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

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## ARCHBISHOP GRIFFIN'S TWELVE POINTS FOR PARENTS

Archbishop Griffin outlined under twelve headings a course of study and action for Catholic parents when he addressed in Westminster Cathedral Hall on June 16th the inaugural meeting of the Westminster Diocesan Council of the Catholic Parents' Association.

"I do not want the Catholic Parents' Association to confine all their activities or discussions to the education question," said His Grace. "There are even more important problems that affect the welfare of your family and consequently the welfare of the nation. We must be not merely critical but constructive, and we must interest ourselves not only in Catholic affairs but in the affairs of the whole nation.

"Here then are a few ways in which you, as Catholic parents, can help not only your own children but the children of the nation:

"1. Strengthen your family life at home. You can do this by making your family life a true Christian life; by observing God's laws; and by prayer. Catholic parents should be able to arrange to have family night prayers, and I recommend you to dedicate your family to the Sacred Heart. You ought to make yourselves well fitted to instruct your children in their prayers and in the teachings of our holy Faith.

"2. As your children grow up they will be encouraged to join various Youth Movements. I advise you to make yourselves fully acquainted with the various youth activities so that you can decide which, if any, will be suitable for your child.

"3. Parents should be in a position to help their children in choosing their vocation in life and their careers.

"4. Parents should interest themselves and get to know what the Government proposes for a National Health Service. After all, it is going to affect you and your children.

There is also the matter of allowances. I should advise all parents to agitate for a further increase in widows and orphans' pensions, so that mothers will be able to stay at home to look after her children.

"Parents ought to have definite and sound views on housing. What sort of houses do you want for your children? You will have to live in the houses and not the people who plan them.

"7. Parents should also press for representation on the Boards of Managers or Governors of our schools. It is your children who are being educated in the schools.

"8. You may ask yourselves whether you take a real interest in your child's activities at school. How often do you visit the school? Do you know the teachers? Do you try to co-operate with the work that is being done? I should like to see a very close association existing between parents and teachers.

"9. Parents ought to be represented on local Education Committees. They should also play their part in civic life and make their full contribution to the common welfare.

"10. May I suggest that the Association discuss the proposals in the Report on the post-war organisation of private domestic employment. Parents should press for the service of home helps to be extended to the mother with a large family and not merely limited to the case of confinement or sickness.

"11. Parents ought to have clear ideas on day nurseries and on nursery classes.

"12. We claim that it is the primary right and duty of the parent to instruct the child in matters of sex. For this, however, you will probably need to learn the best way of imparting this knowledge to your children.

## M. MIKOLAJCZYK IN MOSCOW THE FRUIT OF VICTORY

When the new Warsaw Government went to Warsaw from Moscow, M. Mikolajczyk was singled out for cheering, which was most pointed; it was the only safe way by which the ordinary Poles could show what they think of the rest of the Government. M. Stanczyk, like M. Mikolajczyk, is allowed to say that Poland must keep contact with the West. He reminded the Russians that the Poles can be good neighbours and loyal allies but are exceedingly unsuitable material for subjects or slaves. M. Arciszewski and his colleagues have been repeatedly denounced in quite unmeasured language on the Lublin Radio, and with quieter scoldings in British newspapers, for making exactly that point.

After M. Stanczyk had said this, the Red Flag was sung and the Premier, M. Osobka Morawski, who is now calling himself a socialist, again declared that fascism and the decaying world of fascism had been defeated in the war, but that the poison must be ruthlessly destroyed or it may one day spread again like an epidemic. His theme was that Poland's future must be found inside a Slav bloc, headed by the Soviet Union.

M. Mikolajczyk and M. Stanczyk are, like Dr. Benes, pointedly contradicted by the majority of their colleagues when they talk about and look towards the West. For the West is "the decaying world of capitalism," and the tactics are very plain, the Western influences will be kept out or closely regulated with an extreme suspicion, on the ground that it is impossible to be too careful, because the germs of Fascism lurk in them. The whole test of M. Mikolajczyk's position is what changes he can make in the communication between Poland and the West, what American and British journalists are now admitted and how freely they are allowed to go about the country and talk to

the people. Only so can the Lublin Government remove the impression, which all the evidence that has so far come from Poland corroborates—notably that of returned British prisoners of war, even though they are bound by military authority to keep silent in public about their experiences.

The picture is one of a country where the real authority is the Russian political police, covered by the Red Army and busily engaged in rounding up and deporting the Polish Home Army. The trains steam east. Only the presence of allied observers, official or Press, can clear up and disprove the constant reports that just as Poles are continually being taken into Russia, so Russians are continually being brought into Poland and passed off as Poles. General Rola-Zymierski's army is largely Russian, with Russian officers. Several hundred thousand Russians are being taught Polish in Russia, so that they can be brought in before the election to vote for the Lublin leaders.

When the zones dividing Germany were drawn up, it should have been considered a primary matter so to draw them that either Britain or America touched the Polish frontier somewhere, either north or south, or that the Poles occupied an area along the Baltic linking Poland on their east with the British on their west. This was not done, and it is now proportionately very much more difficult to secure that presence of Britain and America as well as of Russia in Warsaw which is the great prerequisite for any improvement in the situation.

To impose a Government on a whole people is a much more indefensible proceeding than to re-draw their frontiers in your own favour. To impose a new frontier is to take land, but to impose a Government is to take everything.

## AFTER THE POLL BUT BEFORE COUNTING

With the closing of the poll on Thursday night the country entered upon three extraordinary weeks. The electorate does not create Prime Ministers *in petto*, like the Pope creating Cardinals, and announce them later on; but that in effect is what has happened. A vote has been cast which will not be known until the end of the month. But this uncertainty will not detract from Mr. Churchill's position as spokesman for Britain at the Berlin meeting, because, although the actual voting is secret, an election is carried on publicly, and it has been made very clear that, whatever the fortunes of particular seats, the Prime Minister holds his position as the leader of the nation.

We believe the election has done much more harm than good to the standing of politicians and political life in the eyes of the great unpolitical majority. It has been undignified, not very scrupulous, and full of irrelevancies thrown forward in the hope of exciting prejudice. But there has emerged from the welter a very real and lasting issue, the relationship of political parties to parliament and the electorate. It was the genius of the British parliament in the seventeenth

and eighteenth centuries, and well into the nineteenth, that the party organization was always relatively weak. The strength of the institution was the individual member, a representative and not a delegate, not responsible to any outside body except his constituents. In the latter part of the nineteenth century there came in the caucus, and the party organization, which the Socialists, as is but natural, have carried much further than anyone else, until the position of an M.P. has become something entirely different in their eyes to what it was a hundred or even fifty years ago. The over-organized and over-ambitious party has been the affliction of so many continental countries that the burden of proof is very much with those who claim any merit for this progressive denial of individual responsibility and reliance upon majority executive decisions. In this country we talk very easily about parliamentary government, and forget how many pitfalls there are and in how many ways parliaments can be ruined. Whatever the final figures, the Conservatives will do well to reflect that they have suffered because they observed the party tree much better, in spirit and in letter, than did their

## THE RUSSO-TURKISH CRISIS

The Turkish Press and Radio are full of excitement just now, and are interested not only for Turkey but for Greece. The representative of the Anatolian News Agency in Athens, for example, has announced that the Greek Foreign Secretary has had to cut short his visit to the United States because of the sustained and threatening campaign which is now issuing against Greece from the radios of Tirana, Sofia and Belgrade. All these radio stations are projections from Moscow, and they combine to depict Greece as in a most tragic condition, a huge camp in which patriots are being imprisoned, and "Fascists and traitors" are being rewarded. This is the language of swindle-democracy.

The Turks have already had intimations from Russia that it might be good for them not merely to meet the Russians on the Straits and frontier readjustments, but that they should

opponents, and did not think the years of difficult and offensive war a suitable time to start preparing for a General Election by destroying the credit of their former opponents and their colleagues.—*The Tablet*.

draw closer to Russia and think rather less of their British connection, and at the same time the Russian Ambassador hinted that they might "democratize" their political life. Turkish Press comment has been vigorous.

There is irony in the news that the Turks have been hurriedly carrying out comprehensive agrarian reforms of their own, so anxious are they not to be eligible for classification as fascists. During the second half of May the National Assembly in Ankara passed into law one of the most important measures ever to come before it, the result of which will be to convert Turkey into a nation of small-holders. No one may have more than 4½ square kilometres. The irony came in the debates, when the Left opposed the measure no less vehemently than the Right. The Left said it was a National-Socialist measure, and therefore to be abhorred; the Right said it was a Communist measure, and therefore to be abominated. It is indeed curious to learn how the newspaper "Tan", of which the editor, M. Sertel, is usually a keen admirer of Soviet ideology, led the way in saying that this was National-Socialism.—*The Tablet*.

Church Calendar

SEPTEMBER 1945

- FRI. ... 7 S. Regina.
- SAT. ... 8 Nativity of B.V.M.
- SUN. ... 9 16 P. S. Sergius.
- MON. ... 10 S. Nicholas.
- TUES. ... 11 S. Hyacinth.
- WED. ... 12 Holy Name of Mary.
- THURS. ... 13 S. Eulogius.
- FRI. ... 14 Exalt. of Cross.

The Catholic Guardian

SEPTEMBER 7TH 1945

NATIVITY OF OUR BLESSED LADY

It is a prevailing custom in many countries to celebrate the birthdays of relatives and friends. Numerous gifts are showered upon the celebrant; there is great feasting and rejoicing, all to mark the passing of another year. If this is the usual custom among the children of men, how much more should we honour in a particular manner, the natal day of Mary, the Mother of God. We have numerous opportunities to congratulate her by spiritual works, by living a life that is in keeping with the wishes of her Divine Son, a life that will be a credit to ourselves, and to the religion we profess. The birth of the Blessed Virgin was unlike that of any other mortal. She came into this world free from all sin; while all others because of the disobedience of our first parents were born tainted with the sin of Adam and Eve, and because of this sin were shut out of Heaven until their souls should be regenerated by the waters of holy Baptism. Mary was the only exception, and it was indeed fitting that she, who was destined to become the Mother of the promised Redeemer, that she who was elected by the Omnipotent Creator to be the Queen of Saints, should see the light of the world immaculately conceived, immaculately born.

St. Alphonsus tells us, "that Mary's soul was the most beautiful that God had ever created; nay more, after the work of the Incarnation of the Eternal Word, this was the greatest and most worthy of Himself, that an Omnipotent God ever did in the world. It was, we might say, God's masterpiece. This beautiful world in which we live, the unsurpassed beauties of Nature are but a mere atom compared with the Immaculate soul of Mary."

Mary, because of her peculiar position in the High Court of Heaven, has become our powerful intercessor before the throne of God. It is she to whom we might turn in all our troubles. It is at her feet that we might safely lay our cares, knowing full well that she will present our cause to her Divine Son.

Let us on this the feast of her holy Nativity offer up songs of praise and thanksgiving for the many graces she has obtained for us. Let us on our bended knees offer to her as a birthday gift, a solemn resolution that in the future we will live holy lives, and if we do this, we can rest assured that when death approaches she will be near to protect us against the snares of the devil, and to lead our souls before our Judge, there to receive the reward for

our faithful stewardship, the reward that we all should seek—eternal happiness in Heaven.

NON-CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS TEACHING IN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

Another of the decisions of the State Council respecting Educational reforms to which Catholic Bishops have strongly objected is the stipulation that in Catholic schools non-Catholic religions should be taught to non-Catholic pupils. Their Lordships point out: "In view of the religious principles which it is 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." The Bishops in these words have declared their *non possumus*. They have also reminded the Government that in its decision it departs from the policy to which it is committed of keeping strictly aloof from all matters dealing with religion. We are glad that our Bishops have spoken out clearly on this question. Since the decision of the State Council cannot possibly be carried out in our schools it is only right to be quite frank about it from the outset. Not only could it never be carried out but we must say that it is not within the competence of Government to force such an obligation on us. It is depriving us of our freedom of conscience, and to violation of conscience no Government can claim a right. But in these days of loose thinking about religion, lest we be charged with being obstructionists we must say we are ready to do all that can be reasonably and fairly be required of us. Our past record in education stands to attest our sincerity and the greatness of our sacrifices.

We spoke of loose thinking about religion. It will be interesting to find out how many of the members of the State Council who voted for this amendment understand what religion is. Modern views of it are many. It will take up too much space to quote the numerous definitions our modern pundits give of religion but we may state their views in these words. Religion is the product of religious experience and of the religious instinct among peoples of very different characters and needs. Of necessity, then, religion must vary. It presupposes no objective truth whatever but is satisfied to base itself upon the subjective needs of the individual, an outlet for his religious emotions. There may thus be as many religions as there are individuals and every one of these religions is good and true since it satisfies the needs of the particular individual and serves as a safety-valve for his religious emotions. Those who hold these and similar views will find no objection to teaching any religion in their schools. Against these aberrations the Catholic Church asserts that as there is only one true God there is only one true religion and no Catholic may cooperate in the spread of error.

EDITORIAL NOTE

A Study in Contrast.—We give below two resolutions, one from the Baptist Mission and the other from the N. C. C. The Baptists say that they cannot in conscience teach non-Christian religion in their schools nor even permit a right of entry, while the N.C.C. is quite ready and willing to oblige. But whom does N.C.C. represent. N.C.C. we guess is an abbreviation for National Christian Council but we are not sure what sect or sects of Protestants the Council represents. Our objection to the all-pervasive title of Christian Council purports to be simple is that it may create serious misunderstanding. Those who have been known as Christians from Apostolic times are the Catholics and they form more than 80 per cent. of the Christians of Ceylon. A correcting word to N.C.C. would have removed all possible misunderstanding.

The Baptist Resolution:

"That, on conscientious grounds, they could not agree to the teaching of non-Christian religion in their schools, nor permit a right of entry to enable that to be done by those outside their faith and doctrine."

The N.C.C. Resolution:

"This conference wishes to urge on the Churches that they see to it that in our schools the children of parents who do not wish their children to receive Christian religious instruction are given religious instruction either by their own faith by members of that faith who are on the staff or others invited by the head of the institution....."

The contradictory attitude of the two sections of Protestants is the result of the fact each of them claims to private judgment in matters of religion, the basic principle of Luther which at a later period led to German philosophers astray.

Quintessence of Good Sense.

—Mr. Churchill has made a great many speeches which have generally been received with applause and won his confidence. The following paragraph is from one of his recent utterances and we have ventured to qualify it as containing the quintessence of good sense. His statement regarding the need for authoritarian government in some countries is to be welcomed. Government is for the people and not people for the Government. It must suit their temperament; any *a priori* settlement in this matter must necessarily fail. The ex-Premier seems to be evincing greater sense of responsibility now that a greater load of responsibility is off his shoulders:

"Although almost everywhere Communist forces have attained, or are obtaining, dictatorial power, that does not mean that everywhere the Communist Party has been established, or will be established. In those countries torn by war, there must be for some months to come the need for authoritarian Government. The alternative would be anarchy, and it would be unreasonable to ask or expect that a Liberal Government, or British or United States democratic conditions, should be instituted immediately. They take their politics very seriously in those countries. Nevertheless we must know where we stand and we must make clear where we stand in these affairs of the Balkans and Eastern Europe....."

Cardinal Newman's Legacy to the World

By L. J. CHRYSOSTOM

Almost every age has contributed greatly to the cultural advancement of the world, every age has produced great thinkers who have moulded and shaped the thought of a nation, and the 19th century is remarkable in that it produced John Henry Newman, the great exponent of the Theory of Development. Newman unlike other thinkers of his time never took refuge under a halo of glory, but gave to the world in every sphere of activity his best—whatever his talents could best produce. Newman was a versatile genius. Newman's mind was world-wide says J. A. Froude. There was no branch of science or arts on which he was not qualified to speak with authority or competence. He placed at the disposal of the world his wide scholarship, his mature experience and his profound erudition.

Newman was a practical thinker. He was a great actionist. He foresaw or rather he visioned the great setbacks that would befall Catholic students in prosecuting their higher studies; and he set to work on the Catholic University of Ireland of which he was the first Rector.

Newman had his lighter side as well; in writing a letter to J. B. Dalgairns from Propaganda College he writes, 'A friend of mine, Miss. Giberne on being presented (to the Pope) took up his foot in her hands; it is a wonder she did not throw him over. This is what I suppose you wanted to know.' In his over-enthusiasm once he attempted to bring Dollinger from Germany and prevail upon him to reside with him. It is recorded that if Newman had entered Cambridge instead of Oxford he would have turned out to be a great mathematician.

Like Shakespeare and Keats, Newman was a great lover of nature, he found 'the exuberance of the grass and the foliage oppressive', and pictures that 'the rocks blush into every variety of colour, the trees and fields are emeralds, and the cottages are rubies.' It was his one ambition while at Oxford 'to live and die a Fellow of Oriel,' he received the news of his election into the Fellowship while playing the violin. He was also an accomplished musician.

Newman's connexion with Pusey and Keble brings him to the forefront of politics. He was a doughty champion of the Oxford movement and launched a campaign of vigorous opposition to Sir Robert Peel. He was also a keen student of history and took great delight in reading Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.' In the famous Achilli Trial, Newman figured triumphantly, when he challenged every statement inveighed by Dr. Achilli against the Romish Church. He was a great upholder of truth and was always guided by the dictates of conscience, which he called the 'Vicar of Christ.' Mahatma Gandhi's 'My Experiment with Truth' is but the modern version of Newman's Apologia. Both these works represent the efforts of the authors in their search after truth. The latter part of the 19th century witnesses Newman's stand against the 'no-papists' and his definition of Papal Infallibility and his steadfast opposition to men of standing like Canon Walker and Lord Acton.

He was one of the most profound thinkers of the Victorian Era comparable only to Pascal, Bossuet and Fenelon. Einstein goes down to history as the author of the Theory of Relativity but Newman will be remembered by posterity as the man who moulded the thought of a nation by his able exposition of the Theory of Development. A German critic says 'Newman is the originator of the Theory of Development in dogma, he is that or he is nothing.' He was a convert to the Catholic Church by conviction and he adduced his reasons for the conversion in the Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine, that as circumstances change 'old principles re-appear under new forms. It changes with them in order to remain the same. In a higher world it is otherwise, but here below to live is to change and to be perfect is to have changed often.'

Newman's place in English letters is unassailable. Dean Stanley speaks

of Newman's writings says 'they belong not to provincial dogma, but to the literature of all time.' Newman commenting on his own style says 'the only masterpiece of style I have ever had—is Cicero. I think I owe a great deal to him, and as far as I know to no one else.' Canon Barry in a critical study of Newman's work says 'his undying fame rests on the sermons which he published as an Anglican or a Catholic, on certain of his Poems; on the originality of thought and grace of manner which distinguish the Essay on Development; on the University Lectures; and on the copious autobiography which, running through his correspondence, gives a singular charm to 'Loss and Gain' is not absent from 'Callista' and culminates in that heart-subduing work of genius, the 'Apologia pro Vita Sua.' Newman exhibited his greatness as an orator when he delivered his masterly discourse on receiving the Cardinal's hat.

To many Newman's death meant 'a white star extinguished' in the mental horizon, but he left to posterity the produce of a hundred years of toil and love. 'Credo in Newmannum' was the gospel of love to many an Oxford don. Newman placed his self on the altar of sacrifice and it was his one aim to give forth what he had within him, for the benefit of a nation—nay of the world. The testament of apology was a vital force in the Victorian Period, this cult has traversed through the dim and glorious passage of a century to a Georgian era, when he will once again be honoured and remembered within the portals of learning and in place of worship. Newman is not for an age but for all time.

## LOCAL & GENERAL

**St. Mary's Cathedral.**—The 8th of September, the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary, being the sixth anniversary of the Foundation Day of St. Mary's New Cathedral Building by His Lordship the Bishop, a High Mass for all the living Benefactors will be celebrated at 7-30 a.m. by Revd. Fr. Chas. S. Matthews, O.M.I., the Chairman of the Cathedral Building Fund.

**The Third Order of St. Francis.**—The monthly meeting of the Third Order of St. Francis will take place at 6 p.m. in St. Aloysius' Hall on Monday the 10th of September, 1945. All the Brothers are kindly requested to be there in time. Plenary Indulgences can be gained on these dates:—1, 4, 8, 14, 17, 18, 24, 27 and 29. Conditions:—Confession, Communion, visit to the Cathedral and Prayer for the Pope's Intentions. General Absolution on the 8th and the 17th.

**Confraternity of the Sacred Heart.**—The monthly meeting of the members of the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart, S.P.C. Branch, Senior Division will be held on Sunday the 9th inst. at 6 p.m. at St. Patrick's College. Mr. C.W.D. Alwines will address the meeting on "The Hammers and the Anvil."

**Mr. Senanayake Coming Soon.**—"The Times of Ceylon" understands that Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Leader of the State Council, will cut short his holiday in England and return to Ceylon towards the end of this month. He will be accompanied by Sir Robert Drayton, Chief Secretary and Mr. J.H.B. Nihil, Legal Secretary.

**Tragic End of School Strike.**—Following the strike at Ananda College, Maradana, a major fire broke out in the premises at 3 p.m. on Monday and for nearly an hour huge columns of flames and smoke were visible from the Fort area. A boy of twelve was killed by falling masonry.

The students of the Ananda College, Kolonnawa branch, who did not participate in the strike on Monday, have joined the strike on Tuesday.

Most of the students of the College and its branches were on the premises shouting slogans and creating a disturbance. Leaflets were also distributed protesting against the appointment of the Acting Principal.

It is understood that the students are making representations to the B.T.S., saying that they will resume work only when their grievances are redressed.

**School Books and Materials for Poor Pupils.**—School books and ma-

terials for poor pupils in Vernacular Schools for the maintenance grant should be regarded as the property of each school and retained carefully in the school for pupils leave, for free issue to some other pupils provided the books and materials are in a satisfactory state to be used again.

**English in Training Colleges.**—From 1946 onwards students in Sinhalese and Tamil Training Colleges will have to take at the final paper in the English Language. The standard expected is that of the J.S.C.

**Cardinal Hlond.**—Cardinal Hlond has left for Poland. His Eminence said his journey had no political significance; he was merely going back to his See.

**Irish Catholic Charity.**—The Dail has unanimously sanctioned expenditure of £3,000,000, "as a first solid contribution to the relief of Europe," says the Dublin correspondent of the "Herald."

The points out, amounts to a charitable levy of between £3 and £4 on every household in the twenty six liberated countries.

Foodstuffs will be sent to the Continent and rations at home will be restricted in butter and perhaps several other commodities.

In this respect not merely was the Dail unanimous, but it was enthusiastic. Deputy Charles Dillon admirably expressed the spirit of Ireland in his speech. He, who alone of the deputies opposed Irish neutrality, said that he withdrew nothing of his principles, and it would come all the better from him that starving families in Germany had as much claim on Christian compassion as starving families in other lands. It is in that spirit of universal Christian pity that Ireland yearns to repay her debt of gratitude for immunity by aiding whoever most needs it.

**Berlin.**—The church bells in Berlin were rung for the first time since 1939, and the Berlin Radio broadcast its first religious service for 5 years.

**11th Birthday of Dionne Quintuplets.**—When the famous Dionne Quintuplets observed their eleventh birthday, they began the day by assisting at a Solemn High Mass of Thanksgiving at which they received Holy Communion.

With their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oliva Dionne and their seven brothers and sisters the quintuplets took part in the singing at Mass.

Later in the day, the famous five—Annette, Cecile, Emilie, Marie and Yvonne—welcomed guests at their first formal party. For the occasion they wore their first long party dresses of taffeta, each in distinctive colour—blue, green, white, pink and red.

**Not all "Nuns" are Nuns.**—A hospital at Karlsruhe, Bavaria, described as a wholesale extermination plant, was said in a news agency dispatch to have Catholic sisters on its staff, giving the impression that they were religious. Dr. Max Jordan, N.C.W.C. correspondent investigated and found that no Catholic nuns were involved. The sisters are Nazi "Brown Sisters."

**End of Famous Jesuit Observatory.**—The famous Jesuit observatory at Manila, where the first prediction of a typhoon was made in 1879, was fired by the Japanese, and all that remained were four walls, which have now been levelled. Its library of 8,000 volumes was destroyed.

**The Vatican.**—The Italian radio announced at the beginning of August that the Pope was about to pay a short visit to his country house at Castel Gandolfo, where everything was ready for his arrival. Although the Pope's health is good, it is hoped the better climate and the greater quietness will have a beneficial effect.

The priceless treasures of 25 different libraries in Rome and its vicinity were protected from the ravages of war by storage in the Vatican. The Vatican made special efforts to extend its protective care to three other libraries, German owned, which had been specially collected for use by students in Rome but they were removed to Germany in 1943 by order of Ribbentrop.

**Ven. Joseph Vaz Fund.**—The total amount of the Fund started several years ago for promoting the beatification of Ven. Joseph Vaz now amounts to over Rs. 21,000.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### Refuse Dumps in Jaffna Town

Sir,—I was not a little amused to read in the paper the remarks of the Chairman "if the public co-operated with them and did not unnecessarily dump refuse on the roads their town would be much cleaner" in regard to a very opportune motion by Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy, one time Chairman, expressing deep dissatisfaction of the Council with the unsatisfactory state of scavenging and calling for immediate steps to make the town cleaner.

But who has forced the public to dump refuse on the roads? Has the Council afforded relief to the public by supplying dust bins? And a straight answer to this will show that it is not the public that has failed to co-operate with the Council but that the Council has failed to co-operate with the public.

Yours etc.,  
N. M. VANNIASINGHE,  
Jaffna, 1-9-45.

## WEDDING

### GNANIAH—CHRISTIAN

The Church of Our Lady of Refuge, Jaffna was the scene of a quiet but pretty wedding on Wednesday the 29th August, 1945 when Mr. J. A. Victor Gnaniah, Manager of the Amalgamated Theatres Ltd., Jaffna (Regal, Windsor, Olympia) second son of Mr. S. James Gnaniah, retired Govt. Apothecary, Kegalle and a nephew of Rev. J. R. Horshington of Avisawella and Mr. D. N. Horshington of the Anglican Diocesan office, Colombo led to the altar Miss Theresa Christian, foster-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Q. Christian of "Leo Lodge", Jaffna. Revd. Fr. S. Vanderkone, O.M.I., the Parish Priest tied the nuptial knot, celebrated the wedding Mass and delivered the homily. The bride who was given away by her father was attended by Miss Charlotte Constantine as bridesmaid. Miss Sothy Willy was the flower girl. The bridegroom was supported by his brother Mr. Rajadorai Gnaniah, Price Control Inspector, Colombo as bestman. The service was fully choral. Mr. Joseph Andrew presided at the harmonium and played select pieces of music. The singing was rendered by the combined choir of the church. The register was attested by Messrs. S. P. Joseph and C. J. M. Evarts. A largely attended reception was held at "Leo Lodge" the bride's residence. Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Paul garlanded the new couple on their arrival. Mr. R. C. Proctor, retired Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court proposed the toast of the bride and bridegroom. The bridegroom replied. The "Koorrey" ceremony was followed by a lunch. The function came to a close with showers of blessings on the happy pair by the large and representative gathering present.

### Forty Years of the Society of S.V.P. in Jaffna

Forty years of uninterrupted and fruitful service and supreme sacrifice to relieve the sufferings of the poor has been the work of St. Joseph's Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Jaffna. The year 1945 marks the fortieth anniversary of its foundation. Its first meeting took place on the 6th January 1905. The first members were Messrs. B. Lawrencepillai, M. Solomon, G. John, M. Santiapillai, F. Mariampillai, A. Michaelpillai, A. Zacharias, S. Velichorpillai, A. Stanislaus and M. Saverimuttu. The members italicised are dead. May God bless their souls.

It may be remarked that these members who joined the first St. Vincent de Paul Conference in Jaffna were all Senior Members of the St. Joseph's Confraternity, Jaffna, and that Revd. Bro. E. Groussault, O.M.I., has been the Spiritual Director of the Conference for a period of about 35 years. Hence it goes without saying that the success of the Conference owes much to his untrailing zeal and ardent work in the steps of Christ Jesus, the Exemplar of true God-pleasing charity. Though the flourishing Conference of St. Lucia's, Colombo, was started a few months

before St. Joseph's Conference, yet the latter Conference deems it an honour to have been the first Conference in Ceylon to be affiliated to the Council General of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul of Paris on 14th May 1906.

A detailed account of the useful work done by this veteran Conference will be given in a subsequent article. However, it must be mentioned here that the membership of the Conference has risen from 10 to 30, the collection has risen from Rs. 100 to Rs. 2,500 per annum and the number of families now helped are nearly 90 consisting of about 250 persons. P. S.

## Play Guide

The Censor Board of the Legion of Decency, America, time to time notify the world their opinion on the suitability or otherwise of films produced. We give below the recent notice appearing in "The Sign", an American monthly, and we trust our cinema fans will take it down as a guide:—

### FOR THE FAMILY:

Ten Little Indians, Hats Off to Ice, Song of Norway (on tour), Ramshackle Inn, Harriett,

### FOR ADULTS:

The Glass Menagerie, Up in Central Park, Oklahoma, Life with Father, The Late George Apley, Harvey, I Remember Mama, Bloomer Girl, The Hasty Heart, The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Deep Mrs. Sykes (on tour), Carmen Jones, Rosalinda, The Tempest, Sing Out, Sweet Land, Jacobowsky & the Colonel, The Searching Wind, Blossom Time, Abie's Irish Rose, Othello, Student Prince.

### PARTLY OBJECTIONABLE:

Kiss and Tell, Anna Lucasta, Seven Lively Arts, A Bell for Adano, Carousel, Dear Ruth, On the Town, Hope for the Best, Laffing Room Only (on tour), Blithe Spirit, One Touch of Venue, Over 21, The Two Mrs. Carrells.

### COMPLETELY OBJECTIONABLE:

School for Brides, Dark of the Moon, The Overtons, Follow the Girls, The Voice of the Turtle, Foolish Notion, Kiss Them for Me (on tour), Catherine Was Great, Blackouts of 1945, Good Night Ladies.

We shall give you such information time to time.

Yours truly,  
W. L. S. CANDAPPA,  
Hony. Secy.

Catholic Book Club,  
Ampitiya, Kandy, 29-8-45.

## TUTICORIN

### PAPAL MEDALIST PASSES AWAY

Death occurred on 13th Aug. 1945 of Mr. Viagappa Pillai in his residence at Vadakankulam at the age of 96, fortified by the last rites of the Church.

Mr. Viagappa Pillai was the scion of an ancient and illustrious family. Born in Vadakankulam, he was educated at St. Joseph's High School, Negapatnam; worked several years as teacher under Jesuits in different schools under their charge. At the age of 30, he took to working as Sacristan in the Church of the Holy Family, Vadakankulam, which he did over 60 years with a devotion and fidelity that characterize selfless service. In recognition of his long and devoted service of the Altar and of his loyal assistance and help rendered to the long succession of Parish Priests, His Lordship the Bishop got for him from His Holiness Pope Pius XI the Papal decoration 'Bene Merenti'. Mr. Viagappa Pillai being one of the very few holding this distinction in S. India.

Late Mgr. Marianather, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Tuticorin was the brother of the deceased. Three of his daughters have entered religion and one of his grand-children is a Jesuit Lay Brother.

His funeral was largely attended; thousands of people from the surrounding villages. Many priests were present.

Mr. Viagappa Pillai leaves behind his aged wife, four sons, three daughters and over hundred grand children and great grand children. May his soul rest in peace.

## Telegraphic Summary of News

### JAPAN SURRENDERS

In eighteen dramatic minutes early on Sunday morning, the Empire of Japan was signed away in a brief four hundred word document and the new week opened with peace again established throughout the world.

The second world war came formally to an end at 6 48 a.m. I.S.T. on Sunday morning, when General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander pronounced the Japanese surrender proceedings closed. The end came almost six years to a day after Germany opened the world's first total war with an attack on Poland. In simple heartfelt words General MacArthur summed up the unspoken thoughts of millions, when in a brief speech, which marked the end of the surrender ceremony, he declared: "To-day the guns are silent. A great tragedy has ended. A great victory has been won. The skies no longer rain death. The seas bear only commerce. Men everywhere walk upright in the sunlight. The entire world lives quietly at peace.

"A holy mission has been completed, and in reporting this to you, the people, I speak for thousands of silent lips for ever stilled among the jungles, beaches and in the deep waters of the Pacific, which marked the way. I speak for the unnamed brave millions who are homeward bound to take up the challenge of that future, which they did so much to salvage from the brink of disaster. A new era is upon us."

### GEN. MACARTHUR'S SPEECH

General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in a special speech at the ceremony declared:

"I announce it my firm purpose, in the tradition of the countries I represent, to proceed in the discharge of my responsibilities with justice and tolerance, while taking all necessary dispositions to ensure that the terms of surrender, are fully, promptly and faithfully complied with.

"We are gathered here as representatives of the major warring powers to conclude a solemn agreement, whereby peace may be restored. Issues involving divergent ideals and ideologies, have been determined on the battlefields of the world and hence are not for discussion or debate. Nor is it for us here to meet, representing as we do the majority of the people of the earth, in spirit of distrust, malice or hatred, but rather it is for us—both victors and vanquished, to rise to that higher dignity, which alone benefits the sacred purposes we are about to serve. It is my earnest hope—indeed the hope of all mankind—that from this solemn occasion a better world shall emerge out of the blood and carnage of the past—a world founded on faith and understanding, a world dedicated to the dignity of man and the fulfilment of his most cherished wish—for freedom, tolerance and justice."

General MacArthur then invited the Japanese representative to sign the Instrument of Surrender. After they had signed General MacArthur himself signed and then one by one called the other Allied representatives to sign with the repeated phrase "the representative of—will sign now." The order of signing was Japan, General MacArthur U.S., China, the United Kingdom, U.S. S.R., Australia, Canada, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand.

General MacArthur then added: "Let us pray that peace will be now restored to the world and that God will preserve it always. These proceedings are closed."

**The Diocese of Salem.**—The outbreak of war brought the movement of conversions to a sudden stop; there was fear, real panic, among the new converts. For more than two years conversions were few or none at all.

After a standstill of 1939-40 and 41, new applications were sent by villages and we began again. Catechumens were opened in villages in 1941, and, up to June 1945, 14 villages were baptized and confirmed with a total of 1,800 new converts. Five Indian priests are in charge of this missionary work.

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15th Aug., 1945.

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(Sgd.) P. C. Chawla, Managing Director, DIANA & CO., LTD.

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Velupillai Chelliah of Chundikuly, Jaffna. Deceased.

Testamentary Jurisdiction } No. 430

Achchipillai widow of Velupillai Chelliah of Chundikuly, Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Velupillai Sivakolunthu.
2. Velupillai Appaduray.
3. Ponnammam widow of Nagalingam
4. Kathiravelu Somasunderam and wife
5. Packiam, all of Chundikuly.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. J. C. Schokman Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 3rd day of August 1945 in the presence of Mr. S. Tirunavukkaras, Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner and the witness Sinnathamby Chelliah and the petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased dated 18 Jan. 1937 and attested by B. loachimpillai N.P. under No. 19117 be declared proved and the probate be issued to the Petitioner as the executrix named in the said Will unless the abovesaid Respondents or any other person or persons shall appear before this court on the 28th day of September 1945 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 3rd day of August 1945.

Sgd. S. S. J. GOONESEKERA, District Judge.

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Saveriapillai widow of Peter Rasiah of Naranthanal. Deceased.

Testamentary Jurisdiction } No. 442

1. A. Raja Nicholas and wife.
2. Blossom Regina Nicholas of Karampan

Vs.

1. Mary Anna widow of Emmanuel Joseph of Jaffna now residing with A. Alphonsus Maradankadawella.
2. Roberts Nevins and wife
3. Barbara Constance both of 3rd Cross Street, Jaffna.
4. Rose Josephine widow of Bastiampillai Rajanayagam of Chapel St., Jaffna.

Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before S. J. C. Schokman Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 31st day of July, 1945, in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai, Proctor on the part of the petitioners, and the affidavits of the above-mentioned petitioners dated 27th, 19, having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioners be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased, unless the respondent's or others interested shall on or before the 31st day of August, 1945, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 31st day of July, 1945.

Sgd. S. S. J. GOONESEKERA, District Judge.

Time to show cause extended till 22-10-45. Intd. S.S.J. G. D.J.

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Sohanal Mariyali widow of Antonipillai Mariampillai of Karampan. Deceased.

Testamentary Jurisdiction } No. 441

Antoipillai Mariampillai of Karampan, Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Saverimutto.
2. Mary Theresa.
3. Damian Edward.
4. Mary Rita.
5. Stanislaus.
6. Mary Emilda all children of Mariampillai.
7. Deopillai Peter Rajadurai and wife
8. Mary Josephine of Karampan.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. J. C. Schokman, Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 30th day of July, 1945, in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner, of respondents, and the affidavit of the above-mentioned petitioner dated 12th July, 1945, having been read.

It is further declared that the said respondent's appointed guardian ad litem over the minors 1-6 respondents and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as her husband and that he is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate unless the respondent's or others interested shall on or before the 27th day of August, 1945 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 30th day of July, 1945.

(Sgd.) S. S. J. GOONESEKERA, District Judge.

Time to show cause extended till 22-10-45.

Sgd. S.S.J. Goonesekera, D.J.

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Benjamin Jacob David of Jaffna Town. Deceased.

Testamentary Jurisdiction } No. 444

Cecelia David of do, Petitioner.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. S. J. Goonesekera Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on 25th August 1945 in the presence of Mr. J.A.J. Tisseveerasinghe, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner as widow of the said deceased be appointed administratrix of the estate of the abovesaid deceased unless the respondent's to this case or any other person show sufficient cause to the contrary on or before 25th Sept. 1945.

This 25th day of August 1945.

Sgd. S. S. J. GOONESEKERA, District Judge.

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