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THE MORNING STAR

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 VOL. 105 JAFFNA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1945. NO. 42.

Notice
 Please send all editorial correspondence as well as all business matters to Tellippalai. This will ensure prompt attention.

RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION, BUT SIN IS A REPROACH TO ANY PEOPLE.

EVENTS TO COME

- Oct. 26, 27 & 28: Local Church Convention at the Tellippalai Church.
 Speakers: Rev. D. T. Niles, Sadhu Peter and Mr. D. P. Ellathambir.
 Nov. 15-17: Regional Theological Conference at Girls' Eng. School, Pandaitteripoi.
 17: Final Inter-Collegiate Soccer Match at the J. S. S. A. grounds.

NEWS

LOCAL

The S. I. U. C. Members' Association, Chundikuly

A Divine Service for the South India United Church (Jaffna Council) Members, residing at Chundikuly and Jaffna Town, was held on Sunday the 21st instant at Mr. E. F. Rasanayagam's residence at 5 p. m. There were about fifty adults and fifteen children present. The President of the Jaffna Council and Executive Officer, Rev. G. D. Thomas, conducted the Service, assisted by the Rev. S. I. Aseervatham. Miss M. S. Param was responsible for the music. A Sunday school for our children there will be started at Chundikuly on the 4th November, 1945, the universal Sunday School Day, at 4 p. m. The next service will be held on the 18th November, 1945, at 5 p. m.

Morning Train for Jaffna

From November 1 a morning train will daily leave Colombo for Jaffna. This is one of the amendments to the train service on the Northern Jaffna and Trincomalee lines, which will take effect from the beginning of next month.

The morning train to Talaimannar, leaving Maradana at 6.50 a. m., is extended to Kankesanthurai, a connecting train being scheduled to leave Madawachi at 2.55 p. m. with limited passenger accommodation. This train will arrive at Jaffna at 8.55 p. m. and at Kankesanthurai at 10 p. m.

The Colombo-Kankesanthurai up night mail has been re-timed to leave Col. Fort at 7.35 p. m. arriving at Maho at 11.15 p. m., at Jaffna at 8.1 a. m. and Kankesanthurai at 9.15 a. m.

The down day train from Kankesanthurai: An additional train with limited passenger accommodation will leave Kankesanthurai at 5.30 a. m., Jaffna 6.30 a. m. and connect with the morning train from Talaimannar at Madawachi at 12.42 p. m. which reaches Polgahwela at 5.52 p. m. and Maradana at 8.35 p. m.

Wedding

The marriage was solemnised last Saturday at the S. I. U. C. Church Tellippalai, of Mr. J. Sabapathipillai, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Sabapathipillai of Chavakacheheri and Miss Tharmany Joseph, a niece of Mrs. A. C. Cullappah of Tellippalai. Rev. J. V. J. Arnold officiated assisted by Rev. B. C. D. Mather and Rev. J. M. Singanayagam. A reception was held at the bride's residence, when the toast of the couple was proposed by Mr. L. P. Thurai-ratnam, Principal, Union College, Tellippalai. The bridegroom replied thanks.

Ceylon Representative in Malaya

Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, Government Agent, Western Province, has expressed his willingness to accept the post of Ceylon Government Representative in Malaya. The staff that will accompany Mr. Coomaraswamy to Malaya will be selected after his interview with the Board of Ministers.

Assistance to Ceylonese in Malaya

It is learnt that the Board of Ministers has approved the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 50,000 to be spent in assistance to Ceylonese who are in want. The Board has also approved the establishment of three Malayan Offices in Ceylon—in Colombo, Jaffna and Galle.

Death of the Oldest Ceylonese resident in Malaya

The death occurred on the 8th ultimo at 15, Penang Road, Singapore of Mr. Ramanathar Arumugam Naganathar, the oldest Ceylonese resident in Malaya. He graduated from the Batticotta Seminary in 1880 and was practising as a Licensed Surveyor in Jaffna. He was invited by Mr. Ford Waitlingam (father of Sir Waitlingam Duraiswamy), who was then Inspector of Roads, Singapore, to go over to Singapore to work under Messrs. Lennett and Annamallai, Surveyors and Architects, Singapore. The deceased was a well known figure of Malaya and took a great deal of interest in the Vivekananda School at Kuala Lumpur. He was for several years President of the Vaddukoddai Union of Malaya. He leaves behind besides his wife, an only daughter, Mrs. A. Rajah, wife of Mr. A. Rajah of the Treasury, Singapore, two sisters and a host of relatives and friends to bemoan his loss.

INDIAN

It is learnt that the latest book of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, entitled "The discovery of India" will be published shortly in India, London and New York.

It is understood that the Government of India's views on the Soubury Commission's recommendations as they affect questions concerning franchise, immigration and citizenship rights have been communicated to his Majesty's Government.

A demand that India should be given a permanent place in the World Security Council such as has been assigned to China and France by courtesy was made by Sir S. Radhakrishnan when he addressed the members of the Karachi Rotary Club.

Devices of rendering Atom Bombs harmless or exploding them far away from their targets were discussed recently by Dr. Satya Parakash, Reader in Chemistry, Allahabad University. The anti-atom bomb according to Dr. Parakash should be self-propelling and should contain ordinary explosives as well as strong magnetic field.

That controls in respect of food and clothing will have to continue for two more years was the official view expressed at a meeting of the Provincial Food Council held in Madras on the 18th instant.

FOREIGN

Miss Margaret Hamma of Brooklyn, New York, has been crowned the world's champion typist after scoring 149 words per minute—93 point 1 per cent accurately. This figures out to 47,000 keystrokes per hour.

WANTED

For Union College, American Ceylon Mission, Tellippalai, under Free Education Scheme, two graduates—London or Ceylon: Science man with Physics and Arts man with History. Salary 'B' Scale.

Apply to the Principal on forms obtainable from the office.

PUBLIC RECEPTION.

A public reception is to be accorded by the inhabitants of Manipal Parish to Mr. C. Thiagarajah on his re-election as Chairman, V. C., Manipal. The reception takes place at the Memorial English School Hall, on Saturday the 27th instant at 5 p. m. Prominent men are expected to attend.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary Jurisdiction. No. 437.

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Muttachy widow of Velauther Canagasabay of Chundikuly in Jaffna Deceased.

1. Velauther Canagasabay Sella Thamby and
2. John Thiagarajah Arulanatham both of Chundikuly, Jaffna. Petitioners.

Vs.

1. Velauther Canagasabay Sabaratnam
2. Sellammah daughter of Canagasabay
3. Nesammah daughter of Canagasabay and
4. Victor Canagasabay Canagaratnam all of Chundikuly Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that the Last Will and Testament of the deceased above named dated 4th April 1939 attested by J. A. J. Thaseverasinghe, Notary Public under No. 2571 be declared proved coming on for disposal before S. J. C. Schokman Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 26th day of July 1945 in the presence of Mr. J. F. Ponnambalam, Proctor on the part of the petitioners and the affidavit dated 15th July 1945 and another affidavit of the witnesses to the said Last Will and the Notary who attested the said Last will and bearing the same date having been read: It is ordered that the Last Will and Testament of the deceased Muttachy widow of Velauther Canagasabay

bearing date 4th April 1939 and attested by J. A. J. Thaseverasinghe Notary public the original of which is now deposited in Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and the petitioners as Executors named in the said Will are entitled to Probate and that Probate be issued to them accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person or persons shall appear before this Court on the 2nd day of November 1945 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 26th day of September 1945.
 Sgd S. S. J. Gunasekera,
 District Judge.

Paddy Field for Lease or Sale

An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ th share of all that allotment of land situated at Changuvelli in the parish of Uduvil in the division of Valikamam North of the District of Jaffna in the Northern Province of Ceylon called Vaerakkaiyaval and Pampandyayal in extent 20 lms. P. O. bounded on the East and South by water - course, on the North by the property of Sittampalam Appukkuddy and by the property of the heirs of the late William Paul and on the West by the property of Lucipillai wife of Marugesapillai.

For full particulars apply to:

T. H. N. Richards,
 Proctor and Notary,
 No. 371, Dam Street,
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The Morning Star

Friday, October 26, 1945.

OUR HEALTH SERVICES.

The outbreak of Small Pox once again in the island makes us wonder if this dread disease has become endemic in Ceylon. Time was when the disease was so rare in the island that the very mention of it inspired such dread in the minds of the people that stray cases, if any, were promptly dealt with and contacts carefully segregated so as to prevent its outbreak in epidemic proportions. There was thus a very desirable mental attitude among the community towards the disease which was of immense value to the medical authorities on whom fell the somewhat onerous task of bringing it under control. But now with the disease being more regularly imported from India and contact camps becoming as common a sight as military camps in war time naturally the mental dread which the people had for the disease has considerably been minimised. What is therefore more alarming in the present Small Pox situation is not so much the toll of life as a change in attitude of the community towards the disease, a change which will be a great handicap for the efficient working of the health services in our country.

According to the Administration Report of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services issued recently there were in all up to the end of September 1945, 124 cases of Small Pox in the island with 21 deaths. Of these approximately half the number of cases and half the number of deaths were from the Northern Province. The Report also states that during last October and November a number of cases which were diagnosed as virulent cases of Chicken Pox were a month later diagnosed as Small Pox. This accounts for the somewhat staggering fact that 28 people died of Chicken Pox. The source of infection has been invariably traced to India. Failure to diagnose the disease in time, though unfortunate in itself, is not so disconcerting as the relaxation of quarantine regulations which considerably facilitated the import of the disease into the island. Another source of infection which, perhaps, was out of the control of the Medical authorities was the smuggler who along with his contraband goods also imported the disease into the country.

Whatever the source of infection may be, it is high time that our Health Services organise a more comprehensive and carefully planned attack on the disease. It does not redound to our credit that while Medical Science in other countries has made vast strides and brought under control many fell diseases, we in Ceylon should be defeated by the Small Pox Menace. Commending our Health Services on their successful handling of the Malaria and hook-worm diseases in Ceylon, the Soulbury Report quotes a striking sentence from the Report of the Right Hon. W. C. A. Ormsy Gore, M. P. on his visit to Malaya, Ceylon and Java in 1928:

The future progress, prosperity and happiness of Ceylon are bound up with the eradication of Malaria and hookworm than with politics, transport, agriculture or any other problem.

Though the Right Hon. Ormsy Gore was evidently indulging in a hyperbole, he has emphasised a most vital fact which is so

often ignored that political and industrial progress leads the island nowhere unless such progress is commensurate with the development of the Health Services in the country. What the distinguished visitor said of Malaria and hookworm in Ceylon is true today of Small-Pox which is threatening to make a permanent settlement in the island.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the Soulbury Report while commending our Health Services for their excellent work in the past, in the same vein mentions certain lapses which still remain to be dealt with:

The general problems, however, remain formidable. Housing conditions, Water Supplies and proper nutrition urgently demand attention. The death rate remains unduly high and the infant mortality rate in particular is being only slowly reduced.

It is hoped that in the Post-War Schemes of Ceylon, high priority will be given to these "general problems" to which the Soulbury Commissioners have drawn our attention. In the meanwhile the immediate problem before us is to fight the Small Pox Menace which is threatening us and in this matter, the co-operation of the community is as essential as more enthusiasm and better organised effort on the part of our health services.

THE SOULBURY REPORT

By J. V. CHELLIAH.

(Continued from last issue)

III. Discrimination

The Donoughmore Commissioners made it very plain that advance towards self government depended upon how the majority treated the minorities. The charge against the present Sinhalese Government is that it has forfeited the confidence of the minorities by many discriminatory acts. The Tamil leader pointed out to the Commissioners quite a number of instances of the kind. But they refuse to be convinced, and declare that there is "no substantial indication of a general policy on the part of the Government of discrimination against minority communities." Even a casual reader will notice that their examination of the charges is a glaring piece of special pleading.

As regards one matter, however, they find against the present Government. As regards the charge of spending the money of the tax-payer for a section of the population in the administration of the Buddhist Temporalities Ordinance, they say: "The contention seems to us to be correct and to afford to us evidence against the Sinhalese majority in the Council of partiality."

As to the Anuradhapura Preservation Ordinance, they are not sure whether it was a wise one but they do not regard it as a discriminatory act.

As regards three other acts: preference shown in expenditure on Agriculture, Medical Services, and Education, they defend the Sinhalese Government saying that the preference was due

community to the detriment of the members of the minority communities. The commissioners do not deny, for instance, that the Sinhalese leaders have influenced Selection Boards in favour of their own candidates and that they had deliberately cut out arithmetic from the compulsory subjects in the Clerical Service examination "because of the Tamils' well-known aptitude for mathematics was thought to give them an advantage in it over their competitors of other races." If this is not discrimination, I should like to know what is? But still the Commissioners think that these "small acts of discrimination" do not prove that the Sinhalese Government has generally acted in a discriminatory spirit.

There is one matter, however, in which I am disposed to agree with the Commissioners. The charge that the Co-operative Movement was designed to cut out the trade of Indians and Europeans is far fetched, although the effect of the movement has been against these communities.

One is reminded on reading the section on Discrimination Goldsmith's line: "Though vanquished, he could argue still". I am ready to concede that the Sinhalese Government was not actuated by the Machiavellian object of ruining the Tamil Community. The Sinhalese leaders are suffering from an inferiority complex. When they see that, in spite of their overwhelming majority, the Tamil community, to quote the words of the Report, "have won for themselves a much larger share as a consequence of the higher standard of literacy and education which this community has so long enjoyed and of its energy and efficiency". They are under the illusion that they can raise themselves by the suppression of the Tamils. They do not see that emulation and not envy should be the spirit that should actuate them in their desire for leadership.

IV. Second Chamber

The desirability of a Second Chamber has been discussed in the Report *pro* and *con*. The Commissioners are quite right in rejecting the famous saying of a French Savant: "If a Second Chamber dissents from the First, it is mischievous; if it agrees, it is superfluous." The verdict of Walter Bagebot, that in actual practice "a revising and leisured legislature is extremely useful" is correct. John Stuart Mill thinks that such a Second Chamber is necessary to check autocracy. Now the question is: Have the Commissioners devised a Second Chamber that would really revise and check the acts of a First Chamber? They have not. They would have a Second Chamber only to delay action and not revise the acts of the First. They say: "The Senate shall have no power to reject or amend, or delay beyond one month a Finance Bill, and if a Bill other than a Finance Bill is passed by the First Chamber in two successive sessions and is rejected by the Senate in each of those sessions, the Bill shall, on its second rejection be deemed to have been passed by both chambers." This reminds me of a scene in *Much Ado About Nothing*, in which Dogberry, the Captain of a watch says to a watchman:

"You shall comprehend all vagrant men; You are to bid any man stand in the prince's name. Watch: How, if 'a will not stand? Dogb. Well then, take no note of him, but let him go."

What in Heaven's name, then, is the use of a Second Chamber if it cannot assert its will? Say the Commissioners: "For the purpose of giving time for reflection and consideration". As though the members of the First Chamber would change their opinion! The Commissioners do not seem to know human nature.

(Continued in second col.)

TO OUR MALAYAN SUBSCRIBERS

We are glad to resume our service to you. During the three and a half years of Japanese occupation of Malaya, we have missed your patronage as much as you have missed the *Morning Star*. You will doubtless be anxious to hear of happenings in your mother country. We are therefore sending the *Star* to your old addresses. Please let us know (a) if you wish to have the paper regularly (b) if there is any change of address. We shall send the next paper only after hearing from you. Can you also kindly convey to other *Morning Star* friends whom you may meet, our desire to keep in touch with them. We are looking forward for an early reply and a continuation of the patronage you have so long and so faithfully extended to us.

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THE SOULBURY REPORT

(Continued from col. 4)

Discussions tend to drive the parties to the ends leaving the truth in the middle. The fact of the matter is that this is mere eyewash to delude minorities into thinking that a safeguard is provided for them. It is far better to leave such a perfectly useless Chamber alone and allow autocracy stand in its nakedness. The power to originate bills given to the proposed Senate too is mere pretence. What is the advantage of originating a bill which requires the sanction of the First Chamber?

In other words, the minorities will be left without any safeguards whatever except those to be exercised by the Governor-General in extreme religious discrimination. We know from experience that a Governor exercises this function very seldom. Practically we will be left with one Chamber only. The result of this is very well expressed by John Stuart Mill, which curiously enough the Commissioners themselves quote:

"A majority in a single assembly when it has assumed a permanent character - when composed of the same persons habitually acting together and always assured of victory in their own house - easily becomes despotic and overwhelming." I will not discuss the number or composition of this useless body.

As to adult franchise, there has been a general agreement among the witnesses for its retention and therefore it is no use discussing this obviously premature gift. And then, there is an element of truth in the statement in the Report that it has accelerated social legislation. Verily the fear of the elector has been the beginning of social wisdom among the Councillors.

I will stop here and not discuss other features of the Report which are not such vital matters to the minorities, and will in the next instalment discuss the proposed Council of the minorities should be.

not to discrimination but was warranted by circumstances. They discuss at length the preference shown to the South in Agricultural expenditure, and point out that prior to 1931 the North and the East had the lion's share, and the action of the Government was only making up for past neglect. But the Commissioners themselves say that prior to 1931 agricultural policy had been largely based on strictly economic considerations. That is to say, better results at less cost could be obtained from the Northern and Eastern Provinces than from the others in the cultivation of rice, the staple food of the people. Then, there was even more urgent reason why this consideration should have weighed with the Government at a time when the imports from Burma ceased, and the country was on the brink of starvation. But the public funds were devoted to schemes which would not materially augment the rice supply for many years. But the Commissioners would attribute this not to a want of heart, but to a want of thought.

The preference shown in the matter of Medical Services and Education was due, say they, to the greater facilities in these matters afforded by missionary bodies, and especially by the American Mission. But this cannot excuse the Government's scandalous neglect of the North in not equipping and staffing a hospital worthy of the second city of the island, which, in addition, is no far away from the metropolis. As regards education, the work of voluntary bodies cannot fully account for concentrating state education in the South and the overlooking of the claims of the North.

No one can grudge the attempt of the Sinhalese to catch up with the Tamils in the proportion of men employed in the public services. But we should certainly object when the Government introduces and artificially push forward men of their

Mahajana College

Expansion Fund—Target: Rs. 50,000.

Parents, Old-Boys and Well-wishers are kindly invited to a meeting at the College on Saturday, 10th November 1945, at 4.50 p.m. to consider the following:

- (1) A Carnival and Exhibition to synchronize with the Naviduparam Festivals in July-August 1946.
- (2) Other ways and means of hitting the target.
- (3) A memorial to the late Mr. K. Chinnappa.

T. T. Jayaratnam,
Principal.

Tellippalai,
22-10-45.

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