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

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"A LASTING PEACE"

STATEMENT BY AMERICAN BISHOPS

In the spirit of a free nation, the statement begins, whose rights and security have been wantonly attacked, our country is putting into its war effort the whole weight of our resources, our ingenuity and our patriotism. We must be as determined to reap the full fruits of victory in a just peace as we are to win the war. We know that the sword cannot make peace. It can remove obstacles to peace, and it can impose its terms. But peace must be made first of all, in the minds and wills of the victors.

Unless we have the vision of a good peace and the will to demand it, victory can be an empty, even a tragic, thing.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE

It is with these thoughts in mind that we deem it timely again to focus attention on the first essentials of a good peace. The responsibility for the post-war social reconstruction will fall on the victors. Many serious men have misgivings that there may be tragic compromises and a fateful repudiation of sound principles. These men are not pessimists or obstructionists, but they know the forces at play in the world about us.

The declarations of the Moscow Conference do, indeed, open the way to necessary international co-operation for peace as well as for war. In this they represent a definite step in the right direction. They do not, however, dispel the fear that compromises on the ideals of the Atlantic Charter are in prospect. Some things these documents imply by omission leave an uneasiness in minds intent on peace with justice to all.

CHRISTIAN UNITY

Not to enter the domain of statesmanship, but speaking as pastors of souls and teachers of religion, we wish to emphasise some fundamental social truths, deriving from religion, and to plead for their general recognition. It is heartening to note the wide agreement on the moral postulates of a just peace amongst religious leaders, otherwise divided by the deep cleavage of fundamental doctrinal differences.

This significant and hopeful agreement has recently been evidenced in three parallel statements on world peace issued by American religious groups.

This pattern for peace fashioned on the moral law has attracted nationwide attention and will, we hope, be carefully studied by all men of good will.

GOD'S SOVEREIGNTY

Without doubt the root of the maladies which afflict modern society and have brought on the catastrophe of world war is the social forgetfulness and even the rejection of the Sovereignty of God and of the moral law. There is written in human reason the law of good and evil, which call to God for its authority and its sanctions.

When this moral law is cast aside in social life, every principle, every right, every virtue rests on the shifting sands of mere human conventions. Human dignity, human solidarity, become then not endowments from the Creator but mere fictions of man-made systems. In the quest for some principle for social stability the authority of the State is exaggerated and its function of protecting and defending the rights of the citizens in the pursuit of the common good ceases to be a tyrannical violation and invasion of these rights. In the name of realism the rights of the weak and the helpless are sacrificed.

A first principle for a sane reconstruction of society is the social recognition of God's Sovereignty and of the moral law.

What reason tells us about God and His moral law is complemented and supplemented, is made definite and achievable in the Gospel of Christ.

ESSENTIAL UNITY

The recognition of the Sovereignty of God and of the moral law, as treasured in the Christian tradition, is basic to the right ordering of international relations. In creation God gave to the human race its essential unity and bound all men together in a brotherhood as comprehensive as humanity itself.

In the plan of Divine Providence the human family was divided into nations and races, but this division in no way impaired the essential unity of mankind. When sin broke man's right relations with God and brought disunion between man and man, nation and nation, Our Blessed Saviour restored, perfected and ennobled human brotherhood. The ideal of human brotherhood must inspire
(Continued on Page 4.)

INCREASED CONTRIBUTIONS TO MISSIONS DESPITE WAR

Despite the world upheaval the missions of the Catholic Church practically all of them now theatres of war, are assured the support of The Pontifical Society for the Propagation of the Faith. The General Secretariat, Vatican City, is not in a position to give an accurate and detailed account of the work of the Central Councils, a delayed despatch of the "Fides Agency" reports.

Some of these Councils have not been able to submit reports since 1939; from others, news and reports have been fragmentary. But from the information that is available the Secretariat has compiled the following information:

1. The work of The Society for the Propagation of Faith has suffered much

in the European countries. Its personnel losses are not light. In America, unaffected by the war until the end of 1941, the work has succeeded magnificently, but the charity of American Catholics must now rise to meet thousands of new and impelling demands.

2. Notwithstanding all this, or more precisely because of it, without exception all the Central Councils reporting to Vatican City have confronted situations with renewed determination and intensified action. The war itself has proved a powerful and new force for propagation. The Society for the Propagation of the Faith, while keeping alive its apostolic mission, has not remained indifferent to the misery and needs of the peoples in war-torn lands.

ACTION THIS DAY

CONTINUING THE STORY OF A 45,000-MILE TOUR THROUGH THE WAR ZONES

FRANCIS SPELLMAN TO HIS GOD, DEVOTED TO SPAIN'S WELFARE

BY THE MOST REVD. FRANCIS SPELLMAN, ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK

Madrid, Spain, Feb. 16, 1943.

There are things about Spain that are difficult to understand; but then, I suppose, there are things about every country that a foreigner has difficulty in understanding.

I have sought opinions from Spaniards and non-Spaniards about the future of Spain. I am unable, however, to have a clear picture of the whole situation. The past is clouded. The present and the future are foggy. The clouds and the fogs are essentially the same, and both are tinged with red—and not with the red of the sunrise.

Spain is definitely war-weary and the spirit of war is smouldering. The wounds of civil war are deep, festering, difficult to heal.

Generalissimo Franco is in the middle of all. Some are favourable to him, some opposed; some partly favourable, some partly opposed. Most of the people whom I met in Madrid are supporters of Franco. His supporters say that the Generalissimo is striving to keep Spain out of the war.

Spain's attitude towards the United States has improved immeasurably during the past twelve months, as I learned from sources other than our Ambassador. The change in feeling was at least partially due to the fact that America sent petroleum and cotton to Spain, and both products are vitally needed by the Spaniards. As a consequence, the Spanish people have liked us better. There is very strict control, so that none of it can reach Germany.

Thus, by improving our country's relations with Spain, Dr. Hayes fulfils the mission of an Ambassador. Some might criticise this policy as being too lenient. The inexorable implications of such a peace are something that an expedient cannot be a good thing.

A word equivocally used in America is "Loyalist." The word is impressive. Anyone would naturally give sympathy and support to a group claiming to be "Loyalists." However, other Spaniards do not call them "Loyalists." They call them "Communists." It was this group of Loyalists or Communists that assumed power in Spain at the time when King Alfonso XIII fled.

General Franco's supporters maintain that the General would have assumed control over Spain if international legionaries had not come to the aid of the Loyalists. The Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy sent help to Franco. Whatever else happened, this much is sure: Spain lost, and lost desperately.

The Franco adherents fear a Communist sweep to, and through the Pyrenees. "Now that Communism is on the march," one Communist leader is reported to have said, "we will not stop till we reach the olive groves of Spain."

There are many Spaniards who desire a return of the monarchy and are in agreement more now than formerly, for the pretender to the throne has married a Carlist, which unites in one family both groups desirous of monarchical rule.

The Republican-Loyalist-Communist coalition calls itself democratic. It favours "reform." Spain needs reform, and so does every nation and person. But whatever they are for, they are certainly against the clergy. In Madrid alone, they killed 700 priests; 11 Spanish Bishops throughout the country perished. Hatred of religion and its manifestations approximated a hysterical high point.

When Franco and his Falangists achieved control of Spain in 1939, thousands of Spaniards were cast into Spanish prisons. Many of them are there yet. Naturally, the prisoners are very bitter; the relatives of the slain on both sides are bitter; and domestic hatreds in Spain are very deep. No family has been spared death, and the streets are filled with women dressed in mourning.

Like pestilences, fires and avalanches, religious and racial hatreds kill, burn and sweep onward. "Hodie mihi; cras tibi." Christians and Jews may say to one another: "To-day, me; to-morrow, you," is true of more things than death. Self-interest, as well as mutual sympathy, should unite Jews, Christians, all nationalities, all peoples in common efforts for justice and peace.

On Feb. 15, Ambassador Hayes accompanied me to meet Count Jordana, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was very pleasant and interested in America.

On Monday afternoon, I was informed that Generalissimo Franco was to receive me the next day. I went alone to the Prado Palace and arrived shortly after midday. I was saluted by a company of soldiers, and escorted up a flight of stairs to a large waiting room, beautifully furnished in the usual Spanish style of palaces, with Goya designed and Madrid-executed tapestries of a century ago, and also a rug, evidently made expressly for the room, bearing the date of 1825.

The room was provided with the usual great number of tables and chairs and mirrors around the sides of the wall, rock-crystal chandeliers, and equipped with clocks to the number of three. I did not have more than a moment to glance around the room when Baron de Las Torres, the Chief of Protocol, came into the room, and in a minute or two we went back across the hall, through another waiting room, and, on the opening of double doors, were in the presence of the Generalissimo.

His room is large but not unduly so, and the walls are covered with red damask. He was seated at a desk, the end opposite to the door, with high windows along the side to the right hand of the entrance and the left hand of the desk. He left his desk and came forward to meet me, and mentioned me to a seat and the Baron to a seat by my side, and he himself took a seat with his back to the window, and myself was facing the glare of a real bright day all during the hour and a quarter that the audience lasted.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Church Calendar

MARCH 1944
 FRI. ... 1. Annus.
 SAT. ... 2. Pasimir.
 SUN. ... 3. S. Roger.
 MON. ... 4. Perpetua.
 TUES. ... 5. Thomas.
 WED. ... 6. S. John of God.
 THURS. ... 7. S. Frances.
 FRI. ... 8. 40 Martyrs.

The Catholic Guardian

MARCH 3RD 1944

**LENTE PASTORAL
 OF HIS LORDSHIP THE
 BISHOP OF JAFFNA**

 ON THE CONSECRATION OF THE
 WHOLE WORLD TO THE

IMMACULATE HEART OF MARY

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,

When the Church from time to time and more especially during the Holy Season of Lent reminds us of the

OBLIGATION OF DOING PENANCE,

She is echoing throughout the ages the admonitions which the prophets of old so repeatedly told the Jewish people: "Be converted and do penance." (Ez. 18-30), which St. John the Baptist at the beginning of the public ministry of Our Lord proclaimed to the crowds assembled on the banks of the Jordan: "Do penance because the Kingdom of God is at hand." (Matth. 3-2.) With the advent of the new dispensation our Divine Saviour in His preaching uses the same language: "I have not come to call the just but the sinners to penance." (Luke 5-32) and on another occasion: "Unless you do penance you shall all equally perish." (Luke 13-5.) Fully aware of this doctrine, the Apostles insisted on penance as a preparation for Baptism: "Do penance and let every one of you be baptized." (Acts. 2-38.)

That these utterings and warnings, so often addressed to the people of God under threat of great calamities, were not mere exhortations but expressions of the deep desire God has to see men reconciled to Himself, we realise from the reading of the Sacred Books. Whenever the Jews forgetful of their supernatural mission, took to the ways of the heathens who surrounded them and abandoned the worship of the true God they began to fall victims to great misfortunes until God seeing their change of heart restored them to their former state.

We read also of famous cities upon which the full weight of the Justice of God fell on account of their iniquities. Against this gloomy picture it is refreshing to see how often God in His mercy spared His people the evils He threatened them with, when He saw them take to repentance, acknowledge their guilt and seek again His friendship by a better observance of His Law.

EVILS OF OUR TIME

It is but a natural inference that God has not changed His ways in His dealings with men. He is infinitely merciful towards mankind but His Justice forbids that His longanimity should be made a pretext for sinners to

continue in their evil ways, flout His Law and deny Him the right to rule in His world. And yet, that is the spectacle which is presented to our sight to-day among many nations of the world. Rulers disregard the Christian Law or even defy it. New doctrines subversive of morality and of good Government are preached without let or hindrance. Comfort and enjoyment are proposed as an ideal of life and people are enticed away from the observance of the commandments and the path of morality and virtue. Science and culture, we are told, will be the religion of the future, universal education will bring about a better understanding among men and scatter happiness around.

In these aberrations of the modern world and of the evil consequences attending them, is it strange, dearly beloved Brethren, that Almighty God should have allowed this frightful calamity of war to fall with its deadly weight upon the present generation in order to bring men back to their senses and teach them not to usurp the rights of the Creator in the midst of His creation. Like our first parents they have listened to the words of the tempter: "You shall be as God, knowing good and evil" (Genesis 3-5) and like them, too, they have met with terrible punishment. God does not give His glory to another as we read in the Scriptures—Is. 42-8. Yet men have tried to rob Him of His sovereignty by setting up idols of their own in His stead—the nation, the race, the love of wealth, comfort etc.—and the weight of Divine Justice has come down upon them.

**REMEDY—CULTIVATION OF A
 PENITENTIAL SPIRIT**

Where is the remedy to this sad state of affairs, dearly Beloved Brethren? What can each of us do to placate Divine Justice and restore in the measure of each one's capacity the harmony and peace necessary for the happiness of the world? The answer is: cultivate in yourselves a spirit of penance, humble yourselves in the presence of God for the many sins you have committed. His grace that you may fulfil the duties of your Christian life. All sinners as the Scriptures say, "we offend in many ways" (James 3-2) and hence the necessity for all to offer reparation for our sins, realizing that in committing sin we have risen up against the Majesty of God, denied Him the honour and glory to which He is entitled and left unheeded the awful lesson of Calvary.

THE UNPAID DEBT

We may, no doubt, derive some satisfaction from the fact that we have reconciled ourselves to God by a frequent use of the Sacrament of Penance and by our efforts to lead a better life, but even then, we have to remember that the friendship of God which is restored to us at the tribunal of penance does not exempt us fully from the penalty due to sin. Unless a spirit of reparation and penance enter our lives we shall have still to face, according to the amount of temporal debt

left over in this life, the ordeal of a more or less severe purgatory. This is the doctrine of the Church.

THE DUTY OF REPARATION

Another important consideration which throws light upon this duty of reparation is the fact that we are the children of the great human family, united under one Head, which is Christ our Saviour. As members of the great family we cannot be indifferent to the welfare of our brethren. If they suffer we must sympathise with them, if they are in need we must come to their help; if they rejoice, with them we should rejoice, if they weep, with them we should weep. (Rome—12-15.)

All understand the value of such acts of charity; many practise them, even among non-Christians, but how many realise that duty and fulfil it in respect of the spiritual welfare of their neighbour, pray for other men and do penance for them. In as much as our spiritual destiny is far above our temporal welfare, so is the assistance given to our brethren in their spiritual needs greater in value.

It is this spiritual duty which our late Holy Father, Pope Pius XI, stressed in so many circumstances and to which the present Pope, Pius XII, repeatedly called the attention of the faithful of the whole Catholic world, that by prayer and penance they may obtain for this afflicted world the blessings of a peace based on justice and charity. Nothing else but a League of Prayer and Reparation formed of all the Catholics of the world and maintained in a condition of intense fervour can bring to an end the present misery. Human ingenuity is incapable of putting a stop to the present conflagration and without help from above it cannot be expected to discover the means of a lasting peace.

**CONSECRATION OF THE WHOLE
 WORLD TO THE IMMACULATE
 HEART OF MARY**

In this tragic hour Pius XII moved by his deep devotion to the Mother of God has on his own initiative taken the step of consecrating the whole human race to the Immaculate Heart of Mary, placing his trust in her powerful intercession for a speedy termination of hostilities. As Mary intervened in critical times before to protect the interests of her children and of her Divine Son, so also in the present hour she is entreated to use her power on behalf of distressed humanity. We can have no doubt that she will listen to that stirring pleading of the Vicar of Christ on earth, if we ratify on our part this great act of total surrender to Mary made in our name by Pope Pius XII. For nothing short of a complete dedication of ourselves, of our lives, of our interests, of our daily joys and sorrows will fulfil the requirements of this Consecration to the Immaculate Heart of our Blessed Mother. Such a dedication to be sincere will imply a change in our lives, a study and imitation of the virtues adorning the heart of the Blessed Virgin, her humility, obedience and purity,

specially her ardent love of God and her immense love for all men.

Let us remember, dearly beloved Brethren, that this total surrender of ourselves to the Blessed Virgin does not detract in any way from the honour due to our Blessed Lord or from the devotion to His Sacred Heart because her interests, her dispositions, her desires are identical with those of her Divine Son. She is a perfect reflection of Jesus, the mirror of all His perfections and her role in the Divine Dispensation is to bring us nearer and nearer to Him, to intercede for us and to dispense to us His favours. She is above all, for us sinners and children of Adam, the Mother of Mercy, the Refuge of sinners and the Comforter of the afflicted. To her, therefore, let us go with full confidence and filial affection. To her let us entrust our personal interests and those of the whole world. From her let us learn that spirit of Penance and Prayer which she has recommended on the occasion of Her Apparition to the little children at Fatima during the last war.

THE PRAYER OF THE ROSARY

She is Queen of the most Holy Rosary and she has manifested on three memorable occasions—Lourdes 1858, Pontmain 1870, and Fatima 1917—that this form of prayer is most acceptable to Her. In answer to this desire of our Heavenly Mother, dearly beloved Brethren, you will intensify your devotion to the Holy Rosary. You will have it recited in your homes every day and you will try to propagate it in your surroundings. Countless favours have been obtained by means of the faithful recitation of the Rosary.

You will also keep with great devotion the feasts and the months dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and on every first Saturday of the month, you will renew your consecration to the Immaculate Heart of Mary and, as far as possible receive Holy Communion on that day.

May the Blessed Virgin ever keep you under Her Maternal Protection.

(This letter shall be read in all the Churches and Chapels of this Diocese on the Sunday following its reception. As soon as the reading is over the Act of Consecration on behalf of the Diocese shall follow.)

Given at Jaffna on 1st of March 1944.

✠ J. A. Guyomar, O.M.I.,
 Bishop of Jaffna.


**CONSECRATION TO THE
 MOST PURE
 HEART OF MARY**

Queen of the Most Holy Rosary, Help of Christians, Refuge of the Human Race, we suppliantly prostrate ourselves before thee, confident of obtaining mercy and finding grace and opportune help in the present calamity.

We on our part and on behalf of those connected with us, most readi-

ly ratify and gladly renew the consecration that, in this tragic hour of human history, Pope Pius XII, as common Father of the Christian Family, as Vicar of Him to Whom was given all power in heaven and on earth, has made to your Immaculate Heart not only of the Church, the Mystical Body of your Jesus, which suffers and bleeds in so many ways, but also of the entire world, torn by battle and discord, and consumed in the fires of hate, victim of its own ill deeds.

Dismayed by such great ruin, moral and material, by such cruel agony of fathers and mothers, husbands and wives, of brothers and sisters, of innocent little children; dismayed by so many lives cut off in their flower, by so many bodies disfigured, by so many souls in danger of losing themselves eternally, we eagerly entreat you, O Mother Immaculate, to obtain peace for us from God.

Ask for us and for the world the peace the people desire, a peace of truth and justice and charity in Christ. Give them external and internal peace, so that in the tranquility of order the Kingdom of God may be spread. May your patronage reach out to the infidels, and to many who live in the shadow of death.

Obtain peace and entire liberty for the Holy Church of God. Restrain the overflowing deluge of neopaganism that is materialistic through and through, and increase in the faithful the love of purity, the practice of Christian love and apostolic zeal, so that the people who serve God may grow in merit and in number. Amen.

De licentia Ordinarii.

The words of this prayer are taken from the Holy Father's broadcast at the closing of the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the last Apparitions of Our Lady at Fatima, by which Pope Pius XII consecrated the world to the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

PRAYER FOR THE HOLY FATHER

Let us pray for our Sovereign Pontiff Pius XII. The Lord preserve him, and give him life, and make him blessed upon the earth, and deliver him not up to the will of his enemies.

O Most Holy Virgin and Mother, whose Heart was pierced by a sword of grief in the Passion of thy Divine Son, and in His glorious Resurrection was filled with unending joy at His triumph; intercede for us the supplicants, that we may become so truly partakers in the adversities of the Church and the trials of the Supreme Pontiff, that we may deserve to share with them in the consolations they desire, in the charity and peace of the same Christ our Lord. AMEN.

POPE'S DAY. 12TH INST. "HOLY HOUR" ORDERED

It has been the practice in this Diocese to observe the Sunday between the Election and the Coronation of the reigning Pontiff as Pope's Day. As, however, this year the anniversary of the crowning of Pope Pius XII occurs on Sunday the 12th inst. that day has, as will be found in the *Ordo Liturgicus*, been fixed as Pope's Day. In pre-war years the observance of the Day was accompanied with external demonstrations of love and loyalty to the Pope. To our Catholics it was truly a festival day and that was as it should be. The annual observance of Pope's Day is to foster in us and especially among our younger members sentiments of love, reverence and devotion to the Pope and hence external marks of rejoicing had naturally their rightful place. But at present we are passing through sad times, through the horrors of a world-war the fury

of which had never before been heard or seen and it afflicts the heart of the Common Father more painfully than that of any other person. Under the circumstances, therefore, it is the express desire of His Holiness that Pope's Day should be observed as a day of prayer for him and for his intentions. Accordingly, His Lordship the Bishop directs that in addition to our customary prayers for the Pope, a solemn "Holy Hour" be held in the churches of the Diocese on Sunday the 12th inst. for the safety of the Holy Father and for the realisation of his intentions. If it is our filial duty to pray for the Pope, it now becomes us to redouble our prayers for him since he never before stood in such a peril as he stands to-day. It is true that Germany has declared that it is determined to respect the Vatican City State but this declaration cannot lessen our anxiety for the Holy Father. When the United Nations' forces reach Italy's capital and if the battle of Rome commences in earnest one can never say what will happen since the exigency of war is said to be the deciding factor.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Danger Ahead.—With this caption the *Morning Star* which represents the views of the local Protestant Christians had a leading article on the unjustifiable action of the major section of the Bombay University Senate in respect of the Sophia College. After giving a correct version of the proceedings on either side the paper concludes its article with the following paragraphs:

"We can only say with Antony, "O justice, thou art fled to brutish beasts, and men have lost their reason."

"The action against the College had been going on for some considerable time. And yet, practically no parent has removed his child after these accusations. Is not that sufficient proof that the charges are unfounded? Have not the student body consisting of all religions protested that the "College authorities do not indulge in proselytising activities either directly or indirectly?"

"There are more than one dangers ahead. First, the University as a centre of culture and learning will fall into discredit. Secondly, this is a straw to indicate which way the wind will blow when Home rule is given to India. Hindus will dominate the scene and the minorities will be persecuted. Thirdly, and this is our chief concern, Christians will be prevented from practising their religion. We say practising advisedly, because a vital part of a Christian's religious life is the proclamation of Christ. The action of the Bombay Senate goes even beyond the position of the Mahatma who is opposed to conversions. He says that the Christian life must appear as the fragrance of a flower. But, no, the Bombay authorities out-herod Herod, and declare that influence should not be exerted even indirectly. The accusation of the University authorities boils down to this: the Catholic nuns had no business to attract girls to their faith by their splendid spirit of unselfish service. The only way to shut out Christian influence is to banish from India all those who profess the Christian religion. No wonder the Muslims are demanding a separate state. Theirs, it must be remembered, is a missionary religion too. Christians have always taken the position that they should entrust their interests to their Hindu brethren. Now, what a rude awakening! Home rule? Dominion Status? Independence?"

Why Not the Catholic Paper?

It is curiosity that often asks, "Hullo! Joe! What is that paper? Let me see it." Within a split second the inquisitive inquirer hands back the paper to the owner and adds in a tone of disappointment—"Oh! It's a Catholic Paper!" If the person was a non-Catholic, such an incident will not interest this paper. But the cold and bitter fact is that many Catholics treat the Catholic paper, the Catholic Magazine, in fact anything Catholic, with nothing short of utter indifference. To discuss a Catholic Book or a Catholic journal would shock their nerves and they are quick enough to change the subject with a mere shrug of the shoulders.

The excuse for this neglect is the lack of interest such reading is said to afford. If someone who has been busy with the morning's paper for quite a half hour is asked for the day's news, would probably reply, "There is nothing, man—nothing in the paper." That is his excuse for the four-sheet morning paper. The obvious reason is that the day's paper was wanting in news of a gossipy character. If somebody had been dished up and served "like a savoury omelette to gratify the appetite for gossip," his carvings might have been appeased. Give him a Catholic paper, and if he has gone so far as to open it, well, you can be certain that you will not be able to speak to him for the next ten minutes. He is absorbed in it. Perhaps on folding it up, he might remark, "Oh! There's hardly anything of interest!" He does not see any difference between the Catholic and the secular papers and probably expects the same dish from both.

The secular paper is easy but superficial reading. The Catholic stuff requires thought and attention. You could hop through the daily evening headlines and know the news of the day. But the Catholic counter-part has no striking headlines which reveal the gist of the news at a glance, but is full of thought provoking views. In fact, the Catholic paper cannot be strictly called a newspaper, for it contains so little of news. It should be called the "Catholic Views-paper"! It contains the Church's view, the views of the theologians, the philosophers, the scientists, and of every one who sees the world through the telescope of the Church. It has no room for the sophists and the cheap ones of their class, but for only those worthy of the name.

It is seen that the Catholic and the daily papers stand far apart. Their aims and ideals do not warrant comparison. But the Catholics, unfortunately, place them together. They even expect the Catholic paper to replace the secular one. What preposterous idea! Does the Catholic weekly claim to be a substitute for the daily daily news paper. But it claims to be a substitute of the day to day news paper, to wipe off the yellowish traces of the old press. In a word, the Catholic paper is a monthly or weekly paper of "an oasis in the arid land of modern thought."

"Render therefore to Caesar, the things that are Caesar's; and to God, the things that are God's." Let us be reasonable and just. To support the secular paper and to hide under the mask of poverty when the Catholic paper is mentioned, is not playing fair by our conscience and by the truths of our religion. We deceive ourselves, though the intention is to deceive the canvasser of the Catholic paper. How often do we stifle our conscience, perhaps through human respect. We give to Caesar but deny our support to God!!

V.A.P.

LOCAL & GENERAL

Triduum of Intercession.—The Annual Triduum of Intercession recommended by the Bishops of Ceylon is to be observed this year on the 17th, 18th and 19th of March.

Mrs. Gandhi Dead.—Mrs Kasturba Gandhi passed away at 7:35 p.m. on Wednesday the 22nd February.

Srimati Kasturbai leaves four sons, namely, Hiralal, Manilal, Chandas and Devadas.

Mahatma Gandhi and other members of the family were present at the bedside.

Judicial.—Mr. V. E. Rajakari, District Judge, Ratnapura, has been appointed Magistrate of Colombo, Additional Municipal Magistrate, Colombo, Additional Commissioner of Requests, Colombo and Additional District Judge of Colombo, with effect from March 20.

Increased Cost of Free Mid-Day Meal.—It is understood that the Executive Committee of Education has recommended the increase of the grant for the free mid-day meal for school children from six to eight cts. per head. The increase, it is estimated, will raise the vote to Rs. 8,000,000.

The Director of Education, it is learned, was asked to submit a report on the subject.

Rationing to be Extended.—It is understood that with the next issue of food coupon books in the middle of June, other articles of food like sugar and chillies, besides rice, flour and wheat are likely to be rationed.

Pensionable Grade of Assistant Clerks.—Government have decided to recruit candidates to a new pensionable grade of "assistant clerk" on the salary scale of Rs. 480—Rs. 1,200 per annum with twelve biennial increments of Rs. 60 and an efficiency bar before Rs. 840.

American Textiles.—As the Department of the Textile Controller or that of the Director of Commerce and Industries will not be in a position to handle the textiles from the United States, the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce have decided to hand over the handling of the textiles to a firm.

New Five-cent Coin.—A new five-cent coin slightly thinner and lighter than the 5 cent coin hitherto issued but unchanged every other respect is being now put into circulation.

St. Antony Colonel-in-Chief.—It is topical to remember that because of her comradeship in arms with Britain Portugal's own particular Saint, St. Antony, actually ranks as an official member of the British Army.

To cement this brotherhood in war our troops "adopted" St. Anthony even to the extent of solemnly enrolling him as a member of the British Army: a fact which is remembered in many Portuguese churches still, where his statue is to be seen wearing the red sash that was once part of a British field officer's uniform.—D.N.

Childhood Association 100 Years Old.—The Association of the Holy Childhood has a membership of 8,000,000 Catholic children throughout the world, it is revealed by Fides Seren in an article commemorating the hundredth anniversary of its foundation on June 21, 1843.

The Association of the Holy Childhood was founded by Bishop Charles de Forbin Janson of Nancy, who previously had been a missionary in the United States. It is a children's Association for the benefit of foreign missions. Its chief ends are: to draw young children near the Infant Jesus that they may practise Christian charity and contribute to the salvation of pagan children; to procure baptism for these infidels, and to educate them to spread Christianity among their countrymen.

Fought for the Pope.—The death of 98-year-old Jean des Garenes, who fought for Pope Pius IX in the defence of Rome, followed swiftly on a ceremony held in Montreal to mark the 75th anniversary of the departure for Italy of the French Canadian Zouaves.

Five of these famous veterans still survive, all well over 90 years old. Only two were able to attend the ceremony, 97-year-old Octave Cossett and 97-year-old Georges Charbonneau.

The spirit of the old Zouaves is being kept alive by an organisation of young and middle-aged Zouaves. During Oct. as a spiritual tribute to Pope Pius XII, they mounted guard before the Blessed Sacrament in every Quebec parish in which the Zouaves are represented.

Action This Day

(from Page 1.)

My [redacted] of him are in accordance with his reputation as a very sincere, serious and intelligent man. He smiled a dozen times during the course of our conversation, and when he does so, he is indeed very pleasant. He seems to be brimming over with health and energy, and his desk, stacked with folders and papers, reminded me of my own and I felt sorry for him.

During the entire audience, he talked in Spanish and I talked in Italian. We understood each other perfectly.

The conversation pivoted on the international situation and the war. We covered a great deal of territory, and in time, we went from the Treaty of Versailles down to the present, and we did not stop there. We ventured a few thoughts about the future. I explained the American point of view as well as I could, motivated by facts and examples.

Naturally, the Generalissimo understood that I spoke to him as a private American citizen, intensely interested in and devoted to the welfare of my country, and as a priest interested in and devoted to the spiritual and temporal welfare of all peoples.

Whatever criticism had been made of General Franco (and it has been considerable) I cannot doubt that he is a man loyal to his God, devoted to his country's welfare, and definitely willing to sacrifice himself in any capacity and to any extent for Spain.

A great deal of super-patriotism, super-charity and super-good sense is needed in Spain by all. Some might think it could all be solved by saying: "Let every one be free, just as everyone in the United States is free, and then everything will be just fine." The formula for freedom is not so simple in every place in the world. Freedom is an anomalous term. To some, it means opportunities to be brutal, to rob and to kill.

I spent the last afternoon in Madrid, praying. I was saddened by all that I had seen and heard.—*The Universe*.

"A Lasting Peace"

(Continued from Page 1.)

international relations. Only when this ideal is accepted by men and nations will the exploitation of the weak cease and jungle exaltation of might be outlawed.

This does not mean that national rights and national sovereignties, rightly interpreted, must be surrendered to a world government. It does mean that every nation and every people must recognise and satisfy its obligations in the family of nations. The discharge of these duties is entirely compatible with national differences which give a happy variety of cultural treasures in human unity. Indeed these differences must be respected and defended, and every effort must be made to assist people now in tutelage to a full juridic status among the nations of the world.

In the circumstances of our time it is imperative that the nations in satisfaction of their responsibilities unite in setting up international institutions for the preservation of world peace and mutual assistance.—*Catholic Herald, London*.

Safety of Blessed Sacrament in Air Raids

The "Universe," London, reports that the Holy Father has approved an instruction from the Sacred Congregation of the Sacraments permitting certain laymen to remove the Blessed Sacrament from a bombed church and even to pick up Sacred Hosts which may have been scattered in an air raid.

This is one of seven instructions on the safety of the Blessed Sacrament in raids which appear in a letter addressed to Ordinaries published in the Acta Apostolicae Sedis.

It will be very opportune, the letter says, that parish priests instruct some of the faithful, such as may be more prudent and pious—particularly members of the Blessed Sacrament Confraternity—what to do when raids occur. Permission for them to move and touch the Sacred Hosts is limited to "extreme circumstances." In these circumstances

they should take action at once instead of seeking a priest.

Priests who are at the altar when raiders are bombing the vicinity should, says the Congregation, interrupt the Mass if they have not reached the Consecration. Otherwise they should continue the Mass to the Communion but omit the prayers in between.

The letter contains suggestions as to when and where the Blessed Sacrament may be reserved. It is for the Bishop in his prudent judgment to say whether or not the Blessed Sacrament may be reserved in churches which are not parochial, and Ordinaries are counselled on the reservation in semipublic oratories, chapels, and private oratories which ordinarily have the right of reservation but have not a priest or deacon immediately available.

Where this right is allowed to remain priests should not consecrate more particles for Holy Communion than are necessary each day. Other instructions call attention to the additional safeguards provided in fire-resisting safes, underground shelters and safes in church for the Hosts.

Russia and Poland Again

Our worst fears about the Soviet attitude to Poland on the eve of the victory against Germany seem to be about to be realized. Russia will not discuss with the Polish Government the delimitation of the future boundaries between the two countries. Even the Curzon line of demarcation Poland was willing to discuss at a diplomatic conference at which not only representatives of Poland and Russia but of England and the U.S.A. would be present. But the Soviet wants Poland to accept the Curzon line before it comes into the conference. If this method of decision before deliberation is a foretaste of Soviet behaviour at the coming Peace Conference after the War, we tremble for the peace of the world. And it seems the Soviet will not discuss terms with the present Polish Government on account of its "slandrous" accusation of the Soviet disposal of Polish prisoners of war. But the Soviet has not yet proved the accusation to be a slander. This wolf-and-lamb Soviet behaviour in the field of international diplomatics makes one depressed about the future of eastern Europe under the aegis of Russia.—*New Leader*.

Democracy and Policy

Discussing the question as to whether the present Government's mandate allows it to legislate for post-war needs, a correspondent to the "Times" declares that to defer until a General Election "all large decisions on the problems of re-employment and reconstruction would be a confession of political bankruptcy."

That may be granted. Nevertheless, for a Parliament to deal with questions of its election, were the political horizon so dark, would be weak points in our system.

Another point is shown when we enter into far-reaching negotiations with foreign Powers, the provisions of which Parliament has had no means of discussing. The statement summarising the results of the Moscow Conference is an example of what may happen in this way. The future of Austria, for instance, and the claims of Russia to participate in the settlement of Italian affairs are matters which have never been brought before Parliament. This, however, has not prevented the country being practically committed to the policy adopted by Mr. Eden and his fellow diplomats. It is probably true that questions of this kind cannot be discussed and legislated upon according to the ordinary methods of a democratic assembly, but the anomaly remains.

The American public has shown itself more sensitive upon the point than we in this country. It is being argued in the United States that the Agreement entered into by America, Britain and the Soviet Union is, in fact, a treaty and therefore requires senatorial ratification. That is a matter for the constitutional lawyer to decide. But the possibility of a nation being committed to a foreign policy with which large sections of its citizens disagree is not thereby removed.—*Catholic Herald*.

Archbishop of Canterbury at Aquinas Society

The Aquinas Society has had many a good meeting in its time, but never so big a one as that which in October heard the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Caxton Hall, giving Thomists his friendly and clear counsel on how to present the philosophy of St. Thomas which the modern world so very much needs. He likened that teaching to a map, asking, with the word *Num*, whether anything had been discovered since which made the map no longer valuable as a guide.

How lost and fatuous the mapless modern world has become he expressed very well by quoting some of the slogans which men have adopted—"Art for Art's sake," or "Business is Business" or "Education for Living"—and he was particularly blunt about the politicians who, in the world of education, talk so much about the human and his rights, and shirk the very essential question of what a human being is, what he is for, and what his rights derive from and are. He spoke in a way very gratifying to a Catholic ear about the person and the individual, and the way the person is realised in and through societies other than the State.—*The Tablet*.

Telegraphic Summary of War News

AIR POWER SLOWS DOWN NAZI RE-GROUPING IN BEACH HEAD

The Germans are taking longer than expected to re-organise their Fourteenth Army—150,000 strong—around the perimeter of the Anzio beach head in preparation for the third full-scale assault against General Mark Clark's forces, writes Reuter's Special Correspondent at Allied Headquarters, North Africa.

BIG JAP FORCE LARGELY DESTROYED IN ARAKAN FRONT

After three weeks of intensive fighting in the heat and jungle British and Indian troops of the Fourteenth Army on the Arakan front inflicted the most serious reverse the Japanese ever had at the hands of such a force, states a New Delhi message. The big Japanese force was largely destroyed. It is estimated that 1,500 were killed and three thousand wounded out of the original task force of 8,000. Allied casualties were about 300.

NOTICE

Resale of Arrack Rent of Taverna No. 1 Periyakadai, Mannar District

Notice is hereby given that the resale of the above rent will take place on 10th March 1944. Bids should reach the Kachechi Mannar at 12 noon on the date fixed.

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

SUBRAMANIAM, for Asst. Govt. Agent, Mannar, The Kachechi, 25th Feb. 1944.

NOTICE

By virtue of the powers vested in me by Regulation 7 of the Defence (Purchase of Foodstuffs) Regulations 1942 as amended by Regulation 6 of the Regulations, published in Government Gazette Extraordinary No. 177 dated February 3, 1943, I hereby request any person who proposes to remove the whole or a portion of the crop of any field situated in the Revenue District of Jaffna from the Divisional Revenue Officer's Division in which that field is situated to any other Divisional Revenue Officer's Division to furnish me within six weeks of the publication of this notice all the particulars asked for in Form D.F.C. 34 copies of which can be obtained from my Office.

2. It should be carefully noted that it is an offence not to comply with this Order. Further, if no application is made as requested all stocks of paddy are liable to be requisitioned under the Internal Purchase Scheme.

3. Form D.F.C. 34 is the usual form that has to be filled before permits to transport rice or paddy are given and the information is being requested in advance so that everything possible may be done to verify the information given in the form and to expedite the issue of the permits.

R. M. DAVIES, Government Agent, N.P.

Jaffna, 29th Feb. 1944.

NOTICE

Distribution of Subsidiary Foodstuffs in Jaffna District.

Arrangements have been made to distribute the currysuffs mentioned below at the rates specified against each commodity to each consumer not attached to retail co-operative store from Monday, the 6th inst. to 12th March 1944 (both days inclusive).

1. Garlic at 1/30 p. per head.
2. Oorid (green or black) at 1/2 oz. per head.
3. Red onions at 2 oz. per head.

2. Consumers are advised to draw their ration of the above articles along with their ration of other commodities.

(Sgd.) E.B. TISSEVERASINGHE, Asst. Govt. Agent, (E).

Jaffna, 1-3-1944.



NOTICE

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

WANTED men for training as CLERKS, STOREKEEPERS and DRIVERS in the R.A.S.C. Good pay and prospects and OPPORTUNITIES EXIST FOR PROMOTION TO COMMISSIONED RANK IN THE R.A.S.C. Candidates should be between 19 and 40 years of age, physically fit and willing to serve overseas. Those to be trained as Clerks and Storekeepers should be educated up to the 6th Standard in English while those wishing to become Drivers are only required to speak, read and write English.

Proof of age may be required by the Recruiting Officer. Family allowances will be issued only after marriage and birth certificates of children are produced.

Daily rate of pay on enlistment is Rs. 2-00 per day and family allowances. Maternity Benefits will be paid in all cases under usual conditions.

CEYLON ROYAL ARTILLERY FOR SERVICE IN CEYLON

English educated youths are wanted for this Unit. Large numbers of such men are now serving the guns defending our own coasts.

MORE ARE WANTED

We require a satisfactory standard of English which is not high. Daily rate of pay on enlistment is Rs. 1-33 per day with family allowance. Candidates should be between 11 and 35 years of age with a minimum height of 5 feet 3 inches.

Applicants for the above units should apply personally at the Central Recruiting Office, 399, Galle Road, Colpetty, on any week day between 8-30 a.m. and 12 noon, bringing with them their RICE RATION BOOKS.

Chief Recruiting Officer, Ceylon.