





வண. டாக்டர் ஜேம்ஸ் மேதர்

1968 ஆம் ஆண்டு மே 12 ஆம் நாள்

மற்றவர்களுக்குள்ளே பழங்கதைகள் பேர்ப்பு பயனில்லை

பழம் பெருமை வாய்ந்த யாழ்ப்பாண நகரைப் புதுப் பொலிவுடன் விளங்கச் செய்த வதற்கு முயற்சிகள் பல நடக்கவேண்டுகின்றன...

குட்டு, 27-5-68 இல் இரண்டு 2-6-68 வரை யாழ்ப்பாண மாநகரசபை "குடிசை - சுகாதார வார" தினக் கொண்டாட்டத்தை அறிவித்தது...

இம் முயற்சிகளெல்லாம் அவமதிக்கின்றன. மக்கள் செய்து கொடுக்கின்றன...

இவ்வகையில் இரண்டுக்கூடிய அத்தனை உள்நாட்டின மன்றங்களிலும் முன்னேற்பாடுகள்...

தமிழர் நாசரிக்கும், ஆசாரமும், புனிதமும் மேடையெங்கும் சிலாக்கிப்பட்டு வருகிறது...

மக்களிடம் பொதுவாக உணர்வை வளர்க்கும்பொருட்டு, சுகாதாரத்துறைக்கு உதவிகளை வழங்கும்...

இதை உணர்ந்த யாழ்ப்பாண மாநகரசபை 27-5-68 முதல் 2-6-68 வரை "குடிசை - சுகாதார வாரம்" கொண்டாட்டம்...

யாழ்ப்பாண மாநகரசபைக்கு உதவி செய்து கொடுத்த அமைச்சர் குடிசை - சுகாதார வாரம்...

இம்முயற்சியில் பொது மக்கள் சிறந்ததை கொண்டு வந்ததே, நகரத்தை அழகுபடுத்தி, ஓடிவரும் பணியும்...

யாழ்ப்பாணப் பாராளுமன்ற அவைகள் விடுதலை செய்து மனித வளப்புகள் சுகாதாரம்...

இவ்வாறு சம்பந்தமாய் வெளியாகவேண்டிய சிறப்பு மலர்க்குடைய பிரதமரும் பிறருமே தந்தளவு செய்யக்கூடுமே காரணம்...

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நேற்றுநாள்

வட இலங்கையில் தமிழ் இராச்சியம் அமைக்கப்பட்டு 000 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு மேலாகியிருக்கிறது...

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தீயனதுடன் அன்பை விட்டு

"மரணமானாலும், ஜீவனாலும்" தன்னைப் பிரிக்காமல் இருப்பேன்...

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தவறாமல் வதைத்தான்

இது கவலை மறந்திருக்கும்படி, 22 வயதுள்ள ஒரு பெண்ணின் கதை...

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CANTERBURY CONVOCACTION THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

(The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Michael Ramsey, gave the Presidential Address at the opening of the May sessions of the Convocation of Canterbury in St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Tuesday, the 14th May. The following is the text of the Archbishop's address.)

As the tenth Lambeth Conference approaches just over a century after the meeting of the first one on the invitation of Archbishop Longley, it is well that we should take note of what will be some of its characteristics and be thinking of what we may rightly hope and pray for as its outcome.

It has always been emphasised that Lambeth Conferences are summoned by the personal invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury and possess no formal authority. In his fascinating account of the first Conference Dr. Stephenson amusingly describes the atmosphere of personal informality which surrounded it. Here is one of the most entertaining illustrations of this. "Several days elapsed between the publication of the Encyclical and the printing of the resolutions. This delay was unfavourably commented upon by the secular and evangelical press, which suggested that either the Archbishop had carelessly lost the resolutions or else they had been stolen—a fate, it was felt, which they richly deserved. The real cause of the delay was Longley's absence on holiday in Yorkshire which meant that the proof reading took longer." (The First Lambeth Conference 1867, p. 299.)

If it is doubtful whether such a degree of informality would be tolerated today, it is because through the years Lambeth Conferences have come to possess the weight of a certain moral authority which the Anglican provinces have recognised, an authority which has in part expressed their collective mind and in part influenced it. It is fair to say that the Lambeth Conferences have registered the

that the Central Government still would be all powerful. In this context why should there be all this opposition to the little decentralisation proposed, far less than recommended by the Choksy Commission of several years ago and envisaged by the then truly democratic Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike? Such a hysterical opposition would not have grown to its present volume if the Government had published at least a draft Bill, which it was considering. Instead it allowed unthinking, unreasoned, and mischievous opposition to develop. Hence, the Government must accept the blame on itself for the present crisis in which it finds itself.

We are aware that moves are afoot to persuade the Government to drop the Bill. And some respected leaders of the Tamil community themselves have appealed to the E. P. not to proceed with the introduction of the Bill at the present time. Their arguments may have some justification. They have the fear that the passing of the Bill may lead to the repetition of the communal holocaust which took place in 1958. It may be granted that the possibility is there. But it is the responsibility of the Prime Minister and his Government to prevent it. There is justifiable hope that Mr. Dudley Senanayake and his Government are equal to the task of preventing it, unlike the Government of Mr. Bandaranaike of 1958, which was apathetic to the entire situation of that time. The District Councils' Bill has now become a symbol of the intention of the National Government to fulfil its pledges made first to the country at large and secondly to the representatives of the Tamils. If it is dropped now, it merely means that no Government, constituted as it would be by a majority of Sinhalese, can do justice to the legitimate demands of the Tamil minority. If it is to be dropped at all, it should be only after it is published and after it is established that it will not be of any appreciable benefit to the country, the majority and the minorities included, and that no amendments to it can be acceptable to the people.

general mind of our Communion about its approach to Christian unity, from the first formulation of the Lambeth Quadrilateral in 1828 through the Appeal for Christian Unity in 1920 to the more recent provision of counsel and advice for particular parts of the field. It is also fair to say that the Lambeth Conferences have indicated the trend of an Anglican mind on Christian marriage, family planning and other ethical questions. Lambeth Conferences have genuinely been both an ear listening to the Anglican Churches and a voice speaking to them and beyond them.

Today there are further reasons which modify the idea of a purely informal gathering for mutual advice. First, Lambeth Conferences have themselves appointed an organisation, however small and simple, to act for the Anglican Churches in a number of collective operations. The Anglican Executive Officer with his staff was set up by a Lambeth Conference and is responsible to every part of our world-wide Communion. Second, there are now ecumenical activities which have to be carried out in the name of the Anglican Communion as a whole. If the Church of England wants to talk to the Methodists in England, it does so in England, though it can get advice from outside England. But in Anglican relations with the Church of Rome or the Holy Orthodox Church it is inevitable that, while there are things that can be done by local Churches and their hierarchies, there must be action in the name of the Anglican Communion as a whole. When I visited the Pope in March 1966, it was emphasised that I did so in the name of the Anglican Communion, and subsequent discussions both on doctrine and on mixed marriages have been on a Pan-Anglican basis; and so too our Commission on Anglican-Orthodox relations is Pan-Anglican.

These ecumenical trends make it inevitable that, while authority resides in each several Anglican Church, we need organs able to serve them all and take certain actions in the name of them all. I see it as a role of the tenth Lambeth Conference to make recommendations about our needs for common action as a Communion. None of us want a centralised bureaucracy, and all our inclinations are towards travelling light in central organisation. But we have to consider what our future structure is going to be.

Next, the coming Lambeth Conference will be, far more than its predecessors, representative of diverse races and cultures. The Anglican episcopate throughout the world has long ceased to be Anglo-Saxon in content and, if Anglo-Saxons still preponderate, the Asians and Africans will be a good deal more numerous than before. If I am not mistaken, the Conference will be much aware of the great variety of cultural settings in which Christianity is taught and lived in our contemporary world, and we shall find culture challenged by culture as well as doctrinal emphasis challenged by doctrinal emphasis. We may all learn rather painfully that the cultural clothing of our own Christianity may not be of the esse of Christianity at all and may in some ways be a hindrance to it. We who are the hosts of the Conference will offer a hospitality which will be no less warm and eager for being very simple, and I have suggested to all the members of the Conference that it should be an occasion for specially remembering and helping those who are hungry.

It is the great diversity of nationhood, and indeed of language, which will make valuable the planning of the Conference in small sub-committees, groups in which there can be a real meeting of minds with minds. It is in this way intended that every member of the Conference should be drawn into discussion rather than that the majority should listen or sleep at the feet of a few repetitions orators. But the large number of sub-committees will mean that the Conference will produce a vast bulk of reports and resolutions. My own hope is that reports will be small in bulk and that resolutions will be few. It will be for the officers of the three main Committees to gather and sort out the findings of the conference and to report on them upon their skill and responsibility.

Letters to the Editor

JAFFNA CIVIC WEEK: SAVE WASTE PAPER CAMPAIGN

Dear Sir,

As part of the observance of Jaffna's Civic Week, the Boy Scouts will visit homes, printing presses and other establishments in the city of Jaffna, during the Civic Week in May, 1968 to collect waste paper. The collected waste paper is to be sent to the Eastern Paper Mills Corporation and the proceeds divided between the Scout Fund and the Gandhi Seva Sangam's Shramadana Fund.

We appeal to those who have any waste paper to give it to us, and have it ready sorted out into the following graded:

- Grade 1: White or colored paper free from newspaper, cellophane paper, grease proof paper.
Grade 2: Ruled white paper free from newspaper.
Grade 3: Printed white or coloured paper, obsolete forms, old books, old telephone directories, all free from newspaper.
Grade 4: Kraft paper, paper bags, cement bags, box board cartons/cigarette cartons.
Grade 5: Writing paper or exercise book paper written in ink or pencil, but free from newspaper, ruled ledger paper, pieces of cardboard.

J. G. ARABATTANAYAK, (District Scout Commissioner.)

K. NESIAH, (Gandhi Seva Sangam.)

KEEPING SUNDAY

Dear Sir,

I write this to appeal to the leaders of our Churches, in our towns and villages, all over Ceylon, to give serious consideration to the suggestion given below:

That when Sundays coincide with Poya day, or any public holiday, - as they do this year on thirteen Sundays, - Church Services be held at hours as in the 'good old days', excepting in the Churches, if any, where it has been definitely found that the Morning Service now held earlier than before is better attended.

This arrangement would help the Ceylon Church, not to for-

I do not doubt for a moment that each of the three main themes of the Conference will be discussed and presented in a spirit which looks not inwardly towards the Church but outwardly towards the world around us. One theme is Faith. May the Bishops be enabled to speak words of strong comfort about those things which are not shaken as well as words of understanding of the many perplexities of faith which exist today. And our faith is in God who is creator as well as Saviour, and no part of the created world lies outside His care and our concern. Another theme is Ministry. Nothing matters more than a revival in all the Churches of the members of that priestly spirit whereby a deeply Godward consecration issues in a practical service of humanity in new and imaginative ways. May the Conference explore new and imaginative ways. Another theme, which is Unity. Here we inevitably, perhaps indeed all the Churches, will look to the Conference for some general map of the Anglican role and Anglican intentions as our Communion tries to serve as unity of Christendom. And the Conference on its part will be aware of the great lesson of the Vatican Council, a lesson which no doubt Uppsala will reinforce, that unity and renewal go together. Unity will be the reintegration of the Churches as they are but of the Churches in what they will come to be in a renewed service of God and of the world.

PUBLIC FAREWELL TO RETIRING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

On Wednesday, the 15th Inst., at 4.30 p.m., the public of Jaffna accorded a Farewell to Mr. Hudson Selvarajah, his retirement as the Municipal Commissioner of Jaffna. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson Selvarajah were entertained at tea at the Town Hall by representative gathering of citizens of Jaffna. Then followed a Public Meeting, presided over by Mr. T. Muthiah Sampillai, Alvalona. It began with a welcome song by a group of girls from the Vembadi Girls' High School. Two addresses, one in Tamil and the other in English, were presented to Mr. Selvarajah. The Tamil address, enclosed in a basket of Kandyan workmanship, was read by Pandit K. K. Nadarajah and presented by the Chairman. The English address was read and presented by Mr. G. N. Edward, Chairman of the Reception Committee. A receipt for the Bill to be presented by the retiring Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Jaffna public.

Mr. Muthiah Sampillai, in his opening address from the chair, first paid tribute to the missionaries from America, who had done much for Jaffna. He expressed his great gratitude for their help in raising men to positions of eminence in the educational institutions of the country. He made particular mention of Jaffna College, the premier educational institution in the country for several years, which produced a large number of distinguished men. One of them was the late Mr. T. Hudson Paramasami, the father of Mr. Selvarajah, who was first on the staff of his alma mater and later became the first Principal of Manipay Hindu College. Mr. Muthiah Sampillai also referred to Mr. Selvarajah's sister, Miss A. H. Paramasami, the Principal of the Udavalu Girls' College, who was rendering unostentatious but efficient service to the country for a long time. Referring to the retiring Commissioner, he said that it was significant that persons belonging to his family had not joined in that function. It showed how popular among, and acceptable to, all Mr. Hudson Selvarajah was during the last 14 years as Accounting and Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Hudson Selvarajah had rendered excellent service to the Municipal Council and to the people at large. His unobtrusive ways and infinite patience were very marked.

Mr. C. Muthiah Sampillai said that there were three types of public officers: (a) those who do not work enough for their salary; (b) those who work just enough for their salary; and (c) those who work more than for their salary. Mr. Hudson Selvarajah belonged to the third type. He had proved himself to be a tireless worker for the last 14 years. In his service to the public, he had spent his leisure for others. His family connections gave him the necessary impetus for such work.

Mr. G. N. Nalliah, a former Senator and a member of the Municipal Council, described Mr. Selvarajah as one who had cooperated with all members of the Council, but one who did not give in to any of the unfair demands. Mr. Nalliah also expressed gratitude to Mr. Selvarajah for the help he always gave in the social activities of the city and particularly those of the Municipal Council. Mr. Nalliah deplored that the Minister of Local Government had not yet fulfilled the promise he gave some time back that he would have elections for a new Council soon. It was imperative that elected members should assume some legal administration of the city. Self rule was better than good rule, he concluded.

Mr. A. Viswanathan, a former member of the Municipal Council, paid tribute to Mr. Hudson Selvarajah for his unobtrusive way of doing many difficult things he had to face. His chief concern was the good of the people and an efficient administration. He was loyal to the various Mayors, and he looked after the finances of the Council very carefully so much so that no criticism was ever made in the financial administration was ever made.

The Rev. Dr. D. T. Niles, in the course of his speech, said, though it was no part of Tamil custom to say "Thank you" to a member of the family, yet it was his right to say so. Mr. Hudson Selvarajah had conducted the affairs of the Municipal Council with impartiality. There was one type of public officer who served for money, and another who served for ever. Mr. Hudson Selvarajah was one of the second type. He was accessible to all. Dr. Niles wondered if representative democracy was always true as he added: "When you have an administrator who is accessible to all, you have true democracy. Mr. Selvarajah had demonstrated and represented a true form of democracy."

Mr. Hudson Selvarajah, in the course of his reply, said that he was overjoyed by the wonderful manner in which he had been felicitated that day. He was grateful for all the kind sentiments expressed about him. He was sought to officiate the least amount of pain to others. He promised to do all he could for the city and its people even in his retirement.

The function came to a close with a Vote of Thanks proposed by Mr. P. M. Jona.

RHODESIANS BAN CHURCHMAN 'FOREVER' Fr. Hugh Bishop, 60, Superior of the Community of Resurrection, has been barred 'forever' by the Ian Smith regime for his part in a report issued at the Ian's Retreat Centre in Mirfield, Yorkshire. Under the ban Fr. Bishop was declared an "undesirable visitor".

The Rhodesian has followed a recent tour of the Community's houses in Africa. Fr. Bishop sought permission to visit St. Augustine's School in Rhodesia, which the Community has been responsible for more than 50 years, but the immigration authorities refused permission, saying they would not be permitted to enter then or at any time in the future.

The priest served during World War I as a military chaplain in North Africa, was captured, and spent a long period in prisoner of war camps in Italy and Germany.

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