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DEBATE ON EDUCATION IN STATE COUNCIL

The Speaker (Mr. W. Duraiswami) presided when the State Council met at 2 p.m. on Tuesday.

Mr. D. S. Senanayake (Leader of the House) moved that at the conclusion of business this week Council do adjourn till 2 p.m. on Thursday July 18, hold sittings also on Friday 20, commencing at 10 a.m. and adjourn thereafter till 2 p.m. on Tuesday Aug. 8.

The motion was passed.

The debate was then resumed on the recommendations of the Executive Committee of Education for the reform of the system of education.

The Speaker said that he had carefully considered the question of procedure in connection with the various paragraphs. With a view to giving members every opportunity for a general debate on the motion and to move amendments on the several paragraphs, he had decided to place the whole motion before the House and to take amendments moved by members in the order in which they came and place them for debate before the house to obtain decisions thereon, one by one, in their order.

A brief discussion on the procedure proposed followed.

M. G. G. Ponnambalam, (Pt. Pedro), speaking on the motion, said that in England various consultative Committees had reported on three aspects of education—primary education, education for adolescent and secondary education. Here in Ceylon the Special Committee had reported on an omnibus scale on all aspects of education. But the most important question of universal compulsory education and a minimum standard of education they had ignored.

In their entire voluminous report not more than three-quarters of a page in three different places had been devoted to it. They had not been able to get 60 per cent. of children between the ages of 6 and 14 to attend school. The remedies suggested by the Special Committee were to reduce the minimum age to 5, enforce the law and grant no exemptions to children under 12. To suggest those remedies was to mouth untruthful platitudes.

COMPENSATION FOR PARENTS

If they wanted to have an era of free education there should be a scheme under which parents would be compensated for being deprived of the earning capacity of their children. It was essential that there should be a scheme of maintenance grants for children and family allowances for parents.

The Minister had pleaded guilty of having failed to provide sufficient schools, but attributed it to the refusal by the Financial Secretary to approve loan funds for that purpose. Why the Minister wanted loan funds instead of money from current revenue he could not understand.

Proceeding to speak on the question of equality of opportunity for education, Mr. Ponnambalam said that the Special Committee had adopted the worst features in England which were utterly unrelated to conditions in Ceylon. The Special Committee thought that by the system of trifurcation the inequality of opportunity would be removed. He had endeavoured to find out what they meant when they spoke of senior schools and practical schools. What they asked

for was a blank cheque in regard to the structure of education.

They spoke of "parity of status" but education was to extend over 3, 5 and 7 years respectively in the practical, senior and secondary schools. And they also proposed the pernicious system, which was condemned in England, of teachers drawing different scales of salaries in the different types of schools. Nobody was going to be deceived into believing that equality of opportunity would be ushered in under this scheme.

IMITATED SPENCE COMMITTEE SCHEME

Mr. Ponnambalam said that the Special Committee had indulged in imitating the Spence Committee Scheme in England which had been rejected by the British White Paper on Educational Reconstruction. He referred to America as an example of the most democratic country in the world adopting the High School system where different types of education suit the capabilities of the various types of children were imparted in the same institution. He did not know why in a country like Ceylon the Special Committee should have rejected that type of school.

The Communist Party in England who naturally wanted equality of opportunity for all students, strongly advocated the multilateral schools. The Labour Party and the Trade Union Congress in England also had decided that there should be no trifurcation but a common general education from 11 to 16 years and thereafter in one school there could be even more than trifurcation according to the various needs to be catered for.

The multilateral schools should appeal, he said, to all those who did not want to put children in different watertight compartments where class distinctions would be created. They should very much prefer one type of school where children from different strata of society might be trained as equals and be enabled to cultivate friendships and lay the foundations for a true democracy.

Mr. Ponnambalam said that he would move an amendment in which he would suggest the creation of multilateral schools instead of the suggested trifurcation in motion No. 5.

At this stage Council adjourned for tea and resumed at 4-30 p.m.

Mr. Ponnambalam, continuing referred to the recent S.S.C. examination as an example of the danger of leaving competitive tests in the hands of the Education Department Inspectors. What would happen in the proposed selective tests would be that people with money and influence would get their children into the secondary schools and his most anxious fear was that the test would turn out to be a racket in this country in its most corrupt form.

"I sometimes sympathise with the Minister of Education," Mr. Ponnambalam added, "because in some ways he is like me. He is a minority of one. But it won't do for him to bewail now that his ministerial colleagues have been unsympathetic and that the Financial Secretary is like a dragon guarding the treasure trove. Why could not the Minister have come here with the backing of his Executive Committee and asked for financial assistance in the ordinary way?"

QUESTIONS REGARDING PROPOSED REFORM COMMISSION

Mr. S. Samarakkody (Narammala), referred to the latest declaration of the British Government on Constitutional Reforms and said that at a time when the "British Empire was crumbling" a declaration was made to induce the people of this country to give their fullest support to the war effort. At that time they went on the assumption that the State Council, as at present constituted, would be the constituent assembly that would make future reforms in Ceylon, consideration being paid to the fact that the interests of the various communities were sufficiently safeguarded in the new constitution, the draft of which was to be made by the Board of Ministers. The latest declaration was definitely a deliberate attempt, besides being a gross violation of the undertaking given in 1943, to disunite and disrupt the communities of this Island on the principle on which the Imperialism is maintained—divide and rule. He wanted to know whether the Leader of the House had any statement to make

the war was over. At no time it was contemplated that the Board of Ministers alone should by themselves become a Commission to frame a new constitution. He also wished to know whether the Board of Ministers seriously thought that they represented anybody else but themselves over the Reforms question.

LEADER'S REPLY

Mr. D. S. Senanayake said that he could tell his friend (Mr. Ponnambalam) that it might be considered very fine technique to run after other people to get their applause and feel that they were doing service to the country.

"We have got more interest and desire to promote the unity of the people of Ceylon, and that is of greater concern to us all rather than to run after others to get their applause in the hope of putting down one section or the other", said Mr. Senanayake, who added: "He will not make me pursue the path he is pursuing."

Mr. Senanayake went on to say that he was not in a position to make a full statement that day, but he could say that the Board of Ministers had considered the latest declaration on Reforms a variation from the one that was previously made and they had intimated to the Secretary of State that if this attitude was adopted they did not propose to co-operate with him. "Those who have known me for so many years will realise that this is not the last word I shall speak on the subject", said Mr. Senanayake.

Mr. A. Mahadeva (Minister of Home Affairs) rose to speak, but there were cries of "Order" and the Deputy Speaker who was in the Chair disallowed any remarks after the Leader's reply.

Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. on Wednesday.

FREE POLAND OR WORLD WAR III

The National Day of Poland, which commemorates the anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of Poland on May 3, 1791, was the subject of an animated discussion in the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives at Washington. 12 Senators took part in the discussion and confirmed the promise made by the Senate to support the reconstruction of a free Poland.

At the end of the debate Senator David Walsh, Democrat, Massachusetts and President of the Naval Affairs Committee, moved a resolution which was unanimously carried and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. This resolution stated, inter alia:

"Whereas conditions in Poland today indicate further violation of its established territorial boundaries and possible destruction of its sovereignty and its established democratic forms of government; whereas in particular, these conditions are reflected in the United States of America and elsewhere, and tend to bring into controversy the war aims of the United Nations, and may constitute an infringement of the basic freedoms for which America fights, thereby weakening the bounds of kinship and amity which bind so many of our people to the people of Poland, and threaten to impair the unity of our

war effort; therefore be it resolved by the United States Senate that Congress hereby pays tribute to the brave people of Poland on the anniversary of the adoption of the Polish Constitution, and expresses its sympathy with their aspiration for the restoration of their freedom and independence; and views with deepest solicitude and concern these threatening conditions and pledges its assistance to the Polish people to the end that the territorial integrity and political independence of their nation may be preserved and maintained."

The above resolution was unanimously referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. The debate was continued by Senators of both parties. All the speeches exhibited profound friendliness towards and understanding of Poland.

In the House of Representatives 82 Members took part in the debate which lasted for several hours. On the following day the American Press gave great prominence to the different speeches, and especially to that made by Michael Bradley, Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"I know that the Ambassadors of our Allies are keen to sense the public opinion in America and are always diligent in forwarding a report of that opinion (Continued on Page 4.)"

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Church Calendar

JULY 1944

FRI.	...14 S. Bonaventura.
SAT.	...15 Holy Redeemer.
SUN.	...16 6th Sunday after Pentecost. Mt. Carmel.
MON.	...17 S. Alexis.
TUES.	...18 S. Camillus.
WED.	...19 S. Vincent.
THURS.	...20 S. Jerome Emil.
FRI.	...21 S. Praxede.

The Catholic Guardian

JULY 14TH 1944

FOOD PRODUCTION

Some time ago writing on this subject we said that what would cause increased production of paddy is the encouragement given to paddy cultivation in the shape of a subsidy. It is foolish waste of money to distribute large coloured posters with Mother Lanka appealing to her children for more rice. These hard times are not for emotional sentiment. Hence it was that we noted with great satisfaction the recommendations of the Central Board of Agriculture to grant a bonus of Rs. 100 to peasant cultivators for every acre of new paddy land brought under cultivation. Strangely enough, this recommendation, Government had virtually kept a secret and only cultivators in the Gampola area had so far benefited from the subsidy. But why was it kept a secret? Who is the particular individual responsible for it? The European planters present at the Board's meeting evinced great interest in promoting paddy cultivation. Mr. Gibbon said that his directors in England and his company had instructed him to pursue as far as lay in his power the development of paddy cultivation. "We must get big business interested in paddy cultivation," he said. "We should have State farms of 2,000 acres each and it is for them we want all our first class scientific information." Col. Wright urged that all controversial projects should be postponed until the food position had improved. "I understand," he said, "that several million rupees are going to be spent on free education. Why not subsidize with this money those who produce food and go in for stock-raising. It would be of much greater use and benefit at the present time." These are words of practical men who understand their business. Col. Wright expressed the hope that the Minister of Agriculture would get the proper class of cultivator to do the work and concentrate entirely on the production of paddy and grain. It is rice that the people want, not a whole lot of pumpkins or manioc he said. But the land army which the Minister is going to recruit or conscript, one fears, will not be the class of

cultivator one would wish. The Minister is asking for a supplementary vote of Rs. 9,500,000 for permanent houses and tools for his recruits. He says the inadequate provision made in the past for proper housing, feeding, clothing, health and sanitation has been the main cause of the failure to maintain labour in these areas on which millions of rupees have been spent. It is well that Mr. Senanayake should become convinced of the necessity of providing certain special requirements for those living and working in malarial areas. We urged at one time that colonists at Paranthan should be provided with what he now considers necessary for his land but our pleading was not heeded. If this planned assistance had then been forthcoming there would now be a flourishing colony at Paranthan. One cannot expect anything tangible from his land development corps before two years and yet we are told food production is an emergency measure. It is to be doubted whether the Minister even now has any definite plan. We have no wish to criticize him but he must feel that he is a great deal responsible for the present plight of the country in the matter of food.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Constitutional Reform.—This has once more become the chief topic of the day with the recent declaration of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Board of Ministers has informed him of its non-co-operation if he maintains his present attitude. The grievance of the Board is not that a Commission is coming out but that it is going to consult with the minorities. This being the basis of conflict, Mr. Mahadeva will do well to clear his position. If it is not to consult with the minorities and other interests why should a Commission come out at all. The draft constitution could be examined in the Colonial Office itself by a body of competent men. The saying that wish is father to the thought has once more been verified. The Ministers having read into the declaration what they wanted, complain of having been betrayed. The declaration of May last year did not do away with the repeated promise made by the Colonial Office to the minorities that they would be consulted before a further instalment of Constitutional reform is granted. We fear the Board of Ministers and the so-called Ceylon National Congress have blundered badly. Their opposition to "the consulting with the minorities" must strengthen the latter's case enormously with the Imperial Government.

We learn from the papers received this morning that Mr. Senanayake explaining the position of Mr. Mahadeva said that in the matter of representation the Home Minister was in favour of a Royal Commission settling it and Mr. Mahadeva himself added that this his view had been communicated to the Secretary of State.

Mannar Cor.—Here are a few remarks on the Mannar correspondence published in this issue last week. To begin with, it is a pleasure to note the hearty co-operation that has already begun to exist between the new member Mr. J. Tyagaraja and his constituents. He announced to them at a public meeting that he had obtained some concessions from Government which announcement was received with applause. But these are only an earnest of others to come. This district was a very important one in the past and should be made to become so once more. Just at present two questions are claiming the attention of the people of Mannar. The first is the extension of the Tree-tax system to the island place of tavern-renting. Mr. Tyagaraja has told them that both the Excise Commissioner and the A.G.A. of Mannar are in favour of their request and we may take it therefore that public taverns will be done away with. The second is a much more important one. The Commissioner of Local Government proposes to suppress the existing Sanitary Board of Mannar and in its stead to establish a Village Committee, reducing in this way the status of Mannar which has for generations been regarded as a town. The next step will be to remove the Court and Kachcheri as has already been hinted at. In the eye of the Minister of Local Administration, Sanitary Boards must go because they are not democratic. Well, then, give Mannar a Town Council which the people ask. It is absolutely undemocratic to force on them an institution which they do not want. The people of Mannar should be united in opposing this retrograde proposal. If they are united, Mr. Tyagaraja may be trusted to do the rest. The lowering of the status of Mannar town administratively to the level of a village will affect adversely the whole district and should on no account be allowed.

"THOSE EYES"

The Police Inspector was a Promoter of the League of the Sacred Heart. He was in a reminiscent mood, as he asked his friend:

"Did I ever tell you of my Sacred Heart burglar?"

"Sacred Heart burglar?" his friend exclaimed.

"Yes, I met him, when I was a young patrolman and the meeting was exciting. I had found a window open in a prominent banker's home and was about to investigate, when a man jumped out, on to the pavement and into my arms. In a second I overpowered him and took from him a murderous-looking Colt revolver. I was surprised at this lack of resistance. He was trembling, but not from fear of me or my pistol.

"Lock me up! But, if it hadn't been for those eyes, I would have killed him and you, too," he murmured.

"What eyes?" I asked him," the Inspector continued.

"The eyes in the picture, with the red lamp burning before it. I went in there to murder and to rob, but those eyes made me run. I know them. It is the same picture, only larger, that my mother had in our home before she died, when I was ten and I went adrift. Those eyes looked at me now as they did then, sorrowful-like. That's why I ran and now you've got me."

"What was the picture?" the Inspector's friend asked.

"It was a picture of the Sacred Heart, with a red lamp burning before it. It saved that Catholic banker from being murdered that night and it saved me, too. My burglar was sentenced to prison but, when he came out, he was a changed man. In prison he underwent instruction in our Faith and today he is a decent fellow, the father of a good Catholic family he thanks God that the Catholic banker had a red lamp burning that night before the picture of the Sacred Heart."—*Almanac of the Sacred Heart.*

LOCAL & GENERAL

Supreme Court Sessions.—As announced in our last issue the sessions will begin on Monday. The Hon. Mr. Justice E. G. P. Jayatileke, K.C. will preside who will attend Divine Service at the Cathedral at 10-30 a.m. 17th inst.

Ministers' Protest Approved.—The Ministers met on Monday afternoon and generally approved of the draft submitted by the Leader to be transmitted to the Secretary of State through the Governor, expressing their dissatisfaction with the latest Declaration of the Government (which they contend is a violation of the Declaration of May, 1943) and their inability to collaborate with a commission that may be sent out in the circumstances.

They met again on Tuesday morning to consider certain other aspects of the constitution.

Case Against former U.C. Chairman.—On instructions received from the Attorney-General the case against Mr. K. Aiyadurai, former Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council, for alleged criminal misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 1,000 given to him by Dr. S. Subramaniam, retired P.S. towards the establishment of a park on the Jaffna esplanade, was called before Mr. J.E.A. Alles, the Jaffna Magistrate.

Sub-Inspector A. D. Rodrigo, of the Jaffna police, informed the Court that the accused was away from the Island and moved for a date to lead further evidence. There are fourteen more witnesses.

The Magistrate postponed hearing for July 20th.

Promotions.—We are glad to learn that the following Old Patricians have been promoted from Class II to Class I of the General Clerical Service: Messrs. F. Rasanayagam, A. E. Puvimanasinghe, J. Vanderkone and J.P. Tisseveerasinghe.

Co-op. Societies.—Statistics compiled by the Co-operative Department reveal that for the year ended April 30th, more than Rs. 45 million worth of goods have been sold by co-operative societies in Ceylon. The Department considers this satisfactory especially when it is remembered that a large number of stores had not been in existence for 12 months when the figures were collected.

Muslims and Mother Tongue.—At a meeting of the Kandy Muslim Association held at the Ismail Hall, Mr. A. M. A. Azeez, the President conducted a discussion in English and Tamil on the subject of the "Mother tongue of the Ceylon Muslims" and came to the conclusion that Tamil should be acknowledged as their mother tongue.

Pannai Boatmen Fined for Overloading.—At the trial before Mr. J.E.A. Alles, Jaffna Magistrate, of Muttar Rasalingam and Murugesu Selliab, of Velanai East, tinders of a licensed boat, who were charged with having carried thirty passengers when the boat was licensed to carry sixteen, the Magistrate found the accused guilty and fined them Rs. 50 each.

European Association and the Reforms.—Mr. J.A. Clubb, the acting President said referring to the reforms proposals: "We hold that no community should have domination over all others; we merely want an effective share in the government of the country."

Boycott Motion by Congress.—In a motion unanimously passed by the Working Committee of the Ceylon National Congress it calls upon the country and State Council (a) to reject the

Declaration made by His Majesty's Government on May 26th, 1943, and subsequent declarations, (b) to boycott such Commission or Conference, (c) to make a united demand for the immediate recognition of Ceylon's right to independence and for a free constitution.

"This Congress demands the immediate dissolution of the State Council and the holding of a general election on the issue of complete independence."

Results of Sophia College.—All the 8 candidates who sat for the B.A. examination have come out successful, 5 of them having obtained Honours. Of the 12 candidates who appeared for the I.A. examination, 10 have passed.

From China to India.—Two Canadian nuns, fleeing from the Japanese, travelled nearly all the way from China to India on foot, it is now learnt.

Both nuns—Sister St. Kenneth and Sister Mary Vianney—belong to the Grey Sisters of the Immaculate Conception. They are now helping in a rest centre for troops near Bombay which belongs to an English couple, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Nelson of Northampton.

The nuns had gone to China from Canada in 1938 and had experienced as many as five air raids a day before they were driven out of their convent.

Film of Vatican City.—Exhibition of the film entitled "Pastor Angelicus," dealing with the life of Vatican City and the activities of His Holiness Pope Pius XII, took place recently at Lutheran University of Upsala, according to a report from Stockholm published in "Osservatore Romano" Vatican City.

High dignitaries of the Lutheran church were present and the Most Rev. John Erik Mueller, Vicar Apostolic in Stockholm gave a brief address, this being the first time in centuries that a Catholic Bishop has spoken at a Lutheran University in Sweden.

De Gaulle at the Vatican.—The Holy Father granted a private audience to Gen. De Gaulle, on July 1.

Montmartre Basilica 'Heavily Hit.'—The famous Sacred Heart Basilica on the hill of Montmartre overlooking Paris was heavily damaged in the Allied raid on the northern suburbs of Paris last April, says the German Overseas News Agency.

The white stone landmark rising above the French capital is one of the greatest shrines of Europe, the number of its pilgrims surpassing those even of Lourdes. Within the basilica perpetual adoration of the Blessed Sacrament has continued for more than 50 years in unbroken succession for France and in atonement for its sins.

The basilica was conceived in the dark days of the German occupation of Paris in the Franco-German War on the highest point in Paris, the site of the martyrdom of St. Denis, first Bishop of Paris, and his companions. Its building towards the end of the last century cost even then one million pounds.

Indian Comment on Rome's Deliverance

A reader kindly sends an editorial article from the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of Calcutta on the capture of Rome, in which it is said:—

"There will be universal joy that Rome has been spared the destructive fury of a battle for possession. The spiritual centre of Christendom and one of the oldest cities of the western world, she stands out as a cultural relic far surpassing in majesty any capital of the world, and means, in the richness of its historical and spiritual legacy, far more than the culture of any one nation. That the despoilers of Athens, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Kiev and Kharkov spared Rome out of respect for her ancient relics is very difficult to believe. On the other hand, they must have thought long and hard upon the effect that a fruitless battle inside Rome and her consequent destruction would have all over the world. To break up Rome is, in the eyes of Catholics, the worst sacrilege to Christianity.... Hitler naturally does not consider it good policy to alienate Catholic feelings. His sparing of Rome is, therefore, a move to mollify the Catholic world."

The Madras "Guardian", a Protestant paper, writes: "It was a moral triumph for the Eternal City, that its place in public sentiment was honoured by the opposing armies by transferring military mastery of the spot without firing a shot. A world anguish of several months has been set at rest."—The Examiner.

A Constructive Educational Policy

(From the Social Justice).

The question is being freely asked "are you for or against the Education Report?" and it is often asserted with loud-mouthed proclamation that anyone who is against the Report is an enemy of the country. These questions and statements betray either a gross confusion of thought or at least a lamentable ignorance of the nature of the Report. For the Report is the Special Committee's Education is a composite document of 1160 pages containing 11 riders or dissents. Dr. Ivor Jennings has not signed the Report, but the seventeen signatories, ten have appended riders or dissents. To ask any educationist, or for the matter of that even any layman who has an intelligent interest in education to swallow the whole of the Report is indeed a tall order. The Report is not an integrated whole in which the parts are rigidly connected so that it has to be accepted or rejected in toto. Even the State Council Resolutions based on the Report are 25 in number and even the most cursory glance at them will reveal the fact that many of them are independent of each other.

To the question whether we are for or against the Report, the answer is of course that we entirely agree with some parts of the Report, and violently disagree with others, that we are prepared to give a qualified assent to some of the proposals, and that our disapproval of others is not so absolute that it cannot be changed into perhaps enthusiastic adoption by some slight modification. In other words the Report like the curate's egg is good—in parts. Discussion of the Report should therefore be preceded by a separation of the good from the bad.

We have already indicated what we considered to be unsatisfactory. The compulsory allocation, for instance, of children at the age of eleven to three types of post-primary schools, merely on the basis of a Departmental test especially the condemning of 80% of the children to the inferior practical schools, that we believe to be thoroughly bad. The low salaries proposed for trained teachers in primary and practical schools are equally reprehensible. We also cannot but deplore the scant attention paid in the Report to the gravest problem that faces us, namely the education of hundreds of thousands of children, who are at present receiving no education. This is by no means an exhaustive catalogue of the serious defects of the Report. We would be false to our principles of Social Justice if we remained silent in the face of these threats to our educational future.

But it would also be false to conclude from our criticism that we are incapable of appreciating what is of value in the Report. We have already given credit to the authors of the Report for their laudable intention to give an assured place in our curriculum to the national languages, and especially for their brave effort to bring about equality of opportunity. They have clearly aimed at breaking down the barrier that exists between the English educated and the so-called Vernacular educated, and they have endeavoured to bring the benefits of secondary and even University education within the reach of the poor by the proposal to abolish fees in all schools. Of the generous intention of

(Continued on Page 4.)

Cathedral Building Fund

I acknowledge with thanks the following contributions:

	No. of	Inst.	Rs.	Cts.
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Late Mr. M. T. Francis	9	1 00
Late Miss Ponnun Lysa Martyn	19	1 00
Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Joseph	4	1 00
Mr. Ben. David	1	5 00
" M. James Rasiyah	45	2 50
Manager Cosy Drapery Stores		10 00
By sale of Bamboos		31 00
By sale of Cadjans and Palmyrah rafters		5 00
Mr. Norbert Cherubim	6	100 00
" R. P. Pereira		2 00
Dr. M.E. Tiruchelvam (Straits)	3	30 00
Mrs. Soosan Seemampillai		
" Selvadurai	7	3 00
Mr. B.A.K. Philip	4	1 00
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" Margaret Manuel	10	1 00
" Helen Pillainayagam	3	10 00
Mr. D. James	31	2 00
" A. S. Francis of Mary	22	1 00
" C.W.D. Alwines	16	2 50
" S. Francis	15	50
" S. C. Lawrence	13	1 00
" M. Jacob	14	2 50
" A. S. Arulanandham	13	1 00

S. G. HILARY, O.M.I., Parish Priest, St. Mary's Cathedral.

(To be Continued)

The Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College, Jaffna

EXAMINATION RESULTS 1944

The North Ceylon Board of Indigenous Medicine has declared the following candidates to have passed in the Annual Examination held in March 1944.

The order is according to merit.

FINAL YEAR OR D.A.M.

1. A. Satgunanathan IInd Division
2. S. Balasubramaniam IIIrd "
3. P. Nadarajah "
4. S. Kanagaratnam "

THIRD YEAR OR I.A.M.

1. M. Ramachandran IInd Division
2. S. Balasubramaniam "

SECOND YEAR OR S.A.M.

1. S. Subramaniam 1st Division
2. P. Arulappu 2nd "
3. S. Vythilingham 3rd "
4. K. Murugesu "

FIRST YEAR OR PREMEDICAL CLASS.

1. K. Sivasubramaniam 1st Division
2. A. Thirunavukkarasu 2nd "
3. P. Sithamparanathan "
4. M. Navaneethamayam "
5. R. Abraham 3rd "
6. G. G. Visuvalingham "
7. K. Velauthapillai "

OBITUARY

The death of Mrs. Margaret Thamber, widow of the late Dr. R. R. Thamber, D.M.O., Elpitiya, occurred on Sunday the 2nd inst. at her sister's residence at Bambalapitiya, after a prolonged illness which was borne by the deceased with great fortitude and composure.

Mrs. Thamber was the youngest daughter of the late Mr. A. B. Vannithamby, Chief Clerk of the Master Attendant's Office, Colombo.

The deceased was marked by her quiet and genial disposition, always cheerful and generous and above all her kindness will be remembered by her many friends and relations who bemoan her loss.

The funeral which took place the following evening was well attended by a large and representative gathering.

The service at home and at the General Cemetery, Kanatte, were conducted by the Revs. A. Chadwell and Basil

Jayawardena with the assistance of the choir of St. Paul's, Regent Street.

The chief mourners were:—Brindley and Ranees (son & daughter), Dr. and Mrs. Rajasingham (bro. in-law & sister), Mr. and Mrs. J. A. J. Tisseverasinghe (bro. in-law & sister), Msr. S. N. Aseeravatham (sister-in-law), Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Puvamanasinghe (nephew and niece), Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Rajasingham (nephew and niece), Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Tamber (nephew and niece). R.I.P.

FOOTBALL

A new Football Organisation called the Jaffna and District Football League has prepared a list of football fixtures which we publish with pleasure. As will be seen by the names of the teams, many players will be drawn from His Majesty's forces now in our midst. The presence of European and Ceylonese military players will revive interest in football which owing to the lack of materials has been dormant since the beginning of the war.

Fixtures for the month of July, 1944:

Date	Home	Opponent	Ground
July 15	Police	vs Co-op.	Police
15	Kirimalai	vs Periyana	Periyana
17	Kirimalai	vs Rangers	Ceylon E.
18	Ceylon E.	vs Villians	"
20	Co-op.	vs Kirimalai	Police
21	Ceylon E.	vs Periyana	Ceylon E.
21	Villians	vs Rangers	Periyana
22	Cidecoms	vs St. Anthony's	Police
23	Periyana	vs Police	Police

(To be Continued)

Sale of Arrack Tavern Rents, Jaffna District, 1944-45

Sales of the above rents will be held on Thursday, 3rd August 1944 at 11-30 a.m. at the Jaffna Kachechi.

Prospective tenderers are referred for further particulars to the full notice at page 646 of Part I of Govt. Gazette No. 928, 9 of 7-7-1944.

C. COOMARASWAMY, Government Agent, N.P.

The Kachechi, Jaffna, 10th July, 1944.

St. Henry's College, Ilavalai

EDUCATION AND HEALTH EXHIBITION on the 21st inst. to the 23rd inst. Opening by His Lordship the Bishop. The Speaker, Sir Waitialingam Duraiswamy, will preside on Saturday the 22nd inst. at 5-30 p.m.

DO NOT BUY AND HOARD.

If you do, you are depriving another man's necessities in life. Every one must have his or her's legitimate share.

Hoarders are no better than the Black Market Dealers. When you BUY, BUY only what is required for your consumption.

THE JAFFNA APOTHECARIES COMPANY, The Best Firm of Its Sort in Jaffna.

NOTICE

Applications for Gun Cartridges from persons residing in Jaffna District should be made to the undermentioned in future and not to the Controller of Prices (Misc. Articles) Colombo on forms to be obtained from this office.

E.B. TISSEVERASINGHE, for Deputy Controller of Prices. (Misc. Articles) Jaffna. Jaffna, July 5, 1944.

NOTICE

Distribution of Subsidiary Foodstuffs in Jaffna District.

Arrangements have been made to distribute the curyrstuffs mentioned below at the rates specified against each commodity to each consumer not attached to a Co-operative retail store from Monday, the 17th July to 23rd July 1944 (both days inclusive).

1. Gram Dhall 2 oz. per head.
 2. Tamarind $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per head.
 3. Cummin seed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per head.
 4. Bombay onions 3 " "
2. Consumers are advised to draw their ration of the above articles along with their ration of other commodities. (Sgd.) E.B. TISSEVERASINGHE, for G. A., N. P.

Free Poland or World War III

(Continued from Page 3).

to their Chancelleries in their own country," Mr. Bradley said, "I hope they give due attention to what is said to-day in the Congress of the United States. America's Allies, I know, will be impressed by our Government with the need for full justice to Poland at the Peace Conference. I hope that those who are united with us in this struggle will also unite with us in granting justice to the people of Poland in return for the sacrifices they have made. I trust that it will be realised by our Allies, including Russia, that the sentiments expressed here to-day are not mere perfunctory addresses but the sincere views of the members of the Congress of the United States. I hope these expressions made in the Congress of the United States will be reported by the Russian Ambassador to his principal in Moscow, so that it may be known in Moscow that the Representatives of the American people have decided views upon what consideration is due to Poland at the Peace Conference."

Mr. Clare Booth Luce, Republican, Connecticut, made a forceful speech and in regard to the history of the Soviet occupation of the Eastern Provinces of Poland, which he discussed at length, he said:

"It is plain to all thoughtful Americans that the question of the Polish boundary is not whether after the war we will have a strong and independent Poland, or a weak and subservient Poland. It is not a question of the future of the Ukrainians and Byelorussians, Poles and Russians. It is a question of whether the millions of men of all the United Nations who have died in this second war for democracy and for a better world have died in vain. It is a question of whether free Europeans, Americans and British who survive will be worthy of the sacrifices for a free Europe. Without free democratic Poland free democratic Europe is impossible. Without free democratic Europe World War II will be lost. Though shooting may stop when the Germans are militarily beaten, peace will not come. We will have instead another long, armed armistice which will break out in World War III inevitably. There can be no peace where causes for war exist. The freedom of Poland will always be a cause of war in Europe. Should the fate of Poland be decided by loaded dice of nationalistic expediency instead of by the scales of international justice, we will know what the future holds for all of us. We will not if we are wise then ask for whom the bell tolls in Poland; it will toll for all Europe and for us. But surely our Government is strong enough and wise enough to persuade our Russian Allies that we will work with them so closely and so realistically in shaping the peace that they will have no need to rob their neighbour of liberty in order to safeguard their own. In this effort we will have the valiant aid of the British Government. A great crisis of confidence between ourselves and the Russians is at hand."—*The Herald*.

A Constructive Educational Policy

(Continued from Page 3)

the Report in this regard there can be no doubt and we have not failed to appreciate it as it is one of the evident objectives of Social Justice.

But we have pointed out that however admirable the intention the concrete proposals for its realization leave much to be desired. It was shown conclusively that the treatment meted out to the schools in which tuition fees are to be abolished is such that their efficiency is bound to be lowered. No educationist of any note has yet been found to controvert this position. The critics of the inadequacy of financial provision for the new type of school in which fees are to be abolished were however twitted with being merely destructive in their comments. They were asked why they did not put forward constructive proposals. Their answer was to go on deputation to the Minister of Education with a series of

constructive suggestions which the Minister promised to place before the Executive Committee of Education at the earliest possible opportunity. It is surprising that the Executive Committee has so far shown no signs of its agreement or even disagreement with the proposals honestly and sincerely put forward by such a large number of educationists who desire a reform in education that will harmonise the principle of equality of opportunity with the maintenance of a high standard of education.

The suggestions submitted to the Government are briefly the following. One of the chief reasons for the expected lowering of standards in the English schools is that after the salaries of teachers are paid a very low equipment grant is offered to schools by the Report. If an adequate equipment grant were offered by the Government to the school, the standard of efficiency could be maintained. The educationists suggested that at least an equipment grant of Rs. 2 per month per pupil in the primary and practical schools and of Rs. 3 and of Rs. 4 per pupil per month in the lower and higher departments respectively of the secondary and senior schools would be required in order to preserve existing standards. If these sums were granted to every school, the sum of money required would be so great as to be beyond the capacity of the country to pay. This was clearly recognised by the educationists. As it was not possible to ask for the above mentioned equipment grants, the two following practical suggestions were made (a) that a certain number of fee-levying grant-aided schools should be allowed to exist by the side of the free schools (b) that a small equipment fee be permitted to be charged in lieu of the inadequate equipment grant.

As regards the first proposal, it is certainly not contrary to the principle that opportunities should be provided to enable the poor students to obtain free education. The poor students will either go to the free schools or obtain scholarships in the fee-levying grant-aided schools. If the free schools are good enough there will be very few schools indeed that will elect to charge fees. It must be conceded that the free education proposal will be nullified in practice if the majority of the schools prefer to be fee-levying rather than free. But that can only happen if the free schools are shabbily treated by the Government. The need to allow a certain number of fee-levying grant-aided schools by the side of the free schools has been recognised in England, where during the consideration of the Education Bill, Parliament exempted the Direct-Grant schools from the prohibition to levy fees. These form about 4% of the secondary schools of England and Wales.

The second of the proposals is that the schools be permitted to levy an equipment fee in lieu of the equipment grant. This has been conceded by the Report, though the proposal has been omitted from the resolutions before the State Council. The educationists suggested a maximum fee of Rs. 2 per pupil per month in the primary and practical schools and of Rs. 5 per pupil per month in the secondary and senior schools. The amount suggested is small and will gladly be paid by most parents in order to obtain efficiency of the school. Those who cannot pay will be exempted by the school. This may not be free education in the absolute sense but as was pointed out above, there is no reason why the State should commit itself to absolutely free education any more than to free clothes, free housing and free food. We strongly commend this proposal to the State Council.

The rigid distinction between the secondary and senior schools should in the public opinion of the educationists be abolished. In other words, what we need is not a trifurcation at the 5th standard stage, but a bi-furcation into the secondary and practical schools. Even these schools need not necessarily remain apart. In many cases a bi-lateral school would be the most suitable. Many other concrete constructive proposals have been made by the educationists. It is sad to note that in the introductory speech by the Minister of Education these proposals were not seriously discussed. Let us hope that the other members of the State Council will rectify the omission.

Telegraphic Summary of War News

BRITISH LAUNCH ATTACK ON CAEN

British forces, supported by guns, opened an attack on the defences of Caen at an early hour on Saturday morning, cables Doon Campbell Reuter's special correspondent. Infantry stormed the village of Galmanche (three miles north-west of Caen), La Bijuade and Lebisey (two miles north-northeast of Caen) and captured two German strong-points before 5-30 a.m. They have cut through the initial German defences and are pushing south.

MONTGOMERY'S NEW RIGHT HOOK GETS FOUR POINTS

There are indications from the latest reports of the fighting in the area south of Caen, that the enemy is holding a line in front of the Orne that very little resistance will be opposed to any attempts by our forces to approach that river from the Don bridgehead.

Allied troops are holding and cleaning up all of Caen, west of the river. The Germans still hold the city east of the river.

GRIM, HARD FIGHTING AHEAD

Stanley Burch (Reuter's special correspondent, representing the combined British Press at an advanced Command post, Supreme Allied Headquarters) states:

General Eisenhower, the Supreme Allied Commander, stated on Sunday that he did not completely write off the possibility of a crack in German morale somewhere along the line. But in a country so completely dominated by Gestapo methods, he emphasised, it would be false to base any real expectations on the hope that Germany would crack internally.

The Allies must be prepared in all these operations right round the European perimeter for long and bitter fighting. The fighting would be of a most strenuous character and there would be heavy losses.

General Eisenhower added grimly that the present general picture of natural optimism must be sobered by the very definite conclusion that the Allies would have to fight for every foot they gained—both in local areas and in the broad strategic field.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE

Monday's German High Command communique stated: "The great defensive battle in the Caen area during Sunday extended to the town itself. The enemy pressed our line back to the southern fringe of Caen.

"In Italy the enemy nowhere succeeded in making the break-through he hoped for.

"In the Eastern front west of Baranovichi, our troops held the Soviets advancing with strong forces, in grim battles on the Szczara and both sides of the Slonom. The defenders of Vilna held the town against numerous attacks."

POPE'S AUDIENCE

His Holiness the Pope on Monday received at the Vatican City Prince Bernhard of Holland. On Sunday he held an audience which was attended by nearly 4,000 British troops and welcomed them to Rome. During a short address the Pope stated: "While we thank God for the special protection granted to Rome we do not forget that your loved country is one of those lands that have known too well the desolation and sufferings of war. We have prayed for it and we ask God to bless it and all your dear ones waiting at home."

NEW RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE

The German News Agency's military correspondent, (Colonel Ernst Von Hammer) on Saturday night reported that the Russians have launched an offensive on a wide front at the approaches to Carpathians and east of Lwow.

He also said: "Up to yesterday evening the Germans had in hard battles managed either to repulse all Soviet attacks on Vilna or to hold them on the city outskirts. Four tank corps and seven motorized infantry divisions charged the city's defences from the southeast and the northeast."

SUFER FORTRESSES OVER JAPAN

A communique issued by General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the United States Army Air Forces states: "The Twentieth Bomber Command Force of B-29s which on Friday attacked naval and industrial targets in the Japanese homeland have returned to their bases without a loss of a single plane. The targets hit were Japanese naval installations at Sasebo and vital war industries at Tobata and Yawata, all on the island of Kyushu. Yawata was previously bombed on the night of June 15. The mission was flown from China bases on the seventh anniversary of China's declaration of war.

CHINA SITUATION "VERY GRAVE"

President Roosevelt and Vice-President Wallace conferred on Monday for two hours. After leaving White House, Mr. Wallace said: "We had a very lengthy and important conference about China." He described the situation there as "very grave."

FORMULA TO SOLVE INDIA DEADLOCK

Certain proposals for resolving the communal deadlock, which Mr. C. Rajagopalachari placed before Mr. Jinnah, have now been released. These proposals, which have the approval of Mr. Gandhi, stipulate inter alia:

(1) The Muslim League endorses the Indian demand for independence and will co-operate with Congress in the formation of a provisional interim Government for the transitional period.

(2) After termination of the war a commission shall be appointed for demarcating contiguous districts in the northwest and east of India in which the Muslim population is in an absolute majority. In the areas thus demarcated a plebiscite of all the inhabitants (held on the bases of adult suffrage or other practicable franchise) shall ultimately decide the issue of separation from Hindustan. If the majority decides in favour of forming a sovereign state separate from Hindustan, such decision shall be given effect to without prejudice to the right of districts on the borders to choose the government of either state.

(3) It shall be open to all parties to advocate their points of view for a plebiscite to be held.

(4) In the event of separation, mutual agreements shall be entered into for safeguarding Defence and Commerce and communications and for other essential purposes.

(5) Any transfer of population shall only be on an absolutely voluntary basis.

(6) These terms shall be binding only in case of the transfer by Britain of full power and responsibility for the Government of India.

Mr. Rajagopalachari states: "I have felt it futile to allow Mr. Jinnah, if he could not himself wholeheartedly back it, to put my proposal before the Muslim League. Let the League and all who are interested apply their minds to the question dispassionately and in the interests of the whole country. The formula may now be regarded as the joint contribution of Mr. Gandhi and myself to a solution of the communal problem and may be dealt with as such."

