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

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ENCYCLICAL ON THE MYSTICAL BODY OF CHRIST

(Continued from our last issue.)

PASTORAL EXHORTATION THE CATHOLIC'S PRIVILEGE

Venerable Brothers, in explaining this mystery that surrounds the hidden union of us all with Christ, We have thus far as Teacher of the Universal Church illumined the mind with the light of truth. Our pastoral office now demands that We add a stimulus for the heart to love this Mystical Body with a burning love that will enkindle not only thoughts and words but also deeds. Followers of the Old Law sang of their early homeland: "If I shall forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand be forgotten; let my tongue cleave to my jaw, if I do not remember thee, if I make not Jerusalem the beginning of my joy." How much greater then if the sense of glory and exultant joy that should fill our hearts, who dwell in a City built on the holy mountain of living and chosen stones, "Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner stone." For nothing more glorious, nothing nobler, nothing surely more ennobling can be imagined than to belong to the Holy, Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Church. In that Church we become members of one Body that deserves all veneration, are guided by one supremely eminent Head; in it we are filled with one Divine Spirit; in it we are nourished during our earthly exile with one doctrine and one Bread of Angels, until at last we enter into the one, unending blessedness of heaven.

CORRESPONDING DUTIES

But one may be deceived by the angel of darkness who assumes the appearance of an angel of light. Lest this happen, let this be the supreme law of our love: to love the Spouse of Christ as Christ wished her to be and as He purchased her with His blood. Hence not only should we cherish the Sacraments with which Holy Mother the Church sustains our life, the solemn ceremonies

she offers for our solace and our joy, the sacred cant and liturgy by which she lifts our souls up to heaven, but the sacramentals too and all those exercises of piety which she uses to console the hearts of the faithful and gently to imbue them with the Spirit of Christ. It behooves us as sons to recompense her for her motherly goodness to us; but it is also our duty to respect the authority which she has received from Christ, and with which she brings unto captivity our understanding unto the obedience of Christ. Thus we are commanded to obey her laws and her moral precepts, often hard enough to our fallen nature; through self-imposed mortification to bring this rebellious body to submission; at times we are warned to abstain even from harmless pleasures. Nor is it enough to love this Mystical Body for the glory of its Divine Head and its celestial dowry. Our zealous love must follow it even as it appears in this mortal flesh of ours, made up, that is, of weak, human elements, although at times they are little fitted to the place of dignity which they occupy in this venerable Body.

FRUITS OF THIS DOCTRINE

That such a love, solidly grounded and undivided, may abide and increase in our souls, we must accustom ourselves to see Christ in the Church. It is Christ Who lives in the Church, Who teaches, governs and sanctifies through her. It is Christ, too, Who manifests Himself differently in different members of His society. Once the faithful try to live in this spirit of conscious faith, they will not only pay due honour and reverence to the superior members of this Mystical Body, especially those who, according to Christ's mandate will have to tender an account of our souls, but they will take to their hearts those members who are the object of Our Saviour's special love: the weak, the mean, the wounded and the sick, who are in need of natural or supernatural

assistance; children whose innocence is so easily exposed to danger these days and whose little hearts are wax to be moulded; and finally the poor, in helping whom we touch, as it were, through His supreme mercy the very person of Jesus Christ.

For, as the Apostle with good reason admonishes us: "Much more those that seem to be the more feeble members of the Body, are more necessary, and such as we think to be the less honourable members of the Body, about these we put more abundant honour." Conscious of the obligations of Our high office, We deem it necessary to reiterate this grave statement to-day, when to Our profound grief We see the bodily deformed, the insane and those suffering from hereditary disease at times deprived of their lives, as though they were a useless burden to society. And this procedure is hailed by some as a new discovery of human progress, and as something that is altogether justified by the common good. Yet what sane man does not recognise that this not only violates the natural and divine law written in the heart of every man, but flies in the face of every sensibility of civilised humanity? The blood of these victims, all the dearer to Our Redeemer because deserving of greater pity, "cries to God from the earth."

THE EXAMPLE OF JESUS

If we would forestall the gradual weakening of that sincere love which makes us see Our Saviour in the Church and its members, then we should look to Jesus Himself as the perfect model of love for the Church.

And first of all, let us imitate the breadth of His love. One only is the Spouse of Christ, the Church; but the love of the Divine Spouse is so vast that it embraces in His Spouse the whole human race without exception. Men may be separated by nationality and race, but Our Saviour poured out His blood to reconcile all men to God

through the Cross, and to bid them all unite in one Body. Genuine love of the Church, therefore, is not satisfied with our being within this Body members one of another, mutually careful one for another, rejoicing with him who glories, suffering with him who suffers; we must also recognise as brothers of Christ according to the flesh, destined together with us to eternal salvation, those others who have not yet joined us in the Body of the Church.

There are some unfortunately, to-day especially, who proudly boast of enmity, of hate and spite as something that elevates and honours the dignity of man and his power. Let us however follow on after our King of Peace, the while we gaze with sorrow on the pernicious consequences of that teaching. He has taught us not only to have love for those of a different nation and a different race, but to love even our enemies. While Our heart overflows with the sweetness of the Apostle's teaching We chant with him the length, the breadth, the height, the depth of the charity of Christ, which neither diversity of race or culture, neither the wasteless tracts of ocean, nor wars, be their cause just or unjust, can ever weaken or destroy.

In this gravest of hours, Venerable Brothers, when bodies are wracked with pain and souls with grief, every man must rise to this supernatural charity, so that by the combined efforts of all good men—We have in mind especially those who are active in any kind of relief organization—the gigantic needs of mankind, spiritual and corporal, may be alleviated. Let pity and mercy try to outdo themselves. Thus the devoted generosity, the inexhaustible resourcefulness of the Mystical Body of Jesus Christ are seen in the beauty of their perfection in every quarter of the world.

(To be Continued)

FREEDOM APART FROM MORAL LAW HAS NO MEANING

"Apart from the moral law, freedom is meaningless," asserted the Rt. Revd. Mgr. Fulton J. Sheen, of the Catholic University of America, discussing "The Four Freedoms."

DANGER OF SLAVERY

Monsignor Sheen pointed out that the most often used word in World War II is "Freedom" and that in World War I the most often used word was "Democracy." Expressing the hope that this war does not do to the freedom of the world what the last war did to democracy, Monsignor Sheen reminded: "It could happen that, as democracy ended in totalitarianism in Germany, Italy and Russia, so freedom could end in slavery—unless we understand aright the nature of freedom and how to keep it."

Monsignor Sheen stressed that physical freedom is based on power, whereas moral freedom, on the contrary, is based on the moral law of God and "envisages freedom as perfected within the law rather than outside it, for the best self-expression is self-perfection."

"The point we are making is that freedom is meaningless apart from the moral law," said Monsignor Sheen. "To prove it, let us glance at the four free-

doms for which we are fighting: freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom from want and freedom from fear. Not a single one of these freedoms is an end in itself; they have meaning only in the context of the moral law of God."

From the moral standpoint, Monsignor Sheen explained why each of the four freedoms should exist and declared:

"If we destroy the moral roots of freedom we cannot expect to keep the fruits of freedom. Freedom is responsibility, not licence. Freedom divorced from moral responsibility—that is, freedom divorced from God—is anarchy. Freedom of religion will die if we shirk our responsibilities or duties to God. Freedom of speech will die if we shirk our responsibility to truth. Freedom from want will vanish if we shirk our responsibility to our fellowman. Freedom from fear will vanish if we shirk our responsibility to love those who are in distress."

CAN REMOVE HINDRANCE

Citing corollaries of freedom which follow from the moral law, Monsignor (Continued on Inner Page.)

AUSTRALIAN HIERARCHY ON MILITARY POLICY

The sternest episcopal statement, from the Allied side, on military policy as it affects the fate of Rome was made by the 27 Archbishops and Bishops of the Australian Hierarchy.

Deploping all attacks that bring destruction to historic cities and death to civilians as "callous outrages," the Hierarchy states that "while we claim to be fighting for Christianity we are threatening sacrilegiously to pierce the heart of Christendom."

The statement has been forwarded to the Australian Governor-General and Prime Minister, to the representatives of Britain, the U.S.A. and the Dominions, and, through the appropriate channels, to the Russian German and Japanese Governments.

"We detest and abhor the policy of this war which has brought destruction, especially from the air, to so many historic cities and death to unoffending civilians," the Bishops said.

"We deplore these callous outrages wherever they occur."

"Rome, we are assured, is a city of no military importance, but it is the treasure house of history and art, and above all is the heart of Christianity."

"The Vatican City is hallowed, sacred soil for 400,000,000 Catholics, and its immunity from violence was guaranteed not only by Italy but by the goodwill of the nations of the world. We are said to be fighting for the freedom of small States and nations, and we are in danger of wiping out the smallest and greatest. We claim to be fighting for Christianity, and we are threatening sacrilegiously to pierce the heart of Christendom."

"The appeal, like that which was nobly spoken in the House of Lords by those who share our faith, may fall on deaf ears, and be smothered by war hysteria."

"In this critical hour we join our humble voices with that of the majestic figure who from the Vatican almost despairingly appeals to all belligerents not to make a battleground of the eternal home or to desecrate its historic shrines."

"We appeal to all who can help in any way to do their part now to avert the fate that hangs over Rome."

"God grant," ends the statement, "that the historians may not have to record that through the default of those (Continued on Page 4.)

FOR SALE

1. One building block, 10 lachams in extent, off the Jaffna Railway Station Road and within a few yards of the station.

2. Thirteen acres paddy land in Kili-nochchi, situated within a mile of the railway station.

For further particulars, please apply to V. N. BARTLETT, off Martyn's Road, Jaffna.

Church Calendar

JUNE 1944

FRI. ...9 S. Felician.
SAT. ...10 S. Margaret.
SUN. ...11 2nd after Pentecost.
S. Barnabas.
MON. ...12 S. John Sahagan.
TUES. ...13 S. Anthony.
WED. ...14 S. Basil.
THURS. ...15 S. Germaine.
FRI. ...16 SACRED HEART.

The Catholic Guardian

JUNE 9TH 1944

ROME SAVED

This has indeed been an eventful week. On Monday came the glad news that Rome has been spared the horrors of war. This intelligence was followed a couple of days later with the announcement that the long-expected invasion of Western Europe by the Allied Nations had started on an altogether unprecedented scale with 4,000 ships and many more smaller crafts protected by strong naval forces and some 11,000 planes. Of this mighty enterprise which will decide the fate of the second world war not much can be said just now except that its initial operations have been entirely satisfactory in the opinion of the allied military leaders. But it is only the opening phase of the campaign. Great and fierce battles must necessarily lie ahead with ruin and destruction in their wake. To the Nazis this is a life-and-death struggle and they will do everything in their power to avert a complete defeat while the United Nations' long and carefully planned invasion aims at nothing short of a crushing victory. A giant duel it is going to be, an armageddon unknown in history. Everyone doubtless will follow with anxiety the different phases of this terrible conflict.

But let us turn our thoughts from this dismal picture to the joyful news of the deliverance of Rome, the Eternal City, from ruin and destruction. It would be unthinkable barbarism that the Centre of Christendom with the Seat of the Pope and its many sacred, artistic and historic monuments should be laid waste. And hence from the time the Allied Nations entered Italy and battles began to rage in different parts of the country the solicitude for the safety of Rome and particularly for the Vatican City and the sacred Person of the Holy Father found expression in many an earnest appeal to the Heads of the belligerent nations. Neutral Catholic governments pleaded with them to spare the Eternal City. Premier Mr. De Valera wrote: "The destruction of this holy city which for almost 2,000 years has been the seat

of the Sovereign Authority of the Catholic Church would be a major calamity for the human race, robbing man for all time of the noblest memorials of his supreme religious and cultural heritage." His earnest appeal set forth in dignified terms is given in full elsewhere in this issue to show what a splendid Catholic Ireland has the good fortune to possess as the head of her government. To crown all these petitions came the earnest and repeated appeal of the Holy Father himself, and the result is that Rome has been spared the horrors of a modern battle. For this happy issue some credit is due to Hitler. Even the devil must be given its due, so goes the saying. The Allied Nations had said more than once when representations were made to them that the fate of Rome depended on the Germans. Had Hitler decided to make a stand there, though only for a few weeks, things might have turned out differently. But in deference to the Pope's appeal and to the sentiments of the civilised world he elected to withdraw his army and to fall back northwards. That was a triumph for the Pope. The Romans recognized it and came in large crowds to St. Peter's Square to applaud and thank the Holy Father for the City's deliverance.

EDITORIAL NOTE

To Build a Healthy Nation.

—The Executive Committee of Education proposes to extend the scheme of free-feeding of school children to all English schools assisted and Government-owned. The Committee is of opinion that "although the financial burden of the Central Government is bound to be heavy in view of war conditions and the food situation, the problem of building a healthy nation is a duty of the Government which cannot be neglected." The free midday meal, we admit, is desirable now owing to present war conditions which have caused a scarcity of food. But in normal times what ought to be done is to ameliorate the economic condition of the parents so that they may do their duty of feeding their children. That is the more natural and reasonable way. If necessary bring in a scheme of family allowances. If it is assumed that parents have no wherewithal to feed their children it means they themselves are starving and the children they beget must be weak and sickly. It is with the families that the scheme of nation-building must begin. But to speak of nation-building with 6 cts.—now really worth about 3 cts.—for some 180 days in the year seems to be but an electioneering game. Instead of roping in English schools whose pupils may not care to have the free meagre fare, the Department should add the one cent per pupil in the case of the town vernacular schools. As 20 out of the 29 Urban Councils have declined to pay it.

St. Anthony as a Scholar

Feast 13th June

St. Anthony for years before his death was known to the world as a wonderful orator and preacher who displayed in his arguments and sermons a marvellous acquaintance with Holy Writ, a clear mind trained to reason logically with a colourful rich knowledge of the Latin language which he spoke as fluently as his own. It was his eight years of quiet study in Coimbra at the monastery of the Canons Regular of St. Augustine that made of him so great a scholar. Books and manuscripts were abundant in this monastery and St. Anthony then known as Ferdinand pored over these books. His retentive memory stored up facts which his clear brain analysed and arranged in proper order. He meditated on the lives of the saints and he studied the early Fathers of the Church but the main subject of his studies was the text of Holy Writ. By so doing he gradually acquired a marvellous knowledge of Holy Scripture, learning much of it by heart and making use of his facts in later days with such good purpose that one of the Popes years after astonished at his learning on this subject called him "The Library of Holy Writ." But throughout his studies St. Anthony's mental outlook was mystical. A famous abbot and scholar, Thomas Gallo, who knew him well, wrote of him:—"Love often soars to heights that the human intellect can scarcely scale, reaching the dizzy heights of contemplation. This trait was noticeable in Friar Minor Anthony, with whom I was on terms of closest intimacy. Thanks to the shining purity of his soul and his warm, loving heart, he gained a most wonderful knowledge of God. The flame that burned so brightly within him lit up his very countenance." His "sermons" show that uppermost in his mind was always God's Words. Time and again in his little cell when studying Ferdinand would glance up from the manuscript lying open before him on the bench and stretch out his hands in prayer towards the Crucifix. When Ferdinand did leave the Augustine Order to join the Franciscan Friars one of his former brethren years after wrote of him thus: in a marginal note on one of the manuscripts kept in the library table "The celebrated Friar Anthony was formerly a monk here known by the name as Ferdinand. He was most learned, devout and deserving of all praise." When he was leaving their monastery another monk saying goodbye to him added: "Go if you will, with these friars of yours for you are sure to do something extraordinary!" Through his preaching his fame as a scholar was so great that Giotto and other artists have always depicted him book in hand. Later were added to the book a flame of fire and heart, symbols of his unflagging zeal and his boundless charity, and owing to the vision that tradition has it that St. Anthony had of the Infant Jesus when he was at prayer, most pictures of St. Anthony are now depicted with his book and the Babe Jesus. St. Anthony's last year and last days were spent in his evangelical mission of preaching the word of God and wherever he went men admired and loved him as herald of Christ who illumined their minds with his learning and warmed their hearts with a breath of love.—G.E.M. in the *Franciscan Annals*.

Rome, A Beacon to Light Men's Path

Concern for and sympathy with the Holy Father and the hope that Rome might be spared from destruction were expressed by Mr. de Valera in his St. Patrick's Day broadcast.

"Speaking as I am on this day of commemoration of St. Patrick's Apostolic mission to our nation," he said, "and mindful of his admonition recorded for us in the Book of Armagh, 'even as you are children of Christ, be you also children of Rome,' I think it right to express, on behalf of our nation, our concern for the Holy Father, the father of the Christendom, whose heart has

bled for the sufferers in every land, and who to-day in anguish sees around him death and destruction which he is powerless to prevent.

"We tender him our filial loving sympathy in this hour of his agony, a sympathy which, I believe, is shared by every section of our people and by Christians all over the world, and we pray, as he has entreated us to pray, that God may be pleased to avert the doom which seems to threaten Rome and its people—Rome that has meant so much for the world, Rome that is embellished by all that the genius and the devoted heart of man through the centuries could give.

"May God grant that it be preserved to be for the future a beacon to light men's path, as it has lighted it in the past, and to lead us to the longed-for day when tortured mankind shall find ease and there shall be a lasting peace upon the earth."

Freedom Apart From Moral Law Has No Meaning

(Continued from Page 1)

Sheen said: "When we affirm the four freedoms, we must not assume that we can give freedom to the enslaved peoples of Europe. All we can is to remove external hindrance to freedom."

Freedom is not an heirloom which originally belonged to the Founding Fathers of our country," he continued, "and that has been passed down to us from generation to generation ever since. Freedom is rather an endowment like life, which is preserved by resisting from time to time the challenge of disease and death."

"Finally," Mgr. Sheen said, "freedom is ours only to give away. We want freedom in order that we may make our own dispositions, and make our own choices. Every man may give his freedom away, either to creatures, to public opinion or to God. The creature to which he surrenders his freedom may be money, or powers, or a human being—for all love is slavery, seeking to unburden itself from the object of its affection."—*New Leader*.

Our Paramount Duty

By the A.R.P. Controller

An S.O.S. has been broadcast by the Civil Defence Commissioner and the Minister of Agriculture.

The food situation which was threatening for a long time has further deteriorated and we are faced with a dreadful famine.

When we read of the horrors of famine in past ages and other countries—recently in Bengal—our flesh creeps and we wonder where and how salvation can come from.

(1) WHAT IS THE SITUATION?

The six million people of this Island (foolishly addicted to that inferior type of grain called rice) need 18,000 bags of rice daily to keep body and soul together. They never produced more than 1/7th of that amount i.e. about 2,500 bags. As the European industries and trade are very prosperous, employment is easy and remunerative, taxes enable government to provide many well paid posts for the people. Education is cheap and good. Therefore money flows freely. Thus, people—following the law of the least effort—have abandoned the soil for the office and buy their food from outside: a most unnatural and dangerous practice.

We know the story of the last 4 years. The Indians are making the export of food from India as difficult as possible. A benign governor came to our rescue in obtaining supplies of flour from wheat growing countries.

Now, however, that the invasion of France is near at hand and that the offensive against Japan is taking shape, thousands of ships are needed for the transport of troops, munitions etc. and none can be spared for carrying food.

Besides, the enormous stocks of wheat accumulated in America after several bumper crops are fast being depleted and the remainder must be

kept for invaded countries, which have been starved for 5 years and where the death rate has been appalling. Thus Ceylon is left to her own resources.

What we grow we shall eat and very, very little more if any at all. Let us work on the basis that all imports of food are as good as stopped.

(2) What then is OUR PARAMOUNT DUTY in this dark hour? It is not reading books, or growing tobacco, building houses, playing cards or getting married that must occupy our thoughts and our time. Unless we are ready to face famine and starvation, the death of hundreds of thousands and the utter debilitation and exhaustion of the Ceylonese we "MUST" (the word is the only one that fits the situation).

We must grow food,
More food,
Plenty of food.

(3) And how shall we qualify that duty?

It is paramount: i.e. the most important, second to none, imperious, unavoidable.

Either we produce food or we perish.

It is universal: man and woman, school boys and school girls, professional men and labourers—every biped who can handle a plough or a mammoth must be off to the field, to the garden. He who refuses to work must be confronted with the words: He that does not work let him also not eat.

It is urgent: we must not wait till the next rains, till an examination is over, till something turns up.

TO DAY we should hold a family council and distribute the work. There are many ways of increasing our food. In every house the girls should have a fowl run and a few goats, the boys should rear rabbits and if possible pigs. The grown ups should sow what will grow quickest, and choose body-building foods: sweet potatoes, kurakkan, millet, yam, plantains, chillies and cassava. Nothing should be thrown away: animal droppings and decaying leaves should go to the manure heap for manure is essential to successful cultivation. Every minute of spare time should be spent in that obsessing thought: How can I produce more food? and forgetting all polite formulas of greeting, we should say when meeting friends: "How are you increasing our food supply?" Do not smile: carry out that programme. The inevitable alternative is Death by Starvation.

Retiring Judge Mr. James Joseph

Mr. James Joseph, District Judge, Jaffna, who is now on five week's leave preparatory to retirement which takes effect from the 9th July 1944 was entertained to a farewell dinner by the members of the Jaffna Bar at the Jaffna Town Hall on Tuesday the 30th May at 8 p.m. Over 80 members sat and the tables were laid out in the form of a Capital E. The Jaffna Rest House provided an excellent dinner.

Mr. A. V. Kulasingham, Crown Advocate presided.

Mr. T. Muttusamipillai, Advocate in proposing the toast of the chief guest said that in appreciation of the work done by Mr. James Joseph as District Judge the members of the legal profession had assembled in such large numbers. Mr. Joseph's first appointment was as Additional District Judge, Jaffna in 1928 and now he retired from office as District Judge, Jaffna. Had Mr. Joseph who had a very large and lucrative practice in the Appeal Court at Colombo not accepted appointment as A.D.J. Jaffna and continued to practice at the Bar he would have been appointed a King's Counsel several years earlier and probably a Judge of the Supreme Court. He was a connecting link between the older generation and the younger. He was by nature patient and that was a great attribute to a Judge. He brought to bear his mature experience and learning in arriving at his judgments. Simplicity was his grace. Not only members of the legal profession but also the suitors who appeared in Court were thoroughly satisfied with his work. For and on behalf of the Bar, the speaker wished Mr.

Joseph long life, prosperity and peace of mind in his retirement.

Mr. James Joseph in reply to the toast said that many of his old friends at the Jaffna Bar had passed away and in their places he was glad to find their sons or nephews. He felt he was a connecting link between the older generation and the younger. Whenever a junior appeared before him, he took the junior under his wings and gave him assistance. He was very grateful to the Bar for the sentiments they had expressed and for the great co-operation he had from them during his tenure of office.

Mr. J. F. Ponnambalam, Proctor proposed the toast of the other guests among whom were Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, Government Agent, Jaffna, Mr. L. W. de Silva, A.D.J., Jaffna, Mr. J. E. A. Alles, Magistrate, Jaffna and Mr. J. Gunaratna, Magistrate, Mallakam and Kayts. Mr. Alles suitably replied. The company broke up at a late hour.

COURT REFERENCE

On the morning of 31st May, Mr. Joseph came on the Bench for the last time to function as District Judge, Mr. A. V. Kulasingham speaking on behalf of the Bar, bade farewell to the retiring Judge. Mr. Kulasingham said that the legal profession in Jaffna greatly appreciated the fact that as Judge Mr. Joseph had always been courteous and considerate to the members of the Bar. They entertained the greatest possible regard and esteem for him and his appointment made the Bar poorer and the Bench richer.

Mr. Joseph thanked Mr. Kulasingham and the members of the Bar for all the kind things that had been said. It was very gratifying to know that the Bar pronounced a collective judgment that his work was satisfactory. His work could not have been satisfactory without the co-operation of the Bar. He was also grateful to the Staff of his Court for making his work light.

P. Q. CHRISTIAN.

LOCAL & GENERAL

Corpus Christi.—The celebration of the feast of Corpus Christi will take place next Sunday the 11th inst. The special feature of the feast is the great Procession in the evening in which the different parishes in the town take part. The Procession will leave at 5.30 p.m. after the Solemn Vespers at St. Mary's Cathedral. His Lordship the Bishop will officiate.

Confirmation Service.—Yesterday His Lordship the Bishop celebrated Mass at St. Joseph's Home for the Aged and confirmed six of the inmates. In the evening a Confirmation Service was held in the Cathedral when 150 children, boys and girls, were administered the Sacrament.

King's Birthday Honours.—Among the recipients of Birthday Honours we have noted the following: Tikiri Banda Panabokke, First Adigar, to be a Knight Bachelor.

Benjamin Victor Sethukavaler, to be Companion of the Imperial Service Order.

Samuel Jebaratnam Christian Kadirgamar, for the Western Province and Ayathurai Varuna Kulasingham, for the Northern Province to be Justices of the Peace.

Gate Muhandiram Suriya Cumara Nitchinga Senathiraya Naganatha Adigar Thandikai Canaganayagam to be Gate Mudaliyar.

Saravanamuttu Kumaraswamy, John David Mutiah and Jaffna Theagarajalier Sadasivalayer to be Muhandirams.

Election Petition Dismissed.—Mr. Justice de Kretser delivered judgment on Monday dismissing with costs the Trincomalee-Batticaloa election petition.

Mr. A. N. M. Mohamed Mibalar of Weligama, one of the unsuccessful candidates was the petitioner.

Mr. V. Nalliah of Batticaloa, the successful candidate, was the first respondent and the second respondent was Mr. V. Kumaraswamy, the Returning Officer.

Costs of the first respondent were fixed at Rs. 2,000 and those of the second respondent at Rs. 1,500.

The Judge was satisfied that the colour on the polling day was blue, and that consequently the whole foundation for the application collapsed.

Shocking Loss to Missions.

A message from Sydney says that 60 Catholic S.V.D. missionaries were killed when the Japanese prison ship on which they were confined was bombed by the Allies in February. The Bishop of Alexishafen, Dr. Francis Wolf, died in Hollandia three weeks later from injuries received during the attack. In addition 7 priests, 16 brothers and 36 nuns were either killed outright or died later. Of the 123 missionaries rescued from the Japanese when the Allies invaded Hollandia, 63 have arrived in Australia, all of them Catholics.

Damage to Churches.—Nearly 14,000 churches, monasteries, convents and other ecclesiastical buildings have suffered varying degrees of damage in German raids on Britain and North Ireland, according to the latest official figures. The War Damage Commission is to make special payments for their rebuilding or repair. Buildings may be rebuilt on the same site or elsewhere if preferred. Only buildings of historic or architectural value will be restored in the original style.

Instituto Indo-Portugues, Bombay.—The Report for 1943, just published, states that 414 persons secured jobs through the Employment Bureau during the year. 47 students were trained in the Electricity Classes, and 11 appeared for the Electricians' and Wiremen's Examinations. The Ladies' Tailoring Class had 164 students at the Central Committee's Head Office, and 27 more at the Goa Hindu Association Branch. 995 students passed through the Commercial Classes in addition to others who got instruction from the Branch of the Goa Hindu Association at Girgaum. The Portuguese Class was attended by 40 students out of whom 4 appeared for the 1st Grade Examinations. The Konkani Class trained 106 students. The institute also maintained a Model Club, of which 81 women and girls took advantage. A number of charitable institutions, both within the city and outside, were subsidised to help poor and destitute Goans. The Institute also maintains 4 branches at Poona, Mahim, Karachi and Nairobi. The Institute had at the end of the year a surplus balance of Rs. 107,537.

Pope Feeds 50,000.—The Pope commemorated the fifth anniversary of his Coronation by providing meals for 50,000 of Rome's poor, it is now learnt. He gave large alms to the Cardinal Vicar of Rome for this.

100th Anniversary.—The 100th anniversary of the arrival of the first Oblate missionaries in the present Canadian Capital—known as Bytown for 10 years after their arrival in 1844—was observed lately.

Notice Calling for Tenders

The Asst. Govt. Agent (E) Jaffna, will receive tenders up to 12 noon 16th June, 1944, for repairing the stables in the Madam premises, Poonakari, and converting them into a manure store.

Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the A.G. A. (E) on deposit of Rs. 5.

V. VISVALINGAM,
Jaffna 9th June, 1944. for A.G.A. (E)

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 a Co-operative retail store from Monday, the 12th June to 19th June 1944 (both days inclusive).

1. Coriander $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per head.
2. Gram Dhall 1 oz. per head.
3. Australian Blue Peas 2 oz. p.head.

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

(Sgd.) E.B. TISSEVERASINGHE,
for G. A., N. P.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL DEFENCE Jaffna A.R.P. Scheme COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

Applications are invited for the posts of Telephonists (both male and female) at the Report Centre Jaffna. Qualifications: English Junior Certificate or higher examination.

Conditions of Service: According to Defence (A.R.P. Services) Regulations. Selected candidates should reside within 2 miles of the Report Centre, Chundikul, and be prepared to work both by day and night. The appointments are temporary.

Salary Rs. 50 per mensem without any allowances.

Applications giving age, qualifications and particulars of previous experience supported by copies of recent testimonials should reach the Officer-in-Charge, Communications Service, D.I.T.'s Office, Jaffna, on or before the 17th June, 1944. If called up for interview all original certificates should be produced.

A.R.P. CONTROLLER.

Catholic Book Club

(Ceylon Branch)

Ampitiya—Kandy.

THE TOWER OF BABEL

was built by very determined men. Of course modern science shows how foolish they were and how wise God was in putting an end to their work. If they had been partially successful in their impossible task, it would have made this old earth of ours top-heavy, lop-sided and changed the rotation of it and all the planets as well as the moon, the seasons would have crashed—in fact it would take a whole library to mention all the evils that would have followed. However it has one good effect. It teaches us a lesson. If we wish, we can build another tower that will reach Heaven, even the Throne of God. In fact we may add a staircase, up which anyone of the human race can go. What kind of a tower is this? You ask. It is a tower of good books, each one is a step in the staircase leading right up to God. All you have to do is to read one after another, and the higher you climb. But where are you to get these books and where the money to buy such expensive literature. The C.B.C. will show you how; just become a member, and the C.B.C. will furnish you with the staircase as well as a key to Heaven. It will send you the books that will make your life happy, and will show you how to do a lot of good in this world and to acquire a high place in Heaven. People buy expensive books, pour over them, waste oil and electricity, all to try and pass an examination and finally get a job. We are not asking you to go in for all these expenses and trouble. Just join us and select the books that will help you pass the only examination worth passing,—to be held at the hour of death; and on which you will depend whether you obtain a Kingdom, or are to be bound hand and foot and cast out into exterior darkness. The Church teaches the 7 corporal works of mercy, feed the hungry, clothe the naked, visit the sick, etc. But there are also the 7 spiritual works of mercy far superior to the corporal, just as the soul is far superior to the body. You feed a hungry man to live a day longer, you feed a hungry soul to live forever. What easier way to feed a hungry soul than to put a good book in his hand? Certainly Ignatius of Loyola is infinitely more grateful to the nurse who put the Lives of Saints into his hands, than he is to the one who brought him a loaf of bread. Millions are hungry for food teaching,—some know they are hungry, some don't,—but in every case they are famishing. Here is a chance to feed the hungry, the spiritually hungry: Get a good book and feed your hungry soul.—Get a good book and feed the hungry souls of those about you. Nature itself teaches us the story. Where cows can graze on good rich crops of grass, they are fat, they give plenty of cream. A human being can graze on a whole lot of crazy literature and still remain famished. There are the rich pastures of the greatest and best intellects of the world. It is these a famished and hungry soul is anxious to feed on. Help the C.B.C. to do this work.

Australian Hierarchy on Military Policy

(Continued from Page 1.)

who could have intervened iniquitous hands were laid on the see of St. Peter, and that not through military necessity, but purely for political advantage."

Archbishop O'Shea, Metropolitan of New Zealand, has stated that the New Zealand Hierarchy would probably associate itself with the appeal of the Australian Bishops not to make a battleground of Rome.

He sympathises with the appeal, but said that he had not yet had time to consult other New Zealand Bishops.

PERU AND COLOMBIA

Catholic Peru and Catholic Colombia are uniting with the Catholics of New York in praying for the safety of the Pope and the preservation of Rome, the Archbishop of New York has stated. He has received a message from the Metropolitans of these countries expressing the hope that "the destruction of religious monuments in Rome by belligerent action will be avoided."

The Archbishop of Bogota sent the following message: "Deeply moved by the danger to the sacred person of the supreme Pontiff and the possibility of irreparable destruction of venerated monuments in beloved Rome, the seat of highest moral power, I unite with Your Excellency and all North American prelates in praying that a way be found to avoid the destruction we fear, a destruction which would affect for ever Christian civilisation and human culture."

The Rome correspondent of the Swiss News Agency has reported that the Pope has sent a note to the belligerent Governments asking them to spare Rome.

At the end of last week Mr. de Valera also made an appeal to the belligerents to save the Eternal City.

AMERICA AND SPAIN

The "New York Journal American," owned by Mr. William Randolph Hearst, stated recently: "If at all possible Rome must be saved, together with its splendid religious and cultural monuments."

"It is to be hoped that hasty judgment and irreparable action will be held in abeyance until all reasonable steps have been taken to ascertain the full facts of the situation, for only thus will the world spare itself a tragedy too great to contemplate."

According to the Spanish radio, the Minister for Foreign Affairs has received from the Archbishop of Toledo, Primate of Spain, a request for General Franco to intercede with the belligerents on behalf of Rome and its preservation. —Catholic Herald, London.

Telegraphic Summary of War News

ALLIED ARMIES LAND IN FRANCE—OFFICIAL

In the second super-flash received on Tuesday afternoon at 2.09, London officially announced that Allied armies have landed on the northern coast of France.

A communique states that under the command of General Eisenhower Allied naval forces, supported by strong air forces, began landing Allied armies on Tuesday morning on the northern coast of France.

The first super-flash, received at 11.16 on Tuesday morning, quoted the German news agency as stating that Le Havre has been shelled, that German naval forces had engaged Allied landing craft and that invasion had begun.

An officer of the staff of the Allied Supreme Command of the Expeditionary Force on Tuesday broadcast a warning specially addressed to all Frenchmen living at least within 35 kilometres of the coast. He said: "The lives of many may depend upon the speed with which you act."

A Berlin radio broadcast picked up in New York at 6.16 on Tuesday morning

(G.M.T.) said: "We hear just now that numerous landings have been made in the region of the mouth of the Seine."

The German news agency reported fierce fighting against the invasion forces in the area of Caen.

FIRST ENEMY COMMENT

The German Trans-Ocean News Agency's military commentator, Captain Ludwig Sertorius, making the first comment on the invasion said on Tuesday: "The great contest between the Reich and the British and American has begun. The Allied landing in the West today has begun. It has put the German armed forces in a mood which they express with a laconic: 'They are coming.'"

Reuter's special correspondent at the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force (S.H.A.E.F.), writes:

The second front has opened. Allied troops, British, Americans and Canadians under General Montgomery, opened their back against Hitler's fortress on the northern coast of France on Tuesday morning.

Landing craft in very large numbers were required to give weight to the attack which is the first example in North-West Europe of integrated or "trifibious strategy" in which the navy and the air forces first help the army to ground in enemy territory, and the army in turn captures ports and airfields essential for the efficient operation of its partners.

The German News Agency claims that according to preliminary reports, the First British Parachute Division may already be considered to be badly mauled."

The German news agency says that at least four Anglo-American parachute and air-borne divisions are taking part in the Allied invasion.

Hitler is taking personal command of all anti-invasion operations according to news reaching London from underground sources, writes Reuter's Military Correspondent.

FIERCE COUNTER-ATTACKS

The German overseas news agency states that fierce counter-attack against the Allied invasion troops have been launched east of Cherbourg.

LAVAL AND MARSHAL PETAIN BROADCAST

Pierre Laval and Marshal Petain, broadcast from the Paris radio on Tuesday. Laval said: "You must not take part in the operations on French soil; otherwise, reprisals will be taken by the Germans and the French Government will be powerless to help you."

Marshal Petain appealed to Frenchmen not to "pile up misfortune by acts which will bring about terrible reprisals. It will be the French people who will bear the consequences. Do not listen to defeatists—they will lead us to disaster."

THE KING'S MESSAGE

The King broadcasting to his people on Tuesday night said: "Once more, the supreme test has to be faced. This time, the challenge is not to fight to survive, but to fight to win the final victory for a good cause. Once again, what is demanded from us all is something more than courage and endurance; we need a revival of spirit, a new and unconquerable resolve. After nearly five years of toil and suffering, we must renew that crushing impulse on which we entered the war and met its darkest hour. That we may be worthy matched with this new summons of Destiny, I desire solemnly to call my people to prayer and dedication. We are not unmindful of our own shortcomings past and present. We shall not ask that God may do our will, but that we may do the will of God; and we dare to believe that God has used our nation and empire as an instrument for fulfilling His high purpose."

PRESIDENT'S PRAYER

Mr. Roosevelt prefaced the prayer which he read on Tuesday night with the words: "My fellow-Americans, in this poignant hour, I ask you join with me in prayer." The prayer asked God's blessing on the men who "this day have

set out upon a mighty endeavour, a struggle to preserve our republic, religion and civilisation and to set free suffering humanity."

POPE'S ROME PLEA

The Vatican Radio broadcast an address by the Pope on Friday, his name-day. The Pope said: "In this world conflict of human tragedy developing around us, events in the past year have reached grave and atrocious proportions which horrify all Christian and human feelings. Once more we feel it our duty to share your anguish of soul and to deplore the increasing tragedies, destruction, ruin and death which only a year ago would have appeared impossible, which have nevertheless become a stark reality."

"The very sacred soil around St. Peter's, the Eternal City and the Mother of Civilisation has had to experience present-day methods of war. This kind of war is remote from all that had once been considered inviolable. Nevertheless, in the midst of so much pain, we must point out that the air attacks against the inner areas of Rome have been conducted with greater care. We still cherish the hope that this more modern tendency will continue, and that Rome will be spared at all costs from becoming a theatre of war."

TWO SEPARATE ISSUES

"In this troubled period, voices are raised in every nation for a new order. It is significant that whilst the engines of destruction have attained unprecedented perfection and whilst the world is on the threshold of even more dramatic and decisive events, the question of peace is attracting greater discussion notwithstanding that the voice of moderation is mingled with that of open violence. The latter is akin to Cicero's saying 'Complete victory or complete destruction.' This thought is apt to turn the minds of even those who by nature would be inclined to accept a reasonable peace. It is of the highest importance that solutions should be found which are not partly successful but true and enduring."

"Any just solution of the world conflict must be considered as two separate complex questions—first, guilt in respect of the start and prolongation of the war; secondly, the terms of peace and their guarantee. We pray that the rulers will harken to the words of Marcus Claudius Marcellus: 'Conquer yourself', 'Keep your temper', 'Spare the vanquished', 'Help the fallen foe to his feet.'"

"With the hope that the dawn of such a peace will rise on the Roman hills and on the world we give our Apostolic benediction."

ROME AND HALF ITALY OURS

Rome, the first Axis capital to be captured by the Allies, fell to the troops of the Fifth Army on Sunday, and with it half of Italy.

Its capture comes almost exactly four years after the day—June 10th, 1940—that Mussolini, from the balcony of the Palazzo Venezia in the heart of the capital, announced his entry into the war and delivered his "stab-in-the-back" to France.

For the past nine months, Rome has been under German rule. The Germans occupied it on the night of September 8-9 last year.

Rome first felt the shock of war on July 10 last year when Allied heavy bombers attacked military objectives there in daylight. Warning leaflets were dropped over the city before the attack and Allied pilots were officially stated to have been particularly instructed to avoid damaging religious and cultural monuments. The marshallings yards used by the Germans for troop movements were the main targets.

An event which will follow the fall of Rome is the abdication of King Victor Emmanuel in favour of his son, Prince Umberto. Count Carlo Sforza, leader of the Free Italy movement, announced in April this year, that the Italian king had pledged himself to relinquish his powers to his son immediately after the Allied entry into Rome.

The German overseas news agency, war correspondent, Walter Plato wrote on Sunday night: "New and vicious fighting is now taking place in sight of Rome. West of Rome, the Tiber has become tonight a new front-line. Battles raging in the Alban hills have reached unprecedented violence and German troops have evacuated their position at Rocca di Papa which is connected by tramway with Rome."

The German-controlled Paris radio reported on Sunday night: "The battles south of Rome are the fiercest ever known in history, according to competent German military quarters. Never before have such gigantic forces been concentrated within so narrow a space."

Battling savagely to delay the Allied entry into Rome, Marshal Kesselring's troops put up fierce resistance every inch of the way back into the city. The Fifth Army troops in the outskirts of Rome met the same desperate resistance as was encountered in the broad sweeping plain between the Tiber and shattered Alban Hill defences. The Fifth Army up to noon on Sunday had taken 15,000 prisoners.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL ABDICATES

King Victor Emmanuel on Monday signed a decree transferring his powers to Crown Prince Umberto. He signed the decree at Pravello, conferring the Lieutenant-Generalcy of the Realm on the Crown Prince. Marshal Badoglio, the Italian Prime Minister, signed the decree in confirmation.

General Bencivegna has assumed the military and civil command of Rome on Allied authority. Marshal Badoglio received a telegram, dated June 4 at 10 o'clock on Monday morning reading: "In the name of the Government of the King of Italy and of the Allies, I have temporarily assumed the civil and military command of Rome and her territory in the war zone"—Signed General Bencivegna. Marshal Badoglio replied: "In the name of the Government and of the people of Italy, I send to Liberated Rome and to you the greetings of a country striving for her redemption."

ST. PETER'S INTACT

The inner area of Rome is unharmed by war, according to despatches from Italy. St. Peter's Cathedral is intact and inside the Vatican all art treasures are safe. St. Peter's is to be kept open for public worship from Tuesday.

The Vatican radio says: "Since dawn on Monday, enthusiastic and happy crowds—the largest in living memory—have been gathering in St. Peter's Square, in Vatican City, clamouring for the Pope. After the Pope's three minute speech at six on Monday evening, he had to show himself again in answer to the multitude's insistent calls."

"The Pope made a brief appearance on the balcony of the Vatican and blessed the large crowd gathered outside. Monday's 'Osservatore Romano' which appeared in a normal way, expressed its thanks for the way in which Rome has been spared."

BADOGGIO GOVERNMENT RESIGNS

Prince Umberto, Italian Lieutenant-General on Tuesday accepted the resignation of the Badoglio Government and immediately instructed Marshal Badoglio to form a new Government, including leaders now in Liberated Rome. The present Cabinet is remaining in office until a new Ministry is formed.—Reuter.

