

The Catholic Guardian

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SCHOOL GRANTS REGULATIONS REVISED CONDITIONS 1945

The following regulations made by the Executive Committee of Education under section 32 of the Education Ordinance, No. 31, of 1939, have been placed before the State Council.

These regulations may be cited as the School Grants (Revised Conditions) Regulations, 1945.

The provisions of these regulations shall apply to every school which on the thirtieth day of September, 1945, is an assisted school within the meaning of the Education Ordinance No. 31 of 1939.

The proprietor of every assisted schools shall have the right to elect whether or not the revised conditions hereinafter set out are to be complied with in that school, and where he elects in favour of such compliance, he shall nominate one of the years 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948 as the year in which such compliance is to commence.

Upon making such election, the proprietor shall communicate, in writing under his hand to the Director of Education the fact of such election and the year nominated by him—(a) where that year is the year 1945, on or before the fifteenth day of September, 1945; and (b) where that year is any of the other years specified in the preceding provisions, on or before the first day of May in that year.

(1) In the case of every assisted school in which the revised conditions are complied with, the grant payable from state funds in respect of any period beginning on or after the first day of October in the year in which such compliance commences, shall notwithstanding anything in the Code, consist of—

(a) the amount of the salaries payable to all teachers of that school who are eligible for grant within the meaning of the Code; and

(b) an amount, to be known as the Maintenance and Equipment Grant, calculated at the rates set out in the Schedule to these regulations.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1), the salary of each teacher shall be calculated in accordance with the salary scales prescribed by the Code, and no sum paid to any teacher in excess of the salary payable according to such scales shall be taken into consideration: Provided, however, that in the case of each teacher appointed on or after the first day of October in the year in which compliance with the revised conditions commences in any assisted English school, to any of the primary classes of that school (other than a teacher who had continuous service as a teacher in that or any other school prior to the date or such appointment), the salary shall be calculated according to the scales prescribed for vernacular teachers by the Code.

(3) The salaries referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (1) may be paid direct to the teachers by the Government.

(4) Where the salaries of the teachers are not paid direct by the Government the amount referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (1) may be paid to the manager of the school at yearly, half-yearly or quarterly intervals as the Director of Education may determine in the case of each such school:

(5) The maintenance and equipment

referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1) shall be paid at the end of the period for which it becomes payable.

(6) All equipment purchased for any assisted school out of the Maintenance and Equipment Grant paid to that school shall be deemed for all purposes to be the property of the Government.

(7) The fee of every assisted school in which the revised conditions are complied with in accordance with the Code shall continue to be payable in respect of the period or periods ending in the thirtieth day of September in the year in which such compliance commences.

(8) In the case of any assisted school in which compliance with the revised conditions does not commence on the first day of October, 1948, no grant of any description shall be payable out of state funds in respect of any period commencing on or after that date.

(9) The revised conditions referred to in the preceding provisions of these regulations shall be as follows:—

(1) A fee, other than a game fee, not exceeding six rupees a year for each pupil, shall be levied from any pupil attending the school.

(2) The mother tongue of each pupil shall be the medium of instruction in the primary classes of the school in accordance with such directions as may be issued by the Director of Education, and in such stages and within such periods as may be specified by him, either specially in respect of all such schools; and English shall be taught as a compulsory second language in the primary classes from the 3rd standard upwards: Provided that, where the mother tongue of any pupil is English, the compulsory second language to be taught to that pupil shall be either Sinhalese, or Tamil, at the option of the parents of the pupils.

For the purposes of this regulation, "mother tongue", in relation to any pupil whose parents are not both Sinhalese or both Tamils, shall be deemed to be that one of the three languages, Sinhalese, Tamil and English, which is ordinarily spoken in the home of that pupil, or which, in the case of a Muslim pupil, is approved by the parents of that pupil.

In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—

"the Code" in relation to any school or teacher, means of Code of Regulations for Assisted English Schools published in the Supplement to Gazette No. 7,728 of August 16, 1929, or the Code of Regulations for Assisted Vernacular and Bilingual Schools published in the Supplement to Gazette No. 7,722 of July 12, 1929, according as the school referred to or the teacher at which the teacher is employed is an English School or a Vernacular or Bilingual School; "period" means the period of twelve months or other unit of time for which the grants payable to Assisted Schools are computed and paid under the Code.

The schedule of rates according to which the Maintenance and Equipment Grant is to be calculated is:—

1. Assisted English Schools.
For each unit of average attendance—

PRIESTS WHO HELPED POLISH HOME ARMY 'DISAPPEAR'

In Eastern and Central Poland parish priests are—or were recently—being arrested wholesale by the N.K.V.D. (Russian secret police). The charge against them is usually that they have given financial assistance to the "traitorous" Home Army.

When they have been arrested they just "disappear."

This information was given me on Monday June (writes a "Universe" reporter) at a meeting in London by Capt. J. Novak, who, throughout the war, has acted as one of the chief links between the Polish people and the Government in London. He has constantly travelled between Britain and Poland and was in Warsaw for the tragic rising of Sept. last year.

Also at the meeting was an Englishwoman—at least, she is part English, part Irish—who is married to a Pole. Her maiden name was Miss Eileen Short. Her present name she does not want disclosed. Many of her husband's relatives are still in Poland under Russian control.

From her and from Capt. Novak I tried to get some picture of the condition of the Church under the Lublin government.

CHURCHES TAXED

Miss Short—who is not a Catholic—spent only seven weeks under the Lublin government. In that time, she told me, the authorities were not doing anything open against the Church—nor to help it.

	Rs. c.
(a) in the primary classes	2 50
(b) in the junior section of the post-primary classes (that is to say, in the 6th, 7th and 8th standards)	5 00
(c) in the senior section of the post-primary classes (that is to say, in classes above the 8th standard)—	
(i) where an approved science laboratory is not provided	10 00
(ii) where an approved science laboratory is provided	15 00
2. Assisted Vernacular or Bilingual Schools.	
For each unit of average attendance	1 00

OBSERVATIONS OF THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY

At present the units of average attendance in Assisted English Schools are as follows:—

Primary classes	... 46,679
Junior classes	... 17,815
Senior classes	... 6,033

Assuming that these figures will not increase, the approximate cost to Government on maintenance and equipment of assisted English schools will be Rs.300,000. In addition to this Government will have to bear that portion also of the teachers' salaries which at present is borne by the schools themselves from the fees collected, and this will be about Rs.2,600,000 provided the quota of teachers remain as at present and there is no increase in teachers' salaries.

Report of the Board of Ministers:—The financial implications are as explained in the observations of the Financial Secretary. The Board of Ministers approves.

She pointed out however that, under the "first Russian occupation"—1939 to 1940—the Soviet authorities, although they showed no open persecution, taxed Church property very heavily. More often than not—especially in small villages—the people could not pay. So the churches were closed.

By not paying the taxes they had—in the official view—shown that they did not want the churches.

During this period, too, a famous statue of Our Lady was wantonly defaced.

Polish priests who ministered to the heroic Home Army—which was officially recognised as an Allied force—according to Capt. Novak received exactly the same treatment as the resistance men when they declare themselves to the Russians or the Lublin authorities. They are arrested and deported.

When I instanced to the Captain the recent alleged pastoral letter of Bishop Adamski—which gave a rosy account of life under Lublin control—his only comment was to the effect that there are ways of compelling a man to make a statement, or even that the Bishop may well have listened to the broadcast of a pastoral letter he had not written.

Apart from these facts neither Capt. Novak nor Miss Short could give any definite information about the condition of the Church.

They spoke definitely about the deportations, the removal of industrial machinery to Russia, the distribution to the peasants of land divided into portions too small to support a family; about the extreme difficulties of obtaining food, the looting by the Red Army and so on.

But they would not hazard opinions on what they did not know definitely.

Miss Short stated that Poles who are outside the country are reviled as "traitors" and on their return are imprisoned or, again, deported.

This category includes the thousands—the overwhelming majority of them—Catholics—who have battled with the western Allies—the men who fought in the Battle of Britain, who took Monte Cassino. They are all regarded as potential "enemies of the people."

NO RELIEF SERVICES

The Holy Father's relief services have all plans ready for work in Poland. The Polish clergy need aid as badly as any in liberated Europe. Yet outside relief services—including even U.N.R.R.A. and the Red Cross—are denied entry.

Throughout their continued suffering, however, the Polish people remain strong in faith, said Miss Short.

She described how, on the last Sunday before leaving Czestochowa, she went to Mass at the famous monastery where our Lady is enshrined as "Queen of Poland," where the miraculous "Black Madonna" hangs.

The church was packed to overflowing. The people prayed with tears rolling down their faces.

Miss Short often saw Russian soldiers there, too. And they always removed their caps on the church steps and conducted themselves with great reverence.

Church Calendar

AUGUST 1945

FRI. ...24 S. Bartholomew.
SAT. ...25 S. Louis.
SUN. ...25 14 P. S. Zephyrinus.
MON. ...27 S. Jos. Calas.
TUES. ...28 S. Augustine.
WED. ...29 Beheading of S. John Baptist.
THURS. ...30 S. Rose.
FRI. ...31 S. Raymond.

The Catholic Guardian

AUGUST 24TH 1945

STATE MONOPOLY OF EDUCATION

The Catholic Bishops in Ceylon have issued this week their second memorandum on the educational reforms. Their first memorandum dealt with the recommendations put forward by the Special Committee and on the whole they showed themselves favourably disposed to co-operate with Government to advance the cause of education as outlined in the Committee's Report. Their present memorandum covers the 'decisions' of the State Council after its debate on the proposals contained in the above report. It is generally admitted that a few of these 'decisions' were ill-considered and were hastily formed. First among these objectionable 'decisions' runs thus: "The system of State schools and denominational schools shall continue in respect of the existing schools provided, however, it shall be the duty hereafter of the State exclusively to establish schools of all types where necessary." The Bishops in their memorandum take strong objection to the latter part of this approved motion as it gives to the State the monopoly of education. As guardians of the Catholic parents' conscience they say they cannot accept it. Of all monopolies the State monopoly of Education is the worst. With such a monopoly the State can inspire the minds of its future citizens with its own ideals. It can train their characters so that they become pliant instruments to further these ideals. They will readily accept the interpretation of its doings which Government wants them to accept. Thus they will be no more free men and women but the slaves of the State. Who has not heard of the Hitler Youth? How Hitler-like they became by the Nazi State education! What a danger they were for the peace of the world. Therefore is it that State monopoly of education is bad, unconscionably bad. Catholic Church has been fighting against this usurpation upon the natural rights of man throughout her long history and will continue her fight, if needs be, to the end of the world if only to preserve and protect human freedom. Hence, one need not be surprised if the Catholic Bishops have declared themselves firmly against the threatened encroachment and in doing so they are defending not only the freedom of the Catholics under their care but also that of all the people of the Island. We do not know if this is sufficiently recognised by non-Catholics as it should be. If anything not to be State-ridden it is education.

An experienced American writer on this subject says that there should be no educational monopoly by the State. Opportunities for other Agencies should be given to develop their educational schemes. Even in the interest of the public school system such schemes should be encouraged. "This too", he says, "apart from the natural right—recognised by American law so defined by the United States Supreme Court—of the parents to determine the education of their children."

EDITORIAL NOTES

War and Ethics.—The other day in the State Council Mr. B. H. Aluwihare referring to the use of the Atomic bomb remarked that war had no ethics. That may be so. War is hell and sure, it has no ethics but those who engage in war are under the laws of ethics. Of course, it is said that 'all is fair in war.' But that is a loose and reckless saying. Unlike beasts man is a moral being and every conscious and deliberate act of his is governed by the moral code. There are, no doubt, many excesses in war; they must be condemned and not condoned. Earlier in the conflict, His Holiness the Pope warned the warring nations against the use of weapons that cause indiscriminate loss of life and widespread damage to property. His voice has been the voice of one crying in the desert. Both sides went on piling destruction upon destruction. At last came the Atomic bomb, with the colossal devastation in its wake. It is something to be thankful for that its use has profoundly shocked public conscience. No special pleading, such as, that it will shorten the duration of the war and save many lives, will justify its use. The end does not justify the means: do not do evil that good may come of it, is the sharp retort of the moral law. It is to be hoped that as this question has come to the fore all bombing will be prohibited as in the case of poison gas. Nations that claim to be civilised must not resort to methods of barbarism in wars.

Catholic Schools in England.

—An inquirer wrote to the *Universe*, London to know what financial assistance the Government gave to Catholic schools there. The paragraph below is the answer given by the paper:

"The present financial allowance by the English Government towards the upkeep of the Catholic schools amounts to the full cost of maintenance as in the case of other schools. In other words the Government pay the salaries of all teachers, costs of all books, etc. But the Government pay nothing towards the cost of building the schools, and under the new Education Act, in addition, they will pay only 50 per cent. of the cost of bringing the schools up to date and in line with the State's requirements, unless we consent to conditions which endanger the Catholic character of the school."

The fight there is to raise the 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. and there will be no peace between the Catholics and the Government until that is done. If the Catholics would consent to have for religious instruction what is

CATHOLIC BISHOPS AND EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

The Catholic Hierarchy of Ceylon assembled in plenary session in Colombo on August 1st, to consider the decisions of the State Council relative to Education Reform in this country, and decided to issue the following statement:

Throughout our deliberations we have been actuated solely by a sense of our pastoral obligation to watch over Catholic schools and our anxiety to maintain those relations of mutual co-operation with Government in the sphere of education, which began seventy-five years ago when the then Government gave our predecessors the assurance that "the views of the Roman Catholic Church in Ceylon will not fail to receive consideration when rules are framed to regulate the grant of Government aid to mission schools." (Sir C. Robinson to Dr. Christopher de Silva, O. M. I., September 8th, 1870.)

Our purpose here is to point out certain features of the new scheme which militate against the operation.

It is impossible for us to accept the position created by the State Council's decision to reserve to Government alone the right to open new schools of any type. A policy that would make education in future a state monopoly or would exclude denominational schools from the national system of education, by disentitling them to assistance from state funds, is incompatible with the liberty of the subject and the freedom of conscience guaranteed by the State to members of all communities. The reasons that brought the existing schools into being will be good so long as there are parents who either on religious or moral grounds ask for schools of a denominational type.

The stipulation which requires that, under certain circumstances, we should introduce into our schools instruction in non-Catholic religions is, we must say, incongruous with the policy to which the Government is committed, of keeping strictly aloof from all matters connected with religion. In view of the religious principles which are our duty to uphold and maintain we cannot accede to this requirement without doing violence to our conscience and we do not think it could be the wish of the Government to show such disregard to our religious sentiments. We may add

that we have observed the "conscience clause," and that we have also provided for the moral formation of non-Catholic children attending our schools, to the general satisfaction of their parents.

As for the condition which lays down that every Catholic school should have 30 Catholic pupils living with their parents within a radius of two miles (for boys) or one mile (for girls and boys under 8), we are prepared to suggest a compromise:—

(i) This regulation or any other of a similarly disruptive nature should not apply to existing schools, whose continuance has been guaranteed by the State Council. These schools have been established at heavy cost, as permanent institutions. They have done and are doing excellent work; they should be allowed to carry on without being subjected to any conditions which might expose any appreciable number of them to the predicament of having to close down or lose their status as assisted schools.

(ii) In the case of new schools to be opened on religious grounds (as understood in the present Code) we would accept, in general, the 30-rule provided, however, the restrictions relative to residence and distance be done away with. But we would urge that in sparsely populated areas the number laid down in the existing Code viz. 20 be retained.

Under the scheme of free education it is essential that the denominational schools be given financial assistance which will enable them to maintain at least the existing standards. The rates that have been suggested for the equipment grant are totally inadequate. To deny to the schools the right to levy fees and not to give them equipment grants which are necessary to preserve their standards of efficiency is to destroy those schools. The denominational schools claim the same treatment for themselves as for the State schools in the disbursement of public funds.

The statement is signed by Drs. J. M. Masson, Archbishop of Colombo; G. Robichez, Bishop of Trincomalee; J. A. Guyomar, Bishop of Jaffna; N. M. Laudadio, Bishop of Galle; D. Bernard Regno, Bishop of Kandy; and Edmund Peiris, Bishop of Chilaw.

known as the Agreed Syllabus, the lowest common measure of beliefs acceptable to the different Protestant sects, they would get the increase but they will turn Catholic schools into Protestant schools. It is to be noted, however, that though Catholic schools in England receive 50% of the cost of extensions and improvements unlike here, the British Government does not claim any part of the school building as its own. And, further, where owing to the fewness of Catholic children a Catholic school cannot be sanctioned these children are conveyed to the nearest Catholic school at the expense of the local authority.

The Goal of Sovietism.—Mgr. Fulton Sheen, the well-known American writer and lecturer, quoted what he described as the secret report of the Third International Congress held in Mexico City in 1941. The aim of the International remain untouched and we see how that things are shaping themselves gradually towards the accomplishment of that aim. The following is an extract from the report:

"This war is but an incident. The end of it is to be used for fostering revolution. The immediate foe is Nazi Germany, but it must never be forgotten that there are two great capitalist regimes to be overthrown—

America and Britain. Directives were given to the delegates. Russia must be everywhere portrayed as the saviour of democracy and her right established to dictate, and dictate alone, the conditions of the post-war world. Everyone who opposes Communism is to be labelled Fascist, whether he be a Conservative, Monarchist, Liberal, or anything else."



OBLATE NECROLOGY

- Died on 31st Dec. 1944, aged 65, Revd. Fr. Victorini Marchand of the Province of Alberta-Saskatchewan (Jans, Loire-Inferieure).
Died on 8th April 1944, aged 87, Revd. Fr. Caroli Boissonault of the Province of Canadensis (Hull).
Died ?? Dec. 1944, aged 39, Revd. Fr. Benedicti Liegeois of the Province of Belgica-Neerlandica (Laroche).
Died on 26th Feb. 1945, aged 30, Revd. Fr. Josephi Hoffmann of the Province of Alsatie-Lotharingiae (Sarrebourg).
Died on 3rd March 1945, aged 55, Rev. Fr. Leonis Mirgai of the Province of Alsatie-Lotharingiae (Saint Prim).
Died on 7th May 1945, aged 71, Revd. Fr. Xaverii Guttreund of the Vicariate of Transvaal (Braamfontein).
Died on 8th Feb. 1945, aged 39, Revd. Fr. Jacobi Greany of the Province of Anglo-Hibernica.
Died on 15th May 1945, aged 74, Revd. Fr. Joseph Hally of the Province of Statuum Foederatorum (San Antonio).

JAFFNA CATHEDRAL BUILDING FUND

A meeting of the parishioners of St. Mary's Cathedral was held at St. Charles's School on Sunday the 19th inst. at 6 p.m. to consider ways and means of successfully carrying on a drive for another lakh of rupees. The new chairman, Revd. Fr. Chas. S. Matthews, O.M.I., presided, assisted by the Cathedral clergy. He congratulated the Jaffna Catholics on having so successfully raised one lakh of rupees and thanked divine providence that that sum was turned into stones and bricks before labour costs and materials became unapproachable. The need for a spacious Cathedral and for a Cathedral of some architectural dignity, in keeping with the numbers and the social position of the Jaffna Catholic community was more imperative than ever. The centenary anniversary of the arrival of the Oblates in Ceylon was approaching; so also, the twenty-fifth anniversary of His Lordship the Bishop's consecration. It was eminently befitting that the solemnities connected with these events should be celebrated in the new Cathedral. One lakh of rupees was the minimum required to roof the nave already built, to erect the walls of the sanctuary and of the transepts and to roof them. "All these structures are necessary—he said—before the new Cathedral can be used for divine worship." He asked the meeting to endorse and accept the four resolutions mentioned by His Lordship the Bishop in his recent pastoral, viz: that subscriptions to the fund were officially reopened; that the efforts of the collectors and subscribers were placed under the protection of the Immaculate Conception of Our Blessed Lady and of the Little Flower of Jesus; that a crusade of prayers shall accompany the subscriptions *pari passu*; and that collections should be organised in all the missions, confraternities and schools of the whole diocese.

The chairman also proposed a fifth resolution, meant chiefly for the parishioners, viz: that they pay 1/30th of their salary monthly towards the new building, till the second lakh of rupees is secured.

The Revd. Fr. S. G. Hilary, O.M.I., then spoke interpreting the chairman's speech and urging the members to accept the last resolution *nem. con.* Mr. M. Bastiampillai regretted that such proposals were not laid before the meeting earlier; yet if everybody did his duty, he was certain that a noble temple could be erected to the glory of the Immaculate Conception. Mr. Thambi-pillai promised the co-operation of all the members of his novena. Mr. Gnanapragasam was sure that the spiritual guidance of Fr. Hilary and the efforts of the new chairman coupled with the generosity of the faithful would rear a glorious temple worthy of the faith of the Jaffna people. Mr. Puvirajasinghe was not satisfied with the attendance at the meeting; he had hoped that the parish would turn up like one on the invitation of the parish priest. However, he and his followers accepted the proposals of the chairman. Mr. Alwines spoke in the strain adding one reason why the new church should be proceeded with: "It should be, he said, a thank offering to Our Lady for preserving us from the horrors of war and from the quasi-starvation that had smitten Colombo after the Japanese raid."

The chairman being satisfied that all sections of the community agreed with his proposals put the following resolution to the house: "We the Catholics of the Jaffna Cathedral Parish, desirous of completing the building of our new Cathedral Church as early as possible individually and solemnly promise to Our Lord and to His Blessed Mother to set aside monthly from the above purpose 1/30th of our salary or earnings and to pay it with scrupulous regularity to our respective novena groups." The resolution was seconded and explained in Tamil by the Revd. Fr. Hilary and was unanimously passed by a show of hands.

The present issue of "Guardian" shows the subscriptions received by the retiring chairman of the committee up to Aug. 20, 1945.

cover the statue of Our Lady. This, he said, was a slight token of his sincere gratitude. This fact was mentioned by His Lordship in the sermon he preached before an audience of not less than fifteen thousand people, of whom not a few were non-Catholics.

All honour and glory to Our Lady of Snows.

The Throne and National Unity

In his message to the Catholics of Holland, the Pope said: "Particularly do we congratulate you on the most admirable and ardent unity in which you all, linked by bonds of loyalty to your esteemed Queen and your lawful authorities, have been awaiting the blissful day on which it would be granted to you to witness your motherland recover full possession of her regained liberty, through peace, concord and prosperity."

Cathedral Building Fund

I acknowledge with thanks the following contributions:

	No. of	Inst.	Rs. cts.
Mrs. Caroline Johnpillai			
(In loving memory of her late Father)	9	1,000	00
Gate Mudr. and Mrs. P. J. Rajah	3	1,000	00
Mr. M. E. Rasiah	20	15	00
" Gabriel		2	50
" D. Dias		5	20
Mr. & Mrs. T. Tambirasa	1	350	00
" Jos. Thiruchelvam		5	70
" J. Asirvatham Joseph	5	17	50
" S. Joseph	1	14	05
Mrs. B. Moses		1	00
Mr. P.N. Gnanapragasam	1	14	00
By sale of articles of clothing		3	65
Mr. & Mrs. A. Saverimuttu	15	60	00
" V.S. Saverimuttu		2	00
" F. X. Pereira	1	500	00
Mrs. Samuel		2	00
Miss Iyadurai Gnanaratnam	1	10	00
By Interest		375	00
Mr. V. A. Andrew	1	20	00
" S. Augustin		4	00
" Noel Gregory	57	30	00
" K.D. Jussey Appu		8	06
" S. M. Victoria	1	7	37
" R. Soosapillai	1	3	35
" V. Soosapillai	1	2	30
Miss Annie Puvirajasinghe		3	30
Mrs. Jos. Cherubim		4	30
" Anne Sebastiampillai			
" Mutiah		2	30
" Anne Saverimuttu		8	16
Mr. S. Nicholas		3	30
Mrs. Regina Marypillai			
" Manuelpillai		8	34
Mrs. Patrick Pragasy		6	00
Mr. P.L.J. Puvirajasinghe	1	10	00
Mrs. Daisy Francis	24	2	10
Mr. S.M. Sellathamby		2	10
" G.T. Puvirajasinghe	10	100	00
" Manuel Gaspar	12	10	00
Anonymous		10	00
Mr. S. Gabrielpillai		5	00
" Croos Francis		1	00
" M. James Rasiah	49	500	00
Late Mr. Ben. David	31	75	00
Miss A. Annamuttu	53	23	00
Mrs. Elizabeth Joseph	68	17	00
Late Mr. M.T. Francis	29	16	00
" Miss Ponnu Lysa			
" Martyn	40	18	00
Mr. N.A. Saverimuttu	5	11	00
Mr. G.A. Amirthanayagam	19	15	00
Mrs. A.S. Vannigasuriya	23	105	00
Chev. S. Arulantham	40	10	00
Mrs. Priscilla Charles		18	00
Miss Margaret Gregory	72	60	00
Late Miss Susan Johnpillai	64	115	00
Mrs. Margaret Manuel	19	1	00
" M. Josephi. Berchmans	18	1	00
" D. James	21	50	00
Mr. Jos. Em. Patrick	6	15	00
" Joachim Fernandez	38	34	50
Mite Box Collection		35	65
Mr. W.C. Martyn		12	30
" M. Deopillai		1	00
" J. A. Dominic		2	00
Mrs. Mariamma Augustin		5	00
Mr. & Mrs. C.W.D. Alwines	17	48	00
" Albert Jansen	9	3	60
" C. F. Martyn	5	9	00
" V. Antonimuttu		1	00
Mrs. Louisapillai Arulappu		5	00
" Annamma Vincent		2	00
" Rosaline Ponnuthamby	13	10	00
Miss Y. Kirishnapillai		5	00
Mr. & Mrs. J.C. Segarajasingham	2	100	00
Miss Monica James		2	00
Holy Family Convent (Eng. school)		100	00

By sale of things		5	00
Mrs. Catharine Moses		2	00
Mr. A. Michaelpillai		2	60
„ A. Saverimuttu Chelliah		1	25
„ Paul Sinniah		2	00
„ A. Santiapillai		1	72
„ Arumugam Gnanapragasam			2 38
„ Antonipillai Philip			3 03
„ P. Joseph			3 47
Mrs. Victoria Clement	1	10	50
Mr. M. Gnanapragasam		2	64
„ B. Sinnappu		2	89
„ A. S. Francis		9	60
„ S. Santiapillai		3	00
„ Saverimuttu Soosai-pillai			3 50
„ G. Pavilupillai			9 17
„ Rosamma Mariampillai			2 00
By sale of Books		37	50
Mr. & Mrs. A. Gnanapragasam (Adv. Colombo)	2	250	00
Mrs. Luduvica Jacob	1	5	00

Total Rs.	6,701	52
Amount Previously Acknowledged Rs.	104,226	28
Grand Total Rs.	110,927	80
Expenses up to Date Rs.	99,191	34
On 21st August 1945		
Balance in hand Rs.	11,736	46

S. G. HILARY, O.M.I.,
Parish Priest,
St. Mary's Cathedral.

Madhu Commentary

There is something new and resplendent in every festival at Madhu, whether its October or May, July or August crowds flock to this sylvan shrine from the four ends of the Island to pay their homage to Our Lady of Rosary at Madhu. The August festival this year which was just brought to a happy close is memorable in that simplicity and piety found a place in the course of activities. The programme was carried out as usual, but the absence of His Lordship the Bishop of Jaffna was conspicuous but he was ably deputed by the Administrator, Very Rev. Fr. Emilianus Pillai. The Katuneriya choir was in full attendance magnificently led by the Parish Priest of Katuneriya. We sincerely hope that the pilgrims would have gone with pleasant memories and help Fr. Cadjetan Fernandopulle to fill the coffers of the Church Building Fund. On the day of the Assumption of the Bl. Virgin Mary twenty thousand pilgrims fell on their knees to receive the blessing of the statue from the portico of the church. It was particularly fortunate that V-J Day should fall on this day and the news was brought to the pilgrims by the singing of the Te Deum during Vespers. Our commentary would be seriously lacking if no mention is made of Fr. Brohan and Fr. Huctin to whose credit lie the success of the festival and to Brother Wyrmya in whose capable hands were entrusted the technical arrangements of the festival.

L. J. CHRYSOSTOM.

When the official news of the surrender of Japan reached the Administrator the Church bells announced the glad tidings to the several thousand pilgrims. There was a special Thanksgiving Service in the Church at night. On the 16th there was a public demonstration in the Church premises. A police parade was held under the command of Inspector Raheem assisted by Inspector Pucker. Mr. C. X. Martyn District Judge Avisawella who is specially appointed Magistrate Madhu for the season took the Salute. Associated with him at the Salute base were Very Revd. Fr. J. Emilianus Pillai, Diocesan Administrator and Revd. Fr. J. Brohan, Administrator, Madhu Church. Mr. Martyn addressed the large crowd in a stirring speech in English which was interpreted both in Sinhalese and Tamil. He emphasized the significance of this fact that the surrender took place on the Feast of Assumption and reminded the people of the vow made by His Grace the Archbishop of Ceylon, the late Most Rev. J. B. Jayawardene, O.C., that the people of Ceylon had been saved from the horrors of this most catastrophic war. Mr. Martyn also hoped that the statesmen would now win the peace as well. The celebrations terminated with the singing of the Papal Anthem and the National Anthem.

LOCAL & GENERAL

Clergy Retreat.—First of the annual clergy retreats is being held this week and will close on Monday. The second retreat will follow in a couple of days after the first. The Very Revd. Father G. Cazuguel O. M. I., Vicar-General, Archdiocese of Colombo, is the preacher. The Vicar of Missions is giving the Conferences and presiding over the spiritual exercises.

Notice of Motions.—Mr. J. Tiyagarajah gave notice of the following motions in the State Council:—

1. That this Council is of opinion that an Economic Advisory Council, consisting amongst others of the Hon. the Financial Secretary and two or more experts from England or India should be appointed without delay to advise the Government with regard to the following:

(a) The immediate measures which should be adopted during the present transition period following the termination of the war in order to bring the needs and resources of the country into relation to one another, to maintain employment at a high level, to stabilise prices, and generally to facilitate a smooth return to peace conditions;

(b) The formulation of long term development schemes and National Planning.

2. That this Council is of opinion that in view of the termination of the war the following Emergency Departments of Government should be abolished forthwith:—

Department of Information.
Department of Censor.
Department of the Commissioner for War Risks Insurance.
Department of the Director of Salvage.
Department of Engineering Production.
Department of the Controller of Imports, Exports and Exchange.

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

Tamil Congress Delegates.

Mr. G. G. Gnanabalam and Mr. J. G. Rajakulendran the Tamil Congress delegates, arrived in London on August 9th and have taken up residence in the Royal Empire Society building. They have already interviewed several members of Parliament. They anticipate some delay in the publication of the Soulbury Report owing to the change of Government. They were invited to and attended the ceremonial opening of the Parliament on August 15th.

Public Lectures.—Under the auspices of the Northern Province Teachers' Association, Sri E. W. Aryanayagam and Shrimati Aysa Devi, Secretaries of the Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Wardha, will speak on "The Present Situation in India" and "Basic Education for Ceylon" respectively, on Wednesday 29th August at 4.30 p.m. at the Jaffna Central College. Members of the N.P.T.A. and the public are cordially invited.

Personal.—Captain Edirmanasinghe, son of Mr. J. B. Edirmanasinghe, Proctor, Colombo has been appointed as an Assistant Inspector of Valuation and has assumed duties at Beruwala.

Tuticorin—A Hindu Merchant's Gratitude.

On the 29th July, a large boat (toni) carrying a heavy load of salt was caught in a squall. Every hope of saving the cargo was lost. At this critical juncture, the boatmen who were all Catholics asked the Hindu merchant to have recourse to Our Lady of Snows, whose feast is celebrated on the 5th Aug. The merchant made a vow that he would show his gratitude to our Lady of Snows in case the storm ceased and his five thousand bags of salt saved. Wonderful to say that scarcely an hour passed when the sea became calm and the boatmen were able to unload the bags in the steamer that was bound for Calcutta.

The Hindu merchant was as good as his word. On the eve of the Feast of Our Lady of Snows he came with his wife and children and handed over to His Lordship a very rich mantle to

Telegraphic Summary of News

17 ALLIED DIVISIONS READY TO ENTER JAPAN

Between 14 and 17 Divisions are ready in the Philippines and in Okinawa for the early stages of the Allied Occupation of Japan which is due to begin on Sunday. More troops will be needed for full Occupation.

Astley Hawkins (Reuter's special correspondent aboard Admiral Fraser's flagship, "Duke of York", off Japan) reports that as part of the general Occupation plan, Admiral Fraser's flagship is keeping close company with Admiral William Halsey's flagship together with other battleships, aircraft-carriers and cruisers of the U.S. 3rd Fleet.

It is probable that Marines and other troops will be sent in to secure bridge-heads and airfields, covered by the guns of the fleet and heavy combat air patrols. No chances will be taken with the Japanese.

SINGAPORE WILL BE TEST CASE

Singapore—the great naval base which fell with catastrophic suddenness to the Japanese three and a half years ago—threatens to become a major testing point in the sincerity of the Japanese acceptance of defeat.

Although American and British warships, with crews at "action" stations, today stand off the Japanese mainland ready to enter Tokyo Bay over the week-end, the Japanese-controlled Singapore Radio on Tuesday morning broadcast a strong hint that any Allied forces approaching the base would be attacked "in self-defence".

"In the event of Allied units attempting to approach from land, air or sea it is feared that for the sake of self-defence some unfortunate incident may arise," said the Singapore announcer.

"No 'cease fire' order has yet been signed and the Japanese forces in this sector have not received any instructions or orders in this connection.

GREETINGS FROM HIROHITO

These are the terms of the historic document, confirming the Japanese surrender envoys' credentials, which was presented by the chief of the surrender delegation at Manila. The details were disclosed on Tuesday by General MacArthur at his Manila Headquarters.

Signed by the Emperor himself, the document reads:

"Hirohito, by the Grace of Heaven Emperor of Japan, seated on the throne occupied by the same dynasty changeless throughout the ages, eternal, to all to whom these presents shall come, greetings.

"We hereby authorise General Kawabe of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasury to make on behalf of ourselves any arrangements directed by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers..... Given at our palace this 18th day of the eighth month of the twentieth year of Showa, being the 2,605th year of accession of the Emperor Zinmu."

WAVELL OFF TO LONDON AGAIN

Decisions by the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, to hold general elections to the Central and Provincial legislatures and to accept His Majesty's Governments invitation to visit London once again for consultations within ten weeks of his earlier visit, were announced on Tuesday night after a special urgent meeting of the Executive Council.

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Tenders—Salt Department

The Chairman, Tender Board, General Treasury, Colombo, will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday 28th August 1945 for collection of salt from the Mannar and Vellapparaval Lewayas District from 1st September to 31st November, 1945.

For further information please see Government Gazette of 17th August, 1945.

E. B. T. EVERASINGHE, Actg. Secy. Commissioner.

Office of the Salt Commissioner, P.O. Box 539, Colombo, 14th August, 1945.

In view of the world-wide interest evoked by the film "THE SONG OF BERNADETTE," and the wish of the public to know more about the life of the Saint and what she saw at Lourdes, it has been thought advisable to reprint the classic "Our Lady of Lourdes" written by Monsieur Henry Lasserre.

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