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DEBATE ON EDUCATION IN STATE COUNCIL

The Speaker (Sir Waitalingam Rajasingham) presided. The debate was continued on the reform proposals of the Executive Committee of Education.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam (Pt. Pedro), resuming his speech, said the question was to what extent they would make their desire for equality of opportunity operative by raising the school leaving age from 14 to 16. The proposal would be completely nugatory unless and until family allowances were given to parents in order that they might be in a position to forego the earnings of their children. The mere raising of the school-leaving age was not going to be a boon to the people unless there was concurrently some economic planning.

The claim to free education in this scheme was nothing more than the abolition of tuition fees. It was one of the most gigantic hoaxes sought to be perpetrated on an uneducated electorate. It meant merely the elimination of Rs. 4,000,000 received in school fees. Yet what a grandiloquent claim: free education from the Kindergarten to the University! According to the law of averages only one in twenty members of a family—assuming that there would be such prolific fecundity—would go to the University, and yet they claimed to be providing for free University education. He was an unrepentant advocate of free education, and he did not believe in this hocus-pocus.

"TRYING IT ON TEACHERS"

While he was all in favour of the total abolition of fees he feared that it might lead to certain schools going completely out of control. They could not contemplate with equanimity the existing secondary schools going out of any kind of State control. Fees might by all means be abolished, but it should be accompanied by such assistance that that the present standard of the best schools would be maintained. He could not understand why the minister wanted to level things down. The question was whether the equipment grants that had been recommended were sufficient to maintain the secondary schools at the present standard. That was a matter which could well be amicably adjusted.

There was certainly duality of control of education, he said. Before they brought about unified control by the State they should build up a decent tradition of non-interference. He would have expected the Minister to be thankful for the missionary efforts in education. There was much in the Minister's speech to cause the gravest misapprehension in the minds of those of them who were idealistically in favour of State controlled education.

Mr. Ponnambalam went on to deplore that the teaching profession was not adequately paid and treated on an equality with other services. All their experiments with regard to salary were being tried on the teachers. The teaching profession should attract the best elements and it should be organised like the medical or legal profession.

Mr. Ponnambalam then moved amendments to the following effect:

(1) Amend Recommendation 5 by deleting the words "and post primary schools shall be classified into three types as indicated in Appendix 6 of the Report" and inserting the words "post

primary education shall be imparted in a secondary multilateral school from 11 plus to 16."

(2) Delete Recommendation 6 and insert "There shall be organized a further two years course for specialisation either in the multilateral schools or in special agricultural or technical schools."

(3) Delete Recommendation 10 (Examinations).

(4) Amend Recommendation 11 to read as follows: "There shall be one attainment test—held on completion of the five-year course—by an independent University Examinations Syndicate."

Dr. M.C.M. Kaeel (Colombo Central) seconded the amendments.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM

Mr. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike (Minister of Local Administration) said that they were going to appoint that House into another Select Committee to draft an Education Report of its own. There were a number of amendments and he did not know when the debate would end. Every single member would want two or three hours to speak.

Mr. G. A. Wille (Nominated): Five hours!

Mr. Bandaranaike: Yes, sir..... I will stand behind with the refreshments.

Continuing, Mr. Bandaranaike said that in Ceylon there had been very meagre investigation into the subject of education so that it was a brave task that this inharmonious Committee was set to perform. The Butler Report consisted of only 33 pages while this Report had 160 odd pages. There were too many essays on matters like the psychology of education, the content of education, etc.

Continuing, after tea, he said that it would be difficult to discuss the recommendations in the Report in relation to financial matters, and he suggested that the motion be discussed on the general principle irrespective of finance.

With regard to the question of free education, it was the duty of the State to provide an opportunity to all children to obtain the highest degree of education the State could give. That was the underlying principle of free education. They now had free education in the so-called elementary schools, but what were the benefits they derived from it? About 50 per cent. of those who should be attending these schools were not doing so, so that 50 per cent. of the present free education did not reach 50 per cent. of those who attended, a large number left school from the 3rd or 4th standard with no education at all. That was the present position with regard to the free education that existed today. If the fundamental purpose of the free education proposed was to give everyone an education, the first thing was to have a sufficient number of schools to educate them, and also to have a proper scheme of adult education. Poor children had also to be assisted to continue their education.

A BARMECIDE FEAST

The Special Committee's Report reminded him of the Barmecide feast in the Arabian Nights. The Committee realised the need for more schools and for adult education, but where were the

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DEATH OF A GREAT MISSIONARY

"FR. LIEVENS" OF GUJARAT MISSION

The passing away of this prelate in his eighty-first year of age and fifty-fourth of his ministry in the vineyard of the Lord removes from our midst the first pioneer missionary who sowed the mustard seed of Catholicism in the soil of Gujarat a little less than half a century ago. The entire period of his labours in this part of the vineyard is marked by intense personal sacrifice, hardships, and persecutions heroically endured in every shape and form even to the point of being stripped and scourged.

None of these martyr-like sufferings however, daunted him in the great task that he set before himself, viz., that of securing a foothold for the Faith in Gujarat. With the heroism, zeal, earnestness and the spirit of a real missionary, he started his apostolic labours beginning with just one convert who called some children from various villages around Anand and these were to be the future catechists of the mission. Even here, he was not without experiencing keen disappointments and seeming failures in the shape of being deserted by three batches of boys whom he had taught, fed, clothed and lodged. But the mustard seed had by this time taken roots and promised to develop in the words of our Lord "Into a great tree, so that the birds of the air come and dwell in the branches thereof."

PHENOMINAL DEVELOPMENT OF GUJARAT MISSION

The Gujarat Mission which Mgr.

Gomes founded has now developed in the short space of forty-four years in a manner and to an extent which the founder himself would not have believed possible at the time he was laying its foundation. The enormous development in every shape and form, the number of converts mounting to over twenty thousand, the number of mission stations opened, the many educational, industrial, and other beneficent institutions in the Mission opened in this brief space of time as a result of the selfless, zealous and indefatigable labours of the German Jesuits and thereafter the Spanish Jesuits can be traced to the great beginnings Mgr. Gomes made in the virgin soil of Gujarat.

In his declining years, it must have gladdened his heart not a little to see the rich fruit of his pioneer work in this soil. In the whole of his priestly career he must have given pride of place to the Gujarat Mission which he founded and for which he sacrificed and suffered so much. But his regard was that during his life-time, he was permitted to witness the colossal development of his initial work.

Verily, the word of Mgr. Gomes has been great. Verily, he deserves to be called the "Fr. Lievens" of the Gujarat Mission. Verily the Gujarat Mission is the most outstanding landmark of his priestly career. For all this we feel sure he has merited his heavenly reward. May his soul rest in peace.—
New Leader.

PEACE AIMS AND POWER POLITICS

The following are the concluding passages of an article by Christopher Dawson, under the above title which is printed in the "Dublin Review."

We are in principle fully agreed on the liberation of Europe as the first and most fundamental condition of peace. But in order to free Europe it is not sufficient to change the gaolers, and that is all that would be accomplished by a peace based on power politics alone. Power must be the servant and not the master. Civilization is essentially the process by which power is progressively subdued, subordinated and directed to humane and spiritual ends, and the traditional opposition between civilization and barbarism is the opposition between power controlled in this way and the power of violence directed by primitive impulse. Now the new means of power which have been released by modern science in the modern world have certainly meant an advance of civilization in so far as they represent the subordination of nature to human purpose, but they have also meant an advance of barbarism inasmuch as they have given the lower elements in the modern world an opportunity to reassert themselves by organized violence and aggression. The same thing occurred at a very early period in human history, when the new techniques which had been evolved by the archaic civilization of Egypt and Mesopotamia were appropriated by the barbaric warrior peoples of the steppes and used for the conquest and destruction of the centres of higher culture. But the second barbarism is more formidable than the first owing to the almost un-

limited possibilities of destruction which modern science has created.

We see that during the last thirty years the course of civilization and especially the civilization of Europe has suffered a great setback. There have been some gains, but they have been very far from sufficient to compensate our losses. Even if we attain the maximum of success in the present war and gain a speedy and complete victory, there will still be an immense amount of material and moral destruction to be dealt with by nations that are exhausted and overstrained by the years of war. Therefore we cannot afford to be too optimistic either with regard to the material rewards of victory or as to the moral results of peace. But, on the other hand, it is essential that we should not surrender the higher interests and traditions of western civilization for the sake of immediate advantage: that we should not despair of the great republic of Christendom for which and in which the nations exist, nor relinquish our struggle against the second barbarism which remains the most formidable danger even when the particular Nazi or Fascist embodiment of it is defeated.

Hence it seems to me that the essential conditions of peace are a short-term moderation and a long-term idealism—the combination of a modest sense of practical politics with a wide vision of our ultimate aim of realizing a civilization which will be the expression of a free personalist community. These conditions may appear too vague to be of any practical significance, but if we look back to the history of the peace settle-

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Church Calendar

JULY 1944

FRI. ...21 S. Praxedes.
 SAT. ...22 Mary Magdalene.
 SUN. ...23 8th Sunday after Pentecost.
 S. Apollinaris.
 MON. ...24 7 S. Christina.
 TUES. ...25 S. JAMES, Ap.
 WED. ...26 S. Anne.
 THURS. ...27 S. Pantaleon.
 FRI. ...28 S. Nazareus.

The Catholic Guardian

JULY 21ST 1944

NOTES ON EDUCATIONAL REFORM DEBATE

The debate on educational reforms has been postponed until after the third reading of the Budget. It may be resumed about the latter part of September but when questioned, the Leader of the House declined to fix a date anticipating, as he said, government business after the Budget. It would thus appear that Mr. Kannangara's reforms do not come exactly within the technical term of 'government business' and Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam was right when he said that like himself the Minister was a minority of one. So far five speeches on the reform proposals have been made with amendments and new recommendations. How many additional recommendations will be proposed in the course of other speeches no body can say. All these have each in their turn to be discussed and voted upon so that it is difficult to see the end. The papers which specialised in astrological predictions with regard to future events will be doing a service if they could help the public in this. One speaker wanted an assurance from the Board of Ministers that it would implement without delay the recommendations as they are accepted by the State Council. Why this hurry? These must be viewed as parts of a whole and the country must wait for the debate to be over to see what the reform scheme looks like. Contrast the procedure followed in England in regard to its new education Bill. It had to pass through all its stages in the House of Commons and was then sent up to the House of Lords who scrutinised it clause by clause and making the changes they thought necessary sent the Bill back to the Commons who have it once more under their consideration. Thus are checks provided to prevent hasty and ill-considered schemes getting through. When there is so much caution on the part of men well experienced in the art of government, can our State

Council without that experience and elected by 70 per cent. of illiterate and semi-literate voters presume to rush things without courting disaster? There was a marked desire for what they called unified control. The unified control simply means the abolition of denominational schools. As to government control, is it not now complete over assisted schools save in the matter of the appointment and dismissal of teachers? Even here the Department must be notified and reasons given for the step taken. Unified control in education would be unjust. In the matter of building a rail-road you may have unified control but education is a three-party concern—the parent, government and religious authorities and all these three must exercise control in partnership. If there is any country in the world where popular control is insisted on it is in England. Well, during the course of the discussion on their new education Bill in the Commons the question was asked why the dual system was not done away with and unified control introduced in its place. The government spokesman said in reply that they had no desire to bring totalitarianism into the country and that closed the mouth of the questioner. In England denominational schools exist side by side with the County Council schools and will continue to exist under the new Bill. Their necessity is recognised for freedom of conscience and the British treasury and the local authority combined defray the running expenses of the denominational schools. The fight put up by Catholics recently in England was to obtain full grant to cover the cost of repairs and improvements made to their school buildings. They have been given only 50% and the rest will be met by a government loan at low interest payable in 35 years. They are not quite satisfied and say they will continue their fight till they are assured of 100% grant for repairs, extensions and other improvements.

THE FISHERY QUESTION

Las tweek-end both the Fishery Advisory Board and the Central Fishery Union held their annual meetings. At the Advisory Board Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Minister of Local Administration who presides over the fishing industry said that he was impressed not only with what had been done but with what remains to be done. He would be nearer the truth had he said he was more impressed with what still remains to be done. The Fishery department had hardly touched the fringe of the subject. The war, no doubt, has interfered with its progress but a more helpful policy should show better results. The condition of the fishermen speaking generally, of course, has not much improved. Undoubtedly there are difficulties confronting the fishery department in organising *ab initio* an island-wide industry much neglected in the past and carried on by a conservative and thriftless people. Then, again,

we fear, the Fishery Advisory Board could not have rendered it much assistance as most of its members lacked practical knowledge and at best were mere interested amateurs. The Board is going out of office having come to the end of its term of three years. It will be of interest to know what volume of advice it was able to give during this period. Why not appoint to the Board men from various parts of the Island who are actually engaged in fishing? They will know exactly what they need and will be able to put their case in all its aspects. The Advisory Board's meeting may be carried on in Sinhalese and Tamil or better still, the Director may hold regional meetings of the Board as the methods of fishing vary in different parts of the country and to do the needs of the fisherman. This will raise their self respect and give a status to the industry. This suggestion is meant only to meet immediate needs. A thorough organisation of the industry on modern lines will require, we recognise, expert advice from abroad.

The Central Fishery Union held its meeting on two days—last Saturday and Sunday. The chief speaker on the first day was the Civil Defence and Food Commissioner Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, the man of the hour whose praise is deservedly on the lips of all. He expressed surprise that when he had with the greatest difficulty obtained permission from the Indian Government to get down 400 vallams and as many cwts. of nets, the opportunity to get them had not been availed of. The probable explanation is the lack of publicity. Hardly anybody in the North seems to have known anything about the offer. "It is primarily his business", said Sir Oliver, "to look after the men who caught the fish and give them all the facilities and see that they got a fair price." These words of his will gladden the hearts of the men engaged in their arduous work. There was danger of their case being ignored in the midst of the clamour for cheap fish. The Jaffna Urban Council, for instance, has solved the question of cheap fish in its own way. If a fisherman within the Urban area wants to send his catch to a better market outside, even once as an experiment, he must begin by making a contribution of Rs. 150 to the Council. Every other produce may go to a more paying market without being mulcted but not the fish. This is manifestly unfair. The Council in its bye-law should have made a distinction between a professional trader and one who has to fish for his day to day living. This must not be allowed to remain as it is an unfair discrimination against a community. Since writing the above, a copy of the report of the Union reached us setting forth what it had done and what it proposes to do during the war and after, but there was no time to look into it closely.

Characters of the Reformation

(With apologies to Mr. Hilaire Belloc for pinching a title).

Much has been said and written on the much discussed question of the hour—viz. educational reform. There have been proposals and counter proposals, all resulting in a confusion and chaos of ideas. Some of the greatest minds of the country have grappled with this problem and given their verdict. Unfortunately not all of them have approached the problem with an open mind. They may be quite sincere in their intentions. But they have been carried away by feeling rather than by reason. Their hearts may be in sympathy with the illiterate masses; but they fail to realise that the solution they advocate is neither the only solution to the problem nor the best.

Mr. Belloc in his book, "The Great Heresies" has the longest chapter on the so-called Reformation Movement of the Middle Ages. In analysing reform movements in general, he speaks of "three characters which are the concomitants of all revolutions, and the right management of which alone can prevent catastrophe."

First comes the innovator who wants all change—change of every kind and every degree—from reforms which are just and necessary to innovations which are criminal and mad.

Then comes the conservatist, who resists all reforms. Perhaps the advocates of "free education" proposal might place their opponents under this category. *EVEN* the Catholics cannot be charged as conservatists in the educational reform movement of the country, for the simple reason, that Catholic Educationists have always admitted the need and necessity for reform of the present system. We do not veto all reforms, but only differ in opinion with some of the violent reformers, in the course reforms are to take. Our position may be akin to the spirit of conservatism, but to "smash up everything in order to build all over again on some new plan has been among us the absurd, cruel and criminal notion of the fierce and ignorant zeal of the great mass of misguided reformers," says the great French thinker, Alphonse Gratry.

The third and the last character is by far the most important, says Mr. Belloc. To give his own words: "There appears among the revolutionaries an increasing number who are not so much concerned to set right the evils which have grown up in the thing to be reformed, as filled with passionate hatred of the thing itself—its essential, its good, that by which it has a right to survive." (italics his).

Do not our Hon'ble Minister Kannangara and his disciples the politico-educationists fall into this group? Can any fair-minded person deny this? Let us take for granted that there is no one who is so much interested in the cause of education as our Minister. But why does he attack all those who do not accept his views on the proposed reforms? Why heap so much abuse and insult upon them when there has been no provocation. Is it a sign of the culture, learning and greatness of our learned Doctor Kannangara, the gentleman that he is? Are not his tactics a clear indication of the "passionate hatred," Mr. Belloc speaks of.

A little lad summed him up rather pointedly. "He is the greatest mob orator of our land."

V. A. P.

LOCAL & GENERAL

St. James' Jaffna.—Novenas preparatory to the patronal feast is being held in the above church from Sunday last with great solemnity and the feast of St. James' will be celebrated on Tuesday next with High Mass at 7.45 and with procession in the evening. After the procession the Vespers of St. Anne will be sung with the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. On the following morning there will be High Mass at 6.30.

Fisheries Advisory Board.—The Fisheries Advisory Board, consti-

tuted in 1941, met for the last time on Saturday morning in the office of the Director of Fisheries, Mr. Lavinia. Mr. S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike, the Minister of Local Administration, Mr. E.W. Kanangara, his Commissioner, were also present.

The Minister, referring to the Director of Fisheries and the Board and what they had accomplished, said he was impressed not merely with what had been done but by the enormous work that had yet to be done. He announced that he had succeeded in obtaining a suitable trawler for fishing in the waters around Ceylon.

The Board goes out of office on Aug. 31st.

Consecration of St. Mary's, Kayts.—The Consecration of the Altar and Church of St. Mary's, Kayts will take place on 3rd Sept., 1944. His Lordship the Bishop of Jaffna will officiate.

C.D.C.'s Visit to Jaffna.—Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Civil Defence Commissioner, will be the chief guest of Jaffna College at their annual celebration on July 29th.

Advantage will be taken of his presence in Jaffna by the inhabitants of Vaddukoddai and the neighbouring villages to accord a reception to Sir Oliver. An industrial and co-operative rally and a National Food Campaign demonstration are also being arranged in Jaffna to synchronise with his visit.

Personal.—Authorised by H.E. the Governor, Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, Government Agent, N.P., has conferred on Mr. A. Anthonypillai of St. James' parish the honorary rank of Aratchy as a reward for his long and faithful service.

More Poonac.—The Minister of Agriculture and Lands has inaugurated a bonus scheme to encourage oil millers to produce more poonac.

Every oil mill has been allotted a quota for the production poonac. For every ton of poonac produced in excess of the quota a bonus of Rs. 48 is paid by the Department of Civil Defence over and above the price paid for it.

Theft of Railway Packages.—Two packages valued at Rs. 6,698-75 were reported stolen from the Talaimannar train between last Wednesday night and Thursday morning. When the train arrived at Polgahawela it was discovered that the seals on three wagons were broken and the two packages in question were missing.

Church in China.—About 6,000 Catholic missionaries are working in China to-day, scattered in 138 ecclesiastical divisions or dioceses with a net work of no fewer than 33,000 mission stations, says Bishop O'Gara, C.P., Vicar Apostolic of Yuanling, in the U.S. monthly, the "Sign."

Bishop O'Gara is now recuperating in the States from his experiences as a Japanese prisoner.

The Japanese invasion, says the Bishop, was like a tidal wave, pushing its way slowly but inevitably across half the country, driving millions of homeless and destitute people before it.

Immediately it began the Holy Father's representative in China, Archbishop Saini, sent out a call for all missionaries to put everything they had at the disposal of the suffering. Houses and mission grounds were thrown open. All buildings, even the churches, were used for accommodation.

As the war went on the mission stations in one diocese after another in the track of the invasion became organised to deal with the refugees, to tend the sick and wounded, to provide for the destitute and the orphaned.

Death of Chief Scout.—The Chief Scout, Lord Somers, who succeeded Lord Baden Powell as Chief Scout in 1941 died at his home at Eastnor Castle, Herefordshire, on last Friday. He was 57.

Commission on Social Services.—The Governor has issued a Commission to Dr. W. Ivor Jennings, Mr. N.E. Weerasooria, K.C., the Very Revd. Fr. Peter A. Pillai, O.M.I., and Dr. B. B. Das Gupta to inquire into and report on the adequacy of existing social services, on methods of extending and

improving them and on the question of introducing social insurance schemes.

The full terms of reference of the Commission are:

(1) the adequacy of the existing social assistance and allied services including the schemes provided by law for the payment of workmen's compensation and maternity benefits, and the methods of improving, extending and co-ordinating those services;

(2) the question of introducing social insurance schemes for providing all or any of the following, namely—(a) old age pension; (b) relief during sickness or prolonged disability; (c) relief in cases of unemployment; (d) pension on retirement from work; and (e) pensions or other relief to widows and orphans.

The Commission is asked for a report as early as possible, and all public officers and other persons are requested to render it every assistance.

Boy Scouts Movement.—His Excellency the Governor Sir Andrew Caldecott laid the foundation stone on Saturday evening of the Danatus Victoria Building for the Island headquarters of the Boy Scout Association, he felicitated the donor, Mr. A.D. Victoria, one of the leading Indian merchants in Colombo on his benefaction and the choice of beneficiary.

Bibile By-Election Void.—Mr. Justice de Kretser on Tuesday afternoon intimated to counsel who appeared in the Bibile election petition case that he would make an order setting aside the election of Mr. S. A. Peeris as member of the State Council.

The Judge stated that his full judgment was not yet ready.

The petition was filed by Mr. W. Dahanayake against Mr. Peeris's election on the ground that at the time of the election Mr. Peeris had a number of contracts with the public services, which rendered him ineligible for election.

Notice to the Revd. Missionaries

1. The following are the dates of the Annual Reports:

1st. 25th August to 1st Sept.
2nd. 9th Sept. to 16th Sept.

Please inform Father Procurator about your choice.

2. The Forms for Ecclesiastical Returns have been despatched to you already. They are to be duly filled and returned to Very Revd. Fr. Bizien, before the end of the month.

Central Fisheries Union of Ceylon

Dr. K. J. De Silva, President of the Union, presided and welcomed Sir Oliver and the delegates from the various affiliated Unions. He asked Sir Oliver to take over the marketing of fish and promised him all the co-operation to make it a complete success.

Mr. A. P. Guruswamy, the Hony, Secretary, read the annual report.

Dr. M. De Almeida next expressed their appreciation of the outstanding achievements of Sir Oliver and appealed to him to help the fishing industry.

FISH FOR SIX MILLION

Sir Oliver said that he hoped to be able to tell himself in two weeks time that he had solved the supply and distribution problem of beef and mutton.

He was now faced with his next big problem—the problem of an adequate supply of fish for six million people. He was thankful to them for their offer of co-operation in that matter. During the last twelve months with the assistance and co-operation of the Minister for Local Administration and the Director of Fisheries he had been trying to do what he could to help the industry.

They had succeeded in securing a trawler and for that their thanks were due to the Commander-in-Chief. They knew how difficult it was to get a trawler these days when they were required for war work. It was fitted with refrigeration plants.

They had obtained recently through the Ceylon Supplies Commissioner in India the permission to get down 400 vallams, but he was surprised to find that only one society had so far applied for them. They had also succeeded, after a good deal of argument, in getting

400 cwts. of nets from India in a period of twelve months. The opportunity to get them also had not been availed of by the societies. These were bewildering problems to his lay mind on which he wanted their advice.

It was primarily his business to look after the men who caught the fish and give them all the facilities and see that they got a fair price. At present no one seemed to know definitely what the fishermen actually earned nor the amount of fish caught all over the Island. Those were statistics which the Unions should gather.

The election of office-bearers resulted as follows:—Patron: His Grace the Archbishop of Colombo; vice-Patrons: Messrs. G.C.S. Corea, D.S. de Fonseka, G. A. Wille, G. G. Pennambalam and H. de Z. Siriwardene; President: Dr. K. J. de Silva, vice-Presidents: Dr. M. de Almeida, James P. Fernando, and F.J.M. de Mel; Hon. General Secretaries: Mr. A. P. Guruswamy and the Revd. Fr. A. J. B. Antonin, O.M.I.; Hon. Treasurer: Revd. Fr. Ramauld Fernando, O.M.I., and an executive committee of 20 members.

OBITUARY

MR. FRANCIS DANIEL DAVID

A link with the past has been broken by the death of Mr. Francis Daniel David, retired Chief Draughtsman, Survey Dept., Seremban, F.M.S., at his residence "Selvamabal", Wattala on the 4th of July, 1944 at the ripe old age of 74.

The deceased who was the scion of one of the oldest and most respected families in Jaffna Town was born in Jaffna on the 9th of Oct. 1870. He was educated at St. Patrick's College and being attracted to Malaya in the early nineties article under one Mr. King at Kuala Lumpur and qualified himself as a Draughtsman. He entered Government service in 1899. His first appointment was at Pahang in Kuala Lipis and was the pioneer in reconstruction work in that district. He did such splendid work that Sir Hugh Clifford who was then Resident at Pahang recommended him and within a few years he was appointed Chief Draughtsman from which post he retired in 1923. He was one of the very few officers who was initiated into Govt. service on a Sterling salary and free quarters which privilege he enjoyed till his retirement.

The deceased was the son of the late Mr. Jacob David, Second Accountant of the Paddy Dept. Jaffna and the grand son of the late Mr. S. Davidupillai to whose memory the road known as David's Road in Jaffna was opened by Sir William Twynnam in 1873 in recognition of his services to Government. The deceased's mother was the daughter of the late Mr. Tisseverasinghe Mudr. Joseph, Head Accountant and a lineal descendant of Don Nicholas Tisseverasinghe Thombo Holder. One of the deceased's maternal uncles was the late Hon. Mr. J.N. Tisseverasinghe the first Catholic Tamil Member of the Ceylon Legislative Council.

He married in 1904 Charlotte Margaret Thangaretnam the eldest daughter of the late Mr. James J. Tisseverasinghe, Addl. Registrar of Lands, Jaffna and leaves behind three sons Mr. Jos. J. David, Proctor Batticaloa, Jim. N. David, Advocate, Colombo and J.B. David of the Premier Co-operative Society, Colombo.

The deceased who was in good health suddenly took ill on Friday the 23rd of June and in spite of the best medical attention by Dr. Wijerama, Physician of the General Hospital, Colombo and Dr. V.N. Johnpulle, passed away peacefully on the 4th inst. fortified by the last rites of Our Holy Mother the Church.

The funeral which took place on the 6th inst. at 6 p.m. was largely attended. Before the cortege left the residence a short service was held by Revd. Fr. Margess, Asst. Priest, Wattala. The funeral procession then wended its way from Wattala to the General Cemetery, Kanatte. At the Lych Gate the cortege was met by a large and representative gathering and the following acted as pall-bearers: Dr. E. Wijerama, Advocates Messrs. Peri Sunderam, F. A. Tisseverasinghe, C. Thiagalangam, C.X. Martyn and C. Suntheralingam. The funeral obsequies were held at the Mortuary Chapel, Revd. Frs. Noe,

Perera of St. Joseph's College, Yenveux, Parish Priest, Wattala and Lambert, Mis. Apost. of Batticaloa officiated assisted by the choir of St. Lucia's Cathedral. The very same priests officiated at the graveside and pronounced the last blessing. As the coffin was lowered by the electrical lift into the grave all present assisted by the choir feelingly rendered "Nearer my God to Thee."

The chief mourners are:—Margaret David (wife), Mr. and Mrs. Jos. J. David, Mr. and Mrs. Jim N. David (sons and daughters-in-law), Mr. John B. David (son) and Mr. B. J. David (brother). Many floral wreaths were received from relations and friends.

We extend our sympathy to the bereaved. R. I. P.

MRS. WINIFRED RATNAM PIRAGASAM

The death occurred on the 4th inst. of Mrs. Winifred Ratnam Piragasam at "Retnavasa", Atchuvaly. She passed away peacefully being well fortified by the rites of the church. The funeral took place on the 6th inst. There was a large attendance of friends and relations, many of whom had come from Colombo and Jaffna. Revd. Fr. G. T. Balasundaram, O.M.I., the Parish Priest of Atchuvaly officiated at the church and at the cemetery, assisted by Revd. Fr. Leo Thuraisingham, O.M.I., a cousin of the deceased. Messrs. V. Sinnappu, Udayar, Benedict Asaipillai, J. N. Benedict and F. J. Jesuthasan acted as pall-bearers. Numerous telegrams of condolence and floral tributes were received from different parts of the Island. The deceased leaves behind besides her husband and children, two brothers and four sisters, two of whom are nuns of the Holy Family Convent, Ilavali. R.I.P.

FOOTBALL

(Continued from our last issue.)

Fixtures for the month of July, 1944:

Date	Home Team	Visiting Team	Location
July 24	Civilians	vs Ceylon E. Police	Ground
24	Kirimalai	vs Villains	Ceylon E. Police
26	Co-op.	vs Periyana	Police
27	Cidecoms	vs Police	
27	Periyana	vs Villains	Periyana
28	Ceylon E.	vs Rangers	Ceylon E. Police
29	Kirimalai	vs Civilians	Police
30	Co op.	vs St. Anthony's	Police

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NALLUR KANDASWAMY TEMPLE ANNUAL HIGH FESTIVAL—1944

The public is hereby notified that traffic will be diverted from the sections of the Point Pedro Road and Old Store Road adjoining the Nallur Kandaswamy temple, along Wyman Road, Navanturay Road, and Nallur Cross Road No. 1, from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily from 3rd August to 19th August, 1944, on acc. of the annual festival at the Nallur Kandaswamy temple. Sgd. S. W. O. DE SILVA, Suptd. of Police, N.P.

Police Office, Jaffna, 18th July, 1944.

NOTICE

Distribution of Subsidiary Foodstuffs in Jaffna District.

Arrangements have been made to distribute the currysuffs mentioned below at the rates specified against each commodity to each consumer not attached to a Co-operative retail store from Monday, the 24th July to 30th July 1944 (both days inclusive).

1. Coriander 1/4 oz. per head.
 2. Gram Dhall 1/2 oz. per head.
 3. Tamarind 2 oz. per head.
2. Consumers are advised to draw their ration of the above articles along with their ration of other commodities. (Sgd.) E.B. TISSEVERASINGHE, for G. A., N. P.

Debate on Education in State Council

(Continued from Page 1)

recommendations? If free education was to be really effective more schools must be opened and there must be a proper system of adult education. It was no use holding meeting in pansalams and elsewhere and talking of a 'drive' towards adult education. He did not see any material benefits to the masses from the Report unless those steps were taken. They should see that the fiery speeches made were correct and true.

Education, Mr. Bandaranaike said, did not stand alone, and must be co-ordinated with industrial, agricultural and health developments. He wondered how many members of the Special Committee had carefully read the Report. He had met one or two members of that Committee who had not done that, he said.

Regarding denominational schools, he said that there was no need in dealing with that question to make hurtful charges against Catholics, Muslims, or Hindus or anyone like that.

At this stage Council adjourned till 10 a.m. Friday.

Mr. Bandaranaike resuming his speech said that the attitude that the denominational schools were composed of rogues, villains and rascals who were defrauding the public and the State, guilty of every kind of misdeed, did not take them very far in dealing with the main issue.

He referred to the origin of missionary education, which, he said, perhaps, in those early days served the Imperial purpose. There were Despatches at that time sent from high officials in this country, suggesting that one of the best methods of keeping the Sinhalese in subjection was to destroy the system of pirivena education. Both from the Imperial and the missionary point of view those missionary schools, therefore, served this purpose. Today the missionary purpose of these denominational schools had ceased to exist. So had the Imperial purpose.

The State was now taking a greater and greater share in education, instead of shirking that duty as it did in the past. If the State was to spend very large sums of money on education and plan for national progress, the control of the State must be greater than was possible under the dual system of control.

Continuing, Mr. Bandaranaike urged the view that the denominational schools might be allowed to continue, provided that they fell in line with the demands of the State.

On the question of multilateral schools he visualised the teaching of many trades in one school rather than the existence of a multitude of schools. He would like schools to be divided only into two classes—primary and post-primary.

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS

Mr. Bandaranaike stressed the importance of having the best and most qualified and trained teachers. Dealing with the question of salaries, he said there should be no distinction between the salary scales of teachers in the primary and post-primary schools. He considered it very desirable that another special inquiry into the question of salaries should be held.

Mr. Bandaranaike then moved the following amendments:—

(1) Omit words "subject" in line 2 to end, and substitute "provided that in the case of a denominational school, only children of that denomination attending it will be taken into account for assessing grant."

(4) Omit.

(5) Omit words "and" in line 2 to end and substitute "and post-primary schools shall be classified as follows:—

Secondary: Junior School 11 plus to 14 plus and Senior School 14 plus to 16 plus."

(6) Omit.

(12) Add at end "The University should confer external degrees."

(19) Omit and substitute, "Salary scales should be fixed for teachers, bearing in view the need to secure the most suitable persons for this important

and responsible work. There should be no disparity between the salaries of teachers of primary and secondary schools."

(24) (New recommendation). Steps shall be taken to establish nursery schools.

(25) (New recommendation). A State scheme of adult education shall be launched.

(26) (New recommendation). Steps shall be taken to establish State primary and secondary schools, wherever necessary, in order to afford a reasonable opportunity for all children of school-going age to receive education.

(27) (New recommendation). Further to the provisions of recommendation (15), assistance shall be given to deserving cases of poor children by scholarships, etc., to enable them to take advantage of the scheme of free education.

(28) (New recommendation). A satisfactory scheme shall be prepared for medical inspection and treatment of children in primary and secondary schools, and for providing them with a mid-day meal.

(24) and (25) re-number as (29) and (30).

MAKING EDUCATION COMPULSORY

Mr. J. Tyagarajah (Mannar) said he did not think that any Member would oppose free education in principle. He could not see the purpose of this debate unless the Board of Ministers was prepared to implement the proposals that would be approved by the House. Therefore, he would like to know whether the Board was in favour of free education and other recommendations. He hoped that the Leader of the House would declare unequivocally that such of the proposals as would be approved by the House would be implemented.

He suggested that in order to make education compulsory not only parents but also employers of children of school-going age should be prosecuted.

As regards the question of trifurcation he agreed that a multiplicity of types of schools would create difficulties and also accentuate class distinctions. He did not think there was any need for the senior schools. He felt that the position of denominational schools should be safeguarded.

On the question of religious instruction, a religious atmosphere necessarily could not be fostered in State schools. It could best be fostered in the home.

He stressed that if in the opinion of the Board of Ministers this scheme of education was beyond the financial capacity of the country, they could implement it stage by stage.

CASE OF POOR PARENTS

Dr. M.C.M. Kaleel (Colombo Central) said that for the proposals embodied in the report to be carried out successfully there was no need for economic provision to be made to poor parents. Most parents were eager to send their children to schools. It was, therefore, unfair to state that poor parents did not wish to send their children to school as they wanted their earnings.

This scheme of free education should not be shelved merely because it meant the expenditure of a large sum of money. The money that parents would normally pay in the form of school fees could be paid instead to the Government in the form of extra taxes, which would in turn enable the Government to put this scheme into operation.

Referring to the question of religious education in denominational schools, he said that it would be a dangerous step to compel such schools to teach other religions than their own.

At this stage Council adjourned for lunch, and resumed at 2-30 p.m.

Dr. Kaleel said that some of the suggestions made by the Member for Pt. Pedro and the Minister for Local Administration were utterly Utopian. Free books, free shoes and other such amenities would make it impossible for a scheme of free education to be adopted.

Dr. Kaleel moved as an amendment that the words "as from Oct. 1, 1945" be inserted in the motion. He asked the House not to be confused by conflicting reports from other countries which were not applicable to this country, but to judge the Special Committee's Report on its own merits.

MINISTER'S DIFFICULTIES

Mr. V. Nalliah (Trincomalee) said the Minister of Education could take credit for the fact that his report had provoked so much attention and criticism. He did not think that in any country the Minister of Education had such tremendous difficulties to overcome as did the Minister of Education in Ceylon. They found that minority denominations had control over the education of the majority denominations and it was an elementary principle of human nature not to give up power they enjoyed without putting up a vigorous fight.

With regard to religious education they could not expect the Minister of Education to educate children for life after death, although he would grant that some sort of religious education was necessary. He, however, did not think that a State school like the Royal College turned out none but criminals.

It was wrong to view the free education scheme from a purely ideological standpoint. They should regard it simply from a practical educational point of view.

With regard to the proposed trifurcation, however, he felt that it should start at the age of 14 plus if the country could afford such a scheme. Until then let them have a free education on a common standard. He also opposed the introduction of a second language in the third school year of a child, thus sacrificing the interests of the large majority of children whose home language was Sinhalese or Tamil for the sake of pacifying a few whose home language was English.

Mr. Nalliah moved an amendment that a unified education service for teachers be introduced.

At this stage Council adjourned for tea and resumed at 4-20 p.m.

Mr. E.A. Nugawela (Galagedera) asked for some indication of the resumption of the education debate after the third reading of the budget.

Mr. D.S. Senanayake (Leader of the House) said that the matter would be considered.

Peace Aims and Power Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

ments and international order of the past we shall see they have a very definite relevance. Thus in 1919 there was a sharp conflict between the short-term realism of Clemenceau and the long-term idealism of President Wilson, and this conflict and confusion of the two issues was mainly responsible for the failure to relieve either end—either national security or international order.

In the last resort the attainment of international peace depends on the co-ordination of ultimate social aims, but this is not a thing that can be achieved in a moment by a stereotyped formula agreed upon by a few politicians or diplomats. As the present Pope has said (in his Allocation of December 24th, 1941), it requires the sincere co-operation, "not only of this or that party, of this or that people, but of all peoples and of the whole of humanity. It is a universal enterprise for the common good of all, and it requires the collaboration of Christianity for the religious and moral aspects of the new order that it is intended to create."

Co-operators' Day in the North

The Annual Co-operators' Day was celebrated with great eclat and gusto in the North on Saturday the 1st instant. All Co-operative Unions in the District broadcast the day with posters and pamphlets. On the day the streets were beflagged and all Co-operative establishments appeared in colour. The two Co-operative Wholesale Establishments transport lorries displaying placards and Co-operative slogans went round the Town calling one and all to the fold. In the evening a grand meet-

ing was held at the Town Hall, Jaffna presided over by Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman of the Urban Council. In his presidential address, Mr. Ponnambalam outlined the benefits derived by the Co-operative Stores and other Co-operative Societies and pointed out that if we desired to bring Ceylon to the forefront it should be through the Co-operative Movement.

Mr. A. Arulampalam, Proctor and Secretary N.D. Co-operative Federation speaking on the significance of the Co-operators' Day and the Co-operative Credit Movement traced the history of Co-operation and stressed the need of Food Production in a Co-operative way.

Mr. Handy Perinpanayagam, B.A., spoke on the Co-operative Movement as the Economic Saviour of Ceylon. "Every new movement in the world," he said, "meets with opposition. So also the Consumers' Co-operative Movement has a lot of opposition due to the fact that it has caused a lot of heart burning to the merchant class who have been living long at the expense of the others." Continuing he said: "In the interest of the poor, the merchants whether Sinhalese or Indians should not grudge the establishment of Stores."

Mr. V. Murugesu, Secretary, N.D. Agricultural Producers' Union speaking explained that it was not the intention of the Department to oust the traders by the Stores drive. A resolution had been passed in 1942 as a result of the establishment of Stores in 1926 that Stores should be established all over the Island. Moreover the failure of the Municipal Stores in Colombo and the experience gained by the establishment of Co-operative Stores there made it possible for this universal drive.

Mr. J.V. Chelliah, M.A., retd. Principal of Jaffna College addressing the gathering spoke on "Co-operation during the early times, its history and development through the ages." He said: "Co-operation is ingrained in our blood. It is our proud inheritance. Co-operation is a half way house between Capitalism and Socialism. Co-operation is the best means for sinking our differences and working for the common good."

Mr. T. Sathasivam, retd. District Traffic Superintendent, C.G.R. was the last speaker. He spoke on the success of the "Triplicane Co-operative Stores in Madras."

In between all speeches there were musical items contributed by the Vannarponnai Musicians' Mutual Improvement Co-operative Society and the Students of the Colombogam Siva Tamil School. With the vote of thanks by Mr. S. Seenivasagam, Secretary of the Jaffna Stores Union the meeting came to a close.

Co-operators' Day was also celebrated at Chavakachcheri, Madduvil, Kodikkam, Sithankerny, Mallakam, Atchuvy, Velanai, Pungudutivu, Pooneryn and Delft.

At Mallakam Mr. S. Nadesan, M.S.C. presided and Messrs. J. C. Amerasingham, B.A., and S. K. Swaminathan, B.A., spoke. During the course of his speech Mr. Swaminathan stressed the importance of State protection to the ever growing Tobacco industry of Ceylon. He also appealed to the Tobacco cultivators to be loyal to the Society. A Drama embracing co-operative activities was also staged.

At the meeting held at Atchuvy under the Presidentship of Mr. S. Nadesan speeches were made by Messrs. V. S. Sittampalam, Advocate, E. Kanapathypillai and M. Sinnathamby, Co-operative Inspector. A musical competition on Co-operative Subjects was held and prizes awarded.

