

# The Catholic Guardian

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

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## PLAN FOR THE NEW LEAGUE: 'PEACE AT ANY PRICE'

—THE UNIVERSE, LONDON—

Those who felt unable to join in the well-drilled chorus of enthusiasm which greeted the Yalta communique may have felt like the boy in the fairy tale who announced that the Emperor had no clothes. The nudity of his imperial majesty is now so widely recognised that they should have recovered from any temporary embarrassment.

We do not take the pessimistic view that no good was accomplished in the Crimean Conference. The presence of so many experts is likely to have resulted in technical decisions of some importance. Events have, however, confirmed our original impression that all that was disclosed—the announcements that had to be inflated with a parliamentary vote of confidence—as a confession of failure.

By general admission it has yet to be proved that the Polish "settlement" settled anything. The apparent promise of a co-ordinated policy in Europe has given place to an embarrassed silence before the sinister events in Bucharest. Yalta, it is now plain, did not solve any problem that had baffled Dumbarton Oaks. What the acceptance of the Soviet thesis on the immunity of Great Powers from sanctions has done is to compel us to face frankly the question of the kind of League we want and what we expect it to do.

Sir William Beveridge has incurred the criticism of "The Times" for declaring that "to stick to principle is the only safe guide in international affairs." Mr. Churchill, disposing of the Atlantic Charter, had so recently drawn a distinction between a guide and a rule that it might have occurred to the leader-writer that Sir William has had enough experience of affairs to stand in no need of a reminder that "sticking to principle plays only a limited part in the process of democratic Government." If he thinks that the limitation is excessive he will not be alone in that belief.

All except the ultra-realists will surely admit that there is a point beyond which principles should not be abandoned, though we look in vain to "The Times" in these days for any recognition of this, to say nothing of any indication where that point may lie.

Let us, however, follow "The Times" in its approach.

It rejects a number of tests for the new League as "idealistic" and arrives at its own, which is whether the scheme propounded "provides the best hope of succeeding where the League Covenant failed in the establishment of an international order backed by a sufficient measure of force to maintain it." But the new organisation is not trying to do what the League failed to do, as the remainder of "The Times" article makes clear.

The Covenant sought to prevent injustice by uniting the world against the aggressor. The new aim is to prevent, not injustice, but war. If it cannot do that, the implication is that nothing else is worth doing.

We never joined in the chorus against "appeasement" because the word was very loosely used, but we are quite sure that "peace at any price" is a contemptible doctrine on a very low ethical level—and that is the principle on which the new organisation is to be based.

The argument is as disreputable on intellectual as on moral grounds. We are asked to believe that "at the present primitive stage of organised international society" an organisation based on a patent fallacy—that the small nations constitute the greatest danger to international order—will somehow evolve into a body capable of doing what the Covenant failed to do. We have been asked to believe many improbable things in the name of evolution, but this is the most improbable of all.

It is characteristic of the whole muddled argument that we should be told about "the principles of democracy as applied in the most advanced modern countries" as though a complete negation of all democratic principle were simply and undeveloped form of the same thing. Mr. Knox, in his Anglican days, referred to atheists as worshipping God in His aspect of non-existence. That was conscious fooling, but it is the kind of thing we are liable to encounter at any time in all seriousness in the columns of "The Times."

## WHAT SHALL WE DO NOW?

A fortnight ago this column was devoted to the evidence which seemed to show how deeply the Christian conscience was being disturbed during these last stages of the war.

Methods of waging war, cynicism in foreign policy, failure to give help to allies, totalitarian trends in domestic affairs and, not least perhaps the increasing lack of concern about elementary principles of morality among people generally, whether in the Forces or in the civilian population, all these seem to indicate an unprecedented indifference among the civilised people to everything "or which the word Christianity stands. And it is made all the more repulsive in that it is the outcome of years of struggling for decent things against evil things.

But the insistent question is: what is to be done about it?

In our view, there is something rath-

er unsatisfactory or at least something very incomplete in mere protests. Naturally we hold that there should be open dissociation from behaviour that is definitely and formally immoral—from the betrayal of small nations to appease Big Powers, from methods of waging war which eliminate all distinction between military objectives and the "innocent," from the cynical disregard of morals in pursuit of discipline, health, recreation.

For such dissociation we have the authority of the Holy Father himself who has solemnly protested on many occasions during the war about each of these great evils.

Yet it is not really difficult for the good Christian to challenge the logic of his more ardent brother's gestures. Foreign policy today, he can argue, has become a choice between evils, and who is to say which of them all is the great-

## THE TRUTH ABOUT GERMAN PEOPLE

Correspondents' reports from the Rhineland are already throwing more light on conditions in Germany than all the theorising and all the research of six years of warfare. And what is being discovered corresponds very closely to what has been constantly suggested in these columns on the basis, not of specialised information, but Christian commonsense.

It is clear that the liberated Germans—why deny the word "liberated" in an instance where everything really does correspond to a genuine liberation from a slave-driving regime?—are men, women and children like ourselves and not monsters of animals. It is clear that they are desperately tired and sickened by years of war's battering and the bullying encouragement of their harsh masters who have nothing to lose. It is clear that if ever men and women were punished for the mistake of putting their hopes in a totalitarian tyranny, even when that tyranny seemed to promise relief from the economic distresses consequent on military defeat, then these wretched souls have been long since punished. It is clear that to them the hoarse and empty shouts of nationalistic "no surrender" have no meaning except when shouted at the pistol point. It is clear that our soldiers stumbling their way across the wastes of formerly prosperous towns and villages and meeting fellow-human beings with their wives, children and pitiful homely possessions saved from the devastation

have in their hearts nothing but human pity for them.

How remote from the abstract policies of comfortably-placed politicians and journalists does this glimpse of the realities of war seem!

And are these helpless people guilty in the meaning of the sonorous and righteous phrases beloved by statesmen? Yes and no. They are guilty of the feebleness and weakness of human nature, especially when it acts as a herd. They are guilty, as we are guilty, of putting their trust in princes who care little for the condition of the ordinary man and less than nothing for moral truths. They are guilty of a naive faith in the possibility of making a prosperous and stable world through nationalism, the assertion of force, hero-worship, preferring Caesar to God.

But they are not guilty of personally-chosen, crafty and dark designs to murder their neighbours, to lord it over their fellow human beings, to destroy the beauty and order of God's creation. They are no more guilty of such criminal designs than we are. Weakness, folly, ignorance, a failure to live up to spiritual and moral principles, these are the sins of men in the herd today wherever they be. And their proper cure is certainly not any intention on the part of victors to deny them the material conditions within which they can rise a little out of the despair of defeat and frustration.

(Continued on Page 4.)

## 'NO ONE TRIED TO CONVERT ME'

SAYS PROFESSOR EX-RABBI ZOLLI

"Some people consider my conversion as owing to the intervention of Jesuits. I want to say now, in the interests of truth, that my relationship with the Jesuits have been limited to the exchange of exegetical notes on the Old Testament, to an occasional instance of proof reading, and to the exchange of New Year greetings. No one in the world has ever tried to convert me."

Ex-Rabbi Zolli made this statement to a Catholic journalist in Rome during a recent interview.

The professor was making a retreat in one of the religious houses in the Eternal City. In the quiet of a bare room typical of monasteries in Rome, the distinguished convert was seated behind a small desk on which lay a catechism, several other books, and a crucifix. Calm and pleasant of manner, with a flowing white beard, he reminded one of a classic character from one of Rembrandt's canvasses.

"Could you tell us something about the spiritual crisis which brought about your conversion?" He replied: "There

est evil? War has become total and the old ethical distinctions have little relevance. Besides is not the enemy's refusal to yield when all hope is lost at least as guilty as our refusal to give him a chance of coming back at us by moderating our assaults? The personal immoralities associated with war are but a phase and one which in greater or lesser degree has always marked such periods of social instability.—C.H. London.

was no spiritual crisis, not a crisis in the usual meaning of the word, but a slow evolution, imperceptible in its origins.

"It is difficult for me to reconstruct the process of my conversion," Professor Zolli went on. "It was a natural growth: even many years ago I gave my writings a form and a character intimately Christian. This fact was noted by various Scripture students whose names I did not even know, although I myself was unaware of it. If I had noted this character myself, who knows if I would have expressed it in so explicit a form? An Archbishop residing in Rome once had this to say of my book, 'The Nazarene': 'Every man is susceptible to errors, but so far as I can see, as a Bishop I could sign my name to this book.'

"The oldest recollections of my spiritual life," said the noted convert, "which I am now trying faithfully to recall, make me understand that which others had already seen without telling me about it, namely, many years ago I was a natural Christian. If I had noted that fact 20 years sooner, what has happened now would have happened then."

Asked about his plans for the future, he said for the present he is the guest of the religious house where he is staying. In the future, he said, he plans to dedicate himself to teaching in the University of Rome.

Professor Zolli also said: "I continue to maintain unchanged all my love for the people of Israel and my sorrow for the lot which has befallen them."



In Fond Remembrance  
and  
Cherished Memory  
of

**Pedrupillai Christopher**

Born 10th July 1876  
Died 3rd May 1944

Since a year has passed  
Since your departure, from our midst  
Oh! we miss you and how sadly  
Our bleeding hearts, hearts alone can tell,

Gone from among us, Oh! how we miss you  
Dear loving Father, thy memory we'll

keep,  
Never till life ends shall we forget you  
Dear to our hearts is the place you sleep.

(Inserted by his sorrowing children)

Jaffna, 3rd May, 1945.

**REQUIEM MASS**

A Requiem High Mass will be sung at the Church of Our Lady of Refuge on Saturday the 5th inst. at 6.45 a.m. for the repose of the soul of the late Pedrupillai Christopher.

**Church Calendar**

MAY 1945

FRI.	...4	S. Monica.
SAT.	...5	S. Pius V.
SUN.	...6	5 E. S. John.
MON.	...7	S. Stanislas B.
TUES.	...8	S. Michael App.
WED.	...9	S. Gregory Naz.
THURS.	...10	ASCENSION (Obligation)
FRI.	...11	Our Lady of Mercy.

**The Catholic Guardian**

MAY 4TH 1945

**MORE ABOUT PARENTAL RIGHTS**

Last week writing about the right of parents to educate their children we stated that this right is inherent in them. They have not to get this right or freedom to act from the State. It would be considered an unheard of tyranny if the parents after giving birth to their children were under an obligation to run to the Prime Minister or the Home Minister to obtain permission or freedom to bring up their children. The very idea is utterly extravagant. On the contrary, it will be considered legitimate for the State to punish parents who fail to fulfil their duty by their children in this respect. Thus, the existence of this duty is admitted by the consensus of mankind. And this admission is a proof of the existence of the right. Where there is a duty there also must be a corresponding right. Right and duty are correlative terms like father and son: one implies the other. A man has certain natural right because he has certain natural duty to fulfil. Parental right, the right of a parent to rear and educate his child, comes, as we stated above, from the fact that he has a duty towards his offspring. That duty is imposed on him by nature or by God the Author of nature. In the same way a man has a right not to be prevented from procuring for himself by lawful means the necessary support for himself and for his family. The

reason is because his duty urges him to do so; nature and God, the Creator of nature, have put him under an obligation to provide for his family. Such duties and such rights are properly termed natural because they flow from man's very nature or they emanate from natural law or the law of our being. They do not come from the State, they existed, as we said last week, prior to the State and the State will be guilty of unjustifiable meddling if it interferes with those rights. The right which a man has lies in this very fact that on account of his possession of the right the others are bound to perform something or abstain from performing something. Thus, the right of a parent to educate his child throws on the State the obligation of abstinence from doing it. The right of one corresponds to the obligation on the part of others, so that, right and obligation condition each other. But if these natural duties are not fulfilled, if the natural rights are not properly exercised by those who have them, the State may indeed intervene; it has authority to compel defaulters to do their duty but only when necessity requires its intervention. The reason is that not only have parents rights but their children too, have, their rights and it may become necessary for the State to protect the latter's rights against the negligence of parents both in the interest of the children and that of the community at large.

There is something sacred and compelling in the matter of natural rights and we should be wise in being obstinate in their defence. Nations are said to be fighting and enduring all the horrors which modern war entails for the sake of freedom. But the most precious part of freedom consists in the unfettered exercise of man's natural rights. However well organised a State may be, its people are slaves if the State interferes and prevents them exercising their natural rights. The Catholic Church has always defended these rights conferring on mankind one of the greatest of blessings and proving herself the true friend and protector of human freedom.

**EDITORIAL NOTE**

**San Francisco Conference.**—Ceylon, too, is said to have its grievance against this much advertised conference. Our Health Minister, Mr. G. E. de Silva feels hurt that this Island was not asked to send delegates to the Conference and he wants the Board of Ministers to make representations to the Secretary of State for the Colonies protesting against this country's exclusion, while the fiery member for Kelaniya has given notice of a motion in the State Council that Ceylon should be represented at the Peace Conference as an independent country. If India is represented why not Ceylon which apparently is more self-governed than our big neighbour? But the British Government has enough troubles already with San Francisco and the news from there is notably scanty in spite of the fact there

**THE CATHOLIC MARRIAGE HYMN**

By Revd. Fr. D. Wilfred Benedict.

Eternal Love wherefrom came forth Creation  
Of Man and Maid to thine own Image fair:  
Great Fount of Life, Who hath design'd their union,  
Do Thou, then, deign to bless this happy pair.

They stand with hearts sincere before Thy presence  
To pledge fidelity, whate'er betide,  
In steadfastness of love and brave endurance,  
The one a helpmate by the other's side.

Ah! Beauteous scene divinely chosen symbol,  
Creative of the grace it signifies,  
That doth Christ's union with His Church resemble,  
Begetting souls for God and Paradise.

The Grace O Lord, Thou'lt send on their espousal,  
As in their plighted troth they kneel in pray'r,  
Both one in heart before Thy Sacred Housel:  
Confirm and fructify for many a year.

Deign tinge their hearts with rays of that affection,  
That binds Thee, Lord, to Thy sweet Mystic Bride,  
For whom Thou didst not stint Thy life's effusion.  
Thus, pleasing, without blemish, she may abide.

Infuse, dear Lord, red-drops of Thine own life-blood  
In sacramental form into their life:  
That sanctified and strengthen'd with that love-flood,  
They may remain true husband and true wife.

So link their lives, O Lord, and their affection,  
That nought but death can sever them below:  
That e'en in death they await their resurrection  
To deathless life and love that know no woe.

Teach them, betimes, the sacredness of duty,  
Of Christian conjugal fidelity,  
Wherewith to live a life of Christian beauty  
In one transcending bond of charity.

May Jesus be the King of their dear Homestead,  
Ans Mary be the Queen of that love shrine,  
And Joseph chase all ills away: and instead,  
Sway peace and meek repose with care benign.

Unless Thou'lt build their home, Thyself, sweet Saviour  
All human efforts shall but strive in vain:  
Though theirs be a citadel of chaste behaviour:  
Yet, keep in unassail'd by sin and stain.

Vouchsafe them, Lord, in joys and griefs of wedlock  
a childlike trust and confidence in Thee,  
To know Thy love, unailing as the bedrock,  
Sustaineth them for a Happy Eternity.

(The music for the Hymn may be had from the author)

Cum Permissu Superiorum.

✠ J. M. MASSON, O.M.I.,  
Archbishop of Colombo.

Nuwara-Eliya, 4-4-45.

are 1,300 journalists. The Conference has been planned in the American style and is spectacular, and its procedure appears strange. After the first world war the victors met and settled the peace terms with the vanquished in a treaty to which was prefixed a number of clauses constituting the League of Nations to keep the peace. In the present instance peace is to be made later, perhaps two years hence, and the purpose of the San Francisco Conference is to set up a new and improved League of Nations object of which is to keep the peace. What peace? Is the peace that will be evolved or disentangled worth keeping? That is the question. The aim of the old League was to prevent injustice; the aim of the new is to prevent war whether just or unjust. Apparently injustice does not come under its purview. The new League or the Council for World Security will be empowered to apply sanction supported by military force but the application will only be against small nations: the big nations are to enjoy immunity from sanctions on the theory that big nations do no wrong.

**O. M. I. News**

January 1945.

**SPAIN.**—Revd. Fr. Alonso, Provincial, writes:—Here we enjoy perfect peace, and our works continue to increase and develop. There are 40 Juniors, 9 Novices, and 17 Scholastics, all animated with the same spirit of brotherhood and charity, and unstinted devotion in the face of every trial.

**GERMANY.**—The invasion of the Rhineland has brought the war to the very doors of some of our houses: St. Nicholas, Neuss, and Maria Engelport. The residence of Aix-la-Chapelle has suppressed two years ago, and Heinfeld has been under military occupation since February 1941.

**ENGLAND.**—Twelve Fathers of the Anglo-Irish Province have joined up as Chaplains to the British Forces, at home and abroad. Twenty were ordained to the Priesthood at Piltown last June; of the Fathers who completed their course, eight received their obedience for S. Africa, one for Ceylon, and one for Australia. The last mentioned, Fr. Carroll, is the first Australian Oblate. The Juniorate of Belchamps counts 70 students.

**POLAND.**—Mgr. Gawlina has appointed Revd. Fr. Stolarek, Senior Chaplain to the Polish Army in France, Belgium and Holland. Fr. Stolarek, arrived in France on the 5th of June, with the first batch of paratroops dropped on Normandy.

**CANADA.**—On the 21st of November, 1944, Feast of the Presentation, Very Revd. Fr. Desnoyers, Vicar-General, presided in the Provincial House, Montreal, at the canonical installation of Revd. Fr. Leo Deschatelets, as Provincial of the Province of East Canada. The Prov. Council consists of Frs. Marchand, Guerin, Cornellier and Villeneuve as consultors, and Fr. Houle as Prov. Econome.

Revd. Fr. Marchand, the late Provincial, has been named Superior of the Sanctuary of Cap-de-la Madeleine. In the Summer of 1944, there have been about 197,000 pilgrims to this shrine.

**Holy Father's Appeal  
for Prayer**

The Secretariate of State of His Holiness has just sent the following cable to the Apostolic Delegate:—

"Osservatore Ninteenth April publishes Encyclical calling upon christian

people, especially children prayers Blessed Virgin coming month May to obtain relief sufferings caused by war establishment christian peace founded on Justice Charity. Please insure greatest possible diffusion Pontifical Exhortation.

The faithful are earnestly exhorted to fulfil the Holy Father's desire.

## Important Notice to Missionaries

By a notification in Gazette No.9,393 of 12 April 1945, the "Rules for the guidance of ministers framed under section 9 (now section 7) of the Marriage Registration Ordinance" have been amended by the substitution for rule 18 of the following new rule:—

18. Every minister solemnizing a marriage shall transmit, to the Provincial Registrar or Assistant Provincial Registrar, within whose territorial jurisdiction such marriage was solemnized, along with the duplicate statement of the marriage entry, every registrar's certificate produced before such minister in connexion with the marriage."

2. The effect of this amendment is that in future you will have to send the registrar's certificate or registrar's certificates produced to you under section 31 / Marriage Registration Ordinance (Cap.95) for the purpose of the solemnization of a marriage to the Provincial Registrar or Assistant Provincial Registrar with the duplicate statement of the marriage which you are required by subsection (5) of section 32 to send to him, instead of preserving it or them for one year as at present.

R. B. NAISH,  
Registrar General.

Horetuduwa, Moratuwa,  
21, April 1945.

## Answers to Questionnaire Issued by the Conciliation Committee

By M. Ruthnaswamy Esq., C.I.E.  
(Continued from issue of April 20.)

### PART II

1.(a) I am opposed to the establishment of an independent Pakistan for the following reasons:

i. It is opposed to the unity of the country as determined by its geography—there are no natural features, mountains or rivers separating the part of India to be constituted into Pakistan from the rest of the country. It is one flat river basin from Lahore to Calcutta. Of the two factors that constitute a State, Land has as much right to be considered as the People with regard to the determination of the frontiers or the physical shape of a State.

ii. It is opposed to the economic interests of India as a whole and of Pakistan separately. The natural resources of the country are so distributed that a division on the lines of Pakistan will lame the economic development of the country. The Railway, the Canal, the Road, the Industrial systems cannot now be cut up to suit the division now contemplated.

iii. Militarily and strategically such a division would be a disaster to India as a whole and to either part of divided India. Independent Pakistan would not be able to preserve its independence against forces from the West, nor independent Hindustan either with the North-West frontier in other hands than its own.

3. My alternative scheme would be to make the tyranny by Hindu parties which is the principal argument used for Pakistan impossible by:

i. making Central and Provincial executives composed of equal proportions of Hindus, Muslims and representatives of other minorities;

ii. by introducing the rule of communal proportion in all grades of administrative and judicial services;

iii. by ensuring payment of minimum grants from State funds for the

promotion of education, language, culture of minorities;

iv. by giving the fullest possible autonomy to the provinces, the residuary powers under federation resting with the provinces or other federal units.

### N.B.—FEDERATION OF PEOPLES AND COMMUNITIES

My proposals for the constitution of the legislatures and executive detailed already or hereafter is based on the view that what is wanted for the peaceful development of political life in India is not federation of provinces and States which involves fears of domination by the numerical majority of Hindus in the country as a whole but a federation of peoples or communities. Not so much Indian provinces and States have to be federated as the chief people and communities of India. And as the principle of equality is one of the basic principles of federation—it will be remembered that the atmosphere of distrust and fear which prevailed at the time the federal constitution of the U.S.A. was being discussed was dispelled only by the concession of this principle of equality—so equality between Hindus, Muslims and the other minorities (treated as one unit) should govern the constitution of the legislatures and the executive. The major Hindu community is called upon to exercise this act of self-denial in the spirit of the Japanese Samurai and for the high purpose of the political peace and constitutional progress of the country.

## LOCAL & GENERAL

**Confraternity of the Sacred Heart.**—The monthly meeting of the members of Confraternity of the Sacred Heart, S.P.C. branch, Senior Division will be held on Sunday the 6th inst. at 6-30 p.m. at the College Hall.

Rev. Fr. B. E. Alfred, O.M.I., will address the meeting on "Heart of Jesus of Infinite Majesty."

**Changes in Food Administration.**—New arrangements came into operation from Tuesday for the administration of different Government food departments with the assumption of duties by Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Civil Defence and Food Commissioner, as Acting Financial Secretary.

There will be no successor to Sir Oliver Goonetilleke as Food Commissioner but the work is to be distributed. Mr. R.S.V.Poulier, the Food Controller, becomes Food Commissioner (Control and Distribution).

Mr. K. Vaithianathan, Ceylon Government Supply Commissioner in India, is to be Food Commissioner (Supplies), and

**To Act for Mr. Corea.**—Mr. J.G. Rajakulendran, member for Bandarawela, was yesterday elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce, by the toss of a coin following the departure to England of Mr. G.C.S. Corea. He will be presented by the Deputy Chairman of Committees, Mr. R. S. Tennekoon to His Excellency the Governor at Nuwara Eliya for appointment as Minister during the absence of Mr. Corea.

The ballot resulted in a tie. Mr. Rajakulendran securing his vote and those of Mr. Natesa Aiyer and Major J. W. Oldfield. Mr. R. E. Jayatilke was supported by Mr. Bernard Jayasuriya and Mr. Rajah Hewavitarne. Mr. I.X. Pereira, the other member of the Committee, is away in India.

**Ve Day Plans.**—A Press communication giving the provisional programme of arrangements (already published) for the observance in Ceylon on the occasion of the cessation of hostilities in Europe states that the day will be referred to as VE day, signifying Victory in Europe.

VE Day, irrespective of the hour at which the announcement is made, together with the day immediately following, will be regarded as public holidays. If the VE day is announced at any time on a Saturday or Sunday, work will be resumed on the following Tuesday.

The Sunday following the VE Day, or should VE Day fall on a Thursday, Friday or Saturday, the Next Sunday, but one, will be observed as a day of Thanksgiving.

His Excellency the Governor will

broadcast a message to the people of Ceylon at 12.45 p.m. on the day following VE Day.

**Escape from Angoda.**—Thirty-one inmates of the Mental Hospital at Angoda escaped during the recent strike by the hospital minor staff, and are still at large.

**Personal.**—Mr. C. Suriyakumaran son of Gate Mud. N. Canaganayagam, J.P., M.M.C., and grandson of Adigar A. Naganather has secured Second Class (Hons.) Upper Division at the B.Sc. Econ. London examination held last year. He is the first Ceylonese to obtain this Class as an External student of the London University. There is only one other in Ceylon who has a Second Upper in economics to his credit, having obtained it as an Internal student in London.

**Anuradhapura.**—At the monthly meeting of the Catholic Association of A'pura held on Sunday 29th April, 1945 with Mr. J. D. Slegers in the chair, Mr. Chas. Herat, Head Master, St. Joseph's College, delivered an inspiring lecture on "Prayer."

The Annual General Meeting of the Association has been fixed for 13th May 1945.

The Retreats for the Sinhalese parishioners and the Tamil parishioners will be held between 16th and 19th May and 27th and 30th May respectively. Rev. Fr. U. John Fernando, Miss. Ap. will conduct the Sinhalese Retreat and Rev. Fr. J. A. Mathuranayagam, Miss. Ap. will conduct the Tamil Retreat.

**Dr. P. J. Thomas** a well known Catholic has been appointed Economic Adviser to the Indian Delegation to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco. He reached San Francisco by air on the 25th April when the Conference commenced.

**Army and Roman Tamil.**—A Press Note issued from H. Q. Southern Army on April 12 states that recent statements appearing in the Press may tend to cause some misunderstanding of the attitude of army authorities to the question of the Roman Tamil alphabet.

While the Roman alphabet has been in use for 20 years in the Indian Army, it has been employed in connection with Urdu only. It must be emphasised that the army has not yet in any way adopted Roman Tamil.

As a purely experimental measure, however, it has been agreed that an article in Roman Tamil may be published in one issue of the fortnightly magazine "Madras Calling", which is produced by the Public Relations Branch at Southern Army and distributed to all troops from South India.

The article is preceded by an introduction which states that Roman Tamil is not the policy of the army but that frank comments from soldier-readers will be welcomed.

**Cologne Cathedral.**—Well-nigh miraculously the Cathedral of St. Peter in Cologne stands firm among the ruins of the devastated city. Though bombs have penetrated the roof, the Cathedral, which has been called "the most magnificent Gothic edifice in the world," and whose construction began in 1248 and was completed in 1880, remains structurally intact. May its patron protect the future destinies of the flock of two-and-a-half million Catholics of the Archdiocese.—16th March.—C.H.

**Catholic Appointed Editor of "The Times Literary Supplement."**—The appointment of Mr. Stanley Morison "probably our greatest British printer both in the practice and scholarship of his craft" to be Editor of "The Times Literary Supplement" has aroused much interest in literary circles, writes "On Looker" in the "Catholic Times" of London.

Born in 1889, Morison was received into the Church at the age of 20. He took up printing after a short term in a bank and soon won recognition.

He is the author of an imposing list of works, mostly connected with printing or calligraphy.

**Newman Congress.**—To mark the centenary of Cardinal Newman's reception into the Church—on Oct. 9th, 1845—the Newman Association is organizing a national congress, to take place at Beaumont College, Old Windsor, during the week August 18th-25th.

A week-end meeting will also be held in Birmingham in October to commemorate the actual day of Cardinal Newman's reception into the Church.

**12 Rites at College in Rome.**—The universality of the Church was splendidly shown in the celebrations of the Feast of the Epiphany at the College of Propaganda Fide, says Vatican Radio. Mass was offered in Latin and 12 Eastern Rites, including Russian, Ethiopian, Rumanian and Greek.

The "Osservatore Romano" devoted its literary page to articles under the title: "We have seen His star in the East," in which Propaganda College students from the East told how the Church is faring in their native countries.

### WANTED

A Manager for Cathedral Co-operative Stores, Ltd. Salary Rs. 45 per mensem. Cash security required Rs. 500. Please apply early to the  
Jaffna, 3-5-45. SECRETARY.

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## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Victoria Damian Ariyanayagam wife of Thomas Ariyanayagam deceased of Naranthana.

Testamentary Jurisdiction } No. 387

T. Peter Damian of Naranthana.

Petitioner

Vs.

1. D. Joseph Xavier Muttunayagam and  
2. Soosaipillai Thomas of do.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 14th day of March 1945 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the abovementioned petitioner dated 9th March, 1945, having been read:

It is further declared that the said 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st respondent and that the said Petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as her lawful husband and directing that letters of administration be issued to unless the respondent or other person or persons interested shall on or before the 16th day of May 1945 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 14th day of March 1945.

(Sgd.) H. A. DE SILVA,  
District Judge.

## The Truth About German People

(Continued from Page 1)

### OUR RESPONSIBILITY

Let us face the position as people of Christian common sense. We may take it that we shall meet much the same conditions all over Germany. The exceptions will be the still disciplined German armies, acting not with a will that is really human but with the machine-like energy that discipline gives; a proportion of the members of the Nazi Party, still loyal to their fanatical faith; adventures of every type, whether of the capitalist or the political variety, looking to the main chance of feathering their own nests from the wreckage around them; and all who believe that there can be nothing left for them to lose.

It is to be expected that out of these elements under the leadership of fanatics, adventurers and extreme patriots or ideologists, a core of protracted resistance can be formed. Ultimately they will go underground, there to plan for the future and probably to quarrel among themselves. But let us not forget, as we suggested many months ago, that from this fanatic group there will issue in due course appeals to the German people calculated to attack those very human weaknesses and follies to which in not such dissimilar circumstances that people succumbed after the last defeat. Every romantic deceit, every plausible slogan of false patriotism, every appeal to sentiment, loyalty, history, devotion, personal faith will be made.

What will be the response? It all depends on us. If we stamp upon the people of Germany, if we humiliate them beyond measure, if we pronounce them guilty of what they know themselves not to be guilty, if we fail to set going the wheel of normal economic life in conditions of decency so soon as it is physically possible, then we shall be powerfully assisting in the creation of the great legend (literally fairy-tale) which sooner or later will be converted, if not into actual war (the conditions may make that impossible for fifty years and more) then into troubles and unrest that will make anything but a totalitarian, enforced, inhuman armistice impossible in our life-times.

Christianity in these conditions is not an esoteric, other worldly fancy: it is a pitiless scientific law in which evil consequences inevitably follow evil or stupid deeds.—*Cath. Herald, London.*

## Telegraphic Summary of News

### SAN FRANCISCO WORLD SECURITY TALKS BEGIN

President Truman, welcoming the delegates to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco said in a radio speech on 25th night: "At no time in history has there been a more important conference or a more necessary meeting than this one in San Francisco which you are opening today. On behalf of the American people, I extend to you the warmest welcome."

Appealing to the delegates to rise above personal interests and to adhere to principles which benefit all mankind, the President declared: "With ever-increasing brutality and destruction, modern warfare if unchecked would ultimately crush all civilization. We still have a chance between the alternatives of the continuation of international chaos or the establishment of a world organisation for the enforcement of peace."

"It is not the purpose of this Conference to draft a Treaty of Peace in the old sense of that term. It is not a mere assignment to settle specific questions of territories, boundaries, citizenship and reparations."

"The Conference will devote its energies and its labours exclusively to the single problem of setting up an essential organisation to keep peace. Justice requires the greatest power on earth. To that tremendous power alone will we submit."

"Man has learned long ago that it is impossible to live unto himself. This same basic principle applies today to

nations. We were not isolated during the war. We dare not become isolated in peace."

### MUST CHECK MADMEN

President Truman declared his complete confidence in the members of the U.S. delegation to the Conference, and said that the Conference owed its existence, in large part, to the vision, foresight and determination of the late President Roosevelt.

"We must make certain," he said, "that another war will be impossible. We represent the overwhelming majority of all mankind. We hold a powerful mandate from our people. We must prevent—if human mind, heart and hope can prevent it—a repetition of the disaster from which the entire world will suffer for years to come."

"We must not continue to sacrifice the flower of our youth merely to check madmen who in every age plan world domination."

President Truman recalled his address nine days ago to the U.S. Congress in which he had said that while Great States "have a special responsibility to enforce peace their responsibility is based upon the obligations—resting upon all States, large and small—not to use force in international relations except in defence of the law. The responsibility of the Great States is to serve and not dominate the people of the world."

### RIGHT IS MIGHT

"We fully realise today," he added, "that victory in war requires a mighty united effort. Certainly, victory in peace calls for and must receive an equal effort."

"If our friendly policies should ever be considered by belligerent leaders as merely evidence of weakness, the organisation we establish must be adequately prepared to meet any challenge."

"We can no longer permit any nation or group of nations to attempt to settle their arguments with bombs and bayonets."

"We will be forced to accept the fundamental philosophy of our enemies that 'Might is Right.' We must once and for all, reverse the order and prove by our acts conclusively that Right is Might."

"If we do not want to die together in war, we must learn to live together in peace."

"The vital national interests of each of the United Nations require that all of the United Nations work together to make peace and freedom secure. It is with this clear understanding of what the realities demand of us that we fortify our high vision of a permanent structure of organised peace."

### MUSSOLINI'S EXECUTION—THE FULL STORY

The full story of Mussolini's last hours can now be told.

He was at Como before he died and it was there he assembled a phantom Council of Ministers. He also issued orders by radio for the Fascists residing south of the Po River to come to Como or Milan. About 20,000 men rallied to Como by car from all directions, augmenting the tens of thousands or other Fascist refugees who mingled with the population of the town and the surrounding villages.

Mussolini still had some 15,000 armed men at his disposal and the Liberation Committee was informed by the Allies that unless these left the town it would be bombed. The Como Committee therefore requested Mussolini to order evacuation.

The ex-Duce refused to utter a single word to save the town though Allied planes repeatedly flew over, signifying that they meant business.

He himself spent two days and nights at the Villa Materno nearby with his mistress, Clara Petacci.

On the morning that the general insurrection broke out, the Committee's representative—a lawyer named Eltinell who had been appointed Prefect of Como—seized the prefecture. The Fascist leaders refused to negotiate with him.

### ABANDONED BY HIS TROOPS

On the 26th morning, the Secretary-General of the Republican Fascist Party, Alessandro Pavolini, with an escort

of 20 armed men retook control. The Committee had sent the main body of its troops to Milan, so that only 50 men remained at Como.

But later, the Fascist troops against Mussolini's express orders, broke up and retreated, so that the ex Duce was forced to flee. He was recognised near the village of Dongo, not far from Como by a Commissar of the 52nd Communist Garibaldi Brigade, while desperately seeking an escape route. He was wearing a German military great coat which he hoped would help him at the Swiss frontier. Members of his "Cabinet" were with him.

### 10-MINUTE TRIAL

The news spread like wild-fire and requests for his extradition were received from a number of countries, including Yugoslavia. The partisans, however, decided on summary justice—against the Liberation Committee's orders from Rome and Milan.

After a ten-minute trial at Giuliano Di Mezzigra, near Como, the former dictator was sentenced to death.

It was 4.10 p.m. on April 28th when a firing squad of 15 men of the Garibaldi Division, commanded by a Communist, Colonel Moscatelli, ended Mussolini's life.

Mussolini was wearing a shirt, officer's trousers and jackboots. With his mistress he was led to a wall behind the villa.

The woman looked startled when she saw the rough-looking partisans with red neckties and Tommy-guns. Tears came into her eyes, but she quickly recovered when Mussolini turned and looked at her.

Scarcely had both reached the wall when the order to "fire" rang out and the corpses, riddled through the backs, sank lifeless. Soon after, the corpses were taken by car to Milan.

### FRANCE SWINGS TO THE LEFT

France has swung to the Left. The results in the Municipal elections, coming in from all over the country, confirm the earlier indications that an overwhelming majority of electors have spurned Petain, Vichy and all their works. The Paris Press on April 30th is hailing, what it calls a victory for the Republic and it is generally assumed that some modification of Government will follow the elections, with the Communists probably demanding the largest representation.

The results from seven hundred of the biggest Municipalities, show that, according to the counts so far completed, the Communists are getting nearly a quarter of the poll. The Socialists have slightly increased their representation at the expense of the Radical and Right-wing groups. In Paris itself, the Communists have gained twenty seven of the ninety seats. In the west Moderates seem to have maintained their hold, according to the Paris Radio.

The final official figures in the Paris election, subject only to a recount, give the Communists twenty-seven seats, the Socialists twelve, Left-wing Catholics fourteen, Radicals six, Conservatives of different hues thirty-one.

### HITLER DEAD—BUT WHERE AND WHEN DOUBTFUL

Adolf Hitler, the 55-year-old Fuehrer of Germany, is dead. His death, which was announced by the German Radio on Tuesday, is reported as having occurred on Tuesday afternoon in Berlin—three days after the execution of his Axis partner, Benito Mussolini, by Italian patriots in the North Italian town of Como. Hitler is reported to have fallen "at his Command Post in the Reich Chancellery, fighting to the last breath against Bolshevism and for Germany" [but this version is discounted in Allied circles].

### WILL FIGHT "THE BOLSHEVISTS"

Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, the 62-year-old successor of Hitler [reported as having been appointed by Hitler himself the day before he is said to have died] issued an order-of-the-day to the

German Army on Tuesday night in which he declared:—

"My comrades: The Fuehrer has fallen. True to his great idea to save the peoples of Europe from Bolshevism he has risked his life and met with a hero's death."

"The greatest hero of German history has left the stage. In deep veneration and mourning we dip our colours before him."

"The Fuehrer has appointed me as his successor, as Head of the State and as Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht. I am assuming Supreme Command of all branches of all the services of the German Armed Forces, with the will to pursue the struggle against the Bolsheviks so long as the fighting army and the hundreds of thousands of German families of Germany are safe from slavery and destruction."

"The oath of allegiance which you have given the Fuehrer is now, from everyone of you, immediately due to me as the successor whom the Fuehrer appointed."

"German soldiers: Do your duty, the very lives of our people are at stake."

### CHURCHILL WILL ANNOUNCE VICTORY OVER THE RADIO

When the war in Europe ends the fact will be announced by the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, over the wireless.

This is the main point of the British Home Office's Vee-Day plans which were issued on Tuesday night.

At 7 p.m. (G.M.T.) in the evening of the same day the King will speak to his people throughout the world.

It is expected that churches of all denominations will be open for Services and for private prayer on Vee-Day and that they will be able to arrange for church bells to be rung throughout the country.

The King wishes that the Sunday after Vee-Day should be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. He will be present at a Service in London.

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## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

In the matter of the estate of the late Mathesapillai Clement of No. 32, Temple Road, Jaffna. Deceased.

Testamentary } No. 382  
Jurisdiction }  
1. John Muthiah Aseerwatham and wife  
2. Mary Aseerwatham of Martyn Road, Jaffna. Petitioners

Vs.

1. M. C. Thurairajah  
2. Mariammah daughter of Clement  
3. Theresa daughter of Clement  
4. Jesuthasan Clement  
5. Anjaleena widow of Clement all of No. 32, Temple Road, Jaffna. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before H. A. de Silva Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 12th March 1945 in the presence of Mr. Vital A. Moses, Proctor for Petitioners and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioners having been read. It is ordered that the abovesaid 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 2, 3 and 4 respondents for the purpose of watching their interests in this administration proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioners as son-in-law and daughter of the said deceased unless the said respondents shall appear before this Court on the 14th day of May 1945 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 12th day of March 1945,  
Sgd. H. A. DE SILVA,  
District Judge.