

# The Catholic Guardian

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

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## TRAGIC CONSEQUENCES OF SEPARATION FROM MOTHER CHURCH

FROM THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION OF JUNE 3RD

To-day, in fact, more than ever before, any clear-sighted and honest observer may see the sadly deficient balance-sheet which secessions from the Church in the course of centuries have inflicted on Christendom. In a turbulent and afflicted age like ours, when mankind is engaged in reaping the consequences of a spiritual decadence that has hurled us into the abyss, and when in every nation voices are raised to insist that for the gigantic work of restoring order and union not only external guarantees but the essential juridical and moral foundations must be secured, it is of vital importance to know what influence the currents of Christian ideas and of Christian moral standards can exert on the content and on the spirit of such a future reconstruction, and what influence it can have to prevent such false and nefarious tendencies from again predominating.

Mother Church, Catholic and Roman, she who has remained faithful to the constitution received from her Divine Founder, and who today still stands firmly upon the solid Rock on which He willed to found her, possesses in the Primacy of Peter and of his legitimate successors the assurance, guaranteed by Divine protection, of maintaining and transmitting whole and inviolate through centuries and tens of centuries, even to the end of time, the sum of truth and grace contained in the redeeming mission of Christ. And, while finding in the stimulating and comforting consciousness of this double possession a strength to conquer all the darkness of error and all moral deviations, she directs her activity to the advantage not only of Christendom but of the entire world, inspiring sentiments of reconciling justice and of divine fraternal charity amid those great divergencies in which blessings and calamities, abundant harvests and poor crops, are often to be found side by side.

But how much more potent and efficacious would be the influence of Christian thought and Christian life on the moral bases of the future plans for

peace and social reconstruction, if there were not this vast division and dispersal of religious confessions that in the course of time have detached themselves from Mother Church. Who today can fail to recognize what a buttress of the faith, what an inner power of resistance to anti-religious influence, was lost as a result of that separation? A striking proof, among many others, of this painful reality, is afforded by the history of rationalism and naturalism in the past two centuries. In those quarters where the office of confirming his brethren, committed to him who is invested with the Primacy, cannot exercise and exert its preservative and protective activity, the cockle of rationalism has penetrated in a thousand different forms, with its stock and baneful offshoots, into the thoughts and mentality of many souls who call themselves Christian, and has poisoned what was still left in them of the divine seed of revelation, Truth, spreading everywhere darkness, schism, and a growing abandonment of faith in the Divinity of Christ.

### THE WILL OF CHRIST IN THE INSTITUTION OF THE PRIMACY

Between Christ and Peter there was, from the day of the promise near Caesarea Philippi and that of the fulfilment by the Sea of Tiberias, a mysterious but evident and real bond, which was effected once in time but which draws its roots from the Eternal wisdom of the Almighty. The Heavenly Father, Who revealed to Simon, son of Jona, the mystery of the Divine Sonship of Christ, and thus rendered him capable of answering with an open and ready confession our Redeemer's question, had, from all Eternity, predestined the fishermen of Bethsaida for his singular office; and Christ Himself only fulfilled the Will of His Father when, promising and confirming the Primacy, He used expressions which were to fix for ever the uniqueness of Peter's privileged position.—*The Tablet*.

## RELIGION AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

—THE NEW LEADER—

The idea of one of our readers that a Catholic paper should keep purely to religious subjects is too serious an objection to the policy this paper has followed for the past two years to be disposed of with the note of exclamation that was all that we could give it last week. It is not a new idea. It has flourished for many years and in many countries. It has been expressed in many slogans—such as: Religion has nothing to do with politics. Let the clergy keep out of politics. We take our religion from Rome, our politics from ourselves. It used to find vociferous expression among some prominent Catholics in Madras about 20 years ago when they deplored the influence of the Archbishop of Madras and of priests in the affairs of the Catholic Indian Association. But we had thought that the experience of the world in the past 50 years the particular experience of Catholics in Catholic countries, the declared policy of the authorities and

leaders of the Church from the Pope downwards had taught Catholics and the rest of the world that Religion has everything to do with politics and public affairs in general. To speak only of recent experience, why do the totalitarians of Germany, Moscow, and Fascist Italy in retreat oppose the church and its policy and programmes except because they know the doctrine and organization of the church is fundamentally opposed to their own? Why do these totalitarians want to get hold of the education of the young and take it away from the Catholic parent who wants it to be under the church except because they know that Catholic education will make people opposed to totalitarian demands. What was the ground of Hitler's tirade against what he called "Political Catholicism" except that he realized that the influence of the Catholic religion in public affairs would be a formidable obstacle to the realization of  
(Continued on Page 4.)

## RELIGIOUS PREPARATION ON THE EVE OF INVASION

Never before have the Catholic men in the Forces responded so magnificently to the last opportunity of approaching the Sacraments before joining in battle as they did on the eve of the invasion of Europe, according to the evidence of the chaplains attached to the invasion troops.

In some camps, the chaplains report, 95 per cent. of the total Catholic strength received Holy Communion.

This was notwithstanding the fact that for months previously during missions, retreats and other spiritual exercises given by their own chaplains the majority had already availed themselves of the opportunities of receiving the Sacraments.

### EVERY MAN WAS READY

No Catholic soldier embarked on his invasion craft without being first given every opportunity of preparing himself spiritually for the ordeal which he had to face.

Long before the "Day" the military authorities approached the senior Catholic chaplains with suggestions and plans for religious facilities for the men of the special invasion camps. These plans and suggestions were singularly appreciative of the particular needs of Catholic soldiers.

For instance, the authorities on their

own initiative proposed that special marquees would be needed for our Catholic men where the Blessed Sacrament could be reserved and a place set aside for confession.

Special chaplains were asked for in these camps as part of the permanent staff. This was to ensure that any troops who passed through these camps and who did not have their own chaplains would not be unprovided for. As a result of this liaison, when the time came for the troops to be marshalled in these special camps they found in them what was aptly termed a "Catholic square," where the marquee set aside for Catholics was prominently marked.

### BLESSED SACRAMENT IN TENT

The camp chaplains who had been appointed for this work had for some time been engaged in collecting and devising suitable furnishings and ornaments. Some marquees even boasted altar frontals, Stations of the Cross, holy water fonts and a bookstall. Of course every marquee had an altar and a tabernacle in which the Blessed Sacrament was reserved. The chaplain's own tent was next to the "church" and he was available at all times.

The plans of the authorities even included a special broadcast over the camp radio system of the times of Mass and confession.—*The Universe*.

## NEW ITALIAN PARTY COMES OUT WITH STRONG CATHOLIC POLICY

The Christian Democratic Party, one of the largest and most influential of the six anti-Fascist political organisations functioning in Southern Italy, has issued a pamphlet showing that its policy is both thoroughly democratic and determinedly Catholic.

Its founder, 47 year-old Renato Wuillelmin, leader of the old Catholic People's Party, conceived the idea of the new party during his two years in a Fascist concentration camp.

The party asks the country, especially its intellectual classes, to choose between materialism, "devoid of any value that is not terrestrial and purely utilitarian," and "reverence for the moral and spiritual values, loyalty to the inexhaustibly corrective and normalising virtues that liberty alone possesses."

### 'NATION CANNOT WAIT'

The party appeals to all political parties without distinction to collaborate in restoring the normal life of Italy as soon as possible. "Programmes can wait" it says, "but the life of our nation cannot wait. It is suffering complete exhaustion of its material and moral energy."

It is strictly "non-confessional." Its leaders are exclusively laymen because "the Church, in view of her religious character and universal mission, cannot and ought not to be involved in political competitions."

The Christian Democratic Party defends "with unshakable faith the worth of liberty and respect for conscience."

"We are free because God has so willed it, but we are men and Christian and as such have full responsibility for

our actions," it states. "We have the sacred right to be free so that we may pursue what is good and know what is good... In us the Christian conscience is founded on the ideal of liberty. While we derive the latter from the former, we regard liberty as indispensable to the attainment of good, and the individual conscience as the unassailable sanctuary in which the seed of civilisation and progress ought to mature spontaneously."

Referring to the needed restoration in Italy and in the world of brotherhood and universal love—"the charity and piety preached by Christ" the pamphlet emphasises the special need for the proper education of youth.

"Men are profoundly weary of being reared and treated like wild beasts. They are profoundly weary of fighting one another, not only in the international field but also and especially in the daily life of their own country."

### GOSPEL OF FORGIVENESS

"We are striving so that the gentle and consoling words of Christ may return to the mind of every one, so that His Gospel of forgiveness and love may descend into the hearts of men to heal the grave wounds inflicted by sorrows and losses.

"And it is to you, the intellectuals of Italy...that we appeal for frank and open collaboration in rebuilding Italy and starting her on the road towards a brighter future.

"You cannot reject Christ even though you may not wish to recognise His Church, for you who are the cultivators of the spirit cannot reject the triumph  
(Continued on Page 4.)

## NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting of the Karavoor Marriage Provident Society, Ltd., will be held at St. James' Boys' School, Jaffna, on Sunday the 10th Sept. 1944 at 6 p.m. immediately after the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Aloysius beg to thank all friends and relations for their kind presence, congratulatory messages and presents on the occasion of their wedding.

Hospital Road,  
Chundikuli, Jaffna.

31-8-44.

The All-Ceylon  
Tamil Congress

A preliminary consultative meeting of the conveners, organizers and supporters of The All-Ceylon Tamil Congress will be held at the Town Hall, Jaffna, on Sunday the 3rd Sept. commencing at 3 p.m.

S. NATESAN, M.S.C.

G. G. PONNAMBALAM, M.S.C.

J. TYAGARAJA, M.S.C.

## Church Calendar

SEPTEMBER 1944

FRI.	...1	S. Giles.
SAT.	...2	S. Stephen.
SUN.	...3	14th Sunday after Pentecost. S. Simeon.
MON.	...4	S. Rosalia.
TUES.	...5	S. Lawrence.
WED.	...6	S. Eleutherius.
THURS.	...7	S. Regina.
FRI.	...8	Nativity of the B.V.M.

## The Catholic Guardian

SEPTEMBER 1ST 1944

## National Day of Prayer

Dear Revd. Fathers,

A Government *communiqué* has been received intimating that His Majesty the King has appointed Sunday, 3rd September, the fifth anniversary of the outbreak of war, to be observed as a National Day of Prayer and inviting us to join in the united supplication to Almighty God. Accordingly, we direct that you bring this fact to the knowledge of your people and make next Sunday a Day of Prayer in your parishes. Prayers have been said daily in our churches for the success of the War but let next Sunday be a special day of prayer. At Benediction time have a "Holy Hour" and exhort the faithful to offer up the holy Sacrifice of the Mass, Holy Communion and other acts of piety as acts of reparation to God's Divine Majesty that He may bring to an end this calamitous war and grant peace to a war-weary world. We have much to be thankful for. Great things have been accomplished during the past months by the Allied forces in every front: the successful invasion of the continent and the triumphant progress of the invading armies, the liberation of Rome with its historic monuments and churches undamaged, the freeing of a greater part of France and Italy from the control of the enemy—all these have been achieved under the all-wise Providence of God without whose assistance all human effort becomes ineffectual. Let us have full confidence in prayer and pray earnestly that God may soon grant victory to the armies of the United

Nations and wisdom to their Rulers that banishing from their minds animosity and self-interest they may be enabled to establish a lasting peace on the sure foundation of Justice.

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

## THE SAVINGS MOVEMENT

It is often easier to earn money than to spend it well. Economy, they say, is half the battle of life. Economize and you will be seldom in want. At the present time there is an abundance of money in the country. Everybody has work; wages and salaries are high. Locally produced foodstuffs are very expensive. Hundreds of young men have been recruited for war service and they and their dependants had been handsomely provided for. The main agricultural produce such as tea, rubber and coconuts are in great demand and fetch high prices. Then again, large sums of British money are being spent in the Island for the overseas troops. Thus a considerable amount of money is in circulation in the country. Instead of Rs. 45 millions, the normal circulation before the war, we are said to have now Rs. 230 millions for use. Money is a medium of exchange to buy goods of various kinds, but these have become scarce and therefore costly. One must be content to purchase only what is really necessary. By purchasing what is not actually needful for one, things are made more scarce and thereby still more costly. In the pre-war years people invested their spare money on lands and jewels. But now it would not be wise to do so because exorbitant prices are demanded for both land and gold and one would lose considerably after the war, if money is invested on these. What then should one do with his surplus money? Economists advise us not to spend it during a time of inflation like the present on things unnecessary but to lay it by against the years of depression that are likely to follow. Take care to save in prosperity and you need have no fear in adversity. The present prosperity brought in by the war will vanish at the end of it. There will be unemployment; wages and salaries will return almost to their former level. There may be enough goods to be bought but cash will be scarce unless one saves now. In this matter of saving Government has come to our help and has started a Saving Movement with a Commissioner at its head to urge the people not to fritter away their earnings but to save a portion of it for the future. A Movement like this was started in England during the first Great War and it proved so beneficial to both the individual and the nation that it was continued after the war and has become a permanent institution. The same thing is likely to happen to the Movement started in Ceylon. People must be urged to save. Some do save, but the vast majority do not. The

amount deposited last year when there is so much money in the country was about Rs. 12 millions and that is said to be the highest on record since the establishment of the Savings Bank, but it works out only at Rs. 2 per head of the population. The class of people who ought to save do not do so. They are improvident. They do not think of the morrow. Such people should be made to realize the value of saving. It is within the reach of most people to save. A start must be made and continued for a few days. The savings may amount only to a little but the habit of economy that is formed is of the greatest value and will make a man avoid all methods of living that are wasteful and extravagant. Lay by a part of your earnings, however small, day by day or week by week. In November there will be a Savings Week when you can invest your savings in War Loan or in Ceylon Savings Certificates. Your money, besides being perfectly secure, will earn for you interest and will be at hand in time of need.

British Premier at the Vatican  
Has an Audience  
With the Pope

His Holiness the Pope has received the British Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, in private audience lasting nearly one hour.

Mr. Churchill drove into the Vatican City at eleven o'clock on Friday last without any police precaution whatever. Wearing a black suit, a large black bow tie and a black hat, he sat beside Sir Francis Osborne, British Minister to Holy See.

After visiting the Pope Mr. Churchill received Allied War Correspondents in the British Embassy, where he stayed as the guest of Sir Noel Charles, High Commissioner in Italy. The Premier answered with the greatest frankness a barrage of questions on Italy and many other subjects which was rained on him from sixty correspondents during three-quarters of an hour.

POPE TO BROADCAST ON  
SEPTEMBER 1

The Pope will speak to the world over the Vatican City Radio on Sept. 1 at 5-30 p.m. G.M.T. on the occasion of the Fifth Anniversary of the German march into Poland.

Papacy the Greatest  
Factor for World's Peace

H. G. Wells, who in his "Outline of History," page 654, writes "Sooner or later the world must come to one universal peace, unless our race is to be destroyed by the increasing power of its own destructive inventions; and that universal peace must needs take the form of a government, that is to say, a law sustaining organization in the best sense of the word, religious; a government ruling through the educated co-ordination of their minds in a common conception of human destiny. The Papacy we must now recognize as the first clearly conscious attempt to provide such a government in the world."

William Pitt, the Prime Minister of England at the time when it was fighting Napoleon, said in 1794: "I believe that a common bond should hold us all together. The Pope alone can hold this central position. The authority, temporarily weakened by unfortunate circumstances, can very easily regain the prestige it has lost. Rome alone is able to speak with complete impartiality."

Pope Pius XII rising above all human considerations and political parties said: "We declare in all apostolic sincerity that the Church is as far removed as possible from any intention of that kind:

that she stretches out her motherly arms to men, not asking to have dominion over them but in every possible way, to be their servant. She does not seek to intrude herself into the position occupied in a special and perfectly legitimate way by secular authorities. Rather she aids them in their mission filled with the spirit and following in the steps of him who "went about doing good."

The Turkish nation set up in Constantinople a magnificent monument to Pope Benedict XV whom they designated as "The Benefactor of Humanity, the Pope of Peace," thus giving expression to their gratitude for his interest in their suffering people and Turkish prisoners of war. Tributes were paid to his love of peace soon after his death both by the German and British Governments.

During this war the very same work is being carried on by Pope Pius XII. The Pope is directing very extensive schemes of relief for refugees and other war victims, and he has organized a unique scheme for help for prisoners of war through the Papal representatives in the various belligerent countries.—*Catholic Register.*



## OBLEATE NECROLOGY

Died 2nd March 1944, aged 79, Right Revd. Dr. Julián Canez of the Province of Galicia.  
Died 1st May 1944, aged 63, Revd. Fr. Petre Cozanet of the Province of Alberta-Saskatchewan (Egg Lake).  
Died 14th May 1944, aged 52, Revd. Fr. Ernesti Morel of the Vicariate of Natal (Durban).  
Died 14th May 1944, aged 54, Lay Bro. Alphonsi Moek of the Vicariate of Kimberly (St. Boniface).

## LOCAL &amp; GENERAL

**H.E. the Governor Leaving the Island.**—It is stated that His Excellency the Governor, Sir Andrew Caldecott will be leaving the Island at the end of the financial year.

**Liquidation of A.R.P.**—The reduction of the A.R.P. services is already in progress, it is learned. A gradual process of retrenchment, whereby it is proposed to reduce the present strength of the A.R.P. staffs by about fifty per cent, is now in operation and will be completed by Oct. 1 this year.

The A.R.P. Controller, Dr. D. M. de Silva, who is now in India studying methods of maintaining A.R.P. services with skeleton staffs, is expected back in September.

It is also understood that all A.R.P. schemes at provincial centres, with the exception of those in the coastal areas, are to be entirely liquidated.

**Kandyans and Royal Commission.**—The Kandyans, through their National Assembly, have voiced a positive demand for a Royal Commission to go into the question of further reform in respect of Kandyan rights.

A sub-committee of several was elected to draft a memorandum for submission to the Secretary of State.

**National Day of Prayer and Dedication.**—A telegram has been received by the Governor from the Secretary of State for the Colonies stating that His Majesty the King has appointed Sunday, 3rd September, the fifth anniversary of the outbreak of war, to be observed as a National Day of Prayer and Dedication.

2. The participation of all religious bodies of all creeds or denominations in the Island is invited in implementing His Majesty's desire.

3. His Excellency the Governor joins with the Minister of Home Affairs in commending the observance of Sunday, 3rd September as a Day of National Prayer and in hoping that opportunity will be provided for persons of all religions to take part in it.—*Press Communiqué.*

**Ceramic Factory.**—The Government ceramic factory at Negombo was

formally opened on Saturday last by Sr Waitalingam Duraiswamy, Speaker of the State Council.

For the first time in the history of Ceylon glazed ware will be turned out in this factory. Production is estimated at 150 tons of finished ware a year, to meet half of Ceylon's requirements.

In March, 1940, a ceramic expert, Mr. D. Sunderavelu, was recruited by the Department of Commerce and Industries to carry out a ceramic survey and explore the possibilities of setting up a factory. He made a comprehensive report. It was then later decided to establish a ceramic factory since Ceylon's surface deposits of china clay and kaolin were equal to the finest in the world.

**Train Service to Jaffna.**—The train service from Colombo to Jaffna is likely to be speeded-up next year with the completion of the scheme for certain improvements to the railroad.

It is hoped that by this scheme it would be possible to reduce train journey to Jaffna by about two hours and also make the trains carry heavier loads than at present.

The journey from Colombo to Jaffna is the longest train journey in the Island, the distance being about 245 miles and the journey taking thirteen hours.

Apart from the tediousness of the journey the trains also give sudden jerks because of the nature of the track. These inconveniences will disappear with the improvements that are now being effected and the speeding up of the up and down trains.

**Prince Umberto.**—Prince Umberto, whom King Victor Emmanuel recently appointed Lieutenant-General of the Realm, was received by His Holiness in his private apartments. The Prince later visited Cardinal Maglione and afterwards went to St. Peter's, where he was received by a delegation of the Chapter. With them the Prince prayed before the Blessed Sacrament, the altar of Our Lady and at the tomb of St. Peter.

Marshal Badoglio, who has been displaced by the new Socialist Premier, was received by the Holy Father after his failure to form a new Government.

**Famed Lisieux Shrine.**—The world-famous shrine in Lisieux which the Pope asked should be spared—the beautiful white basilica of St. Therese—is undamaged and still dominates the valley. But Lisieux itself is in ruins (states Charles Lynch, Reuter's special correspondent with the British Forces inside Lisieux).

The basilica, which was started in 1930, stands on a hill beside the grave of Saint Therese which is ranked in France second only to Lourdes for its miraculous cures. The basilica was not completed at the time of the German occupation and no work was done on it after the Germans came. The construction materials left by the French workmen in 1940 still lie around it.

The French people are today giving thanks that their magnificent basilica has been spared.

**Mayor of Rome.**—The new Mayor of Rome, Prince Filippo Andrea Doria Pamphili, is a collateral descendant of Pope Innocent X and Pope Innocent XIII.

He was appointed by Amgot after consultation with the new Italian Premier, Signor Bonomi.

When the Piedmontese captured Rome in 1870, the Prince Doria of that time went over to the House of Savoy; but when in 1904 Pope Pius X was paving the way for the reconciliation of the Holy See and the Italian State, the Doria family were among the first leaders of the "opposite camp" to seek an audience and be received by the Holy Father.

**Pope's Intrepid Stand.**—The Vatican paper says that the very tragedy of the years in which he has reigned and the condition of a world caught in the agony of a global war have only served to emphasise the majestic stature of the Pope and have turned all eyes to him.

"However hostile be the world about him," it adds, "the Pope has a clear sense of his vocation, of the task assigned him by Providence.... He sees below the surface the elements that are maturing in the minds of men in an apparently hopeless hour, and so he raises a cry of faith and hope."

## OBITUARY

We are sorry to learn by wire of the deaths of Very Revd. Fr. D. Clement Marri, O.S.B., of the Kandy Diocese and Very Revd. Fr. Don Matthias, of the Chilaw Diocese. May their souls rest in peace.

### The Jaffna Association and Reforms

A special meeting of the executive committee of the Jaffna Association was held on 1-8-44 at the residence of Mr. A. R. Supramaniam to consider the attitude adopted by Mr. A. Mahadeva, member for Jaffna in the State Council on the question of the protest by the Ministers with regard to the coming of a Royal Commission on reforms to Ceylon to consult the various interests including minority communities. Mr. A. R. Supramaniam, one of the Vice Presidents occupied the chair.

Mr. Supramaniam referred to the reform despatch of the Governor which had 9 ministers, 9 deputy ministers, a speaker and a deputy speaker, and with the bait of Cabinet system of Government and the rejection of the principle of balance of power was sure to have been accepted by the Sinhalese politicians. To judge by the despatch there was every indication that in the future Ceylon, the Sinhalese would be the dictators and they the Tamils would sink to the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Continuing the speaker said that during the last ten years various people had spoken of a *Round Table Conference* to bring about a settlement acceptable to all communities. On the 21st of December 1943, after hearing Mr. A. Mahadeva, the Jaffna Association passed a resolution requesting the ministers to convene a Round Table Conference of minority representatives in the State Council with a view to arrive at an agreed solution. But the ministers have never extended their arm of fellowship.

#### COMPARISON WITH INDIA

Let them compare this with what happened in India. There the Indian leaders who were in the position of the Sinhalese leaders conceded all the claims of the Muslims, the depressed classes and other minorities. Any concession demanded by the minorities was granted by Mahatma Gandhi to allay the fears of the minorities. Mahatma Gandhi was a sage, who lived up to the ideals of Jesus Christ. The speaker as a Christian had a great veneration for the Mahatma. He and the other Indian leaders were prepared even to concede Pakistan to the Muslims. In contrast to that the leaders of the majority community in Ceylon ignored the claims of the leaders of the minorities.

Referring to the recent reform despatch by the ministers to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the speaker condemned their attitude in keeping it a secret and not consulting the minority representatives in Council from the start. They were aware of the tactics adopted by the ministers and their supporters in Council on this question. Now when the declaration of His Majesty's Government dated the 5th July 1944 was made giving an opportunity for consultation with various interests including minority communities, the ministers were alarmed and the so-called National Congress threatens to boycott it.

#### VARIOUS SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION

It was not merely the allocation of seats that required examination. There were such important subjects as the success or failure of universal franchise, single or bicameral legislature, communal electorates for minorities and above all statutory safeguards that unless a certain per centage of the members of the minority communities assented to it, the annual budget and other supplementary votes of money or any legislation could be placed on the statute book or become effective. When such vital matters required careful examination by an impartial tribunal, interested parties were bent on sidetracking these issues and say that the Commission was wanted only to examine the question of the allocation of seats.

### NO QUARREL WITH THE SINHALESE PEOPLE

Continuing the speaker said that the Tamils had no quarrel with the Sinhalese people. Their dispute was with the present not of Sinhalese politicians in power. He was sure that in another 25 years or so these old politicians would give place to younger and saner men who would view things in a more generous and equitable manner. Until that period, they should have adequate safeguards.

#### ALLOCATION OF SEATS

As regards the number of seats for the Northern and Eastern provinces the speaker emphasised that even the allocation of 20 seats for those areas in a Council of 100 would not solve their difficulties unless they had those checks and balances of power.

Mr. Supramaniam they referred to the Fifty-Fifty formula and the dictum of the former Secretary of States for the Colonies that one community should not be in a position to dominate or outvote a combination of all the other communities. He (the speaker) did not care how many seats the Tamils had in Council. Seats mattered not if there was goodwill. But in the absence of that spirit as was evident in recent years, nobody could blame them if they insisted on dictum of the Duke of Devonshire.

Referring to the object for which the meeting had been convened, Mr. Supramaniam said that they did not know what Mr. Mahadeva's attitude was—whether he had joined in the protest with the other ministers or not. Mr. Mahadeva is said to have stated that he would only be guided by his own conscience. There was no party system in Ceylon and their representatives could not be controlled by political associations.

A discussion followed at the end of which it was decided "that Mr. A. Mahadeva, member for Jaffna in the State Council be requested to address the members of the association on the reform of the constitution and the proposed Royal Commission."

### National Savings Week—November 11-18

A copy of Dr. Jennings "The Case for Saving" is being forwarded to you under separate cover. At the same time, your help is kindly solicited for the creation and development of a new climate of opinion more conducive to investment in Government securities.

2. Two years ago Jaffna threw its weight into the "Send a Plane" fund sponsored by the "Times of Ceylon" for the preservation of England, the Empire and the rest of the world from the vandalism of Nazi Germany; it is now called upon by the Government of Ceylon to throw its weight into the War Savings movement in general and the National Savings Week in particular that Jaffna and Ceylon may survive the post-war ordeal of depression and unemployment.

3. It is sincerely hoped that Jaffna's gesture will prove even more spectacular and convincing than Jaffna's Answer.

S. S. EDWARD,  
Supdt. W.M.S., Jaffna.  
The Kachcheri,  
Jaffna, 24th August, 1944.

### MATRIMONIAL

#### ALOYSIUS—ROSABELLE

A pretty wedding took place in the morning of Saturday the 12th August, 1944 at the church of St. John the Baptist, Chundikuli when Mr. A.T. Aloysius, Sub-Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Jaffna and son of the late Mr. A. Theophilus alias V. Sinnathambay, Merchant and of Mrs. Theophilus of Chundikuli led to the altar Miss Mary Rosabelle Gratia Athysayamalar daughter of the late District Engineer Sinnathambay Alexander Muttiah and the late Mrs. Muttiah nee Emily Achchiammah once renowned school mistress of the Girls' Boarding School, Pt. Pedro.

The Revd. Fr. S. Gomez, O.M.I. tied the nuptial knot and offered Mass. The

choir of St. Mary's Cathedral with Rev. Fr. E. Forzy, O.M.I. at the organ rendered select hymns.

Mr. R. J. Rajakarier, Sub-Inspector of Co-operative Societies was bestman. The Misses Stella Sylvester and Mary Theresa Santhiapillai were the bridesmaids and the Misses Mary Praxedes Anthonypillai and Mary Joyce Santhiapillai were flower girls whilst Master Christie Segarajasegaram filled the role of page boy.

The attesting witnesses were Chev. S. Arulanantham and Mr. G. K. Swaminathan.

On leaving the church the bridal party was twice garlanded, once on behalf of the members of St. Joseph's Catholic Press in honour of the services of the bridegroom.

After a group photograph the bridal party was taken to the strains of native music to the bridegroom's residence where his mother held a very largely attended reception.

Mr. James Joseph, Retired District Judge and Mr. A. Gnanaprasadam, Editor of the Tamil "Catholic Guardian" spoke and the Bridegroom responded suitably.

The new couple were the recipients of many congratulatory telegrams and presents.

## OBITUARY

### MRS. G. K. SWAMINATHAN

The death occurred on the 16th Aug. after a few hours illness of Pearl Veronica, wife of Mr. G. K. Swaminathan of "Cecelia House", Main St., Jaffna.

She was quite prepared for death and Revd. Fr. S. G. Hilary, O.M.I. administered the last rites of the Church.

The funeral took place on the 18th inst. at 9 a.m.

The Revd. Fathers Hilary, Forzy and Joseph officiated at the church and at the graveside.

The pall-bearers were:—Chevalier S. Arulanantham, Mr. James Joseph, Rtd. District Judge, Gate Mudlr. P. J. Rajah & Mr. C.E. Fonseka Executive Engineer. The funeral was very well attended.

She leaves besides her husband, Sister Mary Lourdes, Misses Ida, Erin and Leonie (daughters), Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Swaminathan (son and daughter-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. Alex Savundranayagam and Mr. and Mrs. Anton de Rosairo (sons-in-law and daughters), Sister Sacred Heart and Mr. N. A. Saverimuttu (sister and brother), Mrs. S. Swaminathan (mother-in-law) and a number of grandchildren.

### Vacancies for the Post of Food Control Guards

Applications for the post of Food Control Guards will be received by me till the 15th of September, 1944. Applicants should have passed J.S.C. (English or Tamil) Examination or a higher Examination, must be possessed of good physique and should not be less than 22 years of age.

Salary Re. 1 per diem plus war allowance.

V. KUMARASWAMY,  
for D.F.C., Vavuniya.  
The Kachcheri,  
Vavuniya, 28-8-44.

### SELECT YOUR

## SAREE

THAT RADIATES

## CHARM

AND PRESERVES

## VALUE

WHETHER

## SILK OR COTTON

AT

## DAYARAM'S

Main Street, JAFFNA.

**Religion & Public Affairs**

(Continued from Page 1).

his theories of the State. Race and International Relationships. And have not the Papal Encyclicals of Leo XIII, Pius X, Pius XI and Pius XII taught Catholics that there is a Catholic view of the State, a Catholic view of Property, a Catholic policy in regard to Wages, Housing, Education. No, no, it is too late in the day, if it was indeed time at any time, to argue that religion should keep its hands off public affairs.

And coming to the suggestion of our reader that a Catholic paper should keep to purely religious subjects, we are afraid that he has missed the point of the modern policy of the church towards the Press. Popes and Bishops have blessed Catholic papers that devote themselves to questions of the day. From the *Osservatore Romano* outwards to Catholic papers in the Antipodes all devote themselves to the consideration of political, social and economic questions. Editors of Catholic papers in so doing are but carrying out the mandate of Pope Pius X in his Encyclical on Catholic social action when he exhorts every true Catholic—not excluding editors and writers of Catholic papers—to undertake and fulfil public duties with the firm intention of promoting as much as he can the *social and economic welfare* of the country, especially of the people according to the maxims of a distinctly Christian civilization. That is exactly what the *New Leader* is doing. In dealing with these social, economic and political questions it is trying—to the extent of its limited resources in men and material—to apply Catholic principles to the solution of these secular problems. It is trying—halting and faltering, perhaps—to realize that other authoritative direction of that saintly Pope “to restore all things in Christ.” All things, mind you—even social, economic and political.

An extreme example of how we are trying to do this may be illustrated from our article on Compost Vs. Chemicals—which perhaps seems to have little or nothing to do with Catholicism. But if one looks deep into the matter one will see that the industrialists and industrially-minded people that are turgung the large scale use of chemicals over agricultural fields is to increase agricultural production with no consideration of the rights and conditions of the owners and workers on land. Collectivisation of land should, according to these industrial planners, is necessary for increased agricultural production. Catholics who believe in the widespread and even distribution of property cannot agree to this policy. If we prefer composts to chemicals, it is because the use of the former envisages the preservation of the individual owner, his living on or near the land, and has been resorted to wherever individual property has prevailed. Composts and chemicals are not so remote from Catholicism—after all.

**New Italian Party**

(Continued from Page 1)

of the spirit which is the essence of Christianity. Nor can you reject the One Who is the consolation of the afflicted, the hope and strength of the miserable and defenceless; the One Who has created an oasis of light and spirituality in the midst of the worst desolations of life, and has established the only unshakable foundation for any human ideal and for any bond among men and the generations of men.... Intellectuals of Italy, unite in the spirit of Christ!

The part goes on to speak of its democracy: “We are democratic in the complete and profound meaning of the word. Democracy for us is not a vague demagogic concept serving as an instrument to bait the so-called masses, much less the old-style screen convenient for concealing the business interests of this or that privileged class.

“We are eminently progressive, provided such progress and reform are effected without injury to the rights of any, and without the pretext of destroying the very foundation of every politico-social structure, all institutions everything that is beautiful, and the sound traditions of our country and of the majority of the civilised world.”

**Speech by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief**

**At the Opening of the Govt. Glass Factory, Nattandiya**

Mr. Corea, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I thank you very cordially for your welcome and for the words spoken by the Honourable Minister. I very much appreciate the sentiments he has expressed.

It affords me great pleasure to come here today and attend the inauguration of the Government Glass Factory. Its establishment marks yet another step in Ceylon's orderly and steady progress towards industrial development and I would congratulate the Department of Commerce and Industries on the careful planning and research which have made this and their eight other factories possible. Ceylon has many natural resources and I am confident that, in time, they will be developed and it will be found possible to establish other and equally useful industries elsewhere. In this particular case, considerable preliminary survey and experiments were carried out before it was discovered that the clear white sand, which abounds here, was 98 per cent. pure quartz and so suitable for the manufacture of high grade glass. The Department was fortunate in finding in India, an expert in glass manufacture, and I hope that, under his direction, the factory will make a useful contribution to the national economy. Its planned output of 1½ tons a day will be very welcome in these days of glass shortage. I should personally, like to see more factories of all sorts started by private enterprise, which would produce the healthy competition which is so essential for the economic development of the Island.

In Ceylon we have so far been largely spared the hardships suffered by England and other countries, but the war has brought in its train inconveniences of various kinds and made scarce many common articles normally imported from abroad. This has driven us to explore more closely our own resources and helped to stimulate both agricultural and industrial activity. I trust that activity will not be discouraged by undue optimism about the immediate future. The War is, of course, turning more and more in our favour and our enemies both in the West and in the East are suffering defeat after defeat. It is also true that both the Germans and the Japanese are beginning to be aware of their serious position. Nevertheless our enemies are still powerful and, they are still fighting fiercely and disputing every inch of the ground. Those who control Germany and Japan count no price too high if they can stave off defeat, even for a little while. They are, in fact, trying to prolong a losing fight in the vain hope that something will turn up and save them from the consequences of their own acts. We must not expect an easy victory nor think we can slacken our efforts. You may think that the relaxation recently announced in Lighting is inconsistent with this but that relaxation may only be temporary and if the local Military situation demands it, it will be revised. In view of the speed with which our resources are being consumed by our war effort it is essential that complete victory shall be achieved as soon as it can. Everyone in Ceylon can make a contribution, either directly or indirectly, to hasten this victory, and I renew my call to you all to do your share. Certain of our products, particularly rubber are urgently needed. Let everyone who is engaged in producing or handling rubber make it a point of honour to do his utmost to ensure the largest and speediest supplies possible. Every ship is needed to carry war to the enemy; let us save shipping space by producing all possible food and other commodities in Ceylon and allow the products of other countries to go elsewhere where they are most needed.

When this war is over, it is inevitable that each country will largely be judged by its contribution to the general war effort and I hope Ceylon will be able to hold up her head and await the world's judgment with confidence. Fair words and protestations of maximum effort however, are not enough. We need deeds. On more than one occasion lately, labour leaders have used from

their platforms many praiseworthy phrases about assisting the war effort, but unfortunately these fair words are not supported by actions. We have seen too much of one-day strikes, go slow policy in the factories and elsewhere and the disregarding of the Awards of the Special Tribunals. Trade Union Leaders must not forget that they have a responsibility both to employers and to the community as well as to the members of their Union. No one is more anxious than I am to see labour have a fair deal, and much has been done, and when necessary more will be done, to improve working conditions. In return, however, the labourer must do his share. It is discouraging to say the least, when it is found that the result of raising wages is to increase absenteeism to as much as 33½ per cent. It is impossible to take seriously the demands for higher wages, of men who are only willing to work 4 days a week. If Ceylon is to make her maximum effort, both now and in the future, she must secure the active cooperation of everybody from the highest to the lowest and men must learn to work together smoothly and effectively. Only in this way can the problems which face both the country and the individual be solved successfully. In particular we must learn to cultivate a spirit of goodwill. Democracy largely depends on this, and expects the management, foremen and workmen of industries, to work together like a trained team and so produce the maximum efficiency. In Ceylon, industrialisation and trade unions are of recent development and the country can be spared much turmoil and misery if labour leaders profit by the experience of countries where they have long been established. If they seek the true interests of labour they will find that strikes benefit none but cause loss to all, and not least to the workmen. This is not the time for leaders to exploit labour in order to make personal political capital.

Today we see the start of a new undertaking in a district which is recognised as the home of a progressive people and it is fitting that it should be afforded the opportunities provided by an important manufacture of this kind. First class equipment necessary to turn out first class articles has been provided, but the future of the factory and the possibility of further industrial development here must depend on the efforts of the local people. Much is expected of this factory and I hope the standard of work and willing co-operation of both manager and workmen will be such as to serve as an example to the rest of Ceylon. This factory represents a great opportunity in every way and I hope you will make the most of it.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in declaring open the Government Glass Factory of Nattandiya and I wish it every success.

**Telegraphic Summary of News**

**ALLIES FLOODING ACROSS 200-MILE SEINE LINE**

Allied troops are flooding across the Seine River along a 200-mile front, from the Channel Coast to the Troyes area—in the first moves of a great drive up to the flying-bomb coast, to the Low Countries and to Germany itself (cabled Ian Munro, Reuter's special correspondent at S.H.A.E.F. on Monday morning).

**FOOD FOR PARIS**

The Allied Expeditionary Force has started rushing emergency food supplies to Paris, it is officially stated in Allied headquarters.

**NOTRE DAME ATTEMPT ON DE GAULLE**

French Fascists fired shots at Gen. de Gaulle and at the assembled congregation in Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, on Saturday during the great Thanksgiving Service for the liberation of the city by the Allies, according to the B.B.C. on Sunday night.

**GESTAPO ARREST LAVAL**

Laval was arrested last Tuesday by the Gestapo at Belfort (cables Reginald

Langford, Reuter's special correspondent, in a message dated—On the Swiss Frontier, Sunday). His place of detention is not known.

Marshal Petain arrived at Senator Viellard's Castle at Morvillard in a closed car, under a strong Gestapo guard. He looked tired and dejected.

Admiral Decoux and General Bridoux, the former Vichy War Minister, are also detained at Morvillard.

**ALLIES FIGHTING ON LAST WAR'S BATTLEFIELDS**

Allied troops, thrusting east of Paris, have reached Sezanne and were on Tuesday morning fighting over the battlefields of World War No. 1 (cables William Steen, Reuter's special S.H.A.E.F. correspondent).

**REDS TAKE GALATZ, KEY TO CENTRAL RUMANIA**

Galatz, the important railway junction and the port of Danube (130 miles northeast of Bucharest) has been captured by the Red Army and opens the way for the Soviet drive into Central Rumania. Marshal Stalin announced this, and also the capture of Focsani (or Fochani) and Ramnicul-Sarat, in Rumania, in two orders-of-the-day issued on Sunday night.

**BULGARIA GOES NEUTRAL**

Bulgaria has now been compelled to declare its attitude to the United Nations with most of whom—though not with Russia—it is at war (states the British Official Wireless).

The Moscow Radio, quoting the Commissariat of Foreign Affaires announces that the Bulgarian Minister Pragnov has made a declaration to the Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Sofia that the Government has decided to maintain complete neutrality. If German troops will not withdraw from Bulgaria, as already requested, they will be disarmed and treated according to international law.

**MANILA BEING EVACUATED**

The German News Agency, in a message from Tokyo, said that Manila, the capital of the Philippines, is being evacuated.

**FOR SALE**

“Melrose”, a fashionable well-built house on 5½ lachchams with six spacious rooms, electricity, garage, close to Colleges, Kachcheri etc., near Hospital Road—Old Store Road junction. For particulars apply to F. L. T. Martyn, Main Street, Chundicuti, Jaffna.

**TENDER NOTICE**

The A.G.A. (E) Jaffna will receive tenders up to 12 noon on Tuesday 12th Sept. 1944 for the painting of war savings slogans in Tamil on walls and boardings within the Vadamaradchchi division of the Jaffna district.

Tenders should be made on forms obtainable on application from the A.G.A. (E) Jaffna from whom all particulars on the subject can be obtained.

A deposit of Rs. 10 will be required to be made either at the General Treasury or a Kachcheri and a receipt produced for the same before any form of tender is issued.

E.B. TISSEVEERASINGHE,

A.G.A. (E), Jaffna.

The Kachcheri, 24th Aug., 1944.

**Order Absolute in the First Instance**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.  
Testamentary } No. 285  
Jurisdiction

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Solomon Aseervatham of Karaiyoor Jaffna.

Deceased.  
Margaret Cecelia widow of Solomon Aseervatham of do.

Petitioner  
This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva, Esq., District Judge, Jaffna, on the 24th July 1944 in the presence of Mr. J.A.J. Tisseveerasinghe, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavits dated 1st July 1944 having been read:

It is ordered that the will of the deceased abovenamed dated 7th July 1944 now deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and Probate thereof issued to the abovenamed Petitioner as the executrix named in the said will.

This 24th day of July 1944.  
(Sgd.) L. H. DE SILVA,  
District Judge.