

# The Catholic Guardian

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

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## ENCYCLICAL ON THE MYSTICAL BODY OF CHRIST

(Continued from our last issue.)

### CHRIST, SUPPORT OF THE BODY

The thoughts which We have expounded, briefly and succinctly tracing the manner in which Christ our Lord wishes that His abundant graces should flow from His fullness into the Church, in order that it should become most like Himself, help not a little to clarify the third reason why the social Body of the Church should be honoured by the name of Christ: that reason lies in the fact that our Saviour Himself sustains in a divine manner the society which He founded.

As Bellarmine notes with acumen and accuracy, this naming of the Body of Christ is not to be explained solely by the fact that Christ must be called the Head of His Mystical Body, but also by the fact that He so sustains the Church, and so in a certain sense lives in the Church that it is as it were another Christ. The doctor of the Gentiles in his letter to the Corinthians affirms this when, without further qualification, he called the Church "Christ," following no doubt the example of his Master Who called out to him from on high, when he was attacking the Church: "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou Me?" Indeed, if we are to believe Gregory of Nyssa, the Church is often called "Christ" by the Apostle; and you are conversant, Venerable Brothers, with that phrase of Augustine: "Christ preaches Christ."

But this noble title of the Church must not be so taken, as if that ineffable bond by which the Son of God assumed a definite human nature, belongs to the universal Church, but it consists in this, that our Saviour shares His most personal prerogatives with the Church in such a way that she may portray in her whole life, both external and interior, a most faithful image of Christ. For in virtue of the juridical

mission by which our divine Redeemer sent His Apostles into the world, as He had been sent by the Father, it is He Who through the Church baptizes, teaches, rules, looses, binds, offers, sacrifices.

But in virtue of that higher, interior and wholly sublime communication, with which We dealt when We described the manner in which the Head influences the members, Christ our Lord brings the Church to live His own supernatural life, by His divine power permeates His whole Body and nourishes and sustains each of the members according to the place which they occupy in the Body very much as the vine nourishes and makes fruitful the branches which are joined to it.

### PRINCIPLE OF LIFE, POWER

If we examine closely this divine principle of life and power given by Christ, in so far as it constitutes the very source of every gift and created grace, we easily see that it is nothing else than the Holy Spirit, the Paraclete who proceeds from the Father and the Son, and who is called in a special way the "Spirit of Christ" or the "Spirit of the Son." For it was by His breath of grace and truth that the Son made beautiful His soul in the immaculate womb of the Blessed Virgin; this Spirit delights to dwell in the dear soul of our Redeemer as in His most cherished shrine; this Spirit Christ merited for us on the Cross by shedding His own blood; this Spirit He bestowed on the Church for the remission of sins, when He breathed on the Apostles; and while Christ alone received this Spirit without measure, to the members of the Mystical Body He is imparted only according to the measure of the giving of Christ, from Christ's own fullness. But after Christ's glorification on the Cross, His Spirit is communicated to the Church in an abundant outpouring, so that she,

and her single members may become daily more and more like to our Saviour. It is the Spirit of Christ that has made us adopted sons of God in order that one day "we all beholding the glory of the Lord with open face may be transformed into the same image from glory to glory."

To this Spirit of Christ, too, as to an invisible principle, is to be ascribed the fact that all the parts of the Body are joined one with the other and with their exalted Head; for He is entire in the Head, entire in the Body and entire in each of the members. To the members He is present and assists them in proportion of their various tasks and offices and the greater or less grade of spiritual health which they enjoy. It is He Who through His heavenly grace is the principle of every supernatural act in all the parts of the Body. It is He Who while He is personally present and divinely active in all the members, also acts in the inferior members through the ministry of the higher members. Finally, while with His grace He provides for the constant growth of the Church, He yet refuses to dwell with sanctifying grace in members that are wholly severed from the Body. This presence and activity of the Spirit of Jesus Christ is tersely and vigorously described by Our predecessor of immortal memory Leo XIII in his Encyclical Letter *Divinum illud* in these words: "Let it suffice to say that, as Christ is the Head of the Church, so is the Holy Spirit her soul."

If that vital principle by which the whole community of Christians is sustained by its Founder, be considered now not in itself, but in its created effects, it consists in those heavenly gifts which our Redeemer together with His Spirit bestows on the Church and which He and His Spirit, from Whom come supernatural light and holiness,

make operative in the Church. The Church, then, no less than each of her holy members can make this thought of the Apostle her own: "And I live, now not I; but Christ liveth in me."

### CHRIST, SAVIOUR OF THE BODY

The account which We have given you of the "Mystic Head" would indeed remain incomplete, if We were not at least briefly to touch on this thought of the same Apostle: "Christ is the Head of the Church; He is the saviour of His Body." For in these words we have the last reason why the Body of the Church is given the name of Christ. Christ is, namely, the divine Saviour of this Body. The Samaritans were right in proclaiming Him "Saviour of the world"; indeed He is most certainly to be called the "Saviour of all men," even though We must add, with Paul: "especially of the faithful." Before all others, that is, He has purchased with His blood His members, who constitute the Church. But since We have already treated this subject clearly enough when treating of the Church's birth on the Cross, of Christ as the source of light and principle of sanctity, and of Christ as Support of His Mystical Body there is no reason why We should explain it further; but rather let us all, giving perpetual thanks to God, meditate on it with a humble and attentive mind. For what our Lord, hanging on the Cross, began, He does not cease to continue always and uninterruptedly amid the joys of heaven: "Our Head," says St. Augustine, "intercedes for us: some members He is receiving, others He is chastising, others cleansing, others consoling, others creating, others calling, others recalling, others correcting, others renewing." But to us it has been granted to collaborate with Christ in this work of salvation, "from one and through one saved and saving."

(To be Continued)

## THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER AND EDUCATION BILL

"May I first of all say that we welcome the Bill and that we want our children to enjoy the same facilities, both in buildings, equipment and instruction as other children in the country. We want them to have the same standards of education and in fact we should like to enter into the national system of education."

"Secondly I should like to pay tribute to the sympathetic hearing given by the House both in the debate on the Second Reading and in the more recent debate on Clause 14."

"I feel I can say that we have had a fair measure of the time allotted to the Bill by the Government. I think we might also say that we are grateful to the Members of Parliament of all shades of political and religious views for attending our meetings and for answering the various letters sent to them by their constituents, and I make bold to assert that we have their understanding and their sympathy."

"They know that we have a just cause and they are anxious that our case should be met. With one or two exceptions we have received a great deal of support, both in and out of Parliament, from the Members, and we are grateful to them."

"Now, what have we gained through our representations?"

"We can claim that we have obtained recognition of the rights of parents in the Bill, and this will, I am sure, be a great advantage not only to ourselves but to all those who honestly desire that their children should have a religious and not merely a secular education."

"The number of such parents is growing. They have seen the ill-effects of the attempt to divorce religion from education, and there is a serious attempt in the Bill to restore religion to the schools...."

### PARENTS' RIGHTS

"We have also insisted that the work of a teacher is not a profession but a vocation. It has serious responsibilities because it takes the place of the parents who have a duty to God to see that the child is brought up in the love of God, for in God alone will its final happiness consist...."

"We insist and must continue to insist that in all matters of education the rights of the parents must be recognised. It would in addition do grave harm to the child if the teaching he received at home should come in conflict with the teaching he should receive in the school."

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## WHEN EXTREMES MEET

It is already being rumoured that Stalin, following up the diplomatic recognition of Victor-Emmanuel and Badoglio, may attempt to conclude a Concordat with the Holy See.

Such a Concordat would present the world with the interesting spectacle of an agreement between the two Powers who are most opposed to one another in spiritual and moral outlook, it would afford a magnificent lesson in practical Christianity to muddle-headed sentimental post Christianity, whose conceited, selfish and contradictory moralising are rapidly destroying civilisation.

### FALLEN NATIONS

Let us consider the truth of this. If man himself is a fallen creature, nations are even lower down the scale. Large nations are in the very lowest depths. Their policies are mainly materialistic and utilitarian; their aims are preponderance of power, monopoly of wealth and self-defence at all costs. There is nothing to be surprised at in this. It is the logical and inevitable result of dismissing God and the Christian religion as of no importance in politics.

However, a good deal of the idealism and moralising which once was perfectly in keeping with international Christian ideals has survived. And it is proving extremely convenient to the contemporary Machiavellians. By exalting the

secularistic policies of individual nations to the plane of a Christian morality, politicians (and with them public opinion) are enabled to put up a grand show, turning every political event into another chapter in the great crusade. And all this proves quite irresistible to the average person who inherits from the Christian tradition the desire to be on the side of the angels. Only much too late does he realise that when every large nation assumes to itself the prerogatives of the Divine, the net result is a series of the most terrible "unconditional surrender" wars history has known.

At the one end of the scale, Soviet Russia, which deliberately washed the past out and started all over again, is free from the disadvantages and advantages of this Christian religiosity. Soviet Russia is quite clear about what it wants, and with very careful calculation it unhesitatingly makes the moves which it judges to be best for its purpose. Should it find it useful to come to terms with an ex-Fascist Italian King, it is not going to be put off by the nonsense that he is a devil in the eyes of the liberal religious visionaries of Britain and America. (This sort of terminology Russia reserves strictly for business purposes when it wants to impress its peasants or to make a deal

(Continued on Page 4.)



## NOTICE

Applications are invited for posts of **FOOD PRODUCTION OVERSEERS** in Mannar District.

Applicants should state their Age and Qualifications and should attach to the Applications TWO recent Testimonials as to their qualifications and character.

The Salary payable to the selected Candidates on appointment is Rs. 1-75 per diem, plus War Allowance at Government Rate.

Applications should reach the Assistant Government Agent, Mannar not later than 12 noon on the 15th May, 1944.

The Food Production Overseers, now employed in Mannar at lower rate of pay, may also apply.

(Sgd.) C. SITTAMPALAM,  
Assistant Government Agent, Mannar.  
2nd May, 1944.

## Church Calendar

MAY 1944

FRI. ...12 S. Pancratius.  
SAT. ...13 S. Robert Bel.  
SUN. ...14 5 Sun. after Easter. S. Boniface.  
MON. ...15 S. J.B. de la Sal.  
TUES. ...16 S. John Nep.  
WED. ...17 S. Paschal Bay.  
THURS. ...18 ASCENSION. Obligation.  
FRI. ...19 S. Peter Celest.

## The Catholic Guardian

MAY 12TH 1944

## UNHELPFUL ATTITUDE

The *Times* of Ceylon had an article in its last Friday's issue on Right and Wrong Methods to demonstrate to the Food Production Association of Jaffna that it had followed a wrong method. In doing so, it seems to us, our metropolitan contemporary had itself adopted a wrong method. The Association proposed to present through a deputation its grievances to the Minister of Agriculture and the Civil Defence Commissioner and if a reasonable understanding could not be reached with them to call a mass meeting to decide to give up paddy cultivation. Before this deputation could meet the Authorities, the *Times* intervenes with a severe denunciation of the action of the Association calculated to prejudice the minds of the Minister and the Commissioner. The *Times* might well have reserved its fiery epithets to a later stage to hurl at the Association if the result of the deputation turned out unsatisfactory and the farmers took steps to act on their resolution. For ourselves, we do not think the Association deserved the strong language used by that journal which cannot but be aware of the many strikes that had taken place in England and America since the war began on the question of wages by miners and munition factory workers. These were far more serious cases, but in every instance, instead of indulging in futile recriminations tending to aggravate the situation the labour leaders and Government officials met in conference and came to a satisfactory understanding in favour of the workers. Is there not so much common sense in Ceylon? You cannot expect the Jaffna cultivators to labour under hard conditions and produce paddy to sell it at a dead loss year after year. It is wrong for the same Authority to compel sale and to fix the price. He ought not to say: "that article must be sold to me and I must fix its price."

It is equally wrong to fix the same price throughout the Island for an article when it is well known that its cost of production varies in different parts of the country. It cannot be beyond the ability of our Government to find out from disinterested parties what roughly is the cost to produce a bushel of paddy in Jaffna. From papers received this morning we find that while the deputation urged that the price of paddy should be increased to Rs. 10 per bushel the Minister stuck to his own price of Rs. 6 and made the astonishing statement that Rs. 6 per bushel involved a very substantial subsidy. He held out no hope of any increase in the present price of paddy. May be, in certain parts of the country where there are tank irrigation facilities for more than one crop a year the price of Rs. 6 a bushel of paddy may include a substantial subsidy but to say so to Jaffna farmers is to insult them. The Minister pretends to know more about the conditions of paddy cultivation in Jaffna than the cultivators themselves. This stiff-necked attitude of the Authorities is partly to blame for the serious food shortage in Ceylon. Contrast this situation with that in England where it is most satisfactory. The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave us the reason when he said in his Budget speech that the British Government had given generous subsidies to farmers who were thus encouraged to produce more food and that the Authorities were going to continue the same policy. If the Ceylon Government would only follow this good and sensible example they need not be wailing over the grave food situation in Ceylon.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

## Price Control of Fish.

There appears to be general dissatisfaction not so much with the price control of fish as with the controlled price of fish. To classify so many kinds of fish into two categories only and fix the price per lb. of the fish, whatever it be, that comes within that category is too simple a process to be right or fair. It is not enough to satisfy the consumer: the producer too must equally be satisfied. A man does not take to the occupation of fishing to supply others with cheap fish but to earn a living for himself and his family. Last week at a meeting in Pesalai a better proposal was made which deserves attention. It was to the effect that there should be in addition to the two, an intermediary class consisting certain kinds of fish which were named and these must have their price fixed at 50 cts. a lb. The meeting unanimously decided to forward their own list of classification and price per lb. of the three categories to the Price Controller with a request to reconsider his original decision. We are sure the list of classification and price sent up by this meeting will have the full support of all the fishermen in the North. The meeting also passed a much needed resolution that Government should control the present

exorbitant price of string and twine needed for making fishing nets. This is a perfectly reasonable request. If the price of fish is controlled, the cost of what is needed for catching it—the fishing-tackle—must also be kept within reasonable limits.

## Schools Up-keep Grant.

This grant at first Rs. 1-50 per eligible pupil was given by the Department of Education to vernacular assisted schools to meet a variety of expenses connected with their maintenance. This sum of Rs. 1-50 was later reduced to Re. 1-00 which again was further reduced to cts. 50. The Managers of schools complained that a grant of 50 cts. per eligible pupil was hardly sufficient to meet the maintaining expenses and a resolution was passed at the last annual meeting of the Ceylon Education Association that this grant should be raised to Re. 1. But the Education Department turned a deaf ear to the representations made by assisted schools managers and has gone on in its dogged way. But at least now it must recognise that with the depreciation of money, the 50 cts. may be anything between cts. 15 to 20. In justice to the schools this grant should be raised to at least Re. 1-00. It is all very well tramping the country with the slogan of free education and winning cheap popularity among unthinking crowds when schools that have done yeoman service in the cause of education are allowed to go to decay.

## THE ARCHBISHOP OF COLOMBO

His Grace the Archbishop has left the General Hospital and is now convalescing at his residence prior to taking a short holiday.

He is not yet permitted to receive visitors but is able to attend to urgent work.

He thanks all those who have been so good as to offer prayers for his speedy recovery and acknowledges with keen appreciation the many kind messages sent to him during his recent illness.

The Revd. Father J. B. Poulain, O.M.I., is seriously ill at the Jaffna Civil Hospital. He has been administered the last Sacraments. Prayers are asked for him.

## M. Pucheu Died a Catholic

M. Pierre Pucheu, former Minister of the Interior in Marshal Petain's Government, received Holy Communion before his execution in Algiers.

After receiving the Sacrament M. Pucheu asked to be allowed to face the firing squad with his eyes unbandaged and to give the order to fire. His wishes were granted.

He shook hands with each of the 12 Gardes Mobiles and their commander. He then walked calmly away, turned towards them and cried "Fire!" He died instantly.

## A DECLARATION OF CIVIL WAR

The judicial murder of Pucheu may prove to be the most important single act of the war so far—it may prove so to be, because it is a declaration of civil war, a war of one man against another across the face of Europe.

Pucheu was not found guilty of any crime. He was found guilty by Left extremists of being a member of the Vichy Government. The Vichy Government represented millions of people

who in a deep national predicament adopted a certain course in what they believed to be in the interests of their country. No man, unless he enjoyed infallible and visionary powers, could at that time have made a certain judgment as to the best course—even now no man can do more than make tentative judgments as to the verdict of history, let alone God's verdict.

The case of defeated France was a peculiarly difficult and anxious one with the scales at the time very evenly balanced, but it is a case typical of the dilemma in which millions upon millions find themselves in a world where firm moral standards have vanished and where traditional values are all upset. For unhappy France the judicial murder of Pucheu sets a terrible precedent. It is tantamount to the killing of all Frenchmen who have had the courage or the duty to make political decisions, for all of these are equally "guilty" with him—some guilty of following Vichy and others guilty (in Vichy's eyes) of being Gaullists. No man in France will be safe and one man's hand will be raised against his brother. The ideological clashes of the war will be carried on between compatriots and brothers.

For the world as a whole it is the first open and defiant rejection by the Allied Powers of the Christian teaching of humility and forgiveness, of the duty to search into one's own soul before condemning one's neighbours. Unless there is a change of heart, it means the end of any hope of peace these many years. For the spiritually arrogant peace is utterly impossible, for the cynically indifferent some peace is possible; but only through the exercise of charity and humility can peace be ensured. It looks as though we were on the eve of terrible days.—*Cath. Herald, London.*

## LOCAL &amp; GENERAL

## King's Birthday Celebrations.

—It is His Majesty's wish that flags should be flown but no dinners or other celebrations should take place on the occasion of his birthday during the war. There will, accordingly, be no Military Parade on the Galle Face Green on the 8th June, 1944. In view of the imperative necessity for concentration on the war effort and on the production of food and rubber, arrangements should not anywhere be made this year for Police Parade, March Past of school children or Boy Scouts, Sports Meets, or other customary functions.—Press Communication.

## Partial Conscription.

—Partial conscription of labour for food production will, it is understood, be urged in a scheme to be introduced by the Ministers when the State Council resumes after the recess on May 23rd.

The Ministers desire to obtain the sanction of the State Council and to be armed with the necessary power to put the scheme into operation whenever there is found to be a shortage of labour, particularly in the areas abounding with men not occupied on work essential to the life of the community.

Under the compulsory scheme no class of persons will be exempted unless exempted by the proper authority to be appointed for the purpose as being already engaged in work essential to the life of the community.

## Ceylon Indians to Meet Viceroy.

—Two deputations of Ceylon Indians will be in Delhi, this week. One will meet the Viceroy on Thursday and present their case with regard to Ceylon's future Constitution.

The other will meet Dr. N.B. Khare, the Commonwealth Relations Member, on Friday and acquaint him with the general trade and other conditions affecting Indians in the Island.

## One Killed in Caste Clash.

Sub-Inspector S.T.Z. Sheriff Deen, of the Changanai police, filed a plaint before Mr. V. F. Gunaratne, Mallakam Magistrate, charging Panilu Mallathi, Athirian Eesan, Sebasty Medathi and several others all of Mathagal, with unlawful assembly, possessing deadly weapons, rioting and causing the death of Nagappan Subramaniam by cutting him with knives.

It would appear that a "Palla" caste man named Anthony Marian was wheel



ing his bicycle along and asked a "Kovia" caste man named Murugesu Somasundaram, a cycle shop keeper, for the use of his inflator.

An altercation ensued in the course of which Marian is alleged to have flung a stone at Somasundaram.

Members of the same community as Marian, fearing trouble from the Kovia community rang the church bell and summoned their people.

A clash took place in which Subramanian was fatally injured.

**Wages Boards for Trades and Industries.**—It is understood that the appointment of six of the wages boards under the Wages Boards Ordinance will be announced before the end of this month.

These wages boards are in respect of the tea, rubber, coconut and plumbago industries and the printing and engineering trades.

As provided for by the Ordinance each wages board will consist of the representatives of the employers and the workers with other members nominated by the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce.

**A Correction.**—In our last issue it was stated that Mr. R.M. Davies was reverting to the post of G.A., Anuradhapura but we now understand that he is going on leave.

**Mr. Gandhi Released.**—After twenty-one months detention at the Aga Khan Palace, where he was taken on August 9, 1942, Mr. Gandhi left the Palace on the 6th morning at eight. This decision has been taken solely on medical grounds.

**Magistrate's Court, Jaffna.**—Remarking that drunken and disorderly conduct was becoming too frequent, Mr. Alles, the Jaffna Magistrate, imposed deterrent punishment by sentencing two convicted men to 3 months rigorous imprisonment and in the case of one to flogging. Before a crowded Court the Court Sergeant administered six cuts on the accused.

**Sebastopol Falls.**—The Russians have captured Sebastopol and the whole of the Crimea has been completely liberated, said an order-of-the-day late on Tuesday night.

The guns of Moscow, which greeted the capture of Sebastopol and the liberation of the Crimea, roared for nine minutes, says Reuter's radio station. Their thunderous voice was clearly heard in London.

**General Election in Eire.**—It was officially announced on Wednesday morning that a general election is to be held in Eire, following the defeat of Mr. de Valera in the Dail. Polling will probably be on May 30.

The Eirean Government was defeated by 64 votes to 63 on the second reading of the Transport Company Bill to which the undertakings of the great Southern Railways and the Dublin United Transport Company were to be transferred. The defeat of the Government on such a major issue is the equivalent of a vote of no confidence.

**'100 Priests Ready to Enter Russia.**—Nearly 100 priests in various parts of the world are awaiting the day when they can enter Russia as missionaries, states Fr. John Ryder, S.J., English rector of St. Andrew's Russian Catholic Church, Los Angeles.

With the help of Christian prayers throughout the world, Fr. Ryder, believes, this mission will become an accomplished fact in our times.

**Meeting of Catholic Hospital Association.**—Altogether 19 Catholic hospitals were represented. His Lordship the Bishop of Bangalore opened the meeting, and expressed his deep appreciation of the work done by Catholic medical missions and stressed the need of expansion.

• Mr. Rosario presided over the deliberations and the framing of the rules and gave much useful advice on many legal points.

After the rules had been confirmed, the members proceeded to elect a council of nine members, which will form the Governing Body until the next general meeting.

At the close of the meeting Pontifical Benediction was given in the Chapel of the Good Shepherd Convent, and after

Benediction His Excellency Mgr. Kierkels, Delegate Apostolic, spoke a few words of encouragement to the members.

**Million Earthquakes Occur Each Year.**—That a million earthquakes annually is a conservative estimate is the assertion of the Rev. James Bernard Macelwane, S.J., Director of St. Louis University seismological laboratories.

Father Macelwane, past president of the Seismological Society of America, says that like the weather, nothing can be done about earthquakes. They are natural readjustments of the rocks of the earth's crusts, he adds.

**Maynooth Mission Silver Jubilee.**—The Society of the Maynooth Mission to China, which is Ireland's national mission to China, this year celebrates the silver jubilee of its foundation.

Following the adoption of a proposal made at the meeting of the Irish Hierarchy in Maynooth in 1916, the Society was canonically erected in June, 1918, by the late Bishop O'Dea. Since then the Society has made constant progress until to-day many great developments stand to its credit, and notable tributes have been paid to its work in extending Christ's kingdom in far-off lands.

170 Irish students in the new Dalgan Park are preparing to-day to take their places in the ranks of the 367 priests which the Maynooth Mission in China has already sent forth on the mission fields. In addition to the Irish aspirants to Holy Orders the Society has 50 American and Australian students studying in colleges in their own countries.

The Holy See has entrusted five missionary territories in the Far East to the Society of St. Columban and many of its priests are also in the Philippine Islands.

**Vatican Relief Commission.**—Those suffering more gravely from the trials of war in various countries are given financial help, aid in kind and social assistance of every variety through the Relief Commission which has been functioning at the Vatican for some time, alongside the Vatican Office of Information for War Prisoners and also depending from the Papal Secretariate of State.

## OBITUARY

MR. P. CHRISTOPHER

The news of the death of Mr. Pedrupillai Christopher, Proprietor, Premier Bakery cast a gloom in the town and suburbs. It took place in Wynnam Ward, Civil Hospital, Jaffna on the night of Wednesday the 3rd May, 1944. He had an ulcer in his left foot and on medical advice was removed to the Hospital where in spite of best medical aid and careful nursing he passed away peacefully fortified by the last rites of the church in his 68th year surrounded by his son, daughter and other relations. His body was brought to his home "Hope Well" in 3rd Cross Street early on the following morning where embalmed, it lay in state till Friday the 5th evening when the funeral took place. There was a continuous stream of visitors who came bewailing his death making reference to his benefactions and practical sympathy towards the poor.

The late Mr. Christopher came of a family of great heritage being the second son of the late Mr. and Mrs. S. Pedrupillai of "Leo Lodge" Jaffna. On his maternal side he was a great grandson of Manueltamby Mudaliyar Tiruchelvam, Udayar of Kayts. His elder brother the late Mr. Proctor P. S. J. Chrysostom was a leading member of the Jaffna Bar often officiating as Police Magistrate, Kayts. His beloved wife Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr. A. Manuelpillai, Merchant predeceased him in 1932. He was a devout Catholic and the beautiful statue of St. Anthony which is in the church of Our Lady of Refuge was donated by him in memory of his eldest son Albert who died in 1928. He received his education at St. Patrick's College and was a member of various Confraternities. As a mark of respect the Catholic Club was closed on the day of his demise. By the death of Mr. Christopher the poor people of Jaffna have lost a benefactor.

His benefactions to the church was above cavi.

The Bakery started in 1865 is one of the oldest establishments in Jaffna. On the death of his mother in 1918 he became the managing proprietor and carried on the business maintaining the name and reputation of his parents of revered memory.

Rev. Fr. J.F. Xavier, O.M.I., assisted by the Rev. Fathers S. G. Hilary, O.M.I., N. Santiago, O.M.I., P. J. Jeevaratnam, O.M.I., and L. J. Augustine, O.M.I., performed the obsequies at the residence. The funeral procession the longest seen in recent times headed by the cross-bearer and acolytes followed by the altar-boys of St. Aloysius Confraternity and the members of the sodality of "Bona Mors" wended its way to the parish church of Our Lady of Refuge where under blazing electric lights and a beautiful canopy of black bunting the coffin was allowed to rest on a raised catafalque. Very Rev. Fr. J. Emilianus Pillai, O.M.I., Vicar-General, representing the Bishop of Jaffna and assisted by the Very Rev. Fr. P. M. Francis, O.M.I., and Rev. Fr. P. J. Jeevaratnam, O.M.I., took up the absolution. The remains were then conveyed to St. Mary's burial ground where another service was held by Fr. Jeevaratnam, a cousin of the deceased.

The body was laid to rest in the family vault in the shadow of the Mortuary Chapel and the opening verses of the hymn "God of Mercy and Compassion" were feelingly rendered by the choir. The mound was covered with several floral wreaths. The burial took place in the presence of a large concourse of people many of whom had come from distant parts of Jaffna and Kayts and from Colombo and Negombo.

The chief mourners were:—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Thuraisingham-Christopher (son and daughter-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. S. W. S. Eliatamby (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Antoniette Eliatamby (grand-daughter), Mrs. M. B. Swampillai, Mrs. A. C. Evarts, Mr. and Mrs. P. Q. Christian, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Constantine, Mrs. A. Manuelpillai, Mrs. P. S. J. Chrysostom, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Swampillai, Mr. and Mrs. E. Tiruchelvam and Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Paul.

The Pall-bearers were:—Messrs. R. C. Proctor, A. R. Subramaniam, J. A. Tisseverasinghe and Mudaliyar S. S. Santhipillai, J.P., Maniagar of the Islands Division.

To his only son who succeeds in his father's business and to his numerous relatives we tender our heartfelt sympathy.—May he rest in peace.

A Requiem Mass was said last Tuesday morning in the Confraternity Chapel of St. Aloysius for the repose of the soul of Mr. Christopher, who was an Honorary Member.

## Rice Position Never So Serious

"We have to face the fact that our rice supplies are extremely short. Never before has the position been so serious", declared Mr. J.W.H. O'Regan, Assistant Civil Defence Commissioner, in the course of a broadcast talk on Colombo Radio.

"Here is the story in figures", continued Mr. O'Regan. "Approximately twelve thousand five hundred bushels of rice per day are required to give all consumers in this country, excluding those who produce their own paddy, their present ration of half a measure of rice per week. Every year therefore we need four and a half million bushels of paddy. About five-sixths of this quantity has hitherto been bought from other countries.

### NEED OF DRASTIC ACTION

"We are no longer sure of this external supply. We have not to try to do without it. If supplies from outside fail and if sufficient paddy is not bought under the Internal Purchase Scheme, then about five million people in this country may be compelled to do without rice. That is the important fact that we must realise and face with all the courage, energy and public spirit that we can muster. It would be wrong if the Government did not take drastic action.

### MUST BECOME SELF-SUPPORTING

"The Government have made their decision. Their decision is aimed at making our country self-supporting in rice. It has two aspects. One is to push on more vigorously than ever with plans to increase the production of paddy; the other is to buy from the producers, at a very reasonable price, all the paddy that they do not absolutely need for themselves and their families. This decision is based on the principle that what food is available in the country should, in a time of crisis be shared by all fairly and justly."

### EFFECT ON CULTIVATORS

After summarising the new rules that have been brought into force for the purchase of paddy from producers, Mr. O'Regan went on:—

How does this scheme affect the cultivator? First, his privileged position is adequately secured. He is asked, not to reduce his food, but to give it variety by eating wheat flour as well as rice. Instead of eating three meals of rice a day, he is now asked to eat two meals of rice and one of wheat flour, so that part of his rice can be used to feed a less fortunate neighbour who otherwise would have none.

The position of the smaller cultivator has actually been improved since he will now only have to surrender one rice coupon for every six measures, whereas before one rice and one substitute coupon were taken for every four measures that he received.

### POSITION OF LARGER PRODUCERS

The maximum of 50 bushels will probably be regarded as a hardship by many of the larger producers; it is realised that many of them have been accustomed even before food control came into support to feed a large number of dependents with their own rice. To those who feel that their position has not been sufficiently considered I would say:—the needs of the country must come before personal convenience, and it is only by strictly following the new instructions that there is any chance of the Government purchasing sufficient paddy: therefore sell willingly, remembering that every bushel of paddy you sell to Government feeds over 30 persons with rice for a week under the rationing scheme. If any of your bona-fide dependents can no longer be fed by you, they will be given rice ration books by Government at your request.

### A WORTHY ACHIEVEMENT

After making an appeal to all producers to co-operate, Mr. O'Regan concluded:

"Let me repeat the main theme of this talk:—either we produce more paddy and make fully available the surplus stocks for distribution under the rationing scheme, or about five million people may be forced to do without rice; it is clear that we must accept the first alternative:—to produce more paddy and let the Government have the surplus for distribution. That is what the Government now insists on. And they have done so in the confident belief that in this action they have the fullest support of all the people in this country.

Whether supplies of rice reach Ceylon or not, let us aim at making Ceylon independent of rice from abroad; it that could be done, it would be an achievement that Ceylon in after years could look back upon with pride."

### JAFFNA HARDWARE STORES—Valvettiturai

Our Branch at Valvettiturai has been transferred to our above clients as from April 1944.

In addition to their business, they will act as our agents in that area.

**THE CEYLON HARDWARE STORES**  
S. C. SAMUEL,  
Managing Partner.  
Colombo, 5th May 1944.

### WANTED

A Tamil certificated teacher with at least J.S.C. (English) certificate for St. Xavier's College, Nuwara Eliya. Apply Manager.



## The New Archbishop of Westminster and Education Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

"The best system of education is where the three parties intimately connected with the education of the child, that is, the parents, the Church, and the State, should work harmoniously together.

"As the responsibility of having the child educated rests primarily with the parents we have insisted that this right should be formally recognised in the Bill. The President (Mr. Butler) has conceded this, and it is on this sound principle that the conflicting claims of the various religious denominations, of the local authorities and of the teachers should be based.

"We have always insisted that our claims are not for preferential treatment. We only want our children to enjoy the same advantages as other children—and we want other denominations to have the same advantages as ourselves.

"So, wherever there are a sufficient number of parents with a sufficient number of children to justify the provision of a school of their denomination, that school, under a compulsory system of education, should be provided for them from public funds. I think I can say that the whole country agrees with this contention....

"I have met Members of Parliament of every shade of religious and political opinion and with one or two exceptions they have seen our difficulties. The President himself realises our position.

"We have at least two amendments prepared on the financial clauses and these have already been tabled. One asks for an additional grant—this time from the Exchequer—of 25 per cent. on the special agreement schools, raising this from 75 per cent. to 100 per cent., and this would relieve us of a burden of £3,500,000.

"The other would seek to raise the amount of grant for the aided schools from 60 per cent. to 75 per cent. on the line of the 1936 Act schools—a principle already admitted by Parliament.

"The Members of Parliament know our wishes—they know your wishes—and we can take it that they are fully informed. From my meetings with them I can assure you they are doing their best and in fact many of them have gone out of their way to satisfy our wishes; we can I feel leave them to carry out what you and I wish them to do.—*Universe*.

## When Extremes Meet

(Continued from Page 1.)

with those same post-Christian visionaries.)

At the other end of the scale is the Holy See. The Holy See also knows what it wants. It wants the salvation of fallen man, first of all his salvation in the next world, and next his natural salvation in this one by affording him that degree of peace, order and security which will give him the best chance of working his soul's salvation.

It will be noted that these two contrary ideals leave over a great deal of neutral territory wherein those who pursue them can come to terms for specified purposes. Russia's materialistic ideal is limited just because it is materialistic. Russia wants this piece and that piece and that piece, but not this other piece. In this Russia contrasts with the ideologist who cannot be satisfied until he has converted the whole world by consent or by force to share his spurious, self-spun religious ideals. The Holy See wants a perfectly clear and determined spiritual end, and makes no material claim.

Hence there would in fact be no impossibility in the Holy See reaching an *ad hoc* agreement with Russia for the protection of its subjects within Russian territory in exactly the same way as the Holy See signed Concordats with Nazis and Fascists. Such Concordats establish a *modus vivendi* between different sets of human beings without for one instant implying any general approval by the one of the other.

## THE GENERAL LESSON

And the plain truth is that the fallen nations, each with its own aim and outlook, will never find any *modus vivendi* together until they are prepared to drop these post-Christian pretensions of dictating and enforcing contradictory claims to the Truth, as though each were a god.

Let each recognise itself to be the sinner it is. Let each from this creaturely ground try to rise to the best that is in it. Let it indeed oppose (as we opposed in 1939 and as we should be opposing in 1944) acts of blatant immorality—and though there will never be perpetual peace in this world, there will at least be a chance of localising wars and working up again to some sort of stability of order.—*Catholic Herald, London*.

## Freedom of Conversion and Democracy

One of the most interesting of the many speeches which have been made on the Sopbia College episode was that of Raja Sabha Bhushannan K. Chandry, formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University of Mysore, who presided at the protest meeting at Changanacherry on March 26th. He pointed out that the main issue was one affecting not only Catholics or even Christians but all who want to see India become a real democracy.

"Those who voted for disaffiliation seemed scarcely to be aware that they were also voting themselves to be opposed to freedom of thought and of expression—which are the essentials of real democracy."

The assurances demanded of Mother Anderson "were themselves quite inquisitorial or grand-motherly."

"The Principal before giving the assurances ought to have asked the Syndicate to define their terms, so as to distinguish between active proselytising—which is not the function of a College Professor—and giving opinion or advice according to one's conscience—and not so to please the Syndicate—if an adult asks for it. The other Christian Colleges should also have raised this vital point."

The speaker went on to say that the root of the trouble was that change of religion in this country involves social ostracism or disinheritance. If India is to become a democracy, it must change its social customs. "Caste and democracy can never be reconciled. If a Christian Parsi and a Zoroastrian Parsi could live in the same family, Mr. Shah would not have moved his resolution, and the Syndicate would not have issued these elaborate instructions, and as a result, covered itself and the Bombay University Senate with ridicule."

"My plea is that it is this attitude of mind of all Indians, both Hindus and non-Hindus, that should change. It is perhaps a vain hope, but it is my fervent hope, that these exposures, and the fact that a Britisher has got to set right an act of injustice perpetrated by Indians, would open the eyes of Indian leaders to the root-cause of our division and weakness, viz., incapacity to allow freedom to others, if such freedom should result in action which might be repugnant to our Caste predilections."

## THOSE ASSURANCES!

Another interesting comment is that made, in the Madras "Guardian" by an experienced Indian Protestant writer, P. Chenchiah:—

"The question of disaffiliation turned on a narrow point whether the undertaking given by the College was kept by them. The undertaking was that the College authorities would not engage themselves in proselytising activities among the students entrusted to their care. The word 'proselytising' is understood by Christians as the employing of low and unworthy means of conversion, while the Hindu thinks it means baptism, whatever the motive. This is the root cause of the trouble. The crucial phrase meant different things and conveyed different ideas to the parties....

"I hold it was a grave error for the College to have given the undertaking at all. A Christian College is bound to exercise Christian influence. Whenever

this results in conversions a controversy as to the terms will arise. Both sides will deal with the matter in a legal and not in the spiritual mood. In my view unless a college honestly intends not to exert any religious influence whatsoever, it would not be wise to entangle itself by an undertaking of this nature."—*The Examiner*.

## Weekly Review of the Burma Fighting

Throughout the past week United Nations forces have maintained their steady and progressive pressure on the enemy in all sectors of the Burma front.

It is clear that the Japanese Command staked much upon a quick and decisive success in the Manipur area and upon its rapid exploitation. The 14th Army has effectively deprived them of such a success and their much boasted "march to Delhi" is no nearer beginning than it was a month ago, and their pre-monsoon plans in all sectors have been thrown out of gear.

On the other hand the overall strategic plan of the Allies continues steadily to bear fruit.

In north Burma as advanced elements of Lieut.-General Joseph Stilwell's Chinese forces reached Poakum, east of the Mogaung river and only 9 miles from Kamaing, Allied strength was further shown with the introduction of medium tanks, one unit of which for the first time on the Asiatic continent was manned by all American crews, appeared near Lukangataung, west of the Mogaung river, which has been the centre of fierce fighting and has just been captured.

In central Burma General Lentaing's Chindit forces, by persistent harassing operations, have continued to constitute a major threat to Japanese lines of communications northward to Myitkyina.

In the Manipur area the week's advantage has been strongly on our side. At Kohima our position is secure, and the attacks which the Japanese have recklessly flung in have gained them nothing.

Their attack on Imphal has again failed to materialise and on the Ukhrul road they are retiring north-eastwards, dispirited and low in morale.

In the Kaladan sector Japanese propaganda has made triumphant claims regarding the Allied withdrawal from the Paletwa. But this claim does not effectively camouflage the fact that our voluntary partial evacuation of the lower Kaladan was in no way dictated by Japanese pressure and is all part of our co-ordinated plans.

Enemy troop concentrations and road and river transport in the Imphal, and Kohima area, were the chief targets of our fighters, fighter bombers and dive bombers. Bridges and enemy lines of communication in central and northern Burma were also bombed, strafed by U.S.A.A.F. units.

Concentrated attacks were continued on the Maymyo and Mandalay railway yards. Enemy air activity was on a small scale, and was in support of ground troops in the Imphal and Manipur areas. The first enemy reconnaissance aircraft to venture in for weeks over Allied territory was intercepted and destroyed.

This week's highlight was given by a single R.A.F. beaufighter which in the course of a long range strafed contacted 9 enemy fighters over Sagaing near Mandalay. The pilot attacked, destroying one enemy aircraft and damaging another. Before the fight ended 9 other enemy fighters collided in mid air and fell in flames. The pilot's record then read 3-0-1.

Troop Carrier Command continued actively supplying forces and posts throughout central and northern Burma. Throughout the week the enemy has continued to suffer a heavy rate of casualties under attacks by our forces on land and from the air.

Reckless though the Japanese are of manpower there are indications both in their domestic publicity and distinct

symptoms of hedging in their radio propaganda to the outside world that the Japanese authorities are becoming concerned by their casualties. This concern must in recent days have been augmented by the knowledge that increasing numbers of their troops in the forward sectors in Burma are experiencing increased supply difficulties.—Dept. of Information.

## Catholic Book Club

(Ceylon Branch)

Ampitiya—Kandy.

Lack of Charity among Catholics  
Is one of the reasons why all the world is not Catholic.

Lack of Charity among Catholics  
Is the reason why all Catholics are not Saints.

The early Christians did not lack Charity.

The early Christians were conspicuous for their love for one another; They were nearly all Saints.

Lack of Charity among Catholics  
Is largely due to lack of knowledge, among Catholics,

Of their Holy Faith.

If Catholics knew more about their Holy Faith

They would thank God

That they were not heretics, or pagans, or "enlightened" modernists.

They would thank God for the precious gift of Faith,

If Catholics knew more about their Holy Faith,

The more they would desire to know.

The more convincingly they would defend it,

The more ready they would be to die for it.

If Catholics wish to restore Charity to its rightful place among the virtues, Catholics must practise sacrifice.

In order to fill themselves with the spirit of sacrifice,

Catholics must fill themselves with a knowledge of their faith,

By reading the Bible and Books on Catholic Doctrine,

By studying the social teaching of the Church,

And by studying the lives of Saints.

In other words Catholics must be more keen

To read Catholic literature than their daily newspapers,

More keen on religion than politics,

More keen to share with the world the Faith that is in them

Than anything else on earth.

Join the CBC today. It exists for you. Schools, Colleges and Convents remember the CBC for books for your annual prize giving.

Kalutara North Hony. Local Secy: Mr. P. Christie Fernando, "Benmaryl."

## NOTICE

### THE JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL

Applications from Registered midwives for the post of mid-wife, Jaffna Urban Council will be received at this office till the 20th May 1944.

Two recent testimonials should accompany the application.

The applicant should have a fair knowledge of either English or Tamil.

Salary attached to the post is Rs. 480 and a rent allowance of Rs. 60 per annum plus war allowance.

Sgd. C. PONNAMBALAM, Chairman, U. C. Jaffna.

Office of the Urban Council, Jaffna, 5-5-44.

