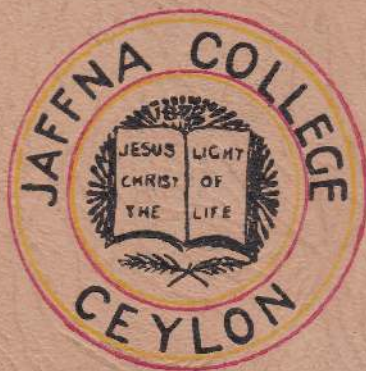
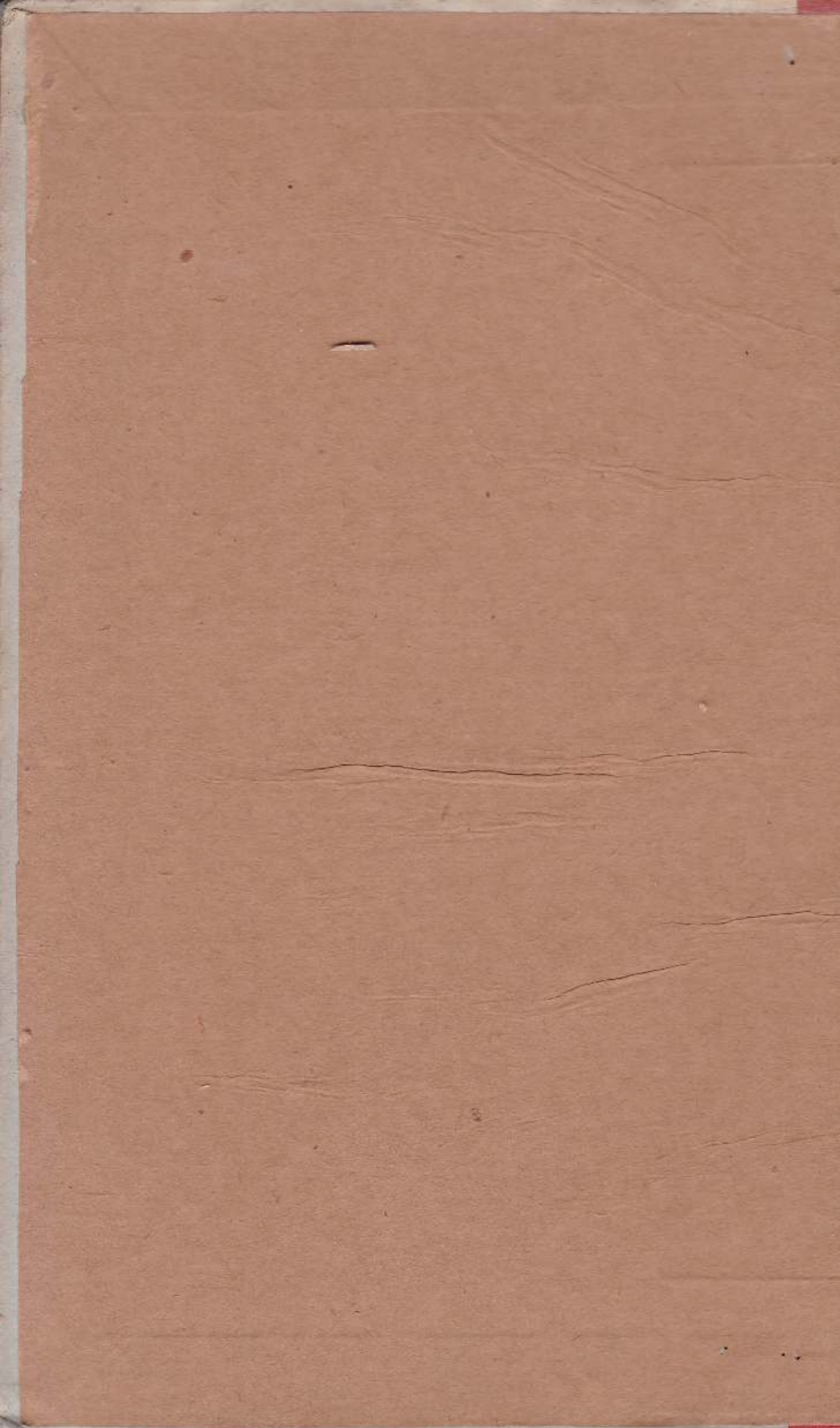


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A CHRISTMAS MESSAGE

BY THE REV. MR. E. M. WEAVER

At Christmas time the Christian world thinks wistfully of peace, and this year many may be thinking with feelings akin to despair. I will not say anything about outward events or prospects but will ask your readers to reflect upon them in the light of that inward secret of peace which is illustrated in the teaching and experience of Him who was born in Bethlehem at this season.

Both the teaching and the experience of Jesus teach that peace comes through conflict and victory. "I came not to send peace but a sword" were His words to His disciples. The final peace promised at Bethlehem has to be won. Let me give the message in the words of a friend of mine who has now passed into the unseen and entered into the final Rest :

If one thinks the way of Christ merely passive and submissive, it might be well to ask oneself which is the harder—to lose one's temper or to keep it. In our Churches and Town Councils men may stand on their dignity and fuss about it. The most diminutive souls have always done this. A Frenchman was crossing one of our bridges in Edinburgh at a point where the winds are usually a bit playful, and a gust lifted his hat and carried it over the wall to the railway-line below. He was so disgusted that he turned, shook his fist in the direction of the offending winds, and then hurled his umbrella after the hat—almost like an illustration of the words, "if a man would take your coat, let him have your vest also." But take another case, the case of a man who saw his hat go, smiled grimly, uttered a harmless expletive, and went quietly into a shop and bought another. Which of the two has

interior controls? Christ said that all your futile fumings, your senseless irritations, your helpless exasperations and uncontrolled self injuries, betray an interior weakness, and your frenzied activity a lack of purpose which the great, quiet, patient God would remove if He filled your hearts. Christ was positive, purposeful, affirming; not negative; with neither despair nor doubt; a realist, not a dreamer; sensible and consistent. He had all the elements of a man who knows where he is going, what he is doing, and is in command of the situation.

But it was war all the time, and the true Christian must follow in His steps, as passionate as the crowds at the barricades of Paris. Not red but white passion is called for—as hot as fire, but as pure as Alpine snows. The Christian must curse, but not with vain oaths, but, like God, with a curse as near to a blessing as one side of a penny is near to the other.

It is war—war all the time—but in the wake of the Christian war are to be found not broken bodies, smoking home-steads, rivers of blood, and waste and destruction; in this war the blows do not slay but create, the wounds do not fester but are for healing, the fires do not madly destroy but divinely purify, and the end is not a bankrupt world but a redeemed race. To this end Christ lived and died, beset with the limitations of a man, but with the energy of a God and a God's desires, with heart as soft as a child's and as merciful as a mother's, but with purpose as fixed and invincible as that of God when He spake a world from nought, and called forth light out of darkness and order out of chaos.

AJANTA

BY P. SRINIVASULU NAYUDU, M. A.

(Lecturer Annamalai University)

Set like a little bead in the golden waist belt of Mother India, and resting cosily in the midst of lovely hill ridges, there lies in the North Western corner of H. E. H. the Nizam's dominions, the most remarkable picture gallery in the world. I say deliberately in the whole world, for the Florentine Frescoes fade into insignificance when compared with this magnificent series of wall paintings at Ajanta. Of other pictures and picture galleries we need say nothing. They are mere "Cave drawings" when compared with the marvellous living figures painted by the Buddhist monks. These men (and women too) who had renounced the world cared neither for fame nor name. Their names are unknown to us. It is best that it is so, for this typifies the true spirit of our country.

Travellers from the South will take the South Indian Railway route and reach Madras as the first stage of their journey. The next stage of the route lies along the coastal railway up to Bezwada, where one will change over to H. E. H. the Nizam's Railway. Another change has to be made at Hyderabad from the broad to the metre gauge, and the last stage of the rail route ends at Aurangabad. I believe that the journey from Ceylon to Aurangabad, if performed without a break will occupy 72 hours.

The mail train gets into Aurangabad at about nine o'clock in the morning. A further distance of 55 miles has to be covered by bus. Along the South Indian Rail route one finds no difficulty in securing refreshments, food and drink. On the East coast line too matters have improved considerably, but beyond Hyderabad travelling is a bit uncomfortable.

Those accustomed to rice diet should carry with them a well stocked tiffin box. At Aurangabad, in the central market road there is a Madras Hotel where travellers from the South can get the meal they are used to. But all these minor discomforts fade out of sight when once you are on the road to Ajanta.

The 'bus starts from the Railway station at Aurangabad. Soon the noisy streets are left behind, and you pass the old fort gate, excellently preserved, of Aurangabad. Once in the open road outside the city, the powerful engines of the Railway 'bus hum most impressively. The drivers and conductors are most efficient people. Mile after mile is left behind, and by about 2 P. M. you get to Fandapur, the village where you have to stay during your pilgrimage to Ajanta. The archaeological department maintains a luxuriously furnished Guest Home, but only government guests are accommodated here. There are two other bungalows open to the public where boarding and lodging may be secured. The evening after the arrival should be spent in rest. And at night if the weather is favourable, you should take your bed out, sit on it facing Northwest and watch the spirit of Ajanta looming large and powerful against the horizon.

Ajanta is the creation of Buddhist monks. Their religious zeal and selfless devotion to the high cause of human salvation have captured and focussed spiritual forces at Ajanta. You can, if you are attuned to the high level of spirituality, feel the vitiations. But the experience is a choice gift to the few highly developed souls.

You must be up early in the morning and start for the hills, about four miles from the Dak Bungalow, after a light breakfast to be in time for the opening of the gates. An excellent road leads you

to the foot of the hills; then you go up a gentle sloping paved pathway and through a narrow corridor to the barred gateway. The gates are thrown open precisely at nine o'clock in the morning. As you step across the threshold and plant your foot on the other side you leave the world behind and enter a fairy land. But remember you are on sacred ground! You are perhaps standing on the place hallowed by the sacred feet of the great Bikhus of yore. You are, in any case, inside the Temple sanctified by the prayer and devotion of countless souls of an exalted order. Bow down your head in solemn adoration for a moment, and then proceed feasting your eyes on the magnificent aesthetic repast spread before you.

Look, you are half-way up a hill which sweeps in a horse-shoe like curve before you. Below is a ravine and from cave No. I, where you are standing, you can see the river Vaghur jumping down in short cataracts and flowing into the valley below.

The caves, 29 in number, are carved out of solid rock across the face of this horse-shoe shaped range of hills. They are at varying heights. The one nearest the foot of the hill, Cave X, is about the middle of the gallery of caves. You can discover a rough flight of steps leading from this cave, which is believed to be the oldest, down to the river below. The work of cutting out the caves was begun in the 2nd century before Christ and sometime in the sixth or seventh century of the Christian era the monks laid down their simple chisel and hammer and sought other retreats. It is now more than ten centuries since the last stroke of the Bikhus' hammer was heard, or the last touch of the brush was given. Yet today the paintings are as fresh as though the artists were working yesterday, and the figures seem to

be bubbling over with life and energy. Twelve centuries of weathering and vandalism, both human and animal, have not succeeded in tarnishing the beauty and life-like vigour of these paintings. Truly *Ajanta is the first and foremost wonder of the world.*

Ajanta is now well known for its paintings. Perhaps it is not equally well known for the beauty of its sculpture and architecture. It excels, in all these three branches of the plastic art, even the best western achievements. The monks—and in the hey-day of Ajanta's history they must have numbered several hundreds—first built themselves living cells inside large halls and then they set about carving their unique chapels with marvellous statuary. And lo! the sense of beauty, being strong in them, urged them on to cover the bare walls and pillars with ravishing pictures. And what should they choose as the main theme of their decorations but the incidents in the life of their beloved Lord and Saviour Buddha? Not only the life and teachings of Buddha but also of the Bodhisattvas were depicted by the monks. Many of the paintings have perished, but enough remains in a few caves to give us an idea of the most glorious picture gallery of the world. And the technique! So simple, firm, yet almost everlasting in its results! With the couple of natural pigments available on the spot—red and green—with lapis lazuli for blue—and the natural juices of the trees the artist monks evolved the whole range of colour values and their simple technique has outlasted twenty centuries, while modern chemistry with all its boasted synthesis and analysis cannot produce anything which will last a tenth part of that period!

It is not possible to survey the whole range of paintings at Ajanta, nor even of one cave. So we shall glance round cave No. I, and try to catch the spirit of the master painters.

It has been mentioned that the oldest cave is in the centre of the group. The work seems to have spread from that centre out to the wings, so that cave X represents a fairly advanced stage, for it is situated at one extreme end of the "horse-shoe." The facade of this cave has suffered considerably, but the work of renovation carried out by the zeal of the archaeological department has restored it almost completely. You notice at once that the rock is volcanic, peculiarly fitted to receive the thin foundation of simple plaster for the frescoes. The guide meets you with a pleasant smile and conducts you into the Vihara. And by the way, these young guides are brimful of enthusiasm, zeal and devotion. They love their Ajanta. They are wedded to the frescoes, and they radiate happiness. What else could they do? Such is the compelling power of the pure spiritual forces vibrating in these holy places.

From the entrance to the *Sanctum* in cave I where the serene statue of a Bodhisattva reposes, it is about 60 feet, and, as you walk, you are trembling with spiritual ecstasy. And lo! there bursts into view the beatific vision of Lord Buddha in calm contemplation. This single experience is sufficient reward for all the trouble you have taken to visit this place. But there are hidden treasures above for you!

On either side of the central shrine, standing like *dwarapalakas* are two Bodhisattvas, Padmapani and Vajrapani (He with the lotus in his hand, and he with the thunder bolt). These are two of the finest specimens of painting, and judged by the most rigorous standard they will easily out-distance any western painting of any account what-so-ever. The dignified pose of Padmapani (the lotus-handed), the serenity of his face, the marvellous expression of the eyes, the aura of spiritual peace surrounding the figure, — these strike

one dumb with wonder. Nor did the ascetic artists neglect the little details of ornamentation and drapery. The headgear with its exquisite details of gem-setting and its elaborate frame work of gold has been treated in a manner which may well rouse the envy of the master goldsmith. The monks seem to have had very keen powers of observation and tried to catch and interpret the spirit of their times. Scores of different types of coiffure, male and female, or drapery, for the upper and nether parts of the body, a whole range of ornaments pertaining to the various limbs and the various organs of the face, — these and other details of personal life have been immortalised by the brush of the accomplished monks. Scenes from the sophisticated royal courts as well as those from the unsophisticated market place, tragic events and comic incidents, love and death, men and animals — pictures of these are piled in wild profusion for you to gaze on and drink in their beauty. Here is a scene of ship-wreck. An alligator has caught an unfortunate victim in its fatal jaws. The look of wild terror and pathetic appeal in his eyes haunts you for weeks! There is a king riding out on an elephant with all the pomp and splendour of his court. Away there is a strange ascetic begging alms. There is indefinable majesty about the *san-yasi*. Is he a royal monk? Or is he the Buddha himself? In another place your eyes fall on a royal couple making love. But watch the eyes! There is a far off divine look in them even while in captivity to Cupid. There is a princess at her toilette. Note the mirror, the lip stick, the dye for the eye-brows and eye-lashes — How remarkably modern the atmosphere! Here is a simple peasant, and there a peasant woman or waiting maid while the princess and high born ladies have very thin muslin drapery showing off the contours of the body to advantage, the women of low social status are heavily and thickly clothed!

They may not display part of the body other than the face, feet and palms. Such was social etiquette of those days.

And as you pass through cave after cave and gallery after gallery, you feel transported to another world, a veritable fairy land but as you come out you experience a strange calm and peace—the peace that passeth understanding. Even the vulgar mind is ennobled for a moment. Here is art of the highest type, of the most exquisite beauty yet immersed completely in spirituality.

Ajanta gives the lie direct to the thoughtless saying that art cannot rise to any great eminence unless it is an end in itself, and unless it is pursued for its own sake, and that art can never flourish which serves religion.

Ajanta art is supreme, yet it is the handmaid of religion.

FORM IN MODERN ENGLISH POETRY— A NOTE

BY S. SRINIVASAN, M. A.

It has always been argued that in classical poetry (1) the form is definitely fixed, and that matter is often adjusted to fit in with the form. All the Neo-Classic poets were wedded to the heroic couplet. Such a fixation of form would have contributed much to spoil the originality—nay, stifle the personality of a poet like Shelley, but it certainly would have toned down

and effectively curbed some of the 'excesses' of Romantic poetry. In Romantic poetry, matter is all-dominant. It dictates what form it should take. Poems written in the Romantic revival invariably obeyed organic forms of their own creation. External laws of poetry had no effect on them. The essential difference between Romantic verse and the immaculate heroics and Alexandrines of the Classics is that rhythm has become an intoxicant. Pope, Gray and Virgil (2) speak perfectly and declaim magnificently, but they do not sing. Their verse is exquisite coffee in lordly porcelain; it 'cheers but not inebriates' (3); it is not divine wine. It does not hypnotise the reader into a dreamy trance. Intoxication is the essence of Romantic poetry.

It is very difficult to give a definite name to the Modern Age of Poetry. Classicism, Romanticism, Sur-realism are all found side by side and sometimes we find the same poet exhibiting classical and romantic tendencies. This is only the reflection of the chaotic character of our age. Often most modern poems are formless. In an earlier essay on Modern English Poetry in one of the issues of this magazine the present writer stated that 'the chaotic condition of poetry, its utter disregard of the canons of poetry, the impossibility of classifying poets into schools and the numerous innovations in verse are caused by the complexities and many-sidedness of the world. It would be just to call the modern age an Age of Romanticism, if we take into account the numerous verse forms that have been invented'. Old forms have often been tried with failure and success, and many new forms, all revolutionary in character, have been introduced. Paradoxically, it should be observed in passing that in 'Vers Libre', form has been evolved from formlessness!

In this note the writer proposes to deal with (1) Revival of old forms (2) The 'Loose' Alexandrines (which is exclusively Bridge's contribution to English poetry) (3) The 'Sprung' rhythm as conceived by Gerard Manley Hopkins (4) Forms based on the visual effects they produce (especially in print) (5) The Alliterative Metre which is a revival of the Old English Metre and (6) Vers Libre which is the most important form. In all observations, it shall be the endeavour of the writer to consider the works of a few important poets, and show with what success they have adopted these novel forms. Poetical devices, points of style and features of new technique shall be observed sparingly in passing, for a full treatment is not possible in a note.

No one will recognise that in

"When lovely woman stoops to folly and
Paces about her room again, alone,
She smooths her hair with automatic hand
And puts a record on the gramophone" (4)

and

"Tall nettles cover up, as they have done
These many springs, the rusty harrow, the plough
Long worn out, and the roller made of stone:
Only the elm butt tops the nettles now." (5)

the poets are using iambic pentameters and the stanza is the elegiac; that our Poet Laureate is using the 'Rime Royal' in his *Dauber*; that Herbert E. Palmer is using the iambic pentameter in

"Let the damed ride their earwigs to Hell, but let
me not join them
For why should I covet the tide, or in meanness
purloin them
They are sick, they have chosen the path of their
apple green folly

I will turn to my mountains of light and my mauve
melancholy;" (6)

that Julian Grenfell is using iambic tetrameter verse in

"The naked earth is warm with spring
And with green grass and bursting trees
Leans to the sun's gaze glorying
And quivers in the sunny breeze;" (7)

that in 'The Soldier' and 'the Zebra' Rupert Brooke and Roy Campbell are using clever modulations of the two important sonnet types in English—the Spenserian and the Petrarchan—Brooke using an octave abab cdcd (Shakespearean) and a sestet efg efg (Petrarchan), and Campbell using a curious rhyme scheme for a Petrarchan pattern viz. abba cddc ee fggf: or that in the remarkable poem 'A Passer-by' Bridges is mixing the spondee and the dactyl in a wonderful way producing divine music. This is all new wine poured into old bottles (to use an antiquated but handy figure), but the bottles on account of the dash of colour in the wine have become unrecognisable.

Dr. Bridges's contribution to English Poetry is remarkable for the freedom it offers to the poet. It combines a healthy classical restraint with a romantic flexibility and in his Testament of Beauty he has shown how well it can be handled. This system of metre is likely to become very important in the future. Its principles are different from any known hitherto in English Poetry; they constitute a genuine innovation, and should prove capable of wide extension and varied application. The number of syllables in this form is fixed; but these are usually *the effective* syllables; those that are easily slurred over by pronunciation, or those that combine with the following syllables are treated as metrically *ineffective*. The line usually consists of twelve effective syllables, and within this scheme the metre allows of any variation in the number

and placing of the accents. The rhythm that is obtained is thus accentual, but a 'new freedom has been achieved within the confines of a new kind of discipline.' (8) Bridges being not only the inventor of this form, but also a great metrical artist introduces a vast range of modulations in a novel kind of verse. The peculiar movement would be seen in the following lines of Bridges's great meditative poem:—

Thus Shakespeare, *in* the sessions of sweet silent
thought

gathering from memory *the* idealisation of love
when he launched from their dreamsheds those
golden sonnets

that swim like gondolas *in* the wake of his drama
fashioned for their ensigning *a* pregnant vision
and wrote: From fairest creatures we desire increase
that thereby Beauty's Rose might never die;
wherein

he asserteth beauty to *be* of love the one motive
and that in double meaning of object and cause. (9)

Note also the run on line (enjambement) where, too, there is much freedom.

The contribution of G. M. Hopkins to English metre is strange but strikingly original. It has a few points of similarity with Bridges' innovation. His influence has been very great over many modern poets. In his 'Sprung' verse a foot may have one or more syllables without altering the metre. We count the stresses not the syllables. It enables a poet to employ words taken over from science and journalism without stressing the more unmusical syllables. (10). Poetry almost becomes something like free conversation, for in a line only two or three words might be stressed. It would be seen that while

Bridges insists on effective syllables, Hopkins lays the emphasis on effective stresses. One or two examples will illustrate how very difficult it is to find where the stress falls, and how much freedom the form allows.

How to keep- is there any any, is there none such,
nowhere known

Some, bow or brooch or braid or brace, lace, latch,
or catch or key to keep

Back beauty, keep it beauty, beauty, beauty . . .
from vanishing away?

O is there no frowning of these wrinkles, ranked
wrinkles deep,

Down? no waving off of these most mournful
messengers, still messengers, sad and stealing
messengers of grey? (11)

But still I hear a distant gunfire, stirring in my
ear like a weary humming nerve. I will cling to
that sound

And on its widening wave

Lapse into eternity. Heinrich, where are you? (12)

Much cannot be said in such a small compass regarding forms based partly on the visual effects they produce on the reader. Ezra Pound, most of whose poems do not appear in anthologies because they are very expensive for a publisher of moderate means, (13) has written lovely lyrics which are notable for their beauty of form and matter. In his Cantos (14) he tries to visualise the effects of flux, but as the poem is still incomplete and as the present writer has only read parts of it, nothing final can be said of it. But he is a great exponent of vers libre also. M. Ruddock's 'Take Away,' the last part of Herbert Read's 'End of a War' and W. J. Turner's 'Seven Days of the Sun' illustrate how visual effects are secured.

The Old English Alliterative metre which depends more on pitch than on stress has now been revived. It is said that G. M. Hopkins too invented the 'sprung' rhythm after a close study of Old English metre. The Tamil parallel to this metre is the 'Agaval'. This Old English metre greatly depends on alliteration and quantity (the length of time taken to pronounce a syllable.) (15) spelling must be ignored and one should attend entirely to sounds. The following is an example:—

Next beyond her
 Mercury marches;- mad cap rover
 Patron of pilfrers. Pert quicksilver
 His gaze begets, goblin mineral.
 Merry multitude of meeting selves,
 Same but sundered. (16)

Free verse or vers libre alone would require the space of a long article, and so the present writer shall content himself with a few observations and illustrations. Great variety is possible in this, formless form. It can express the divine ecstasies of a Tagore as well as the metaphysical unfolding of the flux theme by Ezra Pound. The style of the latter poet in vers libre is fairly well sustained; but one often feels that 'he has not got all the wine into the bowl,' that he is a brilliant improvisator translating at sight from an unknown Greek masterpiece

See they return; ah, see the tentative
 Movements; and the slow feet,
 The trouble in the pace and the uncertain
 Wavering? (17)

The prevision one finds in W. J. Turner and his incomplete symbolism, the poignant effects achieved by Herbert Read in his *End of a War*, the experiments of the Sitwells, and a host of modern poets' compositions illustrate how much in vogue vers libre is. It is the high water mark of romantic

invention. Matter has had its complete victory over form. The wheel, here too, is come full circle. The writer will, however, content himself with only one more illustration of vers libre:—

Have you not heard his silent steps?

He comes, comes, ever comes.

Every moment and every age and every night
he comes, comes, ever comes.

Many a song have I sung in many a mood of
mind, but all their notes have always proclaimed,
He comes, comes, ever comes

In the fragrant days of sunny April through the
forest path he comes, comes, ever comes.

In the rainy gloom of July nights, on the thund-
ering chariot of clouds he comes, comes, ever comes.

In sorrow after sorrow it is his steps that press
upon my heart, and it is the golden touch of his
feet that makes my joy to shine. (18)

The exquisite lyric forms invented by Bridge with which he creates from emptiness a magnificence; the lovely mysticism and pure poetry in the lyrical innovations of Walter de La Mare can only be mentioned in passing to illustrate how varied and rich the forms in Modern poetry are. It would be fitting to conclude this note with a quotation from De La Mare which in the opinion of a critic reaches 'the ultimate achievement of poetry' (19)

'Is there anybody there?' 'said the Traveller,

Knocking on the moonlit door;

And his horse in the silence champed the grasses

Of the forest's ferny floor:

And a bird flew up out of the turret,

Above the traveller's head:

And he smote upon the door a second time;

'Is there any body there?' he said. (20)

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-

NAYINATIVU—AN ISLAND OF CHARM AND QUIETUDE IN THE JAFFNA ARCHIPELAGO

BY

A. W. NADARAJAH

To the West of Jaffna Peninsula are flung a group of little islands that form an archipelago in the Northern waters of Ceylon. These islands have a romance and a history, and were better known during Portuguese and Dutch times and were reckoned and employed by them as places of strategic importance in the defence of their Northern possessions. The present poor economic condition of these islands, and the difficulty of approach to them over the monsoon swept seas, kept these islands of the Jaffna Archipelago little known and less frequented for many years in our own era.

The advent of the recent motor boat service has thrown open these erstwhile almost inaccessible islands of Jaffna to the holiday seeker. The palmyra girt coral islands, full of legend and rough, warm hospitality, offer a refreshing seclusion and a pleasant retreat to those who are tired of the sophisticated civilization of the town. Delft is the farthest and the largest of these islands and lies about seventeen miles away directly to the South West of Kayts. It has a rough romantic history of its own. About half-way between Kayts and Delft lies the island of Nainativu well known and more frequented for its famous Nakammal Kovil.

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The island of Nayinativu is almost rectangular in formation and is about three miles long and nearly a mile broad and contains about two thousand inhabitants. It is less rich and less fertile than the

island of Analaitivu which lies directly to the North of it. The chief agricultural pursuit of the people is tobacco cultivation. As in the other neighbouring islands, the cottage industry of palmyra leaf products flourishes there.

NAKAMMAL KOVIL.

Nayinativu has a special attraction for the mainlanders because of the Nakammal Kovil, which is an important place of pilgrimage for people from all parts of Jaffna Peninsula. In recent times because of the traditional belief that a relic of the Lord Buddha was once in the island, many Southerners of Ceylon are visiting the island.

Originally the Nagas occupied the island and built a Naga shrine and this ancient serpent worship prevails there to this day. The ancient Nakammal Kovil is reputed to have been an imposing and splendid structure, and is said to have existed till the advent of the Portuguese to that island during the early years of the 17th century, when they razed to the ground this unique shrine. The original magnificent temple is said to have been built by an Indian merchant prince and the occasion for his doing so is woven round a beautiful legend.

From the North-East shore of the island, about 300 yards out into the sea, two rocks can be seen jutting out of the waves, and lying about twenty-five yards apart from each other. The coral rock nearer the shore has the appearance of a five-headed cobra with its hood extended. The other rock closely resembles an eagle or vulture with its wings outspread and its head held low, the figure of a large bird of prey ready to swoop down and strike. These rocks, the handiwork of Nature, can be seen there to this day. And through the ages the stormy

monsoon waves have exacted their toll and have partially and irregularly effaced these natural monuments.

A LEGEND.

They say that very many years ago an Indian jewel merchant prince who traded with the people of Nagadipa,— Ancient Jaffna—as he sailed past the shores of Nayinativu between these two rocks, saw a cobra coiled on one and a vulture perched on the other rock. The vulture was threatening to swoop down and kill the cobra. The cobra appealed for help to the merchant, who at once stopped his vessel and requested the rapacious bird of prey to spare the cobra. The sly bird said she would do so, if the merchant placed all his treasures before her. The merchant immediately ordered his men to empty his treasures before the vulture. The ravenous bird gobbled them up, and then arose into the air and flew away.

The cobra then raised her head up and expressed her profound gratitude to the merchant by expanding her variegated hood and swaying herself with a majestic rhythm from side to side. She then opened her mouth and revealed to her benefactor, the sparkling '*nagaratnam*'—a jewel which very few human beings see. She then slipped into the sea and swam towards her island home.

The merchant then sailed away to his land. When he reached the home port there were no treasure bales to be unloaded from his vessel this time. He told his dutiful wife the incident of the cobra and the vulture. At nightfall when they retired to slumber, as they opened their bed-chamber, a dazzling light came forth and for a moment they were blinded by its brilliance. When they recovered,

they both peered in and saw in the room, piles of '*nagaratnams*.' This was the surprise reward of Nak-ammal, the Serpent-Goddess, for the noble obeisance and the unquestioning sacrifice rendered to her, in that he had saved one of her species on that earlier occasion.

A BUDDHIST SHRINE.

Then it is told, how the merchant prince and his wife hurried back to Nayinativu, and there on the North-Eastern shores built a wonderful temple in honour of the serpent-goddess. The two rocks out in the sea were trans-figured into the forms of a hooded serpent and a vulture. This temple is said to have had as many as eight court yards, which indicates that the temple must have occupied a very large area of land. On the eighth outer court, it is said that there was a Buddhist Shrine. Perhaps the shrine was there already and the merchant prince, while laying out his plan for the temple, must have extended the outer court yards, so as to include the Buddhist shrine in the outermost court-yard. Authority for the existence of a Buddhist shrine in Nayinativu is sought in the reference to Manipallavam in Manimekalai, the Tamil Classical epic of the Second Century A. D. The ancient Manipallavam referred to in the above classic is popularly identified with Nayinativu, but some scholars challenge this identification. The heroine of the epic is said to have visited Nayinativu to worship a relic of the Buddha. The relic referred to was the unique gem-set throne of Dharma of Lord Buddha, which had the singular power of revealing to its worshipper his past Karma. Two Naga Kings of the island fought against each other for the possession of this throne. Lord Buddha, it is stated, appeared on the island and ordered the warring princes to stop their

fight and claimed the throne as his and left it behind as an object of reverence. There are no authentic land marks or any ruins of archaeological value available now to locate the original Buddhist Shrine mentioned in Manimekalai and which was later included in the temple built by the merchant prince. Visitors are taken to a palmyra garden at some near distance from the present temple and told that the ancient Buddhist shrine was located there.

The island was originally known as Nagathuveepam and was so known during the time of the merchant prince's arrival in the island. The merchant is said to have brought a Brahmin priest named Nayina Paddar, whom he left in charge of the temple which he had built there. This Brahmin priest is said to have eventually changed the name of the island into Nayinativu.

FORT HAMMANHEIL

The Portuguese who demolished this temple are said to have removed the material with which the temple was built, to build for themselves a fortress on an islet off the port of Kayts. The Dutch during the middle years of the 17th century captured this island-fort from the Portuguese, improved and strengthened it and renamed it *Fort Hammanheil*. This water-fort is still standing today, perched on a huge rock on the Western entrance of the straits that separates Karativu and Kayts. The medical and port authorities at Kayts use it today as a quarantine station.

The present temple was built after Dutch times and in recent years has undergone complete renovation. A new stately *gopuram* adorns the entrance of the present temple structure.

THE CHANK INDUSTRY.

The chank-fishing industry which flourishes in the Northern waters is primarily concentrated round the shores of Nayinativu. Groups of chank divers have settled down on the most southerly part of the island and ply their trade during the seasons. The collected chanks are brought over to Kayts and exported from there almost exclusively to Calcutta, where they are turned out into ornamental articles. Some years ago some chank divers came upon a wheel of a temple-car in the bed of the sea off Nayinativu shores and it was hauled up and brought ashore. Local tradition says that the ancient temple had a beautiful car made of *pavalam* and that when the Portuguese invader was approaching to attack the island, this car is said to have moved off of its own accord and rolled into the deep sea off the Western shore. Probably the inhabitants of the island pushed it into the sea at the approach of the enemy to save it from sacrilege.

Even today cobras are said to be seen in and about the temple and they are regarded as devotees of the serpent-goddess and have thus acquired a special sanctity and inviolability in their island home. In Hindu Mythology the cobra is regarded as a favourite vehicle of Vishnu and as a special ornament of Siva.

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Nayinativu, like her neighbouring islands, is the home of simple people. Both the monsoons sweep over the island and keep it invigoratively fresh and cool. It is an ideal resort for soothing, quiet holiday. The townsman who goes there will see the sun rise majestically from out of the sea and watch the self-same sun slip tranquilly into the Western

ocean in the wake of a gorgeous tropic twilight. At night when he sleeps in the open, as one often does here, he will gaze in wonder at the marvellous panorama of the night sky. Mellowed by the traditions it has gathered through the ages, and enriched by the race consciousness of a simple people with a simple faith, Nayinativu offers the solitude and stimulus that man sometimes or other needs to increase the consciousness of his cosmic surroundings.

PUNISHMENT OF CHILDREN

BY

DR. W. S. RATNAVALE

In modern education there is a change of emphasis regarding the teacher-child relationship. The paramount factor is considered to be not the behaviour of the child but that of the teacher. This view seems to be rather hard on the teacher at first sight, as the custom in the past was to regard the teacher to be almost infallible, and it was expected of the children to please the teacher as much as possible. But when we realize the important functions the teacher is called upon to perform and the influence exerted by him on the children's education and character for good or evil the present view can be easily appreciated.

A teacher not only imparts knowledge but psychologically has three other important functions to perform. He acts as a *parent-substitute*, and represents the father or mother to the child, confirming, correcting, or supplementing parental guidance and instruction. The teacher also proves to be a *friend*, meeting the child on more or less equal terms at play or picnic and helps the child in his adaptation to social life. Further

the teacher plays a very important part in the child's adaptation to *authority*. He enables the child to effect this adjustment correctly permitting assertion with understanding of the growing independence of the child. The child should neither become a slave nor a rebel but a law-abiding member of society.

A teacher may have occasion to punish a child for one or more of the following three reasons :

1. Not behaving properly
2. Behaving improperly
3. Lack of educational progress.

Punishment is seriously inflicted for the benefit of the child and one method only too frequent in use is that of corporal chastisement. The root idea of punishment is the infliction of some kind of disagreeableness, pain or loss. In corporal punishment an inevitable result is *Fear* in varying degrees associated with *pain, disgrace, loss of self-esteem* and of *courage*.

The results of *Fear* on the human body and mind have been studied by psychologists. Physically there is pallor, cold sweat, staring of eyes, tremor, palpitation of heart, rapid pulse, oppression in the chest, laboured breathing, loss of appetite or suspension of digestion and sometimes relaxation of the sphincters.

Mentally, there is a general feeling of anxiety, inability to collect thoughts, loss of memory and irritability. Desire is lost. There may be dreams of missing trains or being pursued by animals. Remote results of *Fear* may be lack of confidence in oneself and the world, self-neglect, embarrassment, shyness, excessive reserve, rebellion, lying or criminality.

In corporal punishment the four phases of punishment from the primitive to the modern, viz. vindictive-

ness, retribution, deterrence, and reformation seem to be represented in varying degrees. In practice the reasons for this method of punishment do not seem always to be the welfare of the child, but others, dependent on the mentality of the teacher, e. g. an easy course of correction, loss of prestige, or temper of the teacher, his outlet for emotional stress, or his method of self-assertion.

The writer is of the opinion that corporal punishment can hardly ever be justified. Regarding punishment of any kind, the more the children's misdeeds are investigated, the less occasions for punishment are likely to arise and the more the need for reformative guidance.

A Committee was appointed in 1937 by the Home Secretary Sir John Simon to consider the question of *Corporal punishment* in the penal systems of England and Wales and of Scotland, to review the law and practice relating to this method of punishment and to report what changes are necessary and desirable. The Committee of ten members held 20 meetings and examined 72 witnesses consisting of lawyers, judges, probation officers, prison officers, physicians and psychotherapists.

Their finding is quoted below. "We have come to the conclusion that, as a court penalty, corporal punishment is not a suitable or effective method of dealing with young offenders. We therefore recommend the repeal of all the existing powers of courts.... to order young offenders to be birched. The use of corporal punishment as a court penalty should, in our view, be entirely abandoned."

யாம் ஐவேம்

BY THE REV. MR. FRANCIS KINGSBURY

[A Translation of "We are Seven"
by William Wordsworth.]

தருவெண் செந்தறை

1. காங்கேயன் துறையிருந் த கிரிமலை தனக்குத்*
கடற்கரையே நானடந்து போனவொரு நாளில்
ஆங்கேநல் லழகிமொரு சிறு வியைச் சந்தித்தேன் ;
அவள் முகத்தை மதியெனலூர் களங்கமுமங் கில்லை
2. எட்டுவய துப்பேதை இருண்டகரி குழலே
எட்டரம்நாட் பிறைபோன்ற நெற்றியிலே புரள,
கட்டழகி இருபுருவம் வில்லென்ன லாமோ?
காண்டவம் கோதண்டம் என்பதுவே தகுதி.
3. கண்ணிரண்டும் அமுதம்எனல் பொருந்துவதே யன்றிக்
கணையென்றும் நஞ்சென்றும் கழறவிடம் * இல்லை;
பெண்ணரசி பவளவிதழ் திறந்துகை செய்யப்
பிறங்கினவால் வெண்பூத்தம் பேதைமுகந் தனிலே.
4. "தங்கைச்சி, உன்பேர்சொல், அஞ்சுசதம் * தருவேன்;
"தாயுண்டோ? தந்தையுண்டோ? சகோதரர்கள்
உண்டோ?"
"புங்கவரே, என்பேர்தான் அஞ்சுசதம் பெறுமோ?
போம், போம், போம், ஏனெனக்கு நாய்தின்னாக் காசு?"
5. "இங்கென்னை எல்லாரும் சுந்தரியென் றழைப்பார்;
என்னாய்ச்சி என்னப்பு இருக்கின்றார் வீட்டில் ;
எங்களண்ணர் சம்பந்தர் கொழும்பினிற்கற் கின்றார் ;
என்னக்கை சிவகாயி இறங்குகனில் உள்ளார்.
6. "எனக்கிளையாள் கற்பகந்தான் போனபுரட் டாதி
எங்கள்நட ராசர்திருக் குஞ்சிதபா தந்தான்
தனக்கரிய பொருளென்று சார்த்துசகிக் கின்றான்,
தம்பிசிதம் பாராதன் தவழ்கின்றான் இப்போ."

7. “நாங்கள் ஐவேம் பிள்ளைகளே, வேறுபிள்ளை இல்லை,
நங்கள் அப்பு ஆச்சிக்கு நாங்கள் ஐவேம் உள்ளோம்.
“நீங்கள் உளீர் ஐவீர் மக்காள், கடராசர் அருளால்,
நீங்கள் ஐவீர் எங்களுக்குப் புலனைந்து போலே.”
8. “இப்படியே ஆய்ச்சி அப்பு எங்களுக்குச் சொல்வார்.
நீர்கேட்ட கேள்விக்கு விடை தந்தேன்” என்றுள்.
செப்பினசுந் தரிமுகத்தை நன்கு உவனித்து,
“சிறுமி, உனக் கொரு மொழிகான் சொல்ல இடந்
தருவாய்.
9. ‘நாங்கள் ஐவேம் மக்கள் உளோம்’ என்று மொழி நவின்றும்,
ஐவரிலே ஒருத்திகட ராசர்பதம் நண்ணின்,
பாங்கி, பின்னர் நால்வர் உளீர், ஐவர் என்றல் தவறு;
பாராய், அஞ் சினிலொன்று போனால்கா லன்றோ?”
10. “ஐயா, நீர் பேசுவது விரைதயினினும் விரைத!
அடியேன் யான் சொல்லுவதைப் பொறுமையுடன்
கேளும்;
மெய்யாய் என் அண்ணனவர் கொழும்புக்குப் போனல்,
மேலுமொன்று போனதினால மூன்றென்பிர்போலும்!
11. “அக்கைசிவ காமபின்னர் இறங்குனுக் ககன்றால்
அவர்போக இருவர் உளீர், மூவரிலீர் என்பீர்!
இக்காலம் இருவர் உளோம் ஆய்ச்சி அப்பு வோடே,
யாழ்ப்பாணந் தனைவிட்டு மூவரவர் சென்றார்.”
12. இந்த மொழி கேன் மொழியாள் இயம்புவதைக் கேட்டே
இன்னுமொரு முறை அவட்குப் போதிக்க எண்ணி,
“சுந்தரி, நீ என் மொழிகேள் : கொழும்புக்குச் சென்ற
சோதரனார் திருப்பிவரு வார், இதுமெய் அன்றோ?”
13. “அக்கைசிவ காமபுமே இறங்குனி லிருந்து
அவ்வணமே திரும்பிவரு வார், இதுமெய் அன்றோ?
தக்கதங்கை கற்பகத்தாள் திரும்பிவரு வாளோ?
தாரணியில் நீயவளைக் காண்பாயோ இனிமேல்?”

14. “ஆதலினால் ஐவர்இலீர், நால்வர்உலீர் என்றேன்,
ஐவர்இலீர், நால்வர்உலீர்—அறிந்துகொள்நீ,அம்மா”
பேதையவ னோடென்ன பேசினும், ஐயோ,
பேதையவன் தான்பிடித்த பிடியைவிட வில்லை.
15. “கொழும்புக்குச் சென்றஅண்ணர் வந்தாற்றான் உளமோர்
கொழும்பினிலே இருந்துவிடின, இல்லை அவர்
போலும்!
வழுவிற்சிவ காமிக் கை இறங்குனி விருந்த
வந்தாற்றான்உளர், இலையேல், இலர்என்பீர் போலும்.
16. “உன்தற்கை இங்கினிமேல் ஒருகாலும் வாராள்,
உங்களிலே இனி அவளைச் சேராதே’ என்றீர்;
என்தங்கை இங்கினிமேல் வாராளே யாயின்,
யான் அங்கே போய் அவளைக் காணமுடி யாதோ?
17. “கொழும்பிலண்ணர் வாராரேல் நானங்கே செல்வேன்;
அக்கையவர் வாராரேல் குறுகிஅங்கே செல்வேன்,
எழுதவொண்ண அழுதடையாள் கற்பகம்வா ராளேல்,
‘எங்குநட ராசர்?’ என ஏகிடுவேன் அங்கே.
18. “ஆதலினால் ஐவருளேம் ஐவருளேம் யாங்கள்;
ஐவருளேம் ஐவருளேம் ஆச்ம்சிஅப்பு வுக்கு,
பேதைஅடி யேன்உமது போதனையைக் கேளேன்,
பிழையாயின் பொறுத்தநாளும், பெரியவநீர் அன்றே.”
19. இவ்வாறு சுந்தரிதான் இயம்பியதைக் கேட்டேன்.
எட்டுவய துப்பிள்ளைக் கிருந்தஅறி வென்னே!
ஒவ்வாது நான்சொன்ன சொல்லென்று கண்டேன்,
உடனேஎன் மயக்கமெலாம் ஒழிந்துபறந் ததுவே.

20. சாவுக்கும் இறப்பதற்கும் பேதம்இன்று கண்டேன்;
 சாவனவெல் லாமொழிந்த சூனிமமாய்ப் போகும்
 சாவனவெல் லாமொழியும், இறப்பவர்கள் ஒழியார்!
 'இற'என்ற சொல்லுக்குக் 'கட'என்ற பொருளே.

* காங்கேடன்துறை கோமலை என்பன இலக்கையிலே யாழ்ப்
 பாணத்திலே ஒன்றுக்கோன்று அருகேயுள்ள இரண்டு கிரா
 மங்கள்

* கழற இடமில்லை, கழற விஷமில்லை.

* சதம் நூறு ரூபா ஒன்று; அஞ்சுசதம்—மாநூபா.

PRINCIPAL'S NOTES

One more completed year is about to be added to Jaffna College history. The most notable feature of it has been our record enrollment which went over six hundred and thirty in February, fell off and then again topped that figure this term and has remained there. The cause for the return to the high figure is clearly the increase in numbers in the Intermediate Classes where we have fifty Junior Inter and thirty Senior Inter students now. This term there has also been a slight increase in the number of boarders (one hundred thirty five), but the gain is not proportionate to the increase in our general enrollment. I anticipate that the boarding establishments of our Jaffna schools will do well to hold their present numbers in the future, for financial stringency coupled with the increasing number of senior secondary schools is making the sending of children to boarding schools a luxury. I regret to see this, however, for I believe that boarders get much more both of pleasure and profit from their schooldays than day-scholars.

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Jaffna College has had its part in the creating of new senior secondary schools for we have converted the Drieberg English School at Chavakachcheri into that type of school. I think we were well justified in doing it, for it is the only such school in a very large area and there has been a real need for the schooling it now can offer. We have been let to this course by the fine work of the school itself and by the urging and the co-operation of all groups in Chavakachcheri. We believe that it will prove by its growth into self-support just how real the need has been.

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We are all wondering impatiently when we shall have the results of the Matriculation and Interme-

diat examinations held last June and July respectively. The former are now three months later than usual in reaching us. Since my first draft of these Notes was written, I have heard that we may expect the Matriculation results within a few days, so they should be known by the time this appears in print. (To get them thus quickly we shall have to pay a small amount for the cabling of each name on the pass list. I have never seen a time when I wanted a bill to be larger !) But this does not affect the remarks I was prompted to make when the publication of results was still not forecast, viz. that these delays, bad enough in peacetime, make us in wartime ardent supporters of Mr. P. de S. Kularatne's call upon the State Council to give University College university status so we can set our own examinations here in Ceylon.

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St. Patrick's spoiled our hopes for a football championship again this year, this time by winning an exciting match played on wet grounds but with a fine spirit on both sides, two goals to one. It is the only game that we lost and I want to pay homage to our coach, Mr. S. T. Jeevaratnam, and to his associates also, for bringing an inexperienced and light team so close to a completely victorious season. Only three boys remained from last year's team, but by the end of the season our players were displaying the hallmarks of all Mr. Jeevaratnam's teams: good control of the ball, and team-play.

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While on this subject of sports, all readers of the Miscellany will be interested to hear that we have just purchased the palmyra grove and adjoining high land which lies between Bicknell Field and the Jaffna road. This land has been badly needed

to give us a full size cricket field, a quarter mile track and space for other games as well. We may also be able to use a small portion of the land not needed for sports for our agricultural work which is getting a good start under Mr. Lockwood's interested leadership. At present we are using the old Y. M. C. A. garden, where we now have a large number of fruit tree seedlings for grafting, where we will put the poultry which we are now buying and raising, and where an encouraging number of students are, entirely voluntarily, putting in good work on the project.

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Mr. Stuart Wright came out to us from America with a great deal of interest in the standard tests which in America approach to a fair measure of perfection. We are just now beginning to give a series of achievement tests in various subjects, and as we continue this year by year we should be able to get a reliable standard for measuring the abilities of our classes as they come up from the earlier years. These are not intelligence tests, though we hope to experiment with those also, but test the proficiency of the pupils in the subjects they take. They should help us to direct our boys' and girls' work much more intelligently.

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My last Notes closed with the sad fact of Mr. Peto's death. I am glad that now I can record our happiness that Rev. J. T. Arulanantham has been appointed Principal. We feel sure that this would have pleased Mr. Peto and we are happy that St. John's has entrusted itself to a national. Mr. Arulanantham's educational ideals, his integrity of character and friendly, co-operative spirit ensure for St. John's a continuation of its fine record of

Christian education and for the sister colleges a fruitful and happy relationship.

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To all those readers of the *Miscellany* who receive this before the Christmas holidays I wish a good Christmas and New Year. It is too much in these uncertain days of war and threat of war to wish folk "merry" and "happy" days as we usually do—we know so many for whom these adjectives imply a different world from the one in which they are living—but we can, all of us, find peace within ourselves and good amongst our families and friends and in loyalty to our old school and its traditions.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR THE BOARDERS

(An Editorial from the Young Idea)

The solid, massive iron gate rolled in. The key turned in the padlocks. Click!—the sound seemed ominous and portentous. It was grating to the ears of the sad group of boarders who stood sullenly by. The dormitory master left the place with a bitter sympathetic look on his face, conscious of another unpleasant task imposed on him.

The Faculty had decided to close the gate because some had been seen in the dormitory lounging in comfort and ease when they ought to have been in their respective classes. The dormitory master could not be there always to check these defaulters because he also had his classes. Fully believing in the maxim "Prevention is better than cure" the authorities had resorted to this measure.

As soon as the measure was put into practice, a storm of protests arose. Spicy debates and discussions centred around this subject. Tongues waxed hot and bitter. The representatives of the dormitories at the Student Council took the matter up in that august body and after due consideration it appealed to the Faculty. That always sympathetic body took up the question once again in earnest and appointed a committee in which dormitory interests were adequately represented to go into the intricacies of the problem and present suggestions *re* this affair.

That committee (sonorously "The Boarders' Self-Government Committee") are considering, we hear, the giving over of the control of all dormitory affairs to the boarders themselves. A committee, it is suggested, is to be elected by the boarders which is to take control of the dormitory and manage its affairs. Some rules have been set down with the approval of the dormitory representatives. The committee is to enforce these. Defaulters are to be found out and it is the committee that metes out the punishment for them. The principal is to go through the ledger book in which defaulter's name, the default and the punishment are entered once a week — and sanction it. This is in effect the plan that is being considered.

Even a superficial survey of the plan would convince anyone of its soundness. First, the committee is responsible to both the boarders and the authorities. Secondly, it is hardly probable that there will be so many defaults and complaints as now, for the boarders will no doubt realize their responsibility.

The boarders must realize the responsibility that they have to shoulder. We feel certain that

they do realize that the greater the freedom one enjoys, the greater is one's responsibility, for these go hand in hand. It is a fault in all popular elections that it is not always the best man who gets elected. But the best place to begin the right type of election is in a college. Let us in Jaffna College show the way. The boarders must see to it that the right men go into the committee, because the success of this plan will depend almost entirely on the character of the men who get elected.

And now a few words to those who will be members of this committee. It is usual to find those elected lording it over, because of a certain amount of arrogance that has crept into them stealthily. They must guard against this. And also they should not think that the duty imposed on them is merely policing the dormitories. It is far from this. They may of course occasionally have to do some shrewd detective work ; but the greater duty imposed on them is to try to prevent any defaults taking place. They must lead the rest of the boarders away from getting into scrapes by providing better attractions organised by the boarders themselves. Also they must realize that a little leniency and a piece of advice will in some cases be more helpful than summary punishment. It is not truncheoning and batoning that will be often required of them, but a certain amount of skill and tact in tackling problems.

The whole scheme is something novel, no doubt. No other school in the island we believe has even given a thought to formulating such a plan. It is tentative and experimental, and we are not blind to the fact that there are immense difficulties and obstacles in the way. But with the hearty co-operation of the boarders and a well-manned committee, we can rest assured of the success of this scheme. Any-

how, the whole college is looking forward to the committee, that will soon be elected, to show in actual practice that we are worthy of trust and capable of self-government.

OUR TRIP TO KANDY

"A watched pot boileth not." We long waited for our sextant holiday. At last it came. At five o'clock on Friday, the 18th October, we went towards the College gate and there waited long and anxiously for the car that was to take us to the station. It came at about 5.30 P. M. We rode in it and got to the station well in time. We were heartened and cheered when we saw Mr. A. M. Brodie also coming to the station to take us on this memorable trip.

After half an hour the train arrived at the station. We rushed into the compartment that was reserved for us and scrambled for cosy corners and comfortable seats.

The train moved on. We passed three stations and at Kodikamam some of the party began their musical entertainment. This they carried on with short intervals till the end of the journey.

After an hour and a half we took out our small packets of refreshments and began munching them. But still our hunger was not satisfied. Our keen eyes spied a small basket neatly but securely tied up. This belonged to none of us; but it made no difference. We decided to get it after much planning and plotting. When the owner was discovered, we made it up to him by procuring something for his dinner from the refreshment car. Now all were satisfied and everything went on very well.

One by one all of us felt sleepy, but the singing kept us awake and some of us did not have even a wink of sleep. Thus we went on and reached Kurunegala where we got down and rested awhile at the Railway station. Then we looked over a coconut factory where we saw men and women working. We then knew what desiccated coconut was and how it was manufactured from the coconuts. At about 7.30 A. M. Mr. A. R. Abraham and Mr. Sabanayagam came and took us to the town. They entertained us to a sumptuous morning meal. This was got ready for us well in time and we enjoyed it greatly as most of us were tired and weary.

We had a good look round the town of Kurunegala. Great preparations were made on that day for a jumble sale in the Town Hall in aid of War Funds. We were able to see the various products of the town and its suburbs gathered together there. We also climbed the Elephant Rock at Kurunegala and some of us succeeded in reaching the very top. We felt that such a beautiful sight from that famous rock should not be lost. Our cameramen came to our rescue and took a few snaps from that height.

We then went to the Forest Bungalow where Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Thambirajah entertained us to lunch. We had spent ourselves in doing the town on foot and went to a quiet repose.

We then left for Kandy and reached Trinity College at about 4.30 P. M. After making ourselves familiar with the place we had a bath. Dinner was provided for us by Trinity College. After dinner we did a stroll and went to bed.

On Sunday morning we had our morning breakfast at Trinity College. Mr. Brodie and the Christian boys went to church. At about eleven we went

to Peradeniya where Mr. N. Narendra, our former goal keeper, met us and took us under his sheltering wings. We had rides on a baby elephant got for us for this purpose. He then showed us the botanical gardens, poultry, dairy and sheep farms. We then had our lunch and thoroughly enjoyed ourselves. We returned to Kandy at about 4 p. m. Our trip to Gampola was cancelled and we went for a walk round the beautiful Kandy Lake and other places.

On Monday after early tea at Trinity we started on a trip to Matale. We halted at Ukuwela where Mr. and Mrs. Thambirajah entertained us. They made arrangements for us to see the tea and rubber factories. We learnt how tea leaves that grow on trees came to be made into black tea ready to be put into a tea pot. Then we went to Matale and had a good look round the town. We were then entertained to lunch by Mr. S. N. Chelliah, an old resident of that place. Then we went on to Kurunegala at about 7.00 p. m. We were entertained to dinner by Mr. A. Nadaraja, Asst. Irrigation Engineer an Old Boy of our College, and his wife. We had a good time there listening to the music and other features on the radio. We entrained at Kurunegala for Jaffna unwillingly. The nearer we got to Jaffna, the sadder we became. At last we reached Jaffna College at about 6-30 A. M. On Tuesday at 8-30 A. M. we were again at our regular class-work.

This trip though short will ever remain in our memories as one of the most pleasant and happy events in our lives. We learnt how the inhabitants of the other parts of this beloved island of ours live and how fortunate they are in having such fertile and luxuriant lands. Our grateful thanks go to the kind friends who have entertained us so well

and so readily at such short notice and to our master who spared no pains to make this trip as pleasant and successful as possible.

R. THIAGARAJAH,
III Form A.

THE Y. M. C. A.

Although we have not achieved the ideals with which Y. M. C. A.'s are generally formed, yet I must say that we are slowly tending towards them. One of the things for which we have been striving hard was to make our influence felt in the whole College, and I feel that we have been doing something towards its achievement. Another of our aims is to encourage independent thinking instead of following the old set grooves. Our Bible study classes and the discussions which followed these have gone a great way in the fulfilment of our desire in this direction. I feel that we should concentrate more on social service in the future than at present. As space does not permit me to go into our activities in detail, I shall make only a brief survey of them.

As regards public lectures we have had the privilege of having Dr. Daniel John to address us on "Some new findings in ancient Ceylon History" and Messrs. C. Navaretnarajah, B. A (Hons.), of the St. John's College Staff and C. A. Gnanasegaram, B. A. of our Staff to address us on "Some aspects of Modern English Poetry" and "Mathew Arnold's Poetry" respectively. This term we have departed from the usual custom of having lectures on religious topics alone.

Our "Wednesday meetings" were held regularly which took the form of either Bible studies or Devotional services. Our thanks are due to Mr. E. J. J. Niles for having conducted the Bible studies.

The Sunday School Committee have been functioning with the usual enthusiasm in holding their classes regularly on Sunday afternoons at Thunnaivy, Koddaikadu and Kanavakkai. In addition to this we had the opportunity of conducting a Sunday service at Vaddukoddai in which several of our members took part.

We have the privilege of being able to send more than a quarter of the delegates from Jaffna to the S. C. M. Triennial Conference at Kandy.

I take this opportunity to thank all the members of the 'Y' for their help rendered to me in making my work a pleasant one during the year. I wish all success to the new committee which will be elected next year and I hope that they would carry the torch a bit nearer the goal.

S. O. A. SOMANADER,

Hony. Secy.

THE ACADEMY

<i>Patron :</i>	Rev. S. K. Bunker
<i>President :</i>	Mr. K. Lakshmana Aiyer
<i>Vice-President :</i>	„ D. Sadadcharam
<i>Secretary :</i>	„ G. L. Ratnasingham
<i>Asst. Secretary :</i>	„ K. Saravanamuttu
<i>Treasurer :</i>	„ A. Sivalingam
<i>Class Representatives :</i>	Messrs. K. Nadarajah, A. Coomarasamy, S. O. A. Somanader and V. Kandaswamythurai.
<i>Auditor :</i>	Mr. C. Jeyasinghe

This Term the Academy definitely turned a new leaf for the better. It shook itself from its torpor and with dogged pertinacity has attempted to revive itself. It engaged itself in a variety of activities—debates, speeches, public meetings—and crowned itself with glory by getting the Jaffna Sangeetha Abivirthy Sabha to stage a play under its auspices.

Mahatma Gandhi's birthday was celebrated in a grand manner. Dr. R. M. Kennedy, Messrs. S. Natesan, M. S. C. and S. H. Perinpanayagam, B. A., expounded to us the sterling qualities of the Mahatma.

Mahatma's birthday celebration was followed by a very inspiring and instructive lecture on "சாட்சியும் உணர்ச்சியும் ஆழமும்" by Mr. P. Krishnapillai of Kopay Government Praatising School. The last of the public lectures was by Miss E. M. Thilliampalam, M. A., M. Sc., Ph. D., who spoke on 'India's contributions to the knowledge of the world'. It is interesting to note that she is the first lady who delivered a lecture under the auspices of the Academy.

At the ordinary meetings Messrs. M. I. Thomas, L. S. Kulathungam and C. A. Gnanasegaram from our Staff delivered interesting and instructive lectures on 'India Today', 'The Antiquities of Rome' and 'Browning' respectively.

A special paragraph is but a necessity to tell something about 'the Merchant of Venice' which was staged in Tamil by the Jaffna Sangeetha Abivirthy Sabbha. Everything was nothing but a flash—a brain wave in reality. The Academy worked day in and day out to stage the play. Best was good enough for us' and it proved to be so. From the start to the finish everything went on very smoothly. The latent talents of the Jaffnese were clearly brought to day-light. The acting and music was of a very high standard. Amongst them (Launcelet Gobbo) Mr. Sanmuganathan and (Shylock) Mr. Chornalingam deserve our warmest congratulation. We wish Shakespeare had lived to see the Tamil version.

In spite of the lack of co-operation from a certain section of the Academy and the total boycott of these meetings by a few, we struggled to success, and we are glad to observe that, if not in the ordinary meetings, at least in the public meetings the achievement of the term is without any precedent.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to the members, to the committee, especially the President, Mr. K. Lakshmana Iyer, whose sincerity of purpose and perseverance in making this Association a most successful one is really commendable.

G. EDWARD RATNASINGHAM,
Hony. Secretary.

THE BROTHERHOOD

<i>President :</i>	R. C. Thevarajah
<i>Vice President :</i>	S. Dharmaratnam
<i>Secretary :</i>	K. Kumarasamy
<i>Treasurer :</i>	K. Tharumaratnam

We had only five meetings this term, in one of which we had a discussion of a high standard on "Unemployment". We also debated such subjects as "It is the Treaty of Versailles which has led to the present war" and 'தெய்வத்த லாகதெனினு முயற்சி தன் மெய் வருந்தக் கூலிதரும்' Dr. C. G. Mendis, visiting Lecturer at the University College, delivered a public lecture on "History Today" under the auspices of the Brotherhood, and Mr. N. Ehamparam, Proctor S. C. Vaddukoddai, addressed us in Tamil on "பண்டைக்காலத் தமிழ் பெண்மணி" எஸ்.

Our Literary Circle has started to function and our Dramatic Club contributed an item to the concert on the Old Boys' Day. We are specially thankful to our Patron, Mr. L. S. Kulathungam, who attends each of our meetings.

K. KUMARASWAMY,
Hon. Secy.

THE ATHENAEUM

In submitting the report of this Association for this term I wish to say that the Association carried out a successful programme in spite of many obstacles.

We had six successful meetings and the debates reached a high standard. Subjects like (1) "India is right in demanding self-government" (2) "War

cannot end War" gave the members a good political understanding and scope for debating. In addition to the debates we invited Mr. Luther Jeyasingam to deliver a lecture on "Is there life on the other planets?" We thank him for his instructive talk.

In conclusion before relinquishing my duties let me thank our Patron, Mr. Samuel Beadle, the Executive Committee and the members of this Association for having helped to work this Association successfully.

President : E. R. C. Selvanantham

Vice-President : James Bates

Secretary : K. Arulanandan

Treasurer : S. Pathmajeyan

Additional Member: K. Sukirtharatnasingam

Eng. Editor : R. Visuvanathan

Asst. Eng. Editor: A. Ratnasingam

Tamil Editor : T. Thuraiaratnam

Asst. Tamil Editor N. R. Balasingam

Members to look { A. Ratnasingam
after the sick { N. R. Balasingam

Student Council

Member : E. R. C. Selvanantham

K. ARULANANDAN,
Hony. Secy.

HOUSE REPORTS**ABRAHAM HOUSE**

Before attempting to submit a report of activities, let me say at the very outset that this term we had not much of activities. I can give the results of Basket Ball Matches and Thatchie Matches.

Last term our Intermediate Group annexed the Football title vanquishing their formidable rival - the Hastings Team. Another brilliant success was achieved by the same group in Basket Ball. They became champions with ease.

The activities of the Senior Division are not marked with success in the field of sports. They have done well in other spheres of activities. The Padder Tennis competition for the Girls should carry us far since we have a good team of experienced players at hand.

In the Junior Division, our juveniles proved their mettle by getting the second place in Thatchie Competition. In Basket-Ball the Hitchcocks had a grueling time to gain a victory over our team.

I have given the results in sports and very little can be said about the other activities this term. Let me conclude with a word of congratulations to our successful teams and I sincerely hope for a repetition of such victories in other items.

K. THARMARATNAM,
House Captain.

BROWN HOUSE

Another year has passed over our heads, and looking back we can see success and failure.

As I write, the Inter-House matches for all divisions in Thatchie and Basketball are in full swing. I shall wait for the results rather than predict anything at all.

We are the champions in Volley Ball, runners up in Football and third in Cricket and Athletics, but the championship in Thatchie and Basketball have not been decided, as Hastings, Hitchcock and we have obtained the same number of points. Though the teams of the three Houses seem to be well-matched, the several teams have to meet again to help us arrive at something more definite as regards the championship.

The beginning of next year will see us handing over the responsibility to somebody else. Before I leave, I must not fail to accord my thanks to every individual of the House for his or her co-operation. The girls' captain, Miss Punithavathy Kandiah, has given me valuable help and my sincerest thanks are due to her.

My thanks are also due to our House Master, Mr. D. S. Sanders, for his encouragement, sympathy, advice and policy of non-interference with our work.

The next captain, whoever he be, has my assurance that the "BLUES" are a company any one should be proud to lead. I wish him and the "BLUES" a year of success.

N. RATNASAMY,
House Captain.

HASTINGS HOUSE

Our House captain left us early this term leaving to the writer of these notes the uncomfortable responsibility of making this report. May the best of luck await him and others who have left us in their new spheres of activity.

During his captaincy we were the champions in Football, joint champions in Cricket with the "Whites" and runners up in Athletics. With regard to the Basketball and Thatchie we expect to be champions in the Senior Division.

On the whole the Senior division of the House ranks first amongst the Houses.

But our Intermediates are not contributing their part owing to the lack of enthusiastic members. To counteract this, our Juniors under the efficient and experienced captaincy of G. Kurien tried hard, though they did not come off with flying colours.

The House takes a legitimate pride in the fact that it has contributed four first eleven Football players. We also expect that the future Football captain of the College eleven would be from our House. We wish to make a special mention of Kanagasabapathy for his excellent play in all the Inter-Collegiate Football matches.

Out of the seven, who were successful in the recent London Matriculation examination, three are from our House. Our congratulations are due to them.

It is indeed a matter for sorrow that the competitions among the girls were not held this term and we hope that the authorities concerned will take steps to arrange competitions in the future.

The House system would flourish still better if only the staff members of the house would co-operate and encourage us in all our activities.

Our gratitude is also due to our House Master, Mr. E. J. J. Niles, for his active co-operation in endeavouring to help the "Reds" to cultivate the right spirit in all our activities at College.

In conclusion I must thank the members of the House for their cheerful co-operation and sportsmanship.

We look forward for a better future.

R. SITHAMPARANATHAN,
House Captain.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE

In my last report I prided over the fact that the achievements of the Hitchcock House are in keeping with the traditions, which have been established ever since the beginning of the House system. To preserve the past success and to foster greater interest for future success is an ideal well worth preserving. This report will bear ample testimony to the fact that our House has endeavoured to live up to this ideal.

To start with, four of our members have represented the College Soccer Eleven and two of the reserves are from our House. Here is a further record of our activities.

Cricket: Seniors—Two out of three.
Thatchie. Seniors—Two out of three.
Intermediates—All three.
Junior—Two out of three.

Basket Ball—Senior—One

—Intermediates—two.

In spite of some of the disappointing figures presented above, our success in all sections proportionately should enable us to win the All round Championship for 1940 too. It all depends upon the continuance of the willing co-operation of all members of the House which has been a prominent feature in years past.

In conclusion, I should like to congratulate all Houses which scored victories over us on their well merited successes.

K. KATHIRAVETPILLAI,
House Captain.

THE STUDENT COUNCIL

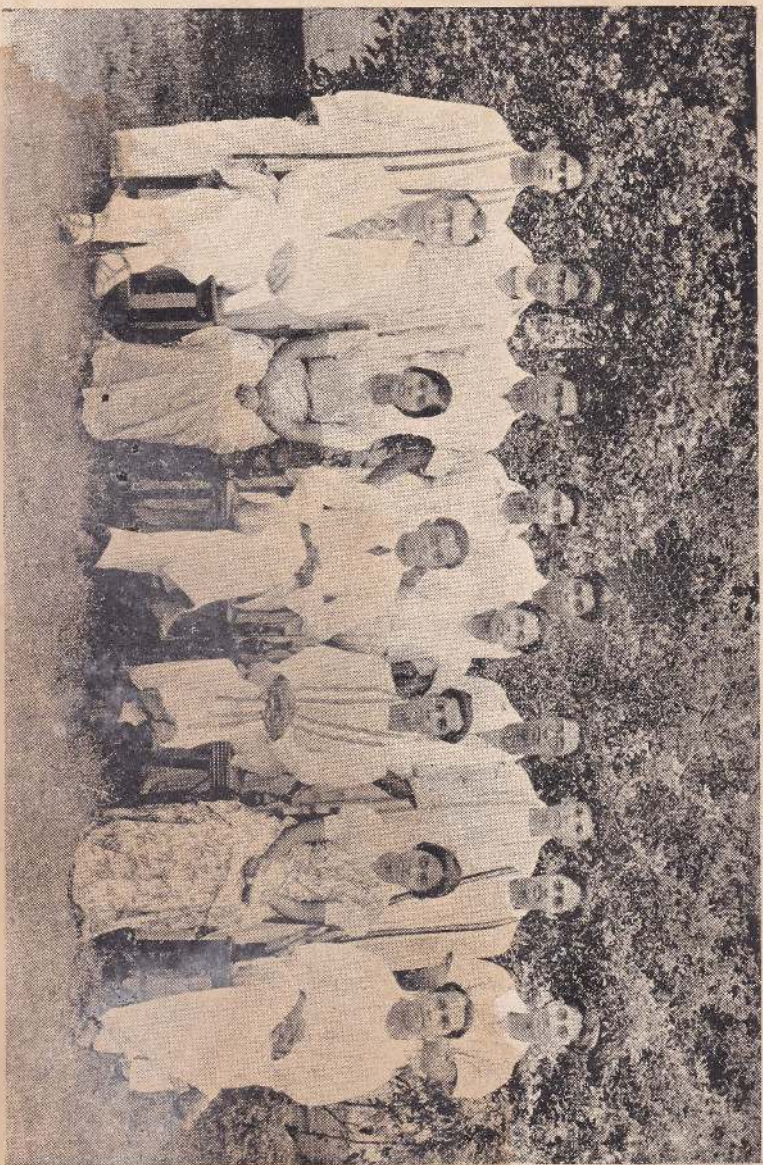
This is my last report of the Student Council for this year. Next year will bring in a new elected body and new officials. I wish them all success.

Year after year the Student Council is making improvements in the different branches of the College affairs.

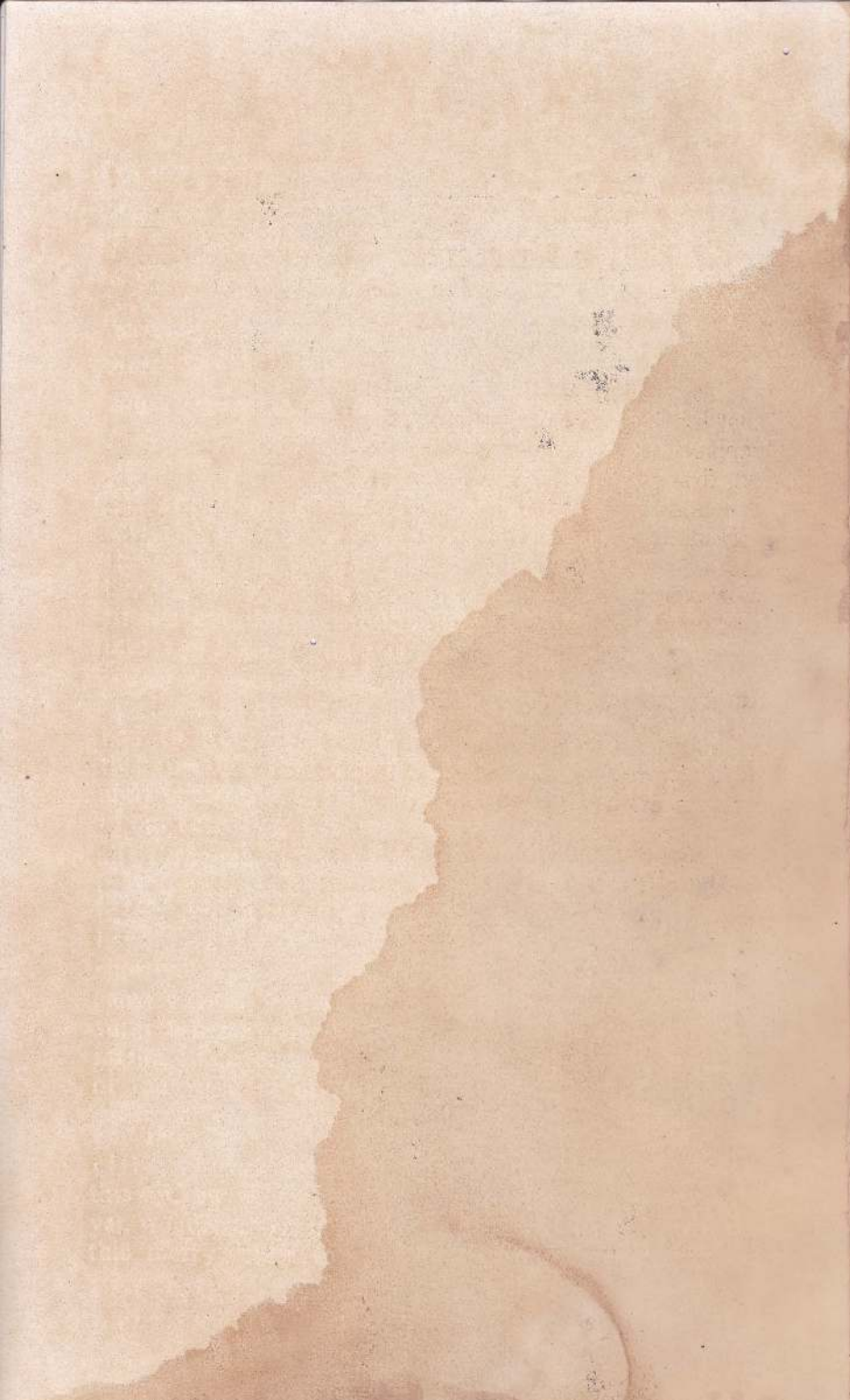
In my last term's report, I mentioned four resolutions, which had been passed by us.

Of these, our request for the extension of the cycle shed was granted. The cycle shed is extended. Now it is accommodating all the bicycles which are more than fifty in number.

Another motion requesting the authorities to gravel the lane adjoining the dormitories is approved.



STUDENT COUNCIL 1940.



We hope that it will be gravelled at the end of the rainy season.

We have also decided that an overhanging staircase leading to the lavatory must be built over the lane. This motion is being considered by the authorities.

My report will be incomplete, if I fail to mention that in response to our request, the old radio set has been replaced with a new battery set. The Student Council first started to raise a sum from both the teachers and the students to purchase a radio. As we were making the collection, the College helped us by installing a set. What we collected was only a very small sum. Our thanks are due to the contributors and to the College.

Most of these important changes have been done during this term.

This term the discussions were lively, resolutions passed were well considered and each member has played his or her part well.

My thanks are due to all the members, whose enthusiasm has led the meetings to success, to the President, S. Dharmaratnam and to Mr. Lyman S. Kulathungam, our faculty advisor, for the guidance given to the Council.

N. S. RATNASINGAM,

Hony. Secy.

THE ROVER CREW

<i>Rover Scout-Master :</i>	Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam
<i>Rover Leader :</i>	P. Kanagaratnam
<i>Secretary :</i>	K. Kandiah
<i>Asst. Secretary :</i>	T. Wijayasingam
<i>Eagle Patrol Leader :</i>	S. Kandasamy
<i>Lion , , </i>	S. Tharmarajah

The latter part of the second term of this year saw the re-birth of the Rover Crew. To start with, there were only a few members, but, as weeks passed by, the number increased and at present there are fifteen enthusiastic young men. The Crew is divided into two Patrols: namely: the Lions, and the Eagles.

Mention should be made of the cycling trip we had to Iranamadu tank last term. Only four Rovers took part in that trip. The trip was very enjoyable and successful. This trip was only a beginning of our activities, but wet weather has been in our way all throughout this term.

A number of the Rovers have presented their handiworks to the exhibition which will take place shortly. The rest are busying themselves for the same. Three Rovers are interested in the agricultural scheme which has been launched recently. It is not mere exaggeration to say that the major part of the work is in their hands.

The Rover Scout-Master and the leaders by dint of hard work have maintained the traditions of this Crew. Our numbers are still disappointing, yet, we earnestly hope that many will enrol and help this merry crew to success. Owing to the College

activities we did not have many hikes. We hope to have as many hikes as possible next term and carry out the extensive programme that has already been planned.

T. WIJAYASINGM,
Asst. Secy.



THE SCOUT TROOP

<i>Scout Master:</i>	Mr. Stuart R. Wright
<i>Troop Leader:</i>	R. C. Thavarajah
<i>Secretary:</i>	C. S. Nagalingam
<i>Treasurer:</i>	S. Rajaratnam
<i>Lions Patrol Leader:</i>	R. Kanagasabapathy
„ Asst. „	C. S. Nagalingam
<i>Doves Patrol</i> „	H. M. Thambiah
„ Asst. „	W. S. Mahendran
<i>Ravens Patrol</i> „	S. Rajaratnam
„ Asst. „ „	W. Rajasingham

Unfortunately the weather did not seem to fall in with our plans and we were unable to have any hikes this term. Instead we concentrated on Scout work and had classes in first-aid, signalling (Morse and Semaphore) and knot-tying, conducted by Dr. Paulickpillai, D. M. O., Vaddukoddai, R. C. Thavarajah, C. S. Nagalingam and C. Gunaratnam. At the general meeting held every week we had Patrol contests, games and passing of tests.

The enthusiasm of the Scouts is so great that these Patrol contests have reached a high standard.

The strength of the Troop this term is 25. We are glad to note that all our recruits have become Tenderfeet and some have gone ahead with their Second Class. Before giving the ranking of Patrols it should be said that obtaining points for a Patrol is as hard as a camel's going through the eye of a needle and this keeps the total scores fairly low. Points are given for accomplishments in such Scout crafts as first-aid, and for a large number of other matters such as inspection and work at outings. The ranking of patrols is as follows:—The Doves Patrol comes first with 51 points, the Lions come second with 43 points, and the Ravens come third with 35 points. It is interesting to see that the points are in arithmetic progression. We wish to congratulate the Doves Patrol on topping the list.

We are indeed thankful to Dr. Paulickpillai for his services rendered to us, though he had many duties to perform as District Medical Officer, and we hope that he will continue next term.

This is the end of the year and next year we shall have a new troop leader, a new secretary, and a new treasurer. We take this opportunity to thank R. C. Thavarajah for his valuable services rendered to the Scout Troop, though he had much extra curricular work to perform. Our thanks are also due to the treasurer for having collected the funds promptly, though we did not have much.

The exhibition which we hoped to have this term had to be postponed to next term owing to bad weather and lack of preparation. This report will be incomplete if I do not mention the achievement of the Court of Honour of the Troop. It

has drawn up a careful system of regulations and penalties in order to make the Scout Law more effective among Troop members. All Scouts are now expected to live up to the Scout Law in every respect in order to make the Jaffna College Troop as fine and scoutly as any Troop in the Island.

C. S. NAGALINGAM,
Hony. Secy.

THE TUCK-SHOP CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The number of members in the Shares' Book at the time of writing this report is sixty and the number of shares held by them amounts to one hundred and thirteen rupees. Twelve of the members are teachers but they own almost half the capital of the Society. In view of the purpose of encouraging a greater number of students to take interest in the running of the Tuck-shop, the Managing Committee has decided to allow each individual to hold not more than five shares.

The third annual meeting of the Society was held at the beginning of the term and elected the office-bearers for the forthcoming year.

<i>President :</i>	V. Kanapathippillai
<i>Vice-President :</i>	K. Nadarajah
<i>Secretary :</i>	E. S. Moorthy
<i>Asst. Secretary :</i>	T. Thevarajah
<i>Treasurer :</i>	G. R. Edward,
<i>Asst. Treasurer :</i>	K. Manikavasagar

<i>Committee Members</i>	{	N. S. Ratnasingam
		C. Jayasinghe
		A. Sivalingam
		Mr. C. A. Gnanasegaram
<i>Auditors:</i>	{	„ A. T. Vethaparanam
		Rev. S. K. Bunker
		Mr. S. T. Jeevaratnam
		„ D. S. Sanders

E. S. MOORTHY,
Hon. Secretary.

THE HUNT DORMITORY UNION

Without any difficulty we have been able to go through another term of varied activities. Special interest to discuss a problem out and out was evinced by our members at the regular meetings. These have received a set back owing to our interest being centred on the foot-ball matches. However, we have had another successful term.

In one of our regular meetings Mr. Stuart Wright delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on the "Hostel life in America." In another, we discussed the rules for the boarders which the authorities wished to put into force at the commencement of the next year.

T. THEVARAJAH,
Secretary.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

Teacher Advisors:

Mr. Stuart Wright

Mr. R. J. Thurairajah

Secretary :

C. P. Thuraisingham

Treasurer :

T. Sinnappapillai

Our work this term set out on its regular course, but at the term's beginning it resembled a boat with its rudder torn off. That keen member and Secretary of the Society, S. Muthayah, had left us. With one hand less, but with greater ambition, we proceed.

There was considerable success in nearly all the limited spheres of our work. Pleasure in this hobby afforded work and encouragement for our boys and the rains and cold weather helped us too. There was work for idle hands to do. In spite of the cramped study time, the greatest amount of work of the year was done only this term. Though our camera-walks this term were only a few, they were interesting and educative on the side of the technique of picture-taking.

There has not been much change in conditioning or equipping the dark-room. The enlarging apparatus, however, has already been set up, though minor improvements on perfecting it are on their way. Articles and chemicals have risen in price, but our expenses on these have been so calculated and arranged that we do not experience any change. Our thanks are due to the Treasurer and the Science Department.

We regret that, owing to the crowding of all activities in the College this term, we were unable to hold the Annual Photographic Exhibition and Competition which was scheduled to be held this term. This will be held in the first term of the next year.

Mr. A. W. Nadarajah, an Old Boy of the College, has been anxious to help us in the various branches of photography, but it is regrettable that our work outside this sphere has been so great this term that his help could not be used. He is also prepared to donate Rs. 10. as first prize for the winner of a contest of pictures taken only in the Jaffna Peninsula. This contest which we could not have this term will be had next term. Mr. Nadarajah's contributions for our betterment are welcomed whole-heartedly by all members.

A series of lectures and demonstrations are planned for next year on the chemistry of our art and on lenses. The membership fee for the term will be 75 cents per student and Rs. 1.50 per staff member, with occasional optional levies.

We are thankful to note that we are getting better and better. One year of sound work has already been in progress. We look forward to an even better future, and with the willing co-operation of all members we hope that this Society will thrive.

C. P. THURAISINGHAM,
Hony. Secretary.

THE JAFFNA COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Alumni Day 1940

The Alumni Day Celebration and the Annual General Meeting of the above Association came off this year on Saturday, 21st September, at the College Campus at Vaddukoddai.

The celebration began with a Tennis Tournament between the Old Boys' Team and the College Tennis Club. Neither numbers nor results are any indi-

cation of the enthusiasm with which Old Boys as well as Staff Members took the Court—the older members among the Old Boys being quite undaunted by the increasing heat of the sun as the day advanced. Play which started at 6. 30 in the morning was continued till nearly 9. 30. The arrangements were excellent and the games lively. Our thanks are due to the College Tennis Club and Mr. W. L. Jayasingham in particular for the fine arrangements for play and refreshing drinks during play.

This year, though the programme for the Alumni Day was essentially a half day one, arrangements were made for those Old Boys who wished to spend the day in the College. A few, who had turned up early, had tea in the College and were seen in groups recounting stories of their boyhood or looking round the College. The usual Thanksgiving Service in the morning was omitted and there were no Elocution contests.

The numbers continued to increase and at 12 noon about fifty sat to a sumptuous lunch provided by the College under the experienced management of Mr. S. R. Beadle, the Bursar of the College. The spirit of comradeship and cordiality that prevailed was a tribute to the Alma Mater.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association commenced in the Ottley Hall at 2. 30 P. M. with the Revd. S. K. Bunker, the President of the Association, in the chair. The minutes of the last Annual General meeting held on 15th July 1939 were read by the Hony. Secretary, Mr. A. W. Nadarajah, and the Hony. Treasurer, Mr. R. C. S. Cooke submitted the accounts of 1939 and these were accepted by the Assembly.

A vote of sincere condolence was passed in respectful memory of the following who passed away during the year under review:—

Mr. V. Sundaram, Shroff, The Mercantile Bank,
Jaffna.

Mr. S. Kanapathipillai, The Camp, Karainagar.

Mr. C. T. Storer, Retd. Station Master, C. G. R.

Mr. T. Sittampalam, Student, Govt. Technical
College.

Mr. Joseph Jebaratnam, Post Master, Vannarponnai.

The following were elected Office-bearers for the
ensuing year:—

President: Rev. Sydney K. Bunker, B. A.,
B. D., B. Litt. (Oxon)

Vice Presidents:— Mr. Thampoe Buell, J. P., K. I. H.
Mr. T. H. Crossette, M. A., J. P.
Mudlr. V. Ponnampalam
Mr. D. Sanders, B. A.

Hony. Secretary: Mr. J. F. Ponnampalam

Hony. Treasurer: Mr. E. J. Jeyarajah

Executive Committee:— The office-bearers and
Messrs. J. Subramaniam Lewis
K. S. Jeyasingham
A. W. Nadarajah
S. H. Perinbanayagam, B. A.
T. C. Rajaratnam
K. A. Selliah, B. Sc.
A. R. Subramaniam
C. Subramaniam B. A.
A. C. Sundarampillai, B. Sc.
C. K. Thambe
T. Vinayagamoorthy

Auditors :— Mr. P. Nagalingam
Mr. I. P. Thurairatnam, B. Sc.

After the election Mr. C. S. Ponnuthurai placed
before the Assembly certain suggestions about Life
Membership of the Association, which after some
discussion were referred to the Executive Committee
for necessary action.

Mr. R. C. S. Cooke moved and Mr. A. R. Subramaniam seconded a resolution urging the Government to restore the Vaddukoddai Post Office to its former status by increasing the Staff to two Officers. The resolution was unanimously adopted and the Secretary was directed to forward a copy of the resolution to the Minister of Communications and Works and also to the Postmaster General.

Mr. J. F. Ponnampalam made a statement regarding the activities of the Bicknell Memorial Fund Committee and gave details about the Drama recently staged in aid of the Fund under the direction of Dr. S. K. Chinniah.

A reply, received only the previous day, from the Board of Directors of Jaffna College to the Memorandum addressed them by the Association regarding representation of the Alumni Association on the Board and appointment of non-Christian Teachers to the faculty of the College, was read and detailed discussion on this matter was postponed to another date for want of time.

Mr. T. H. Crossette proposed and Mr. C. S. R. Singham seconded a vote of appreciation of the services rendered to the Association by the outgoing Hony. Secretary and Hony. Treasurer.

The meeting was then adjourned and the Members went over to the Principal's bungalow where Revd. and Mrs. Bunker were at-home to them. Light refreshments and tea were served on the lawn.

This was followed by a Football Match - "Past" meeting "Present" in the new Bicknell Field. While in Tennis the Old Boys had the better of the day, in Football the College Team proved stronger. A concert was then provided by the students of the College in the Ottley Hall for the entertainment of the Old Boys. The Lanka Devi Nadanam by the

College Vernacular school and the Scene from Arujuna - Subathira by the Brotherhood received loud applause and the recital of "Nazi Peril" composed by Advocate Mr. S. D. Tampoe was appreciated. The Association's thanks are due to every one of those who took part in the concert and to Messrs. D. S. Sanders and M. S. Nalliah who organised it.

Dinner: Covers were laid for about one hundred in the hall on the top floor of the new administration block where at 7.30 P. M. guests and Old Boys including a number of ladies gathered. The hunt for their places provided them an opportunity to clear the formal atmosphere and to tune them up for the social event. The Revd. Mr. Bunker acted as Toast Master.

After the Loyal Toasts by the Chairman, the Honourable Mr. J. H. B. Nihill, Puisne Judge, gave the toast of the College. He said that he had the opportunity of perusing a pamphlet on the history of that institution from the very early days of the last century. One of the essential ideals to which the College stood was "independence" of thought and action. Never in the whole history of the world was this principle in greater peril. After referring to the enemy air raids on London he said the German Government was committing that outrage hoping that by bringing pressure on the civil population, they would in turn bring pressure on their Government. A people with such traditions as had been inculcated in the British for centuries would never give in to Nazi pressure.

The Principal, the Revd. S. K. Bunker, replied to the toast referring to Mr. Justice Nihill as a Jaffna Judge in that he was a frequent visitor to Jaffna, as Assize Judge, and thanked him for his kind words of encouragement. He hoped that they would always live up to their ideals and traditions.

Mr. R. S. D. Williams, the new Principal of Central College, Jaffna, in proposing the toast of "Ceylon" referred to the present international crisis. "In far away Ceylon," he said, "where all is so peaceful, where its citizens can go about their daily tasks without a dread of bombers sweeping down out of the clouds, where none need fear that the next hour may bring news of the loss of home and perhaps some loved one, and where our women folk and little children are free from atrocities that have blighted lives in other countries — in such a Ceylon it is very difficult to enter into the experience of those, who are face to face daily with the full horrors of the war."

Continuing, Mr. Williams said: "May the citizens of this Island be able to maintain sanity of judgment and breadth of outlook in these days, so that from among the people, there shall come leaders actuated by no selfish motives but who will foster virtues of peace here and help with the problems of world reconstruction when the conflict is over." Both Mrs. Williams and he had been overwhelmed by the warmth of welcome afforded them since their arrival in Jaffna last May. He hoped for a few more cooling breezes to mitigate Jaffna's stifling heat.

Mr. S. H. Perinbanayagam replied in a speech full of warmth and hoped that people would not forget their ideals or permit them to change with hard experiences of life. He for one would always like to cherish the ideals he believed in his early youth.

Mr. L. S. Kulathungam proposed the toast of the Sister Colleges. He made a touching reference to the death of Revd. H. Peto, Principal of St. John's College, who was a friend of Jaffna College and a fearless advocate for the cause of education reform.

In the course of his speech he referred to the rumour that certain quarters were concerned about the increase in the number of the girls at Jaffna College. "Instead of being concerned about this, let the Girls' Schools in Jaffna consent to a fair exchange with us," he said. He further referred to the attempt that is being made in Ceylon to make all schools state schools. While there was certainly a case for state schools, denominational schools had a distinct contribution to make to the country. Therefore, those in charge of the denominational schools must be prepared and willing to run them at their own expense, free from any government aid, if and when the occasion demanded their doing so.

Miss R. R. Chelliah, Vice-Principal of Ramanathan College, a young Hindu lady, responded to this toast and voiced the kindly sentiments that the Hindu Public had for the College, especially after the welcome gesture of the Board of Directors to bring about religious affiliations in the administrative body. She said, "We ladies are just as much interested in Jaffna College as any others for its pioneer work in the field of co-education". Continuing, she said, "one is struck by the atmosphere of freedom in Jaffna College where the living present reclines on the past and inclines to the future."

Mr. J. F. Ponnambalam proposed the toast of the Guests, to which Mr. M. Prasad, the Government Agent responded.

The singing of the College Song brought to an end the celebrations of a successful Alumni Day.

J. F. PONNAMBALAM,
Hony. Secretary,
J. C., A. A.

OLD BOYS' SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Membership	Miscellany	Dinner	Guests	Donation	Total
Abraham T.	1 00	—	2 50	—	—	3 50
Amarasingham J. C.	1 00	—	2 50	—	—	3 50
Annamalai S.	1 00	—	—	—	—	1 00
Ariaratnam P. W.	1 00	—	2 50	—	—	3 50
Arumainayagam S.	1 00	—	—	—	—	1 00
Ayathurai V.	1 00	—	—	—	—	1 00
Beadle R. S. B.	1 00	—	2 50	—	—	3 50
Beadle S. R.	1 00	—	—	—	—	1 00
Brodie A. M.	1 00	—	2 50	—	—	3 50
Buell T.	1 00	—	2 50	—	—	3 50
Bunker S. K.	1 00	—	2 50	—	—	3 50
Cathiravelu M.	1 00	—	2 50	—	—	3 50
Cathiravelu V. C.	1 00	—	—	—	—	1 00
Chelliah (Dr.) C. T.	1 00	1 00	2 50	—	—	4 50
Chelliah (Dr.) H. P.	1 00	1 00	—	—	—	2 00
Chelliah R. T.	1 00	1 00	2 50	—	—	4 50
Chelvanayagam A. V.	1 00	—	2 50	—	—	3 50
Chinnappah J. S. V.	1 00	—	—	—	—	1 00
Chinnatamby L.	1 00	—	—	—	—	1 00
Cooke C. H.	1 00	1 00	2 50	—	—	4 50
Cooke R. C. S.	1 00	1 00	2 50	1 50	—	6 00
Cooke W. P. A.	1 00	1 00	—	—	—	2 00
Crossette T. H.	1 00	—	—	—	—	1 00
Edwards R. S.	1 00	—	—	—	—	1 00
Elias C. O.	1 00	—	2 50	1 50	—	5 00
George K. A.	1 00	—	2 50	—	—	3 50
George K. V.	1 00	—	2 50	—	—	3 50
Gnanasegaram C. A.	1 00	—	2 50	—	—	3 50

	Membership	Miscellany	Dinner	Guests	Donation	Total
Jeevaratnam S. T.	1 00	.. 1 00	2 50	.. 8 00	..	3 50
Jeyarajah E. J.	1 00	.. 1 00	2 50	..	..	12 50
Jeyasingham K. S.	1 00	..	2 50	..	..	3 50
Jeyasingham W. L.	1 00	..	2 50	..	..	3 50
Jesudason A. P.	1 00	.. 1 00	..	..	..	2 00
Kanaganayagam S. R.	1 00	.. 1 00	2 50	..	..	4 50
Kanagaratnam A. S.	1 00	.. 1 00	..	..	..	2 00
Kanagasabai S.	..	..	2 50	..	..	2 50
Kanagathungam W. B.	1 00	..	..	..	..	1 00
Kanapathupillai C. C.	1 00	..	2 50	..	..	3 50
Kandasamy S.	1 00	..	2 50	..	..	3 50
Kandiah A. K.	1 00	.. 1 00	..	.. 2 50	..	2 00
Kandiah J. P.	1 00	.. 1 00	2 50	.. 2 50	..	6 00
Krishnapillai R.	1 00	..	2 50	..	..	7 00
Kulathungam L. S.	1 00	..	2 50	..	..	3 50
Lockwood E. C.	1 00	..	2 50	..	..	3 50
Mather A. S.	1 00	.. 1 00	..	..	.. 3 00	5 00
Muttiah S. S.	1 00	..	..	.. 4 00	..	1 00
Nadarajah A. W.	1 00	.. 1 00	2 50	..	..	8 50
Nalliah M. S.	1 00	..	2 50	..	..	3 50
Navaratnam C. V. Ed.	1 00	..	2 50	..	..	3 50
Navaratnam P.	1 00	..	2 50	..	..	3 50
Parinpanayagam S. H.	1 00	.. 1 00	2 50	..	..	3 50
Ponnampalam J. F.	1 00	.. 1 00	2 50	.. 2 50	..	7 00
Ponnampalam V. (Mudlr.)	1 00	..	2 50	..	..	1 00
Ponnuthurai C. S.	1 00	..	..	..	..	3 50
Ponnuthurai E. V.	1 00	.. 1 00	2 50	..	..	3 50
Proctor R. C.	1 00	.. 1 00	..	..	..	2 00

	Subject	Miscellany	Dinner	Guests		Donation	Total	
Ragunathan A. S.	1 00	..	2 50	..	..	..	3 50	
Rajaratnam S. P.	1 00	..	..	..	..	..	1 00	
Rajaratnam T. C.	1 00	..	2 50	..	..	..	3 50	
Rajasundram M.	1 00	..	2 50	..	..	..	3 50	
Ramalingam T.	1 00	..	..	..	..	..	1 00	
Rasiah S. K.	1 00	..	..	..	..	..	1 00	
Ratnesar H. A. C.	1 00	1 00	2 50	..	..	..	4 50	
Ratnesar S. W. C. (Dr.)	1 00	1 00	..	..	..	3 00	5 00	
Samuel M. S.	1 00	..	2 50	..	..	..	3 50	
Sanders D. S.	1 00	..	2 50	1 50	..	..	5 00	
Sanders S. S.	1 00	..	..	..	..	..	1 00	
Saravanamuttu K. S.	1 00	..	..	..	..	..	1 00	
Selliah K. A.	1 00	..	2 50	1 50	..	..	5 00	
Sethukaval N. S.	1 00	..	..	..	..	..	1 00	
Singaratham C. D.	1 00	..	..	..	..	..	1 00	
Singham C. S. R.	1 00	1 00	..	..	..	..	2 00	
Somasundram J. M. (Dr.)	1 00	1 00	2 50	1 50	..	4 00	10 50	
Subramaniam A. R.	1 00	1 00	2 50	..	..	..	4 50	
Subramaniam C.	1 00	1 00	2 50	..	..	..	3 50	
Subramaniam J. L.	1 00	..	2 50	1 50	..	..	5 00	
Subramaniam K.	1 00	1 00	..	..	..	..	2 00	
Sundrampillai A. C.	1 00	..	..	..	..	..	3 50	
Tambe C. K.	1 00	1 00	2 50	..	..	..	2 50	
Thambirajah B. C.	1 00	1 00	2 50	..	..	..	4 50	
Thiagarajapillai K.	..	..	2 50	..	..	..	2 50	
Thomas M. I.	1 00	..	..	..	..	..	1 00	
Thuraiarajah R. J.	1 00	..	2 50	..	..	..	3 50	
	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	

	Subject	Miscellany	Dinner	Guests	Donation	Total
Thurairatnam I. P.	1 00	...	2 50	... 1 50	...	3 50
Vethaparanam A. T.	1 00	...	2 50	...	...	5 00
Vijayaratnam S. P. (Rev.)	1 00	...	...	...	...	1 00
Vinayagamoorthy T.	1 00	...	2 50	...	...	3 50
Visuvalingam S. A.	1 00	...	2 50	...	...	3 50
Wadsworth C. R.	1 00	...	2 50	...	...	3 50
Williams L. C. (Mrs.)	1 00	...	1 50	...	...	2 50
Williams L. S.	1 00	...	2 50	... 1 50	...	5 00
Wright R. S.	1 00	...	2 50	...	...	3 50
	89 00	25 00	146 50	30 50	10 00	301 00

E. J. JEYARAJAH,
Hon. Treasurer,
J. C. A. A.

ALUMNI NEWS

(Gathered by *Alumnus*)

GENERAL

—*Mr. J. P. Kanthyah*, c. c. s., has retired from active service and is residing at Kandy.

—*Mr. S. Manickavasagar*, Accountant, P. W. D. has retired from active service and is residing at Wellawatte.

—*Mr. D. P. T. Chelvarajah*, Irrigation sub-Division Officer, Tirukovil, has been transferred to the Hydraulic Lab., Jawatte.

—*Mr. S. Sittampalam*, has joined the Tea Control Department.

—*Mr. S. Handy Perinbanayagam*, B. A., has been elected the President of the Northern Province Teachers' Association for the year 1940-1941.

—*Mr. A. V. Chelvanayagam*, of the Agricultural Department, Jaffna, has been transferred from Jaffna.

—*Mr. M. S. Nalliah*, Post-master, Vaddukoddai, has been transferred to the General Post Office, Jaffna.

—*Mr. Ernest Appadurai*, has joined the staff of the Drieberg College, Chavakachcheri.

—*Mr. J. A. Navaratnam*, has joined the staff of St. Thomas' College, Matara.

—*Mr. J. T. Chelliah*, has joined the staff of the Holy Trinity School, Nuwara Eliya.

—*Mr. E. A. Devasagayam*, of the H. M. S. Customs, Colombo, has been transferred to the Customs Kayts.

—*Mr. S. T. Seevaratna*, mhas joined the staff of Central College, Batticaloa.

Mr. C. W. K. Niles, of the Kandy Kachcheri, has been transferred to Matale.

—*Mr. Raju Cooke*, has joined the clerical staff of the Eastern Bank, Colombo.

—*Mr. A. R. Rajanayagam*, who is at Serampore College in the final B. A. class, has been elected the President of the Serampore College Union. We understand that this is the first time in the College history when a Christian and a non-Bengalee has been elected to this office.

—*Mr. K. Kanapathippillai*, of the Medical Department, has been appointed Opium Inspector.

—*Mr. V. Sabapathy*, of the D. M. and S. S. office, has been transferred to the Civil Medical Stores, Colombo.

—*Mr. C. Muttucumaraswamy*, of the Puttalam Kachcheri, has been transferred to the Audit Office, Colombo.

—*Mr. J. W. Balasingam*, of the Bank of Ceylon, has been transferred to the Kalutura Kachcheri.

—*Mr. R. Krishnapillai*, Shroff of the Mercantile Bank, Jaffna, has been transferred to the Head-office at Colombo.

Examination Successes

Our congratulations to the following on their success at their examination:

Mr. S. Handy Parinbanayagam, B. A.—The Advocate's Final of the Ceylon Law College.

—*Mr. P. Sinnatamby*, —The Proctors' Final of the Ceylon Law College.

—*Mr. N. Ehamparam*, Proctor S. C. —The Bala Pundit in Tamil.

OUR MATRICULATION RESULTS

Miss L. P. Aseervatham
 R. Kandiah
 M. Lebbe
 M. Kantharatnam
 R. Ethirveerasingham
 R. Vyrayippillai
 C. Sivasubramaniam

Weddings

Our felicitations to the following newly married couples:

—*Mr. M. Somasundram and Miss Parasakthi Somasundram.*

—*Mr. S. Murugesu and Miss Maheswary Velupillai.*

—*Mr. A. J. Nathaniel and Mrs. Nathaniel.*

—*Mr. A. W. Sanders and Miss Grace Muttuvaloe.*

Our felicitations also to the following engaged couples:

Mr. Wesley Chelvaratnam and Miss Gunaratnam
Dr. T. Visuvalingam and Miss Saravanamuttu.

*Mr. D. S. Williams and Miss Cecily Thangapoo-
 pathy Rajanayagam.*

R. I. P.

Mr. E. V. Nathaniel, retired Station Master.

Mr. M. Vythilingam, Proctor S. C.

*Mr. A. Gunaratnam, of the Military Department,
 Rangoon.*

Mr. D. P. Asirvatham, formerly of the F. M. S.

*Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Broker, Darley Butler and
 Co, Colombo.*

NOTES FROM A COLLEGE DIARY

Monday, September 9 :

—The College re-opens after the mid-summer vacation.

Wednesday, Sept. 18 :

—Dr. Daniel John delivers a lecture at a meeting of the Round Table on 'the History of my Research'.

—Under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Dr. John delivers a public lecture on "The Garden of Eden."

Wednesday, Sept. 27 :

—Mr. C. S. Ponnuthurai of the Staff conducts the religious meeting of the Y. M. C. A.

Friday, Sept. 25 :

— We play our first Inter-Collegiate Football match against Parameshwara College and win by five goals to nil.

Saturday, Sept. 29 :

—The annual celebrations of the Alumni Day.

Sunday, Sept. 29 :

—Sadhu De speaks at the Vespers.

Monday, Sept. 30 :

—A radio set is installed in the corner-room of Ottley Hall.

Tuesday, Oct. 1 :

—Mr. A. M. Brodie of the College Staff speaks at a meeting of the Round Table on "The Teachers' Refresher Course."

Wednesday, Oct. 2 :

—Flags are sold in aid of the Deaf and Blind School, Mt. Lavinia.

—Many students go to see the film 'For Freedom'.

Thursday, Oct. 3 :

—The Academy celebrates the Gandhi day with a public meeting at which Dr. R. M. Kennedy, Messrs. S. Nadesan, M. S. C., and S. H. Perinbanayagam are the speakers.

—A practice football match is played against the Jaffna Y. M. C. A. Team. Our Team wins by a goal to nil.

Friday, Oct. 4 :

—Dr. G. C. Mendis Visiting Lecturer of the University College, Colombo, delivers a public lecture under the auspices of the Brotherhood on "History To-day."

Sunday Oct. 6 :

—The Y. M. C. A. conducts the Vespers.

Monday, Oct. 7 :

—Dr. G. C. Mendis, speaks at a meeting of the Round Table on "Caste and Communalism."

—The annual sale of the Vaddukoddai Y. W. C. A. takes place at the College.

Friday, Oct. 11 :

The College is closed to enable the teachers and the students to attend the annual festival of the Jaffna Council of the South India United Church at Uduvil.

Saturday Oct. 12:

—The College Teachers' Tennis Club meets the St. John's College Teachers' Club at a Tennis Tournament in our courts. The matches end in a victory to the visitors.

Thursday, Oct. 17 :

—The Sextant Tests begin.

Friday, Oct. 18 :

—Mid-Term break. The Boarders go home.

—A party of lower form students go on a trip to Kandy under the leadership of Mr. A. M. Brodie.

Saturday, Oct. 4 :

—We meet St. Henry's College at soccer. The thrilling match ends in our favour by two goals to nil.

Monday Oct. 21 :

—Mid-Term holiday.

Wednesday, Oct. 23 :

—A football match—Boarders vs. Day-scholars. The Day-scholars win by three goals to two.

Thursday, Oct. 24 :

—Mr. P. Krishnapillai, of the Staff of the Government Training School, Kopay, delivers a public lecture on "the Ramayana," under the auspices of the Academy.

—We play a practice football match against Mr. Speldewinde's Team and lose by four goals to nil.

Sunday, Oct. 27 :

—Mr. K. S. Jeyasingham speaks at the Vespers.

Wednesday, Oct. 30 :

—Deepavali Holiday

—Owing to bad weather our football match with St. John's College is postponed.

Thursday, Oct. 31 :

—Mr. E. C. A. Navaratnarajah, B. A. (Hons.), of the Staff of St. John's College, Jaffna, delivers a public lecture under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. on "Some Aspects of Modern English Poetry."

Friday, Nov. 1 :

—We play our football match against St. John's College. The match ends in a victory to us by one goal to nil.

—At a meeting of the Parent-Teachers Association, Mr. V. Veerasingham, Principal of the Manipay Hindu College delivers an address on "The Duty of Parents."

Tuesday Nov. 5 :

—Dr. C. B. Paulickpulle, D. M. O., Vaddukoddai, leads a discussion with a group of students on "Medicine as a Profession." This is the first of a series of talks on the careers open to students organized by the Civics Department of the College.

Friday, Nov. 8 :

—Dr. (Miss) E. M. Thillaiampalam, Vice-Principal, Chundikuli Girls' College, delivers a public lecture, under the auspices of the Academy, on "India's Contribution to the Knowledge of the World."

Saturday, Nov. 9 :

—Our football match with Hartley College ends in a run-away victory to us. Our Team puts up a splendid show in spite of bad weather, and wins by five goals to nil. This match leaves us champions in the B division and qualifies us to meet once again St. Patrick's College at the finals of the Jaffna Inter-Collegiate Football Championship.

Tuesday, Nov. 12 .

—A practice football match with the Urumpirai Sports Association. We win by three goals to one.

—Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam, Proctor S. C., leads the second of the series of 'career discussions' on "Law as a Profession".

Wednesday, Nov. 13 :

—Mr. C. A. Gnanasegaram B. A., of the Staff delivers a public lecture, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., on "Mathew Arnold."

Saturday, Nov. 16 :

—The eagerly looked for soccer duel with St. Patrick's College comes off. The 'ding-dong', hotly contested battle ultimately ends in their favour by two goals to one. Our warmest congratulations to the Champions.

Tuesday, Nov. 19 :

—At a meeting of the Round Table, Mr. A. J. R. Vethavanam, Divisional Inspector, N. D., delivers a lecture on "The Teacher."

Friday, Nov. 22 :

—The Merchant of Venice in oriental garb is staged in Tamil, under the auspices of the Academy, by the Jaffna Sangeetha Abivirithi Sabha to a crowded, appreciative audience. An admirable performance indeed !

Wednesday, Nov. 27 :

—The Lower School children entertain their parents, friends and the whole College at a fine concert of choice items. A splendid show, little ones!

Friday, Nov. 29 :

—Mr. N. Ehamparam, Proctor s. c., delivers a public lecture, under the auspices of the Brotherhood, in Tamil on "Women in the Ancient Tamil land."

—The Staff entertains the Football Team at a dinner.

Sunday, Dec. 1 :

—Our Choir joins the Choir of the Uduvil Girls' School at a joint Carol Service held at the Uduvil Church. Dr. R. M. Kennedy is the leader.

Friday, Dec. 6 :

—The term examinations commence.

Saturday, Dec. 7 :

—A special general meeting of the Alumni Association takes place.

Sunday Dec. 8:

—The joint Carol Service (Uduvil - Jaffna College) takes place at the Vaddukoddai Church.

Thursday, Dec. 12:

—The College closes for the Christmas vacation.
A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year !

R C. T.

THE PARENT-TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

To the Parents:

Your co-operation is earnestly solicited. Please become members of the Parent - Teachers Association. Send in your initial subscription of 50 cts. to the College office. The second Annual Meeting will take place early in February next year.

The Secretaries,

J. C., P. T. A.

OUR EXCHANGE LIST

1. *Kumbakonam College Magazine*
 2. *"Eottled Sunshine"*
 3. *The Central*
 4. *The National College Magazine, Trichinopoly*
 5. *The Peterite*
 6. *The Rajan*
 7. *Pachaiyappah's College Magazine*
 8. *St. Joseph's College Magazine, Trichinopoly*
 9. *St. John's College Magazine*
 10. *Trinity College Magazine*
 11. *St. Benedict's College Magazine*
 12. *Madras X'ian College Magazine*
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OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Rev. Weaver who sends us his Christmas message is a veteran Missionary of the Methodist Church in Ceylon and Chairman of the North Ceylon District. He is too well-known a person to need any elaborate comments from our pen.

Mr. Srinivasulu Naidu, who writes on the Ajanta Frescoes, is Professor of Philosophy in Annamalai University. Possessed of a versatile and active intellect, Mr. Naidu is devoting his energies to research work in the realm of Indian Art and the Philosophy and the Psychology of India. The Ajanta frescoes are his special love. Their spiritual significance, their psychological background are among the themes he is seeking to know himself and unfold to others. This article we owe to the kindness of Mr. K. E. Mathiapparanam, who is now at Annamalai.

Mr. S. Srinivasan, the Principal of the Skanda Varodaya College, is no stranger to our pages. He is an Honours graduate of the Madras University in English and has already written an article in Modern English Poetry in an earlier issue.

Mr. A. W. Nadarajah, Advocate, was at one time student editor of the Miscellany. His article on Nainativu, a place which is receiving considerable attention from antiquarians and historians, is specially welcome.

Rev. Francis Kingsbury's "யாம் ஐனாம்," is a Tamil rendering of Wordsworth's famous "We are seven." Mr. Kingsbury has invested the poem with a Jaffna setting and a Jaffna atmosphere, thus rendering its appeal to the Jaffna man irresistible. There is however one notable difference between the two poems. Wordsworth's little girl is not such a skilled dialectician and linguist as Mr. Kingsbury's little girl.

Dr. W. S. Ratnavale. To those "intellectual Bourgeois" who forget nothing they have once learnt and learn nothing new and who even today pin their faith in the old adage about sparing the rod and spoiling the child, we heartily commend Dr. Ratnavale's article on "Corporal punishment." In our solicitude for the wholesome up-bringing of the child, let us not lose sight of the brutalizing effect the corporal punishment has on those who neglect it. Mr. Dooley of Dooley Papers fame has said "Spare not the rod and spoil the parent." Dr. Ratnavale is an alumnus of Jaffna College, who is devoting the days of his retirement to the study of Psychology, especially in its bearings to medicine. We have already in an earlier issue published an article by him on Psychology.

CALENDAR FOR 1941*First Term*

Jan.	7	First Term begins
Jan.	14	Thai Pongal— a holiday
Jan.	15	Fifth Form Scholarship Examination
Feb.		Sextant home-going and holiday
April	1	First Term ends

Second Term

May	19	Second Term begins
May	19	Senior Intermediate Entrance Examination.
May	26	Formation of Junior Intermediate classes.
May	30	J. N. E. S. Day— a holiday
June	12	King's Birthday— a holiday
June	16	Formation of Senior Intermediate Classes
July	5-7	Sextant home-going and holiday
Aug.	19	Second Term ends

Third Term

Sept.	15	Third Term begins.
Oct.		J. C., S. I. U. C. Festival— a holiday
Oct.	20	Deepavali— a holiday
Nov.	1-3	Sextant home-going and holiday
Dec.	17	Third Term ends

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Representation on the Board of Directors

The dogged determination of the Old Boys to see their wrongs righted and their grievances remedied made it possible to hold the special general meeting of the Jaffna College Alumni Association, in the Ottley Hall at Vaddukoddai in spite of the continual rain throughout the day and the heavy down-pour a short while before the meeting on Saturday the 7th December 1940.

Rev. S. K. Bunker, the Chairman, read the notice convening the meeting to consider:—

(a) the reply of the Board of Directors to the Memorandum submitted by the Association regarding representation on the Board.

(b) the proposal for a joint management and publication of the Miscellany by the College and the Association.

Mr. C. S. R. Singham asked certain questions about the new constitution of the Association which were answered by the Secretary, Mr. J. F. Ponnambalam, who then proceeded to trace the history of their demand for representation on the Board and the present position. The reply sent by the Board of Directors was read to the House.

MALICIOUS PROPAGANDA

Mr. A. W. Nadarajah opening the discussion said that he was surprised that the Board of

Directors should so summarily dismiss their request. The constitution of the Association was recently carefully revised and completely remodelled to meet the general requirements of the members of the Board. The qualification necessary for membership in the Association was now clearly defined and rigidly adhered to so that the members of the Board of Directors could not now challenge the status and representative character of the Association. Mr. Nadarajah then referred to two forms of mischievous and malicious propaganda that was carried on from within and without the Association. The first was a religious cry; an ex member of the Committee was alleged to have been carrying on a propaganda outside Jaffna that a small Hindu clique was now running the Association and was endeavouring to capture the management of the College. The other propaganda was by a member of the Board of Directors who was alleged to have challenged the status of certain Members of the Association by saying that they were not *bona fide* Old Boys of the College. Both these challenges could be accepted and Mr. Nadarajah dismissed them by proving that they were both puerile and malicious and emanating from disgruntled sources.

He then discussed in detail the constitution of the Board of Governors of St. Thomas' College and showed how the Old Boys' Association of that College was permitted to send two Representatives to be elected by that Association from among themselves. Besides these, two other members of their Old Boys' Association were admitted to the Board of Governors to represent other interests. So that out of a total of 12 members four would be members of the Old Boys' Association of St. Thomas' College. Another leading institution, Trinity College, has permitted two

Old Boys to be elected by the Old Boys' Association to serve on the Board of Management.

He was therefore unable to understand what valid reason the Directors had against receiving Representatives from the Almuni Association. Mr. Nadarajah condemned the principle of nomination and referred to it as an anachronism in a democratic institution. Nomination would only mean that the men nominated would prove to be inane and docile individuals on the Board.

CLAIM OF HINDU OLD BOYS

Mr. Nadarajah then said that as a Hindu Old Boy he felt that the Hindu Old Boys should find a place on the Board. A large majority of the Students were Hindus. The Hindu Old Boys were always loyal to their Alma Mater and if they were refused admission on the Board to participate in the governance of the College they would be driving the Hindu Old Boys out, and the other reactionary forces in the country might exploit them for their own end, against the interests of the College. The Association was not going to take lying down the refusal of the Board. They would continue to fight for the privilege and right of the Association to be represented on the Board by its own elected Representatives. If necessary they would retain an Attorney-at-Law to represent their claim before the American Board of Trustees of Jaffna College Funds at Boston.

Mr. T. H. Crossette spoke of the interest displayed by the Old Boys in the College and said that though in any Association it was a few who worked it up yet it was none the less representative. He urged that the Association must agitate, agitate and agitate till they realised their object which wa

the most just one and there was no doubt that if there was anybody that should have representation on the Board it was the Association, which had the interests of the Alma Mater at heart.

Mr. L. S. Kulathungam assured them that the Hindu Old Boys need have no such fear and the solitary cry of the individual concerned might be ignored. There was always the best of relationship between the Hindu and Christian Old Boys of the College, and as a matter of fact there was no such distinction as Hindu and Christian Old Boys in the Association. They were all Loyal Old Boys of their Alma Mater.

Mr. S. H. Perinbanayagam referred to the promise made to the Old Boys and the Staff that they would have an important say in the College management and the gesture of good-will and cordiality shown by the Sub-Committee at the start. The most actively interested body was the Alumni Association, but perhaps inclined to be critical. A critical, watchful and conscientious Old Boys' Association was very necessary for a College. He would normally have been surprised if the request had been granted graciously. Mr. Perinbanayagam then moved and Mr. A. W. Nadarajah seconded the following resolution :

"That a deputation of three members be appointed to interview the Directors and discover the reasons for their refusal to grant representation, to press our demands and to report on any further steps that have to be taken to the Executive Committee to secure representation for the Alumni Association on the directorate."

The motion was carried unanimously and Messrs. T. H. Crossette, A. W. Nadarajah and J. F. Ponnamm-

balam, the Secretary, were appointed to meet the Board and take steps.

On being questioned by Mr. Nadarajah what the views of the President of the Association and Secretary of the Board were as regards the Alumni Association in his capacity as Principal, Mr. Bunker said he was inclined to think the Board might not consider this at the next meeting. He further said that among other things he felt that Old Boys should respond more spontaneously without having to be solicited to join the Association and the financial side had to be strengthened; if they were satisfied on these points the Board should have and would have acceded to the request and could not in good conscience have refused it to them.

Mr. Crossette said that the Association had been spoon-fed all along excepting for the last few years and it was impracticable to run any Association without canvassing. That was his experience at St. John's College and at other places. The enthusiasm and interest of the Old Boys in Jaffna College was today more than ever before.

Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagam thought those two points could easily be put right. It was not that they lacked in enthusiasm or interest but that they had no aspiration to live for. He moved and Mr. M. Cathiravelu seconded that a copy of the Memorandum and the reply with a covering letter be sent to the Board of Trustees in America.

THE MISCELLANY

Then Mr. S. H. Perinbanayagam, convener of the Miscellany Committee, made a statement as to the financial position and management of the Miscellany.

The Committee had decided to ask that the Alumni Association in Jaffna and the Old Boys' Association in Colombo should elect one representative each, other than the Secretary and Treasurer, to serve on the Editorial Board of the College Miscellany and that such representatives should also be responsible to find 75 subscribers each in the first instance and thereafter for 100 subscribers.

Mr. Sanders moved and Mr. A. C. Sundrampillai seconded that the suggestion be accepted and the Colombo Branch informed. Mr. A. W. Nadarajah was then elected to represent the Alumni Association and the meeting adjourned.

OUR CHOIR

For the first time in the history of Jaffna College, we have had a regular choir and chorus under training. The result has been a full senior choir of 15 voices and a chorus of 12 others, and we have had a Christmas candle-light service in combination with Uduvil Girls' School which was presented both at Uduvil and at Vaddukoddai. The choir has given special part music at all Vesper services of the College. Its performances have been excellent, and in increasing measure well-polished; the director himself has said that he was more than satisfied by the quality of voice and the quickness to learn and render fairly difficult music in parts when most of the members had had little or no previous training. The members for this last year were :

Sopranos—Pushparanee Kanapathipillai
Ranee Welch
Regina Thambipillai
Lily Aseervatham

Altos - Victoria Joseph
Lilamani Buell
Ruby Appadurai

Tenors— Marcus Thambiah
George Phillips
Thevarajah Thomas
C. S. Nagalingam
Ratnasingam Appadurai

Basses— Paul Thuraisingam
David Ratnasingam
George Phillips

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