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

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THE CANON LAW AND CATHOLIC EDUCATION

The Catholic position with regard to education is nowhere stated more plainly, more briefly, and more authoritatively than in the Code of Canon Law. In a few short paragraphs the traditional teaching of the Catholic Church on this important subject is set forth, and the policy to which the Church has constantly adhered is explained. It may be worth while to direct the attention of our readers to those Canons. They will help to clear up hazy notions on the subject, and they will help us to realize how closely it is bound up with our Christian faith.

Canon 1113 :

"Parents are bound by a most serious obligation to procure as far as possible the religious, moral, physical, and civil education of their children, and to provide also for their temporal welfare."

By "civil education" without doubt the Code means the imparting of that knowledge and training to the children which will enable them to fill worthily the place which they are destined to occupy in civil life. We may notice how broad are the ideas of the Church. She is influenced by no narrow spirit in her educational aims. By the law of nature the young during their years of immaturity are to be fitted to take their place in life. The duty of so fitting them is imposed by nature on those who brought them into the world. By the very nature of things parents are responsible for the education of their children, and, as long as they do their duty, they cannot be deprived of that responsibility by any human power. Religion gives its sanction to this natural duty and enforces it.

Then we come to another great principle of Catholic education, the rights of the Christian Church. Catholics, as members of the Church, fully recognise and admit the rights of the Church in the education of her children. The Church is under the obligation to teach especially her own members what their duties are, and what is the extent and limit of them. She is faithful to her office and insists that baptised Christians shall receive a Christian education.

Canon 1372 says :

"All Catholics are to be brought up from childhood in such a way that not only nothing be taught them which is opposed to the Catholic religion and to good morals, but that religious and moral training hold the first place."

Canon 1374 enacts :

"Catholic children must not go to non-Catholic, undenominational, or mixed schools."

In order that Catholic children may be able to obtain the kind of education which their faith requires, the Catholic Church claims the right to found Catholic schools.

Canon 1375 :

"The Church has the right to found schools of all kinds and of all grades."

To prevent the main object of Catholic schools being forgotten the Code lays down that :

Canon 1373 :

"Religious instruction must be given in all schools of whatever grade suitably to the age of the scholars"

It is to be noted that the Catholic clergy, Bishops and priests, are bound by these laws, not less but more than the laity. One of the chief burdens and anxieties of the Catholic clergy is to provide for the Catholic education of their people. In striving to obtain their educational rights they are not striving after power or money, they are simply doing their duty. The Code is not silent on this point.

Canon 1379 prescribes :

"If Catholic elementary and secondary schools do not exist, Bishops must take care that they be built."

The Catholic position, then, on the education question is clearly outlined in the Code of Canon Law. It may be stated in this way. The education of children belongs by natural and divine law to their parents. This does not mean that the parents can give them any sort of education they like, or no education if they so please. They have the right because they have the duty to so educate their children that they may be fit to take the place in life which is destined for them, and attain the end for which they came into the world. Catholic parents recognise this duty, and they also recognise their obligation to accept the teaching and guidance of the Catholic Church as to the nature, extent, and limits of this and of all their other duties. Moreover, the Catholic Church has received a divine commission to teach religion and morality to all men, and more especially to her own baptised members. Practically, she can only exercise her right and fulfil her duty by requiring that Catholic children should be educated in Catholic schools under Catholic teachers. For centuries she has exercised this right, as history abundantly testifies.

As long as parents do not abuse their parental rights and desire to do their duty by their children, it only remains for the State to provide them with the means of giving their children an adequate education.

The Catholic ideal is that parents, Church, and State should loyally work together to give such an education to the young that when they come to maturity they may be fitted to take their place in the national life, lead good, decent, and useful lives, and save their souls in the end.

CANADIAN HIERARCHY UPHOLDS CLAIMS OF POLAND

"The courageous part which the Russian people have played in turning away from the world the frightful Nazi domination should not blind us regarding the world revolution which the leaders of international Communism always seek," declare the Canadian Hierarchy in a statement upholding the rights of Poland.

The statement, signed by Cardinal Villeneuve, Archbishop of Quebec, and the other Archbishops, continues :

"Government and citizens alike have a grave obligation to check among us the Communistic infiltrations under whatever external appearance they may present themselves.

"It is comforting that even outside Catholic circles, part of public opinion is on guard against this kind of danger of international dictatorship.

"We express the hope that the Allied Nations will not abandon Poland to her fate, for it was the defence of Poland which first motivated our entry into the war and which was the greatest incentive to our valiant forces.

"The late Cardinal Hinsley said with reason that the treatment accorded to

Poland would be the touchstone of the loyalty of the Allied Nations in their efforts to re-establish liberty and justice in the world.

"Poland, in resisting so courageously the Nazi oppression, has earned the right to admiration and protection by all civilised nations.

"The same measure of sympathetic understanding is offered to all nations who have suffered the tyranny of aggression.

"We warn once more against materialist and atheistic Communism which personifies in the world all unleashed forces against the Church and the moral values for which the Church has the care—namely, human dignity and Christian liberty."

This is the second warning against Communism made by the Canadian Hierarchy within 18 months. A statement in October, 1943 said: "The Bishops reiterate their condemnation of Communism under whatever name it may be used to mislead the good faith of the people and set us a system of totalitarianism destructive of liberty and degrading to the human person."—*The Universe*.

THREE PRONOUNCEMENTS

LONDON—LUBLIN—VATICAN

Catholic Herald, London

We are able to give this week three views on the Polish-Russian question.

They are the views of

1. The Polish Government, as given to us by a Polish spokesman commenting on the Prime Minister's broadcast and the Government's plan for an Allied Commission.

2. The Russian puppet Government, as taken straight from a broadcast of an official statement by Bierut, the "President."

3. The view of the Vatican, from articles in the "Osservatore Romano," the text of which has reached us. These were written before the Russian recognition of Lublin.

■ The three separate contributions need no further comment.

LONDON

"I hold out my hand to the Soviet Union.... as a Pole and one of the leaders of the Underground Movement which has not for one moment since the beginning of the war ceased from its life-and-death struggle against the German invader, as a Socialist, as Prime Minister of the Polish Government."

This statement is taken from a broadcast made by Premier Arciszewski to Poland on January 19.

On January 22, a Note requesting the establishment of an Allied Commission to handle the internal affairs of Poland until free elections could be held was handed to the representatives of the Allied Governments in London.

The full details of this communication have not been released to the public but I have discussed the matter with a Polish statesman, who stated :

"We have placed our case completely

in the hands of our Allies, requesting that it be judged within the framework of International Law.

"We have asked that an Inter-Allied Commission administer the affairs of our country from the time of liberation until free elections be held.

"The Commission would protect the elections, guaranteeing their completely democratic procedure.

"An Inter-Allied Military Commission would police our country during the period up to and during the elections.

"Poland's case now rests in the hands of all our Allies. We cannot allow it to be settled by one country employing force.

"We are prepared to remain in London until the elections are held. Our Prime Minister, Mr. Arciszewski, is not concerned with the future of his office or the future of his colleagues' office; his concern is the future of a free Poland. It is our concern. We shall return to Poland as a peace-time democratically elected Government or we shall hand over our Government to a freely elected Polish Opposition.

"We are confident our Allies will treat our request with sympathy."

LUBLIN

A startling contrast to the attitude of the Polish Government in London is presented by broadcasts from Lublin-controlled Poland.

These frankly demand the extermination of all opposition to their Soviet-inspired "democracy."

General Bor, leader of the heroic Warsaw rising, is among those indicted

(Continued on Page 4.)



In Memoriam

Elizabeth Saverimuttu

BORN 16TH APRIL 1921
DIED 29TH MARCH 1943

Inserted by her sorrowing husband
and children.

No. 1, St. Patrick's Road,
29-3-45, Jaffna.

Church Calendar

APRIL 1945

FRI. ...6 S. Celestine.
SAT. ...7 S. Epiphanius.
SUN. ...8 Low. S. Dionysius.
MON. ...9 ANNUNCIATION.
TUES. ...10 S. Mechtildes.
WED. ...11 S. Leo.
THURS. ...12 S. Julius.
FRI. ...13 S. Hermenegild.

The Catholic Guardian

APRIL 6TH 1945

HOME MINISTER
DREAMT A DREAM

The most charitable explanation for Mr. Mahadeva's performance the other day at the Urumpiray Hindu College is that he must have been duped by his own dream. If he is not to be charged with having concocted the story, how else could he have come to persuade himself that Catholics have been opposing free education? He stated that he appealed to Roman Catholics not to continue their agitation against free education. Never before had we seen or heard of this appeal of his and, further, it is absurd to ask us not to continue this agitation when we had not only not begun it but had never intended to do so. Is Mr. Mahadeva able to produce a shred of evidence that Catholics are opposed to free education? When he speaks of Catholics he evidently means the Catholic clergy. This paper never had a word against free education. Nay, years before Dr. Kannangara thought of it we had advocated it in order that all who wanted to have a working knowledge of English might have all the facilities of learning the language as it is the official language of the country. When the recommendations of the Special Committee were made public Catholic Bishops of Ceylon met in conference to consider them and as a result they issued a memorandum in which they expressed themselves in favour of free education. This document was given publicity to in the papers and had a good press. Did Mr. Mahadeva read it? Our complaint against the new Central Schools is precisely this: while these schools are giving free education out of public funds, our schools have not been enabled to do the same. Let Dr. Kannangara establish as many Central Schools as he likes. We do not mind but we will fight against unjust discrimination, unfair treatment and unequal, cowardly competition. This our attitude is one more proof that we are never against free education. Mark well the

contrast drawn. Dr. Kannangara and his Executive Committee are praised for conferring on the people of Ceylon an immense boon for which they deserve to be ever remembered with gratitude. But who is opposing it? According to Mr. Mahadeva it is the Catholic clergy and the ordinary man will go away with the notion that the Catholic clergy is the enemy of the country thwarting the welfare of its people. And the unfortunate thing is that whatever Mr. Mahadeva might say against the Catholics would be believed because the general feeling will be that a man who owes so much to them is not likely to blacken them without reason. In common fairness, then, we expect Mr. Mahadeva to do one of these two things. He must either substantiate the charge he made: that Catholics were carrying on an agitation against free education or withdraw the charge unreservedly in the two papers that gave publicity to his speech.

But free education was not the only point of his attack. Waxing eloquent he continued:

"What amazed him most was that these proposals were being criticised as contrary to public interest and were being condemned by some religious bodies. It surprised him to think that these religious bodies who would use the terrors of the church to compel the children of their faith to attend their schools should view with indifference the damage caused to the children of other faiths....."

"He was sorry to see that that attitude, which he claimed was eminently reasonable, was not duly appreciated in Roman Catholic circles. He appealed to them not to persist in that agitation." (Applause).

These two paragraphs refer to Mr. Bandaranaike's amendment, the effect of which is to prevent non-Christian pupils attending Christian schools. Its objective was, so the rumour goes, to prop up certain Buddhist Theosophical Society schools which badly needed propping up. Mr. Mahadeva finds it eminently reasonable and is amazed that anybody should oppose it. But only a few years ago it did not seem to him so eminently reasonable. This is what he wrote to us:

"Now I see your main objection is the fear that, should this rule be adopted, the next step would be that in the assessment of grant only the children belonging to the Manager's denomination would be reckoned. Actually such a suggestion was made by a member of the Board of Education when this rule was being discussed. I strenuously opposed the suggestion as being against the true interests of education and setting a premium on inefficient schools. I am very strongly against any such artificial protection being given to inefficient schools and shall always oppose any such suggestion."

Here Mr. Mahadeva is perfectly sound. We oppose the amendment because it contravenes the cardinal principle on which the whole denominational system rests. The right and duty of parents to educate their children, in which right is included the further right of choosing the schools to which they would send them, is a natural right with which no human power may interfere. If Mr. Mahadeva, instead of wasting his time in making speeches, went round and

persuaded the Hindu parents not to send their children to Catholic schools and if they acted on his advice we would have no complaint to make against those parents because they would be exercising a God-given right of deciding to which school their children should go. But our soi-disant leaders unable to have their way with the parents want to invoke the legislative machinery of Government in order to coerce the parents which is nothing short of state despotism or totalitarianism.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Vegetable Distribution.—We read a few days ago in the *Times of Ceylon* that the Marketing Department was carrying out a huge scheme of vegetable distribution at its Tripoli warehouse. On an average about six to ten tons of vegetables are sold daily at this place. The Tripoli warehouse supplies vegetables to co-operative societies, Marketing Department establishments, schools and government institutions. The vegetables are said to be good and fresh, of both varieties, English and local, sold at very moderate prices. In Jaffna vegetables are scarce and very expensive. We wonder why the Government Agent as Deputy Food Controller here has not written to the Commissioner of Marketing to open a branch establishment in Jaffna to supply vegetables to the people. Mr. Coomaraswamy is a firm believer in the efficacy of fish and has laid a total ban on all exports of fish, fresh or dried so that the people of Jaffna may have as much of it as they like at the expense of the fishermen. But Dr. Nicholls the expert in nutrition has told us that no amount of fish can constitute a complete diet which lacks vegetables. In a country where most people are supposed to be vegetarians it is strange that so much lukewarmness should prevail even on the part of the authorities regarding vegetables.

Halo Over Mannar

(By Benighted Pilgrim)

Mannar is the Holy Land of our Island, it is the Palestine of Sri Lanka. About the same size as the land of our Lord, it is equally barren, more burning, hot and less populous. But like Chanaan of old, it too was a land flowing with milk and honey, when Mantotte was the chief granary of the East; an important city where the high ways of India and Ceylon met; a busy port whither travellers from afar came in search of its pearls.

To-day, though its material glory is dimmed, though its tanks are dry and its roads are overrun with shrubs, yet Mannar ever remains to us Catholics, the Bethlehem where our holy faith was born. Over that little island halted the Guiding Star that led 400 years ago St. Francis Xavier to our shore. The inhabitants of that island heard first the good tidings and embraced the cross. Thanks to them we are all children of God to-day.

And just as on the morrow of the birth of Christ the Holy Innocents gave their life for his testimony, so also the early Christians of Mannar sealed their new born faith with the life blood of their children. King Sangily of Jaffna passed the decree and 600 of them were massacred in one day. Sanguis martyrum semen christianorum. The Faith planted and watered with blood in Man-

nar has covered, with its branches the whole Island of Ceylon.

Mannar's day of woe is gone; its day of triumph is at hand. Its Calvary will soon be changed into thabor. A fortnight hence, on the 22nd inst., Christ the Son of God, hidden in the Eucharist, will enter its walls in majesty and grandeur and make His Tabernacle among its children. He will go in procession along its highways and byways and bless their hearths and homes. Hosannas and Alleluias will be heard everywhere from morn till night. The whole town will be turned into a golden temple, whose floor will be paved with sand consecrated by the blood of martyrs, whose walls will be made with thousands of throbbing hearts of children and whose roof will be crowned with mitres and sacred vestments of the ministers of God. And in the midst will reign Jesus.

Mannar, in the day of thy glory, remember that we too are thy children.

Press Sunday Report
for 1945

The Working Committee of the Jaffna Press Sunday Organisation has pleasure in submitting a report of the Press Sunday work for the year 1945. Catholic books and pamphlets to the value of Rs. 1,558-32 had been ordered from the Central Book Depot, Colombo; Catholic Book Club, Ampitiya; St. Joseph's Catholic Press; Messrs. M. Bastianpillai & Sons, Jaffna and others. These parties in addition to sending the books promptly without any advance had also consented to take back the books unsold. Without this gesture on their part, the scope of the sales would have been much limited.

The committee begs to thank all those who kindly helped in the diffusion of Catholic literature by sending books for free distribution or for the funds of the Press Sunday.

The total sales amount to Rs. 1,168-66 out of which a sum of Rs. 600-36 was realised through the efforts of the students of St. Patrick's College to whom a deep sense of gratitude is felt.

The committee begs to thank His Lordship the Bishop of Jaffna for the generous financial help he has given towards the setting up of a Catholic Book Club in the town; the various members of the S.V.P. Conferences, the heads of schools and institutions, the clergy and the various parish priests who have whole-heartedly co-operated in this noble work.

It also begs to thank the Manager of the Catholic Press, Jaffna and the Editors of the "Catholic Guardian" and its Tamil Supplement for their co-operation in giving all the publicity our appeals could have wished to have.

In conclusion it exhorts all to continue the noble work of diffusing Catholic literature by reading the books they have bought and lending them to others to be read.

for and on behalf of the
Working Committee,
P. SAVERIMUTTU,
Secy., Part. Council.

Galle Mayor on Mission
Schools

No Lower Stools as in Bible

Mr. W. T. Wijekulasuriya, the Mayor, paid a glowing tribute to missionary schools and their system of education, and denounced the Education Minister's campaign against denominational schools at a reception given him on Thursday by St. Aloysius College Old Boys at the College Hall.

Rev. Fr. E. Gaspard, welcoming Mr. Wijekulasuriya, said that they were proud that an old boy of the College had been elected Mayor of Galle. The grounding that Mr. Wijekulasuriya had received at St. Aloysius' had stood him in good stead. They were not found of politics and kept politics at arm's length but in their school they gave an unbiased education which inculcated in the pupil a true sense of the value of citizenship without regard for caste creed or community, and it was that kind of

education that had given Mr. Wijekulasuriya the opportunity to shine in public life. He left proud that he personally had to do something in shaping character.

Mr. Wijekulasuriya, acknowledging the honour done him, said that his success both in the Law and in public life was due to the education he had received at St. Aloysius'.

In a certain sphere of activities in the country Mr. Wijekulasuriya, said it was being said that missionary schools were meant for proselytising children. Buddhist political leaders had blamed missionaries for this. He would like to take the opportunity to refute the allegation where St. Aloysius' was concerned. In that school there never was such a thing. The cry raised in the country against denominational schools must be deplored by every sensible person. If anyone followed or studied the system of education in missionary schools he would see that they catered to all alike without any discrimination. In the olden days there was a class system in Ceylon and even at the present time in places like far off Bibile there were schools in spite of the scheme of the Minister of Education where an ordinary man's son was not allowed to sit alongside a Korala's son in the class-room. So great was the caste feeling that the poor man's son was given a lower stool and shown his place.

Then there is the Royal College in Colombo which is open to the children of wealthy and aristocratic parents, said Mr. Wijekulasuriya. If one wanted to send one's child to Royal a state school, one had to produce his pedigree.

Those who spoke against denominational schools today, said Mr. Wijekulasuriya, were those very people who had learnt at the feet of the missionaries and in missionary schools. Having received their education in those schools it was not right to run down those very schools.

Inquest on Vatican Bombing

In "La Liberte" of Fribourg we read this message from Rome, dated Dec. 16th :

"The 'Tempo' has published details of the enquiry relative to the five bombs dropped on the Vatican by an unknown aircraft in the evening of November 5th, 1943. The inquiry, opened by Marshal Kesselring, established that the aggression against the Holy See was the work of Farinacci. A member of the Italian aristocracy, a close friend of Farinacci, personally piloted the aircraft, which set out from Viterbo. This criminal enterprise was organized with the collaboration of Ernesto Botto, then under-secretary for air. The Vatican is aware of the identity of the pilot and of the number of the plane."

And in the Swiss "Popolo de Liberta" of the same date : "The underground anti-Fascist newspaper 'Gli Insorti', published in the province of Milan, has given the following news : 'On an aerodrome of northern Italy the aeroplane which dropped bombs on the Vatican has been discovered. It is an Italian Army aircraft. Nearby was a pile of bombs, closely reproducing Allied patterns, and similar to those which the attempt was made on the Vatican library.'"

LOCAL & GENERAL

A Public Lecture.—Under the auspices of the Jaffna Diocesan Literature Committee, Revd. Fr. Francis Tambimuttu, M.S. Ap., will deliver a lecture on "The Spirit of Catholic Action" on Sunday 8th inst., at 6 p.m. in the Catholic Club. All are cordially invited.

Engagement.—The engagement is announced of Mr. Walter Sebastianpillai of the Mannar Kachcheri, second son of Mr. S. Sebastianpillai, retired Post Master and brother of Mr. S.A.M. Navaratnam, Proctor, Mannar with Miss Antonette Belle, third daughter of Mr. P.J. Constantine, retired clerk, Excise Department, Jaffna.

To Provide More Doctors.—A number of schools in the island are to be provided at state expense with all

facilities to prepare students for the 1st M.B. examination from this year.

Twelve schools had been recommended by Dr. Ivor Jennings as suitable for the training students for the examination. The University authorities, after inspecting these schools, were fit to shoulder this responsibility, none had all the equipment necessary for this purpose. The schools recommended were Royal, St. Thomas's, St. Joseph's, St. Benedict's, St. Peter's, Ananda, St. John's, Jaffna, Jaffna Central, St. Patrick's, Hindu College, Jaffna College and the Pembroke Academy.

Scope of San Francisco Conference.—Washington, March 19, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, the member of the United States delegation to the San Francisco conference has filed with the United States State Department, proposals to amend the Dumbarton Oaks agreement, to provide among other things for a review of wartime political decisions, threatening the future of peace.

"Peace-making and peace-keeping are two totally different functions" he said. "San Francisco will deal only with peace-keeping. It must be followed by another conference, which does the actual peace-making." the Senator declared.—(Reuter.)

Bishop Mathew Going to Ethiopia.—It is announced from the Apostolic Delegation that Bishop Mathew, Auxiliary Bishop in Westminster, will shortly leave London on a visit to Ethiopia on behalf of the Holy See.

His Lordship will visit the Catholic missions there and expects to be away from London for about three months.

Serious problems have arisen in Ethiopia in consequence of the departure of Italian missionaries some years ago.

St. Teresa's Body Going to Paris.—A convoy of cars will drive along the main road from Lisieux to Paris towards the end of this month. They will be escorting the body of St. Teresa of the Child Jesus, removed for the first time from its tomb in the Lisieux Carmel, to be the object of a special novena of devotions in Paris.

For each of the nine days the body will rest in a different church of the French capital until on the final day it will be taken to Notre Dame Cathedral, where a final service will be held in the presence of all the Cardinals and Archbishops of France.

Thus will France honour the saint's new charge, given to her by the present Holy Father, that of secondary patron of the nation, a title shared jointly with St. Joan of Arc. The principal patron is Our Lady.

American Army units will take part in the celebrations. On Friday, March 2, evening Mass, reserved for U.S. soldiers and officers, will be celebrated in the Madeleine, now the principal U.S. military church in Paris. As on every Sunday and first Friday of the month, this evening Mass will be at six o'clock.

St. Teresa died in 1897 at the age of 26 and was canonised by Pope Pius XI in 1925.

Roosevelt to See the Pope ?—President Roosevelt, it is believed, will go to the Vatican to see the Holy Father before the meeting of the Big Three.

This would be the President's first meeting with His Holiness. No official announcement is likely, until after the Allied leaders' conference is over.

Mr. Harry Hopkins, the President's personal representative, recently in London and Paris, was received in audience by the Pope shortly before he left Rome.

Army Doctors go to Vatican.—The Holy Father received a group of British, American and Allied Army Medical Corps officers. They were presented by Lt. Col. Kaunze, commanding the 104th British General Hospital.

Speaking in English, His Holiness said : "The medical profession stands within the orbit of moral order. Whether it be a question of teaching or giving advice, prescribing a cure or applying a remedy, a doctor may not step beyond the frontier of morality or dissociate himself from the fundamental principles of ethics and religion."

His Holiness recalled his recent

speech to Italian doctors of the League of St. Luke, in which he especially emphasised the Church's teachings about the sanctity of human life.

Confessional Seal.—Because he refused to break the seal of the confessional, Fr. Foucher, parish priest of Montargis, in the Orleans diocese was imprisoned for seven weeks. The Gestapo tried unsuccessfully to break down his resistance and make him reveal the secrets of a soldier's confession.

This information, says the "Universe" Paris correspondent, is given in the diocesan journal, following Fr. Foucher's murder by a German soldier on the eve of the liberation of his town.

On June 12, 1942, when Fr. Foucher returned to his house from the church, he found three Gestapo men waiting for him.

They questioned him about the visit of a Czech soldier—who they insisted was a German—and when the priest said that the man had come to confession, they demanded to know what he said.

Fr. Foucher explained that he could not answer them, whereupon he was arrested, taken to Orleans and held in solitary confinement. During this time he was cajoled, threatened and mentally tortured, but refused to give way. Finally two officers told him that there was no charge against him and they did not wish to offend against the seal of the confessional.

Released, Fr. Foucher returned to Montargis, where he remained until the French were approaching the town to liberate it.

Ideals.—The final word on ideal men and women—from Mrs. Hampson, of Westboughton.

He should try to be :
Gentle as St. Francis
Humble as St. Peter
Kind as St. Anthony
Brave as St. George
Faithful as St. Joseph
Loving as St. John.

She should endeavour to be :
Modest as Our Lady
Noble as St. Anne
Patient as St. Teresa
Sweet as St. Agnes
Gracious as St. Margaret
Compassionate as St. Veronica.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Notice to Correspondent

"Broadcast message to Ceylonese forces in Middle East." Too late for publication, will appear next week.

CORRESPONDENCE

Proposed Pungudutivu Irrigation Scheme

To The Editor,

"Catholic Guardian," Jaffna.

Sir,

A scheme for preventing lagoon salt water from encroaching into and ruining cultivable lands in Pungudutivu was mooted by Mr. Kennedy, late Director of Irrigation in 1936 at my request. Mr. Kennedy after inspecting the site was enthusiastic about it and expressed his conviction that this would prove to be a miniature scheme for Mr. K. Balasingham's proposed Jaffna Lagoon scheme which was practicable. He assured me that not only thousands of acres of land can be reclaimed for the benefit of the inhabitants of Pungudutivu but the Government would make enormous profit by selling the reclaimed lands to the people.

The question of quick and more food production was felt only after Japan entered the War. Even without this incentive the matter was urgent 10 years ago, and how much more urgent, with the present food shortage goes without saying. Mr. Kennedy was packed off unceremoniously for entertaining schemes like the Jaffna Lagoon scheme, the scheme for turning the Mahaweli Ganga to flow into the Wanni and thence into the Jaffna peninsula, and the Pungudutivu Irrigation scheme. All these schemes would have benefited the Tamils. He (Mr. Kennedy) refused to enforce a communal quota system and insisted on the age old custom of selecting his field staff on merits only, whether they were Tamils or Sinhalese.

Mr. Kennedy proved to be a thorn in the side of the ministerial plans in the matter of development and employment. He was quickly got rid of to make room for inefficient "Yesmen."

Thousands of acres of land, at one time paddy fields, are being laid waste by the winter tides in Pungudutivu. Repeated reminders to the Department have had no results. It is ten years since this project was mooted but still the Department is observing tides and taking soundings of the knee deep lagoon.

In these days of food shortage, when Government is spending millions, without even accounting, to bring more land under food production, a good and easy source of food supply and relief to many poor inhabitants of Pungudutivu has been deliberately neglected, perhaps for obvious reasons.

In the case of Pungudutivu there is no need to clear jungles, uproot trees, construct tanks and channels, eradicate malaria, put up costly but temporary buildings, bribe and chase the colonists, or settle selected colonists on thus developed lands at enormous cost to the country, merely to demonstrate the vain past glories of some Sinhalese kings.

All that is necessary in Pungudutivu is to construct a few hundred yards of bunds and fix up a couple of sluice gates to regulate the flow of water to and from the lagoon. The people of Pungudutivu who now have not enough land to cultivate would bid and buy up the entire reclaimed lands to produce food at least for themselves.

K. AMBALAVANER.

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On Permit ?
Out of stock ?
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They're gone !

Save while you buy

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ANNOUNCEMENT

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SAMUEL, SONS & CO., LIMITED

and will carry on business as such from 1st April 1945.

We take this opportunity of extending to all our patrons friends and well-wishers our sincerest thanks for their patronage and encouragement, which contributed to the rapid growth of our business.

We look forward with confidence to receive the same patronage and encouragement as hitherto, and on our part we give the assurance that we shall do our best to give them every satisfaction.

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NOTICE

Tenders will be received by me up to 4.30 p.m. on Monday the 16th inst. for transport of rice, etc., from the Govt. Supply Station to the Union Stores at Hospital Road and Stanley Road. Further particulars can be had on application at the office.

THE SECRETARY,
Jaffna Co-operative Stores
Union Ltd.
Stanley Road, Jaffna.

Three Pronouncements

(Continued from Page 1)
by the Committee-Provisional Government.

The following official statement, made by Bierut, the Lublin Polish "President," presents the attitude which is to be expected throughout Poland. Dated January 17:

"The Polish people have had enough of the criminal adventurers—the Sosnkowskis and Komorowskis, Raczkiewicz and Arciszewskis, Kwapińskis and Berezowskis, they have had enough of Mikolajczyk, who for six months has irrevocably proved that he is a willing tool in the hands of the Sanacja reaction.

".....We promise.....punishment of the traitors and executioners.

".....It is necessary to extirpate the traitors, bandits, incorrigible malefactors and brawlers of the Nationalist Armed Forces and the Home Army—murderers stained with fraternal blood, instigators of fratricidal strife.

"The Government will not hesitate to take the most severe methods against enemies of renesant Poland in order to stamp out German agents and anti-national elements of the Home Army and the Nationalist armed forces."

This broadcast means that the Polish Home Army, recognised by Great Britain and the United States as an Allied belligerent force with full combatant status, and the whole Polish Underground Movement which for over five years has been fighting the Germans at the cost of unheard of sacrifices, are in danger of physical extermination.

1. Treason-trials and a general purge are to take place in the only European country which has never produced a Quisling Government or a Quisling movement and which has never known "collaborationism."

2. The Warsaw rising and its tragic fall after 63 days of unaided struggle is one of the main accusations and "proofs" of the Polish Home Army's and General Bor's collaboration with the Germans.

VATICAN

"The example of Poland makes one think of Versailles where the last war should have been buried and, instead, the new one was planted," comments the Vatican semi-official newspaper, "Osservatore Romano," in a recent review of the diplomatic situation.

The Vatican paper, which on a subject of this importance may be taken as representing the feeling of the Holy See, fears that the guarantees and promises of consulting the vital interests of the peoples have become no more than "hypotheses" and "hopes."

These "Osservatore" comments, full reports of which have only just reached us, were published before the Soviet recognition of Lublin.

Discussing the Russian-Polish situation, "Osservatore" writes:

"In order to bring this war to an end and to win it, Russia and England ask Poland to give up the territory west of the Curzon Line, between Leopoli and Vilna. To avoid this war would have meant for Poland to give up the Port of Danzig. The war, then was started for the integrity of Poland. Now, in order to end the war, the breaking up of Poland is asked.

"Churchill did not hide that reality has its own iron rule: That is, what is, men may propose but they do not dispose, necessity knows no law. Therefore, once more events are greater than we are.

"This is at the same time the positive and the weak point of the question. Because, if it is so, and the statements from London have announced it after having recognised it, what will happen to-morrow—that is, from to-day to the end of the war and to the peace settlement—about the new promises to Poland on the inviolability of its new boundaries which could not be secured for its old ones?

"Meanwhile a new reality rises up to be what it shall be; men again will realise that they proposed something which again they cannot dispose. Will not necessity continue to have no law?

"There has been talk of a Poland which would be a barrier of Russia against Germany, of East against West, a turning upside down of her historical mission as the terms of her problem have been turned upside down. But who will then be the barrier for Poland?

"SIMPLE SAINT"

The opening of Pope Pius X's tomb for the "authentication" of his body in the course of his beatification cause will be reviving many striking memories among Catholics, who, just recovering from the shock of the opening of the Great War, were stricken again by the news of the death of the 79-year-old Sovereign Pontiff.

To-day is the birthday of the saintly Pope—and one writes "saintly" the more readily because sanctity was the chief characteristic the British Press, usually none too friendly to the Papacy, found in Pius X. Perhaps this fact has not gone unnoticed by those who have been conducting the beatification cause.

"In him," said the London "Star," "the Roman Catholic Church has lost one of those simple saints who have often proved the stronghold of the Papacy in difficult crises."

POPE OF PEACE

The "Evening Standard" said: "For everybody it is terrible to see Europe at war, but few could realise how much more terrible it was for him, the Spiritual Father of sons fighting against one another."

The "Pall Mall Gazette" said that "the life of Giuseppe Sarto must be said to have been well spent....rendered sincere service to the spirit of peace and goodwill, and the whole Christian world recalls the fact to-day with tenderness and thanks."

The "Globe" remarked that Pius X "by his saintly character and simple life" restored to the Church "a strength which many had supposed had for ever decayed."

VICTIM OF WAR

Everyone regarded Pope Pius X as a victim of war he had done everything in his power to prevent.

One of the Pontiff's last recorded remarks—just a few hours before he died at ten minutes past two in the morning of August 20, 1914—was: "Now I begin to think the end is approaching. The Almighty in His exhaustible goodness wishes to spare to me the horrors which Europe is undergoing."

NEW POPE OVERLOOKED

Naturally there were numerous forecasts as to who the new Pope would be. Not one of them was correct.

The "Universe" published brief biographies of the best-known Cardinals, hinting here and there that this or that Cardinal was *papabile*.

The names of all the Cardinals were given, most of them with a line or two to themselves. At the bottom of the list, among those who would "probably attend" the Conclave, was a group of Cardinals who had received the Red Hat only three months earlier.

In this tail-end group was the name of Cardinal della Chiesa, Archbishop of Bologna, who became Pope Benedict XV.

THE POPE'S WILL

In his will, Pope Pius wrote: "I was born poor, I have lived poor and I wish to die poor."—*Universe*.

Papal Honour for Prof. Correia-Afonso

The "Examiner" announces that the Holy Father has conferred the Knighthood of St. Gregory the Great on Prof. F. Correia-Afonso of Bombay.

The following extracts from an appreciation of the invaluable labours of this well-known Indian Catholic apologist, taken from our Bombay contemporary, will be read with interest:

"The achievement of Prof. Correia-Afonso cannot be gauged solely by concrete evidences; it defies the ordinary canons of appreciation; but it is not difficult to trace the unending line of right ideas, right aims, right enthusiasm, disseminated in spheres near and far through its influence. In an article on "Catholic Action," in the defunct *Cath-*

olic Action of 1934, he wrote: "We must have Catholic apologetics, not apologetic Catholics, he said, he has lived up vigorously to the ideal and, by word and example, led the Catholic youth of Bombay to the realization of their responsibilities as Indians and Catholics in the formative period of the country's nationhood."

Intensely Catholic but also intensely Indian, he has laboured in his own restricted sphere, and under handicaps imposed by his profession, to harmonise the genius of Indian civilization with the doctrine and discipline of the Church. In a series of articles published in the "Examiner" and later reprinted under the title "Plain Living and Plain Thinking," he has expounded his ideas and advanced practical suggestions for the beginning of reforms. Recently invited to lecture in the Course of Studies in International Relationship, organized by the National War Front, he spoke on "World Citizenship and World Co-operation" and "India's Place in the New World Order."

Local & General

(Continued from Page 3)

Behind the "Times."—"The Times" (London) must have made a good many of its regular readers rub their eyes in recent years. Its aberrations become a little less inexplicable, if no more palatable, in view of disclosures from time to time of the sources of its guidance.

It was revealed a little while ago that the journalist who stated the Guernica myth on its career subsequently acted in the double capacity of representative of "The Times" and the "Daily Worker."

This week, Moscow Radio was able to regale its public with an article published in Lublin by Mr. Ralph Parker, the Moscow correspondent of "The Times." He is reported to have wished "success to the Polish Government," by which he meant the Lublin Committee, "speaking on behalf of all British democrats." Evidently Mr. Arthur Greenwood and the Labour Party are outside the democratic pale.

This is the witness from whom "The Times" and its readers get their information about affairs in the Soviet Union.—*Universe*.

A French Discovery.—Two French Scientists in Madagascar, Dr. Grimes and Dr. Pierre Boiteau, have discovered a new treatment for leprosy which they believe to be a radical cure for this dread disease. The drug used is a glucose extracted from an unbeliferous plant called "hydrocotyle asiatica" which grows in Madagascar.

Further extensive experiments are now being carried out in all the leper hospitals of Madagascar.

Mr. Myron Taylor's Gift to Pope.—Mr. Myron C. Taylor, President, Roosevelt's personal representative to the Pope has given to the Pope his beautiful and expensive villa at Fiesole, near Florence.

This is the second house that Mr. Taylor has given to the Holy Father. In 1940 he presented him with an equally beautiful villa in San Domenico.

It is reported that the two houses will be handed over to a Papal charitable institution.

Entire Fortune Bequeathed.

The sum of nearly £500,000 has been bequeathed to the Catholic University of Peru by Dr. Jose de la Riva-Aguero, a member of the faculty and superior council of the University, who died recently at the age of 79. The amount constituted his entire fortune.

He was a member of the Hispanic Society of New York and the American Society of Paris and was a director of the Peruvian Academy of Languages.

Conversions follow Legion Retreats.—Ten people have been received into the Church and 17 more are under instruction as a result of seven Days of Recollection for non-Catholics organised by the Manchester Comitum of the Legion of Mary. Attendance averaged 30.

In Glasgow 64 non-Catholics attended the last retreat and some of these are now under instruction.

Trade Guilds for Sicily.—Restoration, in a modern form, of the old trade guilds is one of the proposals in a programme of social reconstruction advocated by Cardinal Lavitrano and the other Bishops in Sicily in a joint pastoral letter.

They also suggest reforms that will enable men to till their own ground and at the same time, through co-operative societies, have the advantages that wealthier men enjoy. They wish to see the multiplication of small holdings.

The Bishops further urge that rural banks should be established to finance small farmers, and claim that workers should receive a share in the profits of industry both on account of their work and through the investments of their savings.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary } No. 259
Jurisdiction

In the matter of the intestate of the estate of Albert Selvanatnam alias Selvanayagam Lyman of Nava'y.

Deceased.
Nesammah widow of Nannitamby Chelappah of Nava'y.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kingsley Selvanesan Lyman,
2. Stanley Selvanesan Lyman, both of Nava'y being minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem.
3. Sinnathampar Rajaiah F.M.S. Pensioner, Manipay.
4. Joy Kumpairatnam wife of Alagaratnam and her husband.
5. William Subramaniam Alagaratnam both of Manipay presently of 186 Layard's Broadway, Colombo.

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 12th day of Feb, 1945 in the presence of Mr. S. Tirunavukarasu, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner dated 12th day of February 1945 having been read.

It is ordered that the Letters of Administration de bonis non of the estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner as the mother-in-law of the said deceased and as the next of kin of his minor children unless the said Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 30th day of April 1945 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 12th day of February, 1945.
(Sgd.) H. A. DE SILVA
District Judge.

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