

THE MORNING STAR.

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No. 16

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

Memorial to the late Mr. C. F. Andrews

Dr. Rabinudranath Tagore will shortly, it is stated issue a public appeal for a suitable memorial to the late Mr. C. F. Andrews. He is considering what form this memorial should take so that, while it should be a fitting tribute, it should at the same time bear of the work to which his life had been dedicated. It is further understood that before issuing the appeal, the poet will consult a few friends of Mr. Andrews, notably, Mahatma Gandhi and the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Sandhya Meditations

A melancholy interest attaches to this volume (published by G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras at (Rs. One a copy) as it was evidently the last work on which the late Mr. C. F. Andrews was engaged before he was advised to get into a nursing home for treatment. It contains his mature thoughts on many subjects. These meditations are notes of a series of talks given by Mr. Andrews to the inmates of the Christakula Ashram at Tirupattur. They deal with a variety of topics mainly of spiritual interest and are suffused with the true Christian spirit. But Mr. Andrews was a social worker, keenly interested in movements of uplift for the masses, and his spiritual interests were identical with devoted service to his fellowmen. Thus the subject of the talks while mainly concerned with Christian missions, is of wider interest to the public. And he took the opportunity to discourse at length on the position of Indians overseas — in South Africa and Fiji and British Guiana — a subject of special interest and concern to him for over thirty years. And the readers will be glad to turn from the more directly spiritual meditations on Prayer and Quiet and Peace to these practical subjects which touch the hard and miserable lives of our fellow countrymen in distant lands across the seas. A fine picture of the late Mr. Andrews adorns the cover page. The book closes with a Memoir of Mr. Andrews, together with tributes to his character and achievements from Mahatma Gandhi, the Poet Tagore, the Metropolitan of India, and many others.

Congress Misleading India's People

Many people will feel that Mr. E. E. James, M. L. A. (Central) in his recent meeting has been telling the Congress leaders some home truths they need. The Congress resolution at Ramgarh was unhelpful, intolerant, and essentially false in its assumptions, said Mr. James who went on to say: "To place British Imperialism on a level with Nazi aggression shows ignorance and deliberate desire to misrepresent facts. If Hitler wins the war and seizes sea-power and sea-bases from British, though peace would reign it would be peace without the lamp of liberty. That is the answer to the charge that this is a mere war between Imperialisms. Mr. James added that he did not think there were many intelligent people in India who believed this, but it was a view which sedulously cultivated in Congress circles and which was held especially by Jawaharlal Nehru. Moreover, said Mr. James 'While they are secure at present in the freedom which the sacrifice of gallant men from Britain, India and the Dominions provides, the Congress leaders continue to ask for declarations and to issue threats unless their demands are

met by Britain — demands which have been repudiated by practically every other party in India. Dnyanodaya.

Jaffna Christian Provident Society.

The Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Christian Provident Society Ltd. was held at Jaffna Central College on Saturday the 6th April 1940 commencing at 9 a. m. with the President Rev. J. T. Arulanatham of St. John's College in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. J. K. Christodas, whom the Managing Committee appointed pro-tem, owing to Mr. Sam. Seevaratnam's resignation to go to Hatton, read the Annual Report and the Treasurer, Mr. L. W. Ponnudurai of Jaffna Central College presented the Balance Sheet. The meeting was glad to note that the Society had hitherto grown very satisfactorily and that it would continue to grow more and more under the guidance of the Managing Committee, composed of the following earnest and sincere members of the Society: Revs. J. T. Arulanatham, K. S. Maragesu, S. Kulendran, Messrs. P. W. Thambyrajah (Secretary) L. W. Ponnudurai (Treasurer) J. V. Chellappah, S. K. Rasiah, E. M. Ponnudurai and S. T. Samuel.

All the Protestant Christians are earnestly requested to help this Society with their memberships in it.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The All-Ceylon Industrial Rally and Caravan will be declared open by His Excellency the Governor at 3.30 p. m. at the Jaffna Hindu College Grounds on the 14th May 1940.

At a mass meeting under the auspices of the Mallakam Youth League the following resolution was unanimously carried: "This Mass Meeting of the residents of Valikamam North and East pledges its loyalty to the British Crown and fervently prays for the speedy victory of the Allies in the present war.

Branch employment exchanges are to be established in Jaffna, Kandy and Galle. These branch bureaus are expected to provide greater opportunities for the unemployed in the Northern, Central and Southern Provinces.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Retrenchment Commission, sixty "A Grade" sub-post offices are to be created throughout the Island.

An increase of railway revenue both from passenger and goods traffic, is reported since the beginning of the present financial year, although there is still an excess of expenditure over income.

It has been officially notified that the State Council resolution in favour of allowing the tapping of sweet toddy without any licenses, permit or other authority all over the Island should come into operation from October, 1, 1940.

An Honours Course in Sinhalese is to be started by the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London and degrees are to be awarded. It is expected that a similar course in Tamil will follow.

Obituary

The remains of the late Mrs. Ponnammah Packianathar whose death occurred on April 8, 1940 at her residence "Pakia Vasa" Kiyetty Vannarponnai were interred in the New Burial Grounds, Jaffna on the following day.

Rev. K. S. Murugesu and Rev. J. S. Mather conducted services at the residence and at the cemetery. The late Mrs. Packianathar was 85 years old at her death,

she and her husband were the founders of the present Kalyetty Vernacular grant-in-aid school about sixty years ago.

She has left behind Mr. & Mrs. T. P. Aruliah (son and daughter-in-law) Mrs. A. R. Packianathar (daughter-in-law) Rev. & Mrs. K. A. Winslow (brother-in-law and sister) and thirteen grand-children.

Personal

—Dr. K. Kathiravelu, Pensioner, Ceylon Medical Department, has been appointed to take charge of the Co-operative Union Hospital Tholpuram, in place of the late Dr. K. Kanagaray.

—Mr. K. S. Jeyasingam son of the late Rev. J. K. Sinnatambay has returned to Jaffna after finishing his course at the Bangalore Theological College and is assuming work under the Council. He will be stationed at Erlalai.

—Mr. S. N. Eliathamby, P. F. S. of the Government Training College, Jabalpur, Central Provinces, India is spending his summer holidays at Uduvil.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Sir, In the report of the proceedings of the 1st Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna District Mango Growers' Association appearing in your issue of 26-4-40 certain inaccuracies have occurred. The cash balance is shown as Rs. 3000 whereas the actual balance was Rs. 300. Adigar A. Naganathar is mentioned as a Vice-President whereas he was elected a Vice-Patron, along with the other Vice-Patrons who were re-elected. The Vice-Presidents are not mentioned. Dr. E. P. Canagasabai was elected a Vice-President in addition to the other Vice-Presidents who were re-elected.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedient Servant
J. S. Danforth,
Joint Secretary.

Jaffna, 26-4-40.

Figures and Facts

The estimated population of Ceylon on December 31st, 1939 according to the latest report of the Registrar General was 5,922,000, against 5,864,000 on December 31st, 1938.

The total revenue collected at the several ports of Ceylon during 1939, was Rs. 65,176,811 representing an increase of Rs. 2,988,799 on the figure for the previous year, writes the Principal Collector of Customs in his Administration Report for last year.

IN

EVERLOYING MEMORY OF
EMILY RAYNAMMA CURTIS

Died: May 6th 1937.

Wesley House,
Kandy.

The Training Centre
for
Deaconess and Social
Welfare Workers
PUTTUM.

The new term commences on May 10th, 1940. Candidates should send in their applications at once to the Principal.

Detailed particulars will gladly be sent.
15-17

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J. U. WEBB,

ACTING BRANCH MANAGER.

CHARTERED BANK BUILDING, COLOMBO.

உதய தாரகை

1940 ம் ஆகஸ்டு மீ 3 ம் உ

யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலுள்ள பூதகன் கட்டடங்கள்

பூதகன் கட்டடங்களைக் கட்டும்படி யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலுள்ள பூதகன் கட்டடங்கள்...

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நடுநிலை

நடுநிலை பற்றிய செய்தி... நடுநிலை பற்றிய செய்தி...

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கணிசனின் சம்பந்தம் பற்றிய செய்தி... கணிசனின் சம்பந்தம் பற்றிய செய்தி...

புத்த சமாச்சார விவாக்கியானம்

புத்த சமாச்சார விவாக்கியானம் பற்றிய செய்தி... புத்த சமாச்சார விவாக்கியானம் பற்றிய செய்தி...

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மேயின் தென்கரை... மேயின் தென்கரை பற்றிய செய்தி...

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P. W. தம்பிராசு கிளியர்

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பரண்கள்

பெற்றிருக்கும் தகுந்த பிச்சும் கிராம சங்கப்பள்ளம் திணிச எலும்புக்கூர், இசைக்கலை, மெய்யியல், பொருள், உயிர்வியல், பொருள், உயிர்வியல், பொருள், உயிர்வியல்...

பேசல்மிஷன் கவிக்கற் ளுதிகள்

பேசல்மிஷன் கவிக்கற் ளுதிகள் பற்றிய செய்தி... பேசல்மிஷன் கவிக்கற் ளுதிகள் பற்றிய செய்தி...

யாழ்ப்பாணக் கிரிஸ்த சமாச்சார சங்கம்

யாழ்ப்பாணக் கிரிஸ்த சமாச்சார சங்கம் பற்றிய செய்தி... யாழ்ப்பாணக் கிரிஸ்த சமாச்சார சங்கம் பற்றிய செய்தி...

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Messrs J. Cherubim & Brother, MAIN STREET, JAFFNA.

The Morning Star

Friday, May 3rd 1940.

THE BRITISH POLICY.

Being a digest of a speech by the Rt. Hon. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons Debate on Peace Aims, 30th November, 1939.

There are critics of this country outside who repeatedly say that we are waging this war in defence of Imperialism. They speak as though our Imperialism were something which was gross, greedy and grabbing, as though it were a system of exploitation and oppression on the grand scale. It is true that the citizens of the Colonies do not enjoy the same political freedom as the citizens of the Dominions . . . but are these the places where the British flag waves against the will of the people? On September 3, they, too, made up their minds and it was a very impressive decision.

Voluntarily, the peoples of the Colonies came to their own decision, and they took their action within a few hours of the declaration of war. Within a few hours their messages began to flow in. Messages came from every single Colony, every single Protectorate and every single mandated territory under British administration. In the case of many territories they came from many different organisations—from legislative councils, from chiefs and rulers, from native councils, from labour unions, from chambers of commerce and from public assemblies of citizens. From every single territory came messages of loyalty to the King and absolutely firm support for Great Britain in the war.

Why did those messages come? Because the people of the Colonies know that we respect them absolutely. We are solicitous that all that is good in the individual characteristics and ways of life of every tribe, every community and every national people within the British Empire be preserved. They know that under the British Crown their well-being and their freedom will steadily develop.

That is the central theme of the political philosophy which guides British Imperial policy today—a recognition of the right of every people to live their own lives according to their particular needs, their particular traditions and their particular genius so long as they do not interfere with that right belonging equally to other peoples. In the case of the Dominions, this evolutionary process of gaining freedom has been completed. But there is no division of Imperial policy. We cannot have one policy for the Dominions and a totally different policy for the Colonies.

The fundamental principle is the same. They are equal. But at any given time the people of the Colonial Empire shall enjoy the maximum practicable amount of freedom. This does not mean to say that we would be wise to grant them complete self-government straight away. In saying that there are peoples in different parts of the world who are not yet ripe for self-government, we are not being guilty of any hypocrisy which cloaks other motives. We have the authority of the high-minded nations of the Covenant and the League of Nations to confirm that view. They wrote in Article 22 of the Covenant:

There are territories which are inhabited by peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world. The well-being and development of such peoples form a sacred trust of civilisation.

We are practising that trusteeship. If our relationship with the Colonial people is that of

trustees, our policy in the Colonies must be based on two principles. In the first place, we must, as long as we are responsible, give them good government. We must, in the second place, be training the people of the Colonies for ultimate self-government, and that policy we are pursuing steadily, persistently and faithfully throughout the Colonial Empire. We are not only training people in all the Colonial territories to fill the technical services of the Government, to be their own medical officers, medical assistants, nurses and midwives; we are not only training them to be their own agricultural officers and their own labour officers; we are not only training them to be their own education officers and school-teachers; but we are training them also to take part in the work of legislation itself.

Throughout the Colonial Empire you have this growth of self-government starting at one end with comparatively modest and powerless organisations and working up at the other end to a Colony like Ceylon, where you have a full board of Ministers who are Ceylonese, who are entirely responsible for policy in their departments and who only share that responsibility with executive committees composed of members of the State Council which is almost entirely elected. But whatever may be the case, whether in this Colony the pace is slow, or in that Colony the pace is fast, in all of them the movement is in the same direction. It seeks to make the Colonial Empire a place like this country, where freedom slowly broadens down from precedent to precedent.

If that is the spirit of British Imperial policy, I think that throws a great light on what would be the spirit in which we should face the task of peace-making at the end of the war, because we do not wish that this freedom should be enjoyed by the people of the Colonial Empire alone.

His Majesty's Government hold the view that it is a fundamental condition of a better Europe and of a better world that all peoples shall be free to live their own lives according to their particular means and traditions and genius, and provided that they do not interfere with the similar right which belongs to other peoples as well.

CEYLON AND THE WAR.

(Communicated)

While we would wish to congratulate the Youth Congress on the successful annual sessions they had recently, and to express our wish that real and solid success will attend their laudable and worthy efforts at ushering in a United Ceylon in the near future, we cannot congratulate them on the resolution they passed, dissociating themselves from war and expressing no sympathy with the Allied cause. We are surprised that the resolution was carried. It must have been adopted as the result of the misguided enthusiasm of the youths running riot. We are sure that no Tamil outside the Youth Congress will be prepared to adopt this attitude of the Youth Congress.

The cause of the Allies has been stated so frequently and so eloquently by the official spokesmen of both England and France that it needs no repetition from us now. It has been said that the Allied war aims have not been stated definitely. A certain degree of vagueness might perhaps be necessary under the present circumstances. But we ask: What more definite aim does anybody want expressed than that of ridding Europe and the world of the menace and the danger of Hitlerism and Nazism? What Hitlerism and Nazism stand for the whole world knows, and that there is a world of difference between the imperialism of the Allies and of the Germans will not be seriously questioned. Hitler's ruthless and wanton attack on, and plunder of small States has made the blood of all peoples boil, and must make it crystal clear what it will mean in

the future to more helpless countries if he is not checked, and checked effectively now. Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and now Denmark have already fallen his victims. Norway is struggling with the help of the Allied troops to free herself from his terrible grasp. And daily small states are living in fear and trembling as to when Hitler's cruel, devastating sword will fall on them. The frenzied, but systematic, pillage of the mad marauder and his unscrupulous henchmen must not be allowed to continue any longer. It is, therefore a righteous and just cause that the Allies are espousing to-day. And it is a beautiful and glorious sacrifice that they are making on behalf of the smaller and weaker nations.

We are ourselves nervously anxious when we see the course this mad war is taking. We are also terrified at the prospect of this war blazing forth into a world conflagration. We are ourselves not in sympathy with any imperialist cause. We do not also advocate war as a means of solving international disputes. But we do not see any other answer to Hitler's challenge to the independence and integrity of smaller and weaker nations, which are unable to defend themselves against plunderers of his sort. Hence, our sympathy is with the Allied cause. And we are also confident of the final issue of the war turning out in favour of the Allies.

It has been suggested that the Youth Congress have been trying to model their resolution about the war on that of the Indian National Congress. But whether it is modelled or not on war resolution of the National Congress, it will evoke no support from anybody but the members of the Youth Congress. To say the least, it is grossly unfair for anyone to take mean advantage of the unfortunate and difficult position in which England is at present and demand from her a grant of constitutional reforms to her dependencies. Is it fair, is it reasonable, to expect England, preoccupied as she is with using her resources of intellect and wealth towards the successful termination of the war, to give her serious attention to questions of the constitutional reforms of India and Ceylon? Frankly, no. Even if she manages to give some attention, we are afraid it will not be enough to bring an adequate and satisfactory solution to the constitutional difficulties of the two countries. If blame is to be laid for the present unsatisfactory situation with regard to the governments of India and Ceylon, it should be laid at the door of their indigenous communities, whose wrangles and jealousies with each other are notoriously known to hinder any appreciable progress towards independence. So, instead of wasting their time with passing paper resolutions expressing their pious opinions of British, French and German imperialisms, let the Youth Congress concentrate on their scheme of improving the communal tension prevailing in this country and of educating the populace to understand and exercise their political rights.

RED CROSS

(Continued)

The Red Cross does not limit its activities to wartime alone; its peacetime programme is the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and mitigation of suffering. In Ceylon, both the St. John Ambulance Association and the Red Cross Movement started as peacetime organisations. The Ceylon Police Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade which was formed in 1912 has enabled many members of the Police Force to become proficient in First Aid. There are at present Nursing and other Divisions of the Association. The Ceylon Branch of the Red Cross Society was started as a direct result of the lack of trained personnel to staff the overcrowded hospitals and temporary hospitals during the malarial epidemic of 1934/35 and of trained workers for work in remote villages in any future emergency. There has since been a steady expansion of the movement. At the end of 1939 there were 24 Local Branches and 15 detachments. Two more detachments were formed in January 1940, bringing the total to 17. Instructions in First Aid, Home Nursing, Infant Welfare, Sanitation and Hygiene, Tropical Hygiene, and Chemical Warfare are given to members of the Red Cross Society and those who pass the examinations in these subjects are awarded certificates by the British Red Cross Society. For the further training of its members detachments are formed in all parts of the Island where there is a Local Branch. The first Aid manual has been printed in Sinhalese and classes in Sinhalese are given at several outstation towns.

Following the example of the War Organisation in England, a joint Committee of the Red Cross Society and of the Order of St. John in Ceylon, in October, 1939, formed the Hospital Supply Association consisting of five members of each of these bodies together with one representative each of the Girl Guides Association, the Y. W. C. A. the Ceylon Social Service League and the Colombo Ladies League under the Chairmanship of Mr. H. E. Newham, C. M. G. The Committee issued an appeal for funds locally in aid of the Duke of Gloucester Fund and this is administered by the Hospital Supply Association. The collection up-to-date amounts to over Rs. 108,000.

The Association has 14 branches in Ceylon and arrange for the making of hospital garments, etc. which it sends to the Central Hospital Supply Service in London. Four consignments have already been despatched containing 1,376 garments and over 2000 bandages, masks and swabs.

Ceylon and the War.

PICKED FROM THE WAYSIDE

Effervescent Enthusiasm.

A little more than a month ago the whole of Jaffna, specially the Christian community, was agog with enthusiasm at the visit of the world-famous preacher, Dr. E. Stanley Jones. His powerful addresses were listened to by thousands. Many hearts were touched and many minds were opened to understand the Christ afresh. The crowning moment of his visit was reached at that memorable Easter afternoon Service at St. Peter's Church, when Dr. Jones exhorted the launching of a New Life Movement for Christians. The effect of that day's address was the forming of most pious and determined resolutions by many people to observe at least a few of the seventeen points, detailed on his elaborate, but thoroughly practical, programme. A friend of mine immediately after the service confided into my rather pleased ear his determination not to think of growing fat upon the dowry expected from

the highest of the bids among those inviting ones made by intending fathers-in-law. But, alas! I gather to-day that his determination is fast melting into thin air. My friend is only one of the very many whose enthusiasm has been found to be effervescent. Another friend summed up the whole situation admirably, when he remarked a few days after Dr. Jones left Jaffna: "Dr. Jones has come and gone, and Jaffna is once again normal." A bird whispered into my ear some days back about a project—a group of Christian friends, were contemplating to launch this New Life Movement. Some people, I am told, do not find the Jones' programme sufficiently religious! Others find it consisting of trifles—*Quot homines, ista sententia*—A Moderate Party Wanted.

Speaking of the Youth Congress, I am reminded of that secret conclave of the political intelligentsia of Jaffna, which met the other day behind the closed doors of the Jaffna U. D. C. conference room. The first reaction that came into my mind, when I heard about this conference, was this: Here, is a grand occasion when the educated, progressive Jaffna will give the right and well needed lead to the rest of the peninsula. Later, when I read about the happenings of the conference, I was frankly disappointed. The demand put forward there for an increased representation by the communal croakers. Their demands apart, is not there in the small number that gathered together that day the possible nucleus of a moderate party in Jaffna? I believe there is, I for one am inclined often to believe, with that immortal comonomer in George Elliot's *Silas Marner*, that the truth lies 'between the two. Hence, my appeal for a moderate party for the like of me.

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