitution for the country. The whole country Russia and Siberia was to consist of seven Soviet republics which nominally enjoyed complete autonomy.

The Soviet marriage laws permit divorce with the utmost ease. Parents possess no special legal authority over their children. The State has the right to determine the child's education.

Religion is completely severed from the State. Propaganda in favour of any one religion is forbidden but anti-religious propaganda is allowed and actively encouraged. Religious property was confiscated. Priests were deprived of all rights even the right of voting. They were forbidden to give public instruction in religion to pupils under eighteen. When a youth had reached the age of eighteen he may if he desires seek religious instruction and only privately. Priests may not take any part whatever in education which is the exclusive privilege of the State. In 1931, 50 per cent of the Catholic clergy including two Bishops were in prison condemned to hard labour.

The strain of six years' continuous labour and the continual dread of assassination told on Lenin's health. Before his last illness he became subject to fits of madness. He died in 1924.

On his death the chief power fell into the hands of Stalin who ousted Trotsky. Stalin was born in 1879 and from his early age was a communist and revolutionary. He was exiled several times under the Czar's regime.

In 1928 Stalin inaugurated his Five Year Plan. The idea was to completely transform Russia in five years. Stalin made great efforts to realise his Five Year Plan. In some respects he succeeded, but in some others the result has been disappointing. It was hoped to make Russia the biggest exporter of grain, but a major famine visited Russia in 1933 and at least 3 million of the people perished for want of food.

In 1935 was published a book entitled "The Great Experiment" or the Results of the Five Year Plan by Marcus Samuel, M.P. and Leonard Caplan. Their book states that in the major industries the many expectations were not realized. The State Farms were admitted failures and reliance is placed on the Collective Farms.

Mr. John Brown, the Oxford Socialist and author who was at one time an ardent admirer of Bolshevism was challenged by Lord Nuffield to visit Russia and study conditions there. He made a 4,000 mile tour in 1934 visiting the country from Leningrad to the Black Sea. He knew Russian and German and hence was able to elude the guides and interpreters and visit many parts of the country on his own initiative. He came back to London a disillusioned man.

Mr. William Henry Chamberlain who spent 12 years in Russia says in his book that the individual has been stripped of even the semblance of liberty in word, action or even thought. He says that the Bolshevik Revolution is a tra-

Ailments in the Body Politic

THE PARABLE OF THE THREE DOCTORS

Three doctors were called in to treat a patient on his sick-bed, the patient being Society. The first was a Liberal. He said that as the patient was likely to die, he might be allowed to eat and do as he wished. The Liberal was of course silent about the fact that it was his *laissez faire* policy that had brought the patient to such a pass. It had been his contention that Nature could be trusted to work the recovery without the aid of doctors and nurses, who did nothing but put restraints on the patient.

So the patient called for a second doctor. He wanted somebody who would take him in hand. A Catholic doctor happened to stray in, and he set about examining the patient. His first anxiety was to arrive at a correct diagnosis, but he was taking his time about it. The patient got impatient, as they generally do, and called for the Modern Doctor, whom he had in mind. He had heard of sulfa-drugs and penicillin. He was told that they could cure almost everything. No need of diagnosis. If one remedy did not succeed, the other would. So the Modern Doctor walked in with his compact case of "omnicures."

The result is not hard to guess. The Modern Doctor and his medicines were very successful, but the patient died. It was no fault of the medicine or the doctor! The directions were there in black and white. It was the fault of the patient. He did not follow the instructions; or rather, his sickness did not conform to what was written in the handbill. If only it had followed the plan!

CATHOLICISM'S DIAGNOSIS

Since World War I, there has been abundance of literature describing the breakdown of society, the decline of our civilization, etc. World War II has served only to confirm the pessimism of the historians, thinkers and social reformers. To-day it is universally felt that society is not merely ill, but on the verge of a collapse. Some are trying to delve into history to find out the causes that led up to this collapse, and they are full of reproaches against the Liberals and their child prodigy, viz. Capitalism. Others are trying to apply hurried remedies and are manufacturing plans by the dozen. The commonsense position is that of the Catholic doctor, typifying the Catholic religion: "Find out first what is wrong."

It is not that the Catholic ignores Nature, the goddess of the Liberals. His unhurried pace implies that he is trusting nature to hold out until he has finished. (He is also paying a compliment to the Author of Nature by invoking Divine Providence.) He realizes that he cannot serve Nature until he has found out the nature of the disease. In this procedure he has his answer also for the Modern Doctor. Once he has found out the disease, he can pick out the appropriate medicine, and the quicker it works so much more credit to modern drugs. But he is not going to

budge from the commonsense view that the medicine must fit the disease and not vice-versa.

To find out the disease, one must have something palpable to examine. The word Society is too vague an entity to come to grips with. Society is made up of individuals, and it is made up of rulers. The infection must surely be in the individuals or in the rulers or in between. It may seem cruel to be direct: but the surgeon's knife is applied to an exact spot. That it is the only way to effect a cure.

The first truth that hits the Doctor of Society is one that must send him straightaway to make his Confession. It is sin: original sin; actual sin; and the evil tendencies in human beings that lead them, in both private and public capacities, to commit sin. The prophet David said long ago: "I was born in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me." St. Paul portrayed the human soul as the battleground between the *flesh* and the *spirit*. It does not require a prophet David or a St. Paul to tell us that human nature is an amalgam of good and bad. "Ask the nurse," says a French author, "and she will tell you that the child, little as it is, has a wayward nature."

MODERNISTS' MISTAKES

And yet, a thinker like Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who was admired for his intelligence, went on the gratuitous assumption that man was naturally good. Others who came after him tried to cover up his absurdity by saying that man, if not totally good at present, would evolve into something totally good. If, following the Christian teaching, they had made an appeal to man's better nature, to those spiritual forces that counteract the carnal inclinations, they would have travelled some way on the right path. But they went utterly wrong when they appealed to the very carnal forces—they called them biological, evolutionary—to raise man from his depravity. They betrayed man into the hands of his worst enemy. That has been the tragedy of the nineteenth century when it professed Liberal Humanism.

It did them no good to invent plausible and fanciful philosophies; they called them the New Enlightenment. Sin took its course as it did from the Fall of Adam. It went on depraving individuals. It wrecked Society. It went on instigating individuals to perpetrate just those deeds of injustice and inhumanity that destroy society. And it was just such individuals who followed its dictates with a measure of success that gained a hold on Society. "Monopoly," "Competition," "Survival of the fittest," these were some of the phrases that were invented by the social and business pundits to justify the ruthless and unscrupulous. They would do nothing to arrest the evil. On the contrary, by espousing the cause of unbridled liberty they made it safe for the evil-doers to do their worst. As a result, we see the wreckage of society strewn over the continent of Europe.

DESPERATE REMEDIES

The inevitable reaction to this abuse of liberty is an antagonism to individual freedom. We, at the present day, are witnesses to the workings of this reaction. A man in the freedom loving coun-
 (Continued on Page 4)

gedy of cruelty of the crushing out of innumerable lives not from sheer wanton selfishness but from perverted, fanatical idealism.

NOTICE

The 13th Annual General Meeting of the Karaiyur Marriage Provident Society Ltd., will be held at St. James' Boy's School on Sunday the 29th Aug. 1948 at 6 p.m. immediately after the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

PIANO FOR SALE

A "Collard & Collard" piano in perfect condition: Rs. 600/- or nearest. Can be seen at No. 17, Kandy Road, Chundikuli.

Church Calendar

AUGUST 1948

THURS....12 S. Clare.
 FRI.13 S. Cassian.
 SAT.14 S. Eusebius.
 SUN.15 13 P.—ASSUMPTION. (Oblig.)
 MON.16 S. Joachim.
 TUES.17 S. Hyacinth C.
 WED.18 S. Helen.
 THURS....19 S. John Eudes.

The Catholic Guardian

AUGUST 12TH 1948

URBS ANTIQUA

We recommend to our readers the call to action issued by the Chairman of the Urban Council in connection with the coming Health Week. Few are as competent as he to speak of the needs of the town and it is with an obvious envy of the larger funds that will be available to the coming Municipality that he concludes.

A good deal has been done for Jaffna but there is a dreadful amount still to be achieved. We have still no water-supply, our system of drainage is incredibly primitive where it is not positively happy-go-lucky. If it can be said that every big city is a series of townships linked together somehow, it can be truly said that the town of Jaffna is a series of villages, well-defined villages, linked together anyhow. And the village mentality still obtains as do the village standards, methods and cadjan fences. It is one feels at the village smugness that the Chairman is tilting particularly; out of that smugness the people, in their own interests, must be jolted.

We therefore recommend the Chairman's call to action and the Health Week that he recommends. We have, thank God, a fine record in the matter of Health Weeks. That record should spur us on to greater efforts still.

The Chairman we note points out that the Grand Bazaar we are so pungently aware of has to go, to be replaced we hope by something on the lines of the Moore Market, Madras. His terms of reference do not allow him, in the context, to draw attention to what we expect the Central Government to do.

While we appreciate what Government is doing and the jobs it is tackling here and elsewhere, there are some jobs here that will, we hope, be tackled very soon. The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs is a Jaffna man and is we are sure as little as any of us satisfied with the site of our Post Office or the building that is so grossly inade-

quate for the functions it has to fulfil. The Inspector-General of Police has yet, it would appear, to make his first visit to Jaffna and cannot therefore realize that the living quarters of his men and their families are virtually cooly-lines. Our Kachcheri, with all the new departments that the Central Government is proliferating, is crowded out and huge far-seeing plans for extension are urgently called for.

But there is one point that the Chairman should have pointed out. That, all will agree, is the Resthouse. Rest is the last thing one can count on there and if the agitation against it has not been more pronounced it is on account of the very efficient Resthouse Keeper that we are so lucky to have.

If the coming Health Week can make the people not merely health-conscious but help to make us in addition begin to think as citizens of the Municipality—to be and of the Dominion of Lanka—it will have been the crowning Health-Week of all.

The Assumption

Petitions are being sent to His Holiness the Pope to make the Assumption of Our Lady an article of faith, and it is hoped that soon the prayer of the whole Church will be granted. Now it is only a traditional pious belief. This preservation from corruption and speedy Assumption into Heaven was a privilege justly due to that Sacred Body, which was never defiled by any sin, and from which, the Eternal Word received His own adorable Flesh. That the Church believes in the assumption and favours the opinion can be seen from the fact that she includes an account of it in the Breviary from the works of St. John Damascene. This Saint says that it is an ancient tradition, that at the time of the glorious death of Our Lady, all the Apostles, who were preaching the Gospel throughout the world happened to be at Jerusalem. They were favoured with an Angelic Apparition and heard the song of Angels. Her body was placed in a coffin and buried in Gethsemane, where the chant of the Angels continued for three days. After it had ceased, the grave was opened to allow St. Thomas, who alone had been absent to view the body. Then they saw only the linen, in which it had been wrapped, but the body was not there. From this they concluded, that her body had been carried away to Heaven.

Many Fathers of the Church held the same opinion. Thus St. Epiphanius compares the assumption to the miraculous manner in which Elias was taken up into Heaven. St. Augustine says that it is impossible to believe that this holy body, in which Our Lord assumed human flesh was allowed to be the food of worms. St. Thomas Aquinas, St. Bonaventure, St. Bernard and many other theologians, say the same thing.

It is a dogma of faith, that Our Lady was preserved from original sin, and consequently from concupiscence, from the

first instant of her conception. This privilege, called for a corresponding privilege at its close. Death came into the world on account of sin, and therefore our bodies crumble into dust. But Our Lady's body was perfectly pure, and there was no reason why she should be subject to the universal law. She had to die, for Our Lord Himself died for the salvation of the world. But death is one thing, decomposition is another. It was not fitting that the Body of Jesus should know the corruption of the grave. It was not fitting either that the virginal flesh of Our Lady should disintegrate. Therefore shortly after she died, her soul resumed possession of her body.

There is another reason that she was the first to rise from the dead, because she was the first to receive Holy Communion. Our Lord Himself tells us that He who eateth His Flesh, hath everlasting life, and that He will raise him up on the last day. Thus the Eucharist gives us a right to resurrection. When the Angel Gabriel had asked her if she would consent to become the Mother of God and she gave her fiat, the mystery of the Incarnation took place and she really and truly received the Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity of Jesus. She became a living Tabernacle. Thus Our Lady being the first communicant, it was fitting that she should be the first to rise again. But her chief title to immediate resurrection was her dignity as Mother of God.

C.W.M.—SERIES.

S.S.C. Flaws and Suggestions for Improvement

"I should like to point out some defects in the present S. S. C. system and propose remedies for what they are worth. The first defect is that unequal subjects enjoy equality of status. Let me explain. Take subjects like Mathematics, Physics, English Literature, Civics and Physiology and Hygiene. Mathematics includes the branches of Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Trigonometry, and consists of 2 papers of 3 hours each. At least 3 years of preparation are required for passing in it. And yet it counts no more than a pass in Civics in which a pass can be obtained by getting up a book in one term or even a few weeks. Physics too is as difficult as Mathematics or even more, its branches being Heat, Light and Sound, Electricity and Magnetism, and Mechanics which itself is subdivided into Statics, Hydrostatics and Dynamics. And yet it is equated with Civics and Physiology and Hygiene which is normally a one year course, of about 123 lessons. It is unfair to give the same credit to Civics and Mathematics and Physics. Such a policy would surely entice pupils away from these latter subjects which are certainly more educative. I would therefore suggest that if one credit is given to Civics, two should be given to Mathematics and Physics, i.e. that they should count for two subjects instead of one in the scheme of examination. I do not wish to enter into details in a report meant for the ordinary layman.

"Then take the English Literature paper. It should be the purpose of an educator—and examiners who answer to that description—to encourage the study of the subjects they are examining in. This applies especially to the study of Literature which more than all other subjects—here too perhaps I am a Victorian diehard—which more than all other subjects has a humanising influ-

ence, besides being necessary for improvement in English language. Without English Literature there can be no proper study or knowledge of English. It would be Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. But in recent years the study of English Literature has been discouraged by our examiners. The reason for this is not that there are four books to be studied, but that they have to be studied in the wrong way. In the syllabus we are assured that no detailed study of the book is required. And the examiners seem satisfied that they are not asking detailed questions if they do not ask too many context questions which are the secure refuge of the lazy examiner who has not read the books through. But questions have been asked about the style and thought of the writer and even about his mood with illustrations, which presupposes an intimate knowledge of the actual words used by the writer. The result of this policy was that only one boy passed in Literature in St. Michael's in 1946—I understand he was the only one in Batticaloa; and only four or five in 1947 from St. Michael's, when the questions were more reasonable. And I know one school at least which has wisely refrained from teaching English Literature for the S. S. C. Examination. If the paper in English Literature cannot be made reasonable, then the other schools will follow suit and give it up. But the study of Literature must be encouraged. It is only by the study of Literature that the reading habit can be fostered. Unless the reading habit is acquired the S.S.C. student is unfit for higher studies, and he should stop his education with a pass in the S. S. C. without Literature. And his education will stagnate after he leaves school. He will not be able to read even a novel, and his reading will be confined to cricket scores in the daily newspapers. He will not be able to appreciate even the cricket commentaries of a Robertson-Glasgow or a Neville Cardus. The remedy I suggest is this: Let English Literature, four books or three books be a compulsory subject besides English Language. But let the questions be of such a nature that will test if the books have actually been read with the understanding of their gist. Questions of a critical nature may be set for obtaining the mark of distinction. If it is argued that Literature is a separate optional paper in the London Matriculation, I reply that there is no special reason why Literature should be made compulsory in England, for the reading habit is acquired there more easily than here, but here Literature is absolutely necessary as a very simple examination subject, if we are to make our children read."—From the Rector's Report, St. Michael's College, Batticaloa.

St. Sebastian's Church, Karampan

Round the time-worn walls of the one hundred and fifty year old church of the warrior saint rises a new structure that is expected to be the largest building in the islands. The Rev. Fr. P. Nicholas, O.M.I., the Parish Priest has to provide accommodation for 1,500 Catholics and therefore he has set out upon the arduous task of erecting a church 110 feet long by 37 feet with two towers rising to a height of 25 feet. Though the estimated cost is Rs. 65,000, the Parish Priest has boldly embarked on the construction of this church with only Rs. 20,000 in hand.

A dip into the past reveals that among the most noted of the benefactors of this church was Mr. J. Deogupillay, who besides other valuable gifts presented a beautiful altar made by the famed carpenters of Maggona as a memento of the visit of their visitor Mgr. Döntenwill, Superior-General of the Oblates. Mr. J. Sethupathy erected a superb grotto while Mr. S. Manuepillay was the donor of a new bellry.

The church actually serves the spiritual needs of a parish to which belong some of the richest and most influential Catholics in the diocese. It is hoped that they will rally round Fr. Nicholas and help him to realize his cherished ambition.

S. M. J.

Ceylon Delegate to International Conferences of the Legal Profession

Mr. S. J. C. Kadrigamar, President, Law Society of Ceylon, left by air on Sunday morning to Europe. He will attend as Delegate of the Law Society of Ceylon the Second International Conference of the Legal Profession to be held at the Palace of Peace, The Hague, Netherlands. This Conference is attended by nearly 45 Nations and its discussions will cover a wide field of international law. The Conference will consider plans of the United Nations for the progressive development of international law and the setting up of an International Law Commission.

Prior to the Conference the House of Deputies will meet to consider various other subjects for discussion at the Conference. Mr. Kadrigamar is a Member of this House of Deputies representing the Law Society of Ceylon.

The Law Society of Ceylon is a Charter Member of the International Bar Association which is convening this Conference which will commence on 16 August and continue till 21 August.

Mr. Kadrigamar will also attend, also as the Delegate of the Law Society of Ceylon, the 43rd Conference of the International Law Association to be held at the University of Brussels, Belgium. The main discourses at this Conference will be the solution of conflicts of law and the furthering of international understanding and good will. Among the important Committees functioning under its auspices are the Committees on Conciliation between Nations and on Nationality.

The Law Society of Ceylon is a Body Member of the International Law Association which is convening this Conference which will commence on 29 August and will continue till 4 September.

Messrs. G. T. Hale and Llewellyn S. Fernando, Members of the Council of the Law Society, presently in England, are also expected to attend both these Conferences representing the Law Society of Ceylon.

LOCAL & GENERAL

The Retreat of the Diocesan Clergy.—The first Annual Spiritual Retreat of the Fathers of the Diocese will begin on Wednesday the 18th inst. The Very Rev. Father C. Fortin, O.M.I. Vicar-General of the Archdiocese will be the preacher.

Senator's Silver Wedding.—Senator Chittampalam A. Gardiner celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his wedding on Sunday last.

Thanksgiving services were held at St. Bridget's Convent on Sunday morning and at All Saints' Church, Borella, in the evening.

Four New Graduates.—We congratulate Messrs. Joseph Ferdinand and B. J. Emmanuel, old boys of St. Patrick's College on having secured their Arts Degree in the recent Examination of the Calcutta University. Mr. Ferdinand who secured a First Division and who is a Trained Graduate now is attached to the Staff of St. Patrick's College.

Rev. Brothers B. A. Thomas and S. Emmanuel of the Society of St. Joseph have also passed their Degree Examination. Both of them are old boys of St. Henry's College, Havalai.

—Messrs. C. Sinnathurai and V. Chelvadurai of the staff of Mahajana College, Tellippalai, have been successful in the recent B.A. Examination of the Calcutta University.

Personal.—We are glad to learn that Mr. R. Ambalavanar of Athiaddy Jaffna, who passed his A. M. I. C. E. (Irrigation) in June 1947 is at present in charge of Minipe Irrigation Scheme. Mr. Ambalavanar is an Old Boy of St. Patrick's College.

The Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.—We have received a copy of the Nineteenth Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank Ltd. The report shows the steady growth of the Bank and the vital function it plays in the agricultural, credit, rural and con-

sumer economy of Jaffna. It is heartening to read the increase of turnover from one lakh in the first year to 47 millions during the year under review. There can be no doubt that this Bank will serve a very useful purpose at the present time when the downward curve of the Trade Cycle has begun in right earnest. The report regrets the transfer of Mr. F. A. Sandrasegra to Colombo "which is a great loss to Jaffna in general and to our Bank in particular."

Another special feature of the report is the undertaking of the Bank to build its own premises in the heart of the town. The proposed structure will enhance the beauty of the town.

Excursion Tragedy.—Tragedy overtook a party of students on tour in the Badulla area, last Friday, when two young girls who, with the other students, were "cooling-off" the effects of the mid-day heat at the foot of a waterfall, were carried away by the undercurrent and drowned.

The students comprising 32 girls and boys were in charge of the Rev. C. M. Peiris and had halted at Badulla for lunch.

After lunch a bath at the Dunhinda falls was decided upon. Two of the girls, Sumana Rajapakse, of Rambukkana, and K. C. Wijesinghe, of Mawannella, swam away from the rest of the party and were soon in difficulties.

All efforts to reach them were of no avail and within a matter of minutes the current had carried them out of reach.

Lower House Rent.—An immediate and automatic reduction of house rents and the enforcement of regular repairs by landlords are the two main provisions of the new Rent Restriction Bill prepared on the instructions of Mr. S. W. R. D. Banda-anaike, Minister for Local Administration and Health. The Cabinet has approved the new measure.

Gagged for Slandering the Pope.—Sentence of eight months' imprisonment has been passed by a court in Bergamo on 33-year-old Francesco Bonetti who in a general election speech said: "The Pope is a war criminal." Now legal proceedings are being taken against Signora Laura Diaz, Communist M.P., who in a speech at Ortona accused the Holy Father of having "hands stained with blood." This action has been instigated by Ortona's Civic Committee, a section of the organization which conducted the Catholic campaign during the election. Signora Diaz has told the Press: "All I said about the Pope was that he had not fulfilled the wishes of the Italian people or of the peoples throughout the world who want peace." The Vatican newspaper, "Osservatore Romano," commented: "For month after month, in meetings and in the Press, the party to which she belongs has been describing the Pope as a warmonger in alliance with capitalists and arms manufacturers and he has been made responsible for all movements to upset the peace of the world."

Mr. Mackenzie King on Communism.—Speaking of Communism Mr. Mackenzie King, the retiring Premier of Canada said: "Communism is the greatest menace of our time, because Communism more than everything else, is destructive of freedom, the freedom of individuals, and the freedom of nations.

"It is the most subtle of all evils, because its appeal is made in the name of freedom, and it marches under the banners of freedom. The immediate purpose of Communism is complete control of the individual in the name of the State. Its ultimate aim is world domination."

Priest Baptized Communists.—Rev. Julian Roland, of the Paris Foreign Missions Society was killed by a Manchurian bandit at Ki Kia Quo in the Diocese of Kirin. On the eve of his death Father Roland had instructed and baptized eight wounded Communist soldiers and had given them medical attention.

He is the 27th missionary of the Paris Foreign Missions Society to suffer violent death since 1940.

British Minister and Mgr. Steplac.—The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Bevin, expressed the view in the Commons, last month, that Yugoslavia's upset with Russia and the other Communist countries will not affect the Tito regime's hostility towards the imprison-

ed Archbishop Stepinac. He told Mr. Stokes, M.P., that he could not interfere further to secure the Archbishop's release. Replying to Mr. Leslie Hale, Mr. Bevin said: "The horror of this sentence is shared not only by His Majesty's Catholic subjects but by every decent person."

Hyderabad Disintegrates?—Hyderabad is the only princely state that stood aloof from acceding to either the Pakistan or to the Indian Union. Now comes the news that 83 villages have broken off from the authority of the Nizam and set up their own provisional administration.

The Indian Army troops have gone into action with all their fire-power to repel the attacks by Razakars (Hyderabad Irregulars) on the Indian Union territory.

Germans Honour the Pope.—"Only future history will fully report the extent and courage of the efforts of the Holy Father to apply the humanitarian doctrines of the Gospel, and of his world wide works of charity," said Bishop Muench, Apostolic Visitor to Germany, in an address to a mass audience assembled at Stuttgart to honour the Supreme Pontiff in the first public demonstration of its kind since the war. "Under the safe guidance of the Holy Father," Bishop Muench said, "the walls of hate are being torn down one after another. Unrepentingly he points out, time and again, that every nation has its great and noble qualities. These we must discover to bring about at last a true reconciliation between the nations who were in discord. Not the discord, but the harmony must be emphasised. True Christian charity demands it. The Holy Father has not only spoken words to this effect. By his deeds, too, he has shown how to make a real influence throughout the world of Christian charity. The Holy Father's gifts go to the suffering everywhere. The German people were not the last to be given consideration by his fatherly love. Certainly the German people will never forget how much the Holy Father has done in the trying dark days of its misery."

Mikolajczyk at the Vatican.—Former Premier of Poland M. Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, was received in private audience by the Holy Father on July 12. The audience lasted twenty minutes.

M. Mikolajczyk fled from Poland to the United States.

Bitter Anti-Catholic Converted.—A second notable conversion to Catholicism, following closely on that of Douglas Hyde, is that of J.W. Poynter, well-known as an author and writer of letters to the press dealing with religious questions. Mr. Poynter, at one time bitter opponent of Catholicism, writes another letter in the principal Catholic papers, retracting past writings critical of the Church, and begging prayers for perseverance.

Nuns Show Films, Teach Football, Cricket and Soccer.—A college where Sisters of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart operate the projection unit for weekly film programmes, and where the Sisters coach their pupils in Australian Rules of football, cricket, hockey and soccer, is claimed in every respect as one of the best equipped educational establishments in Australia. It is situated at Bowral, New South Wales, and is for boys between the ages of six and twelve. The Sisters are personally responsible for all educational and domestic arrangements in the college, including teaching, nursing, sport, recreation, cooking, cleaning, darning, mending, laundry, etc.

THOUGHTS FOR THE WEEK

Sleep, in fine, is so like death. I dare not trust it without my prayers.—Sir Thomas Browne.

Do what you can and God will do what you can't.

ANURADHAPURA NEWS

The great Feast of Christ the King was celebrated at Hingurakgoda on Sunday the 8th inst. with deep devotion. Rt. Rev. Dr. Ignatius Glennie, S.J., the Bishop of Trincomalee with several other Priests sang Vespers on Saturday evening and on Sunday the Pontifical High Mass was sung by His Lordship

who preached a soul-stirring sermon. The new Church presented quite a lively appearance when a large number of Catholics from outstations assembled at the Church to witness the grand celebrations. At the end of the High Mass the Corpus Christi procession started with His Lordship carrying the Blessed Sacrament. There were three Repositories where Benediction was imparted.

Thus the efforts of the Catholic Congregation in celebrating the Feast so fervently were crowned with great success. Rev. Fr. R. S. Alexander, M.S.A., deserves great credit for all the trouble he had taken to build this charming Church in the midst of Buddhist shrines all round. Owing to his great popularity a large number of Buddhist villagers turned up to witness the celebrations.—Cor.

TENDER NOTICE

The Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Food and Co-operative Undertakings will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday 24th August, 1948 on behalf of the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna, for the following services for a period of 12 months commencing from October 1, 1948:—

1. Transport, Rebagging, Etc., of foodstuffs at the Jaffna Supply Station.
2. Transport, Rebagging, Etc., of foodstuffs at the Kankesanturai Supply Station.
3. Transport, Rebagging, Etc., of foodstuffs at the Pt. Pedro Supply Station.
4. Transport, Rebagging, Etc., of foodstuffs at the Chavakachcheri Supply Station.
5. Transport, Rebagging, Etc., of foodstuffs at the Kayts Supply Station.
6. Transport of foodstuffs between the Supply Stations at Jaffna, Kankesanturai, Pt. Pedro, Chavakachcheri and Kayts.

2. Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on or before 21st August, 1948 on application from the Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

E. J. RAJARATNAM,
for Deputy Food Controller, Jaffna.
The Emergency Kachcheri,
Jaffna, August 9th, 1948.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY NOTICE

The Railway Level Crossing at 244 miles 75 chains, Northern Line, between Navatkuli and Jaffna Railway Stations, on the Jaffna Kachcheri Road to Nallore, will be totally closed for vehicular traffic from 10 p.m. on Friday 20-8-48 till 4 a.m. on Saturday 21-8-48 for effecting repairs.

During this period, vehicular traffic will be diverted through Old Store Rd.

M. KANAGASABAY,
Ag. General Manager.
P.O. Box No. 355,
Colombo, 12th August, 1948.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

In the matter of the Estate of the late Isaac Browrigg Gnanapragasam of Hospital Road, Jaffna.

Deceased.
Testamentary } No. 910
Jurisdiction }
David Jayaratnam Gnanapragasam of Colpetty in Colombo. Petitioner.

Vs.
1. Daisy Grace Nesaratnam Selvaratnam and husband.
2. S. D. A. Selvaratnam both of Hospital Road in Jaffna and
3. James Arasaratnam Gnanapragasam of Colpetty presently of Derby in England. Respondents.

This action coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 27th day of July 1948 in the presence of Messrs. Aboobucker and Sultan Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner as one of the sons and heir of the said deceased unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on or before the 28th day of August 1948.

The 27th day of July 1948.
Sgd. R. R. SELVADURAI,
District Judge.

Drawn by:
Sgd. Aboobucker & Sultan,
Proctors for Petitioner.

Ailments in the Body Politic

(Continued from Page 1.)

tries may say: "Curb individual liberty and restore order. A person may abuse his freedom to harm himself. That is his personal matter. But he may not extend his evil influence and activities to harm society. He should be restrained." This is one view shared by those who prize their liberty and mean to use it well. But there are others who wish to be thorough going and totalitarian. Like the Modern Doctor, they have no time to waste. The situation in their opinion calls for drastic remedies. They have no faith in freedoms and liberties. They have an unshaken faith in their remedies which aim at attaining order at all costs. They mean to apply their remedies even at the total cost of personal rights and liberties.

The two views will adopt their respective measures. The second view pins its faith on physical coercion, on brute force, on the secret police and concentration camps and "liquidations." Such methods are revolting and degrading. The dictators and their "dumb driven cattle!" Moreover such regimes are unnatural and will not last. Liberty is part of human nature and must assert itself one day. Liberty to do evil is only half the story of man. Liberty to do good is the other half which accounts for those magnificent achievements of culture and civilization.

If we rule out brute force in dealing with liberty, what other check have we against its illegitimate uses? Against purely physical coercion we have the remedy of moral coercion.

MORAL COERCION—A SANE TREATMENT

Moral coercion does not rule out all physical coercion. It needs the police, the courts and the prisons to maintain order. But they are merely the servants of Law which rules everything, even the legitimate use of police, courts and prisons. The law we speak of is not the sham tool of dictators, but is itself a dictator governing individuals and rulers alike. Its origins are not in the science of the jurists nor in the "will of the community," as the "new jurisprudence" will have it. Its origin is in human nature itself, as God made it and wishes to rule it. St Thomas says: "There is in men a certain natural law by which men discern good and evil." This moral discernment is present in every man, woman and child (who has reached the age of reason), and is called conscience.

It has two points of application. Firstly it is implemented by the rulers. Secondly it is maintained in force by the moral consciousness of the people.

HOW LAW IS APPLIED

Firstly it is implemented by the rulers. The rulers and jurists are entrusted with working out the applications of Natural Law to social and civic conditions. They might have to consult the people from time to time; but they draw their mandate neither from themselves nor from the people. "Cicero bases his whole theory of laws on the doctrine that human law is nothing but an application of a law which is founded on nature and the eternal law of God, and which is no more effected by the will of the rulers, the decisions of judges, the will of the people than is the course of nature." (Christopher Dawson's "The Judgment of the Nations.")

The second factor which helps to maintain law is the moral consciousness of the people. It goes a long way in offsetting the temptation in rulers to abuse power for their own ends. "All power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely." It also leads the people into ready obedience. This ready obedience, prompted by their own conscience, is much more productive of social order than tyrannical force. It is an asset to the rulers, whose work is rendered easy by having the people on their side against evil-doers.

What matters most in giving practical effect to Natural Law is public conscience and a high standard of morality both in the ruler and the subject. It helps both to restore order out of confusion, as well as to maintain a stable

and happy rule. The subject, who previously consults his conscience, will not lend himself easily to senseless strikes and insurrections. The ruler who respects moral principles above expediency and gain will not easily break his word or be arbitrary. That there are such rulers and subjects is distressingly in evidence. At the outbreak of the War, Pope Pius XII wrote in his encyclical: "Both in private life and in the State, and moreover, in the mutual relations of State with State and country with country, the one universal standard of morality is set aside, by which we mean the Natural Law, now buried away under a mass of destructive criticism and neglect."

And what may be the reason for this defection from and neglect of Natural Law? It is the defection from and neglect of religion. People who are irreligious are irresponsible. And people who read aright their responsibilities towards God will read aright all their other responsibilities and act up to them.

NEHRU ON MORAL LAW

In conclusion, we give the words of our Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru: "We have to recognise the supremacy of Moral Law in our national and international relations."—*The Examiner*.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the Thamotheampillai Kandiah of Pandatarippa in Jaffna. Deceased.

Testamentary } No. 905
Jurisdiction }

Ponnupillai widow of Thamotheampillai Kandiah of Pandatarippa in Jaffna. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kandiah Selvanayakie
2. Kandiah Seevaratanasingam
3. Kandiah Parameswarie
4. Kandiah Vilvarasa all minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 5th resp.
5. Thambo Namasiwayam of Changanai, Jaffna. Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that the 5th respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 4th respondents abovenamed and that the petitioner as widow of the deceased declared entitled to administer the estate of the deceased and that letters of administration issued to her accordingly coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 16th day of July 1948 in the presence of Mr. F. L. T. Martyn, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the 5th respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 4th respondents that the petitioner as widow of the deceased declared entitled to administer the estate of the said deceased and letters of administration issued to her, unless the respondents abovenamed or and others shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before the 20th day of August, 1948 at 10 a.m. The minors are produced before court.

The 24th day of July 1948.

Sgd. R. R. SELVADURAI,
District Judge.

Drawn by:
Sgd. F. L. T. Martyn,
Proctor for Petitioner.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Versumy Soosaiappillai of Naranthanai, Kayts, Jaffna, late of Angoda Lunatic Asylum, Colombo. Deceased.

Testamentary } No. 903
Jurisdiction }

1. Neckilappillai John Aloysius and wife
2. Mariaipillai of Naranthanai, Kayts. Petitioners.

Vs.

Anthonipillai widow of Arulappiar Versumy of Naranthanai, Kayts. Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 16th day of July 1948 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioners dated 30th April 1948 filed of record having been read:

It is ordered that letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioners unless the respondent or any others shall on or before the 20th day of August 1948 appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 16th day of July, 1948.

Sgd. R. R. SELVADURAI,
District Judge.

Drawn by:
Sgd. A. Kanagasabai,
Proctor for Petitioners.

Order Absolute in the First Instance, Declaring Will Proved

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Susan Johnpulle of Cathedral Street, Jaffna. Deceased.

Testamentary } No. 891
Jurisdiction }

1. Jos. Francis Martyn of No. 540 Buller's Road, Colombo.
2. Cyrillus Xavier Martyn of do and presently of Avisawella. Petitioners.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 1st day of June 1948 in the presence of Mr. F. L. T. Martyn Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner and the affidavit of the attesting Notary and the witnesses having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will No. 15277 dated 9th January 1930 attested by Mr. B. Joachimpillai Notary Public, of Susan Johnpulle the deceased abovenamed the original of which has been deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and it is further declared that the said petitioners are the sole executors named in the said Will and that they be entitled to have probate thereof issued to them accordingly. The 9th day of June 1948.

Sgd. R. R. SELVADURAI,
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended till 26-9-48.
Intd. R. R. S. D. J.

Drawn by:
Sgd. J. Patrick,
Proctor for Petitioners.

NOTICE

Arrack and Foreign Liquor Rent Sales, Mannar District, 1948-49.

Notice is hereby given that the sale of Arrack and Foreign Liquor Rents, Mannar District will take place on 19th August, 1948.

Tenders should reach this Kachcheri before 10 a.m. on the date fixed.

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

V. C. SELLATHAMBY,
Asst. Govt. Agent, Mannar.

The Kachcheri,
Mannar, 29th July 1948.

TENDER NOTICE CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY

The Chairman, Way & Works Head Office Tender Board, will receive, at the Chief Engineer's Office, C.G.R., McCallum Road, Maradana, tenders up to 12 noon on Friday, September 3, 1948, for the construction of Station Building; four sets of Workmen's Dwellings; and a six seat lavatory at Kalawewa.

For further particulars, please see Government Gazette of Friday, August 6, 1948.

Sgd. W. A. SHAW,
Chief Engineer, C.G.R.,
Way & Works Office, C.G.R.,
McCallum Road, Maradana.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAY TENDER NOTICE

The Chairman, Way & Works Head Office Tender Board, will receive at the Chief Engineer's Office, C.G.R., McCallum Road, Maradana, tenders up to 12 noon on Friday, August 27, 1948, for the construction of the following buildings respectively:—

(a) Five sets Workmen's Dwellings at Trincomalee.

(b) Three sets Workmen's Dwellings at Talaimannar Pier.

(c) Five sets Workmen's Dwellings at Maho.

(d) One set Workmen's Dwellings at Mankulam.

(e) Three sets Workmen's Dwellings at Hingurakgoda.

(f) Two sets Workmen's Dwellings at Tampalakamam.

(g) Three sets Workmen's Dwellings at Murikandy.

(h) Five sets Workmen's Dwellings at Galoya.

For further particulars, see Government Gazette of 30-7-48.

Sgd. W. A. SHAW,
Chief Engineer, C.G.R.,
Way & Works Office, C.G.R.,
Mac Callum Road,
P.O. Box No. 370, Colombo.

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