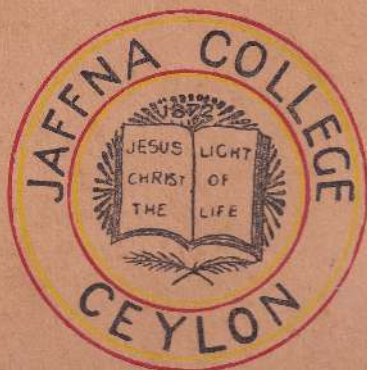


JAFFNA COLLEGE  
MISCELLANY

AUGUST, 1941.





IF IT'S  
**BOOKS**

for School use. Prize  
Books or General  
Literature

or

**STATIONERY**  
of any description  
**WAHIDS**

CAN SUPPLY ALL YOU NEED

Phone

4719

**W. M. A. WAHID & BROS.,**

Booksellers & Stationers

233, MAIN STREET

::

COLOMBO.

**For BOOKS, STATIONERY ETC.**

**S. S. SANMUCANATHAN  
& SONS**

**ARE AT YOUR SERVICE**

**MOST EXTENSIVE  
AND POPULAR FIRM  
IN THE NORTH**

**SATISFACTION GUARANTEED ALWAYS  
BASIC BOOKS IN STOCK**

*Agents for:*

**THE COLOMBO APOTHECARIES Co., LTD.**  
(SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS)

# Gani Bhai Stores

ESTD. 1915

Whole-sale & Retail Piece-Goods Merchants.

**DIRECT IMPORTERS**

*Always in Stock:-*

**BANGALORE  
BENARES  
SILK & COTTON  
SAREES**

*For Quality and Economy try us once. You  
will then understand why we have such  
distinguished & loyal customers with us.*

**Grand Bazaar, :: JAFFNA.**

**—:SAVE MONEY:—**

BUY  
BEST QUALITY

AT  
KEENEST PRICES

FROM

**THE CEYLON HARDWARE STORES,**

Engineers, Builders, Electricians & Contractors,

GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

**JAFFNA.**

Head Office:—

Tele { Phone 2341, 42, & 43.  
Grams: "Echiron"  
COLOMBO.

"JUBILEE BUILDINGS,"

P. O. Box 46,

COLOMBO.

*Please visit us before you go elsewhere  
for :-*

## **YOUR MOTOR NEEDS**

Dealers in —

NEW AND USED CARS, FIRESTONE  
TYRES & TUBES, CALTEX PETROL,  
KEROSENE & MOTOR OILS.

Chief Representatives of:—

**Messrs. THE VANGUARD INSURANCE Co., LTD.**  
For Motor Insurance

**R. CHELLIAH & Co.,** " RAJAH BUILDING "  
FORD DEALERS Jaffna.

Phone 54.

Estd. 1929.

**TROUBLED ABOUT PRINTING ?**

Go to the Resourceful Printers



**A. C. M. PRESS,**  
TELLIPPALAI.

# *Jaffna College Miscellany*

August, 1941.

VOL. XLXI.

No. 2.

---

## JAFFNA COLLEGE MISCELLANY

MANAGER :

C. S. Ponnuthurai

EDITORS :

S. H. Perinbanayagam

L. S. Kulathungam

The Jaffna College Miscellany is published three times a year, at the close of each term of the College year. The rate of annual subscription is Rs. 2.00 including postage. Advertisement rates are sent on application.

Subscribers are kindly requested to notify the Manager any change of address.

Address all business communications and remit all subscriptions to :—

The Manager,  
Jaffna College Miscellany,  
Vaddukoddai, Ceylon.

---

American Ceylon Mission Press,  
Tellippalai, Ceylon.

# CONTENTS

---

Editorial Notes	-	1
The Romance of Creation by Evolution	-	7
Gajabahu I and his Times	-	11
My Visit to Ceylon	-	23
தமிழ்மக்கள் கண்ட சில இன்ப சிகரங்கள்	-	31
Principal's Notes	-	36
The Y. M. C. A.	-	41
House Accounts		
Abraham House	-	41
Brown House	-	42
Hitchcock House	-	43
Hastings House	-	44
The School Council Report	-	45
The Academy	-	46
The Brotherhood	-	47
Scouting at Jaffna College	-	48
The Rover Crew	-	50
The Agricultural Club	-	51
The Geographical Association	-	52
The Athenaeum	-	52
The Photographic Society	-	54
The Hunt Dormitory Union	-	55
Physical Director's Notes	-	56
Snobbishness	-	58
Jaffna College Alumni Association - Alumni Day 1941		60
Old Boy's News	-	82
Notes from a College Diary	-	85
Editorial Notes (continued)	-	91

---

*Keep fit during Hot Weather*

ON OUR DELICIOUS,  
COOLING ICE CREAM,  
EVERYBODY'S FAVOURITE.

## *Fruit Drinks*

Served direct from our  
PRESTCOLD FRIGIDAIRE

Health - giving,  
Thirst - quenching,  
Fresh & Fruity.

## *Our Catering Dept.*

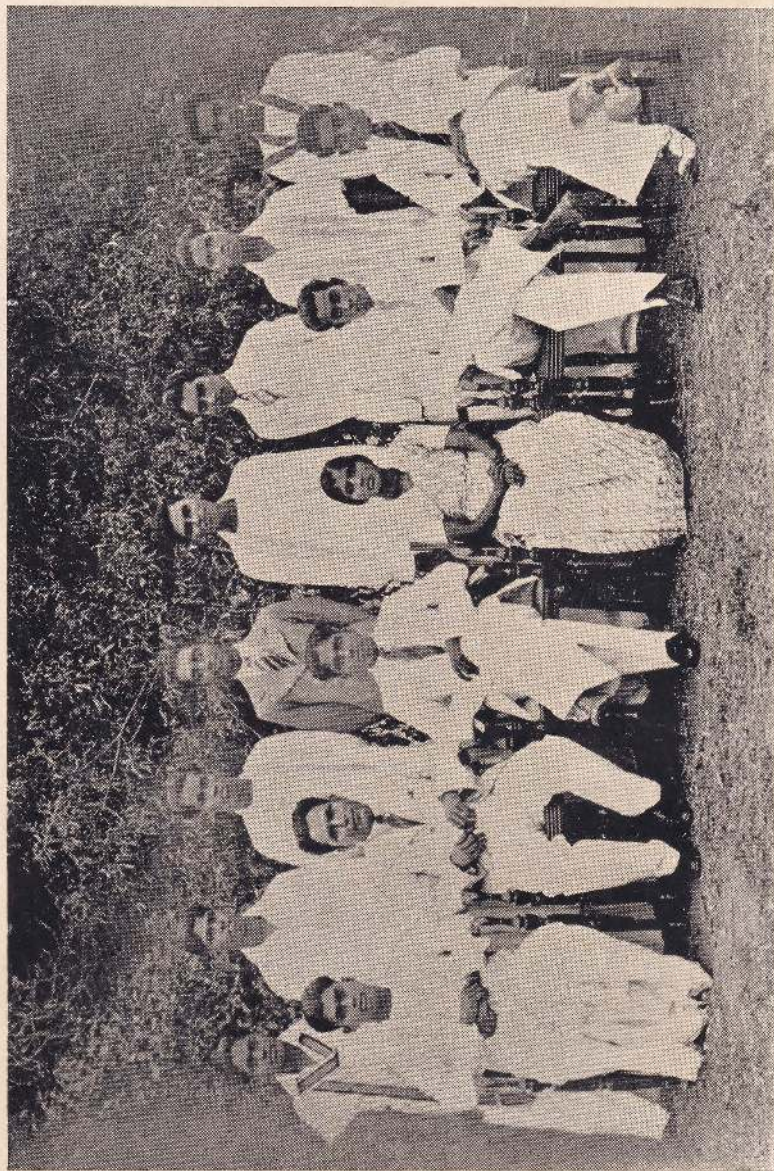
It's so simple to have a party that you can enjoy as much as your guests when you entrust your Catering to The Premier Cafe. Consult us for suggestions and quotations.

THE  
**PREMIER CAFE**

Caterers of Distinction  
Caterers & Confectioners

Main Street, : : : JAFFNA.





SCHOOL COUNCIL

## EDITORIAL NOTES

### *The Ceylon University.*

The establishment of a University in Ceylon has been a tantalizing vision for so long that even now, when we seem at long last to be within measurable distance of seeing it a reality, we dare not be too hopeful. But thanks to the war and Dr. Jennings it seems that we are going to have a University this time.

One of the points, that Dr. Jennings has quite properly made much of, is that the Ceylon University should be an autonomous University. Academic freedom is the sole condition on which a university can fruitfully perform its function. The quest of truth is a university's mission and in order faithfully to perform this mission, the University must as far as possible be free of official control by Government and other vested interests. Those who are engaged in seeking Truth and in disseminating it should be left free to pursue their vocation without even being forced to consider whether the conclusions, they have honestly come to, will be acceptable to this body or that person.

So far as we know, even philosophers whose avowed aim is to discover Truth are not agreed on a definition of Truth. So we shall not venture on a definition ourselves. But in the present context, our position is simply that when a competent student, after honest and patient search, comes to a conclusion, he should be free to proclaim it.

Ignoring for the moment revealed truth, which by its nature bases its claim to acceptance not on man's rational apprehension, but rather on the supernatural source whence it comes, man's discovery of Truth althrough history has been made possible only through this freedom to proclaim whatever anyone believed was true. Even an error is discovered to be an error only when one man is allowed to proclaim the error and another to expose it.

In the natural sciences, in philosophy, in the social sciences, in every branch of knowledge that must justify its conclusions to human reason, the human race has progressed only because freedom of thought and speech has been available to man in varying degrees.

We know that today, in many influential circles, Reason is openly disparaged. In Theology, Psychology, Politics and Economics, there are very powerful schools of thought that teach a deterministic doctrine. If of course our actions are predetermined by forces not within human control, reason and rational living are a myth and a delusion. But the strangest part of the whole story is that these very people who disparage reason and deny its validity, themselves, indulge in arguments to prove that nothing can ever be proved and shew reasons why reason does not exist. But to those who believe in reason and regard reasonableness as the guarantee of the good life for man and society, intellectual freedom—freedom of thought and freedom of speech—is the foundation of every other freedom, for, without the right to discuss and doubt, political and social freedom cannot be.

If our land is to evolve into a free nation, not merely in respect of political sovereignty, but also

in regard to the temper and tone of its citizens — that is to say, if it should have citizens devoted to their freedom and tenaciously clinging to their convictions, but respecting other people's freedom and other people's convictions — our University must provide the conditions where such an attitude of mind can be easily acquired. This it can do, only if it is itself free of too much official control. This freedom which we have been at some pains to clarify was admirably defined by Voltaire in a letter he wrote to Rousseau: "I loathe what you say and disagree with all of it; but I will fight to the death for your right to say it."

*The Late Revd. Francis Kingsbury.*

All who knew Revd. Kingsbury intimately must be aware of a profound emptiness somewhere in their lives, now that he is no more. Mr. Kingsbury was not an alumnus of our College, but being the son of Mr. C. W. Thamotherampillay, one of the most distinguished graduates of the old Seminary, he regarded himself as in some way bound to Jaffna College. Whenever the editors of this magazine approached him for a contribution, he was very ready to oblige them. In his death we have lost one on whose willing help we could always count; but that is the least part of the sorrow we feel over his death.

One who held truth above every thing else and suffered tribulation cheerfully whenever his passion for truth exposed him to persecution, one who loved Tamil with all his heart, one that prized accurate scholarship above most things; and above all else one who gave his knowledge freely to all who asked for it; such a man was Mr. Kingsbury. The present

writer enjoyed Mr. Kingsbury's friendship for many years and feels that any tribute to his memory will be inadequate if it did not contain at least a passing reference to the dear old gentleman's child-like humour and passion for fun and frolic. A grave error and a serious injustice it would be to Mr. Kingsbury's memory if we should give to our readers the impression that Mr. Kingsbury was a pompous and pedantic scholar who lacked humour and a sane sense of values. Scholar though he was, he did not allow his scholarship to degenerate into a monomania. His most scholarly discourses were always spiced with humorous anecdotes and interludes.

During the last years of his life, Mr. Kingsbury turned his attention to the creation of some works in Tamil prose. He has retold in chaste Tamil the stories of the Ramayana, the Mahabarata and the Gospels. One of Mr. Kingsbury's pet aversions was the introduction of the miraculous into the historical. From all these three books Mr. Kingsbury has excluded from the story whatever details he regards as incredible with the result that to those who are familiar with the original versions of the Ramayana, the Mahabaratha and the Gospel narrative, Mr. Kingsbury's books would seem to have very little connection with their avowed sources; but there are original merits in these books that make it worth one's while to read them. The graceful Tamil style, intelligible to the least learned but reminiscent of Tamil and English classics, and therefore pleasing to the learned, is among the chief merits of these books. The narrative skill which Mr. Kingsbury employs is something new in Tamil prose literature. We can commend them whole-heartedly to all lovers of Tamil who are looking for a Tamil literature which is new, but carries memories of the old.

Perhaps the highest compliment that we can pay to Mr. Kingsbury is that he was one of the few old men of our acquaintance whose company and friendship the young always sought eagerly. Mr. Kingsbury had many men of his age as his friends but those who miss him most are the many young men and women from University College and elsewhere in whom he stimulated a passion for Tamil learning and honest thinking.

### *A Good Year.*

Dr. Jennings has poured censure after censure upon teachers and parents in Ceylon for attaching undue importance to results; but as long as a school is judged on this quantitative basis, results must continue to play a large role in a school's life. At Prize functions it is examination results that occupy pride of place. The Principal, who in his report deplores this unwholesome tendency to exaggerate the value of examination results, nevertheless makes it a point to publish the school's achievements in examinations; the distinguished visitor, who rains platitudes on character-building and disparages the worship of results, is privately impressed by the array of figures presented by the Principal; his wife, who gives away the prizes, also congratulates the Principal on the splendid results of the school. If results are bad, the Principal wisely glosses over the figures and drops a hint that, if some teachers had been more diligent, the results might have been better.

When this attitude is so strongly in evidence in the educational activity of the island, why blame the poor teacher for doing what is expected of him? Parents, pupils, the public, all want results, and the teachers go all out to produce them. But poor souls

They are not always successful, for there are other parties to this bargain.

Since schools are judged by their results we see no cause to be ashamed of our good results this year. In the Intermediate in Arts Examination we passed ten out of fourteen in addition to two who were referred each in a subject. In the Intermediate in Science we passed 4 out of 6; three out of the five studentships offered on the results of the University Entrance Examination were annexed by our students. Our latest triumph was in the January Matriculation Examination where 24 out of 28 passed the examination and one was referred. These examination successes have come to us in a year when in the field of sports too we achieved an outstanding triumph, by securing the Inter-collegiate Championship in Cricket. Such things do not happen every day and we have seen fit to blow our own trumpet, for we are afraid no one will blow it so enthusiastically or so effectively as we.



## THE ROMANCE OF CREATION BY EVOLUTION

BY DR. (MISS) E. M. THILLAIAMPALAM

A general review of plants and animals shows us a great deal of diversity as well as an underlying uniformity in all forms of life. All plants and animals begin their life as a single cell and gradually develop from a simple shapeless mass to a complex organism. Organic evolution teaches us that animals and plants are subject to changes whereby one form gives rise to another. All the present animals and plants are lineal descendants of simpler forms of the past.

When in the course of ages the earth was fit for the existence of life as we know it, out of simple beginnings there came into existence all the forms of life we see today, as well as many that existed in the past and have left their fossils behind in the rocks. All biologists accept the following *facts* of evolution, though they may differ in opinion with regard to the *methods* of evolution.

*Anatomical Evidence:* All animals can be *classified* according to their resemblances and differences. Animals with a back bone show certain common characteristics, because in the past they must have had a common origin. All these can be placed in definite classes such as Fishes, Amphibia, Reptiles, Birds and Mammals.

2. *Intermediate forms:* The presence of forms that connect distinct classes is a definite proof of evolution. Reptiles and Mammals as they exist today are two distinct classes, each having well-marked characteristics, so that no one will mistake a lizard for a squirrel. Yet we find a few forms in Australia—the home of living fossils—known as the *Duck billed*

*mole* and the *spiny ant eater*. These animals resemble mammals in suckling their young and in possessing *hairs* on their bodies, but they resemble the reptiles in that they lay large eggs and have many other characters that are peculiar to reptiles. Such animals are the relics of the past indicating the lines along which the higher forms have progressed, in their onward march of evolution.

3. A common structure is met with running through a whole series of forms. Our hands have five fingers but, if you examine other back-boned animals, you will find the amazing fact that the wing of the fowl, the flipper of the whale, the foot of the horse and the hand of man are built on the same architectural plan.

4. *Vestigial Organs*. What is functionally active in one animal is found as a useless structure in other animals. In man there are many such vestigial structures. The Coccyx at the end of the Vertebral column represents a reduced tail, very often accompanied by muscles used for wagging the tail in other animals. The hair on the chest represents a complete hairy coat, and the external ear has movable muscles as in other animals which move their ears up and down. The appendix which is a source of annoyance to many is also a vestigial structure which was probably useful, when man roamed in the primeval jungle and was used to a pure vegetarian diet.

### *Embryological Evidence.*

Every individual starts life as a single cell and passes through stages that are reminiscent of its ancestral history. Thus man during his development is at first an amoeba, then a hydra, then a worm, a fish, reptile and finally takes on human

form. These are staggering revelations and yet an expert embryologist once had embryos of a fish, bird, pig and man in different bottles showing the early stages and failed to label them; later he was unable to pick out the different embryos by their external characters.

*Evidence from rocks:*

If evolution has taken place, we ought to be able to find in the rocks a series of animal and plant remains representing some of the stages in the evolution of the highest forms from the lowest ones. The record of the past in the rocks is very imperfect but has revealed some amazing facts:

1. As one proceeds from the oldest to the most recent rock strata, a series of forms of increasing complexity is apparent. The earliest rocks show the simplest forms, the latest the most complex. This fact indicates that the more complex forms have evolved from the simpler forms.
2. It is possible to trace the changes in structure in a single kind of animal from the simpler fossils in the earlier rocks through more specialised fossils in later rocks to the present day forms. We have a long line of evolution of the horse, camel, elephant and whale. There is a striking improvement in the running powers of the horse family during its evolution.

5. *Evolution of Man.* The final changes which led to man's evolution seem to have been primarily *brain changes*. The first divergence of the future human stock from ordinary land mammals came when some animal took to living in trees. This developed accurate vision and movements which had to be complicated and accurate if the creature was

not to fall and lose its life. In the trees there will be a chance to handle objects and check the results by careful examination with the eyes, and this eventually led to the development of a true hand and to the manual skill of human beings.

Later *homo sapiens* himself developed in some temperate treeless region where he was forced out of the easy retreat afforded by trees, and was compelled to develop skill, fore-sight and reasoning power to cope with animals that were his enemies. Pre-historic man is known chiefly by the stone implements which he has left behind. Only about ten thousand years ago did he discover the use of metals or the methods of agriculture.

The most important development in later stages was the power of learning by *experience*. But to learn by experience the youth of the species must be protected and sheltered. This led to the development of parental care of the young over long periods after birth and the co-operation of male and female in these duties. Out of this evolved the family and communication by *speech* through which alone organized society became possible with the individuals possessing skill, self-reliance, co-operation and *curiosity*, which is the basis of organised knowledge.

We must never forget the fact that man is biologically a very young creature. He has been in existence only a million years which is but a tick in the clock of time in which the other animals like the amoeba have persisted. There is no reason to suppose that the evolution of man is at an end. However, there is one great difference between man and all other animals, for them evolution must always be a blind force, of which they are quite unconscious; whereas man has, in some measure,

the possibility of consciously controlling his evolution according to his wishes.

The future line of evolution of man will depend on the emphasis society lays on physical, mental, mechanical or spiritual development.



## GAJABAHU I AND HIS TIMES

BY DR. S. C. PAUL

Myth, legend and tradition have severally combined to throw a glamour of romance and mystery on the life and exploits of King Gajabahu I. No other Sinhalese monarch had left a permanent hold on the people of this country as he did. For over a thousand and seven hundred years, the institutions and festivals he established have flourished with undiminished enthusiasm to this day. In ballad, song, and story, his deeds have been praised so highly that they rival the mythical achievements of the heroes of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. The annual perahera at Kandy which is celebrated yearly with such glitter and splendour was a festival established by him on his return from a visit to South-east India.<sup>1</sup> The chief place in the procession was accorded to a Hindu goddess Pattini, whose symbols of worship, the anklets, headed the procession until the reign of Kirti Singha Raja of Kandy. This king had invited the Siamese Buddhist clergy to restore the Upasampada ordination and they were made to understand that Buddhism was the established religion of the country. When on their arrival, they witnessed the perahera and found that it was nothing

1. Sketches of Ceylon History Arunachalam P. 21-22.

but an unvarnished Hindu festival, they remonstrated with the king. To appease them, he ordered that the tooth relic should head the procession, and made it appear that the perahera was intended to glorify the Buddha. In India, the land of its birth, Pattini worship has totally disappeared, and today there is not a single temple dedicated to her there. Even the memory of her name has completely vanished. And yet, in Ceylon, her worship has found a fruitful soil. There are even now many temples consecrated to her, both among the Buddhists and the Hindus. No oath is more dreaded by a Sinhalese villager as the one taken before her altar. In Sinhalese districts, cases that come before the courts are sometimes settled if one of the parties would swear an oath before her altar.<sup>2</sup> The Sinhalese national game, called "ankeliya" or horn pulling, was instituted by Gajabahu in honour of this goddess. It is on occasions of infectious diseases, this game is conducted in the presence of a large crowd of spectators, and it concludes with a torch-light procession through the infected villages. Festivals in her honour are believed to dispel all infectious diseases. In former times, the enthusiasm between the rival parties ran to such a pitch of excitement, merriment and riotous excess that the kings had to interfere and forbid the celebration.<sup>1</sup>

On his return from India, Gajabahu is said to have brought back with him the Ceylonese captives who had been taken to work on the Kaveri scheme by a Chola king in a previous reign. From the circumstance that he settled these people in different districts, according to the number of families so settled, the districts acquired names which expressed

---

2. Sketches of Ceylon History by Arunachalam P. 21-22.

1 Ibid.

the number of families so settled. Thus Hewahetta was so called because of sixty families settled there. Thumpane had one hundred families, Harispattu four hundred families, Panespattu five hundred families and Matale many a multitude. In Coorooratte, the elephant country, he settled families of Indian descent. This district extends from Negombo to Puttalam, and came to be known as Alutkuru Korale.

He is perhaps the only Sinhalese king who is mentioned by name by any of the early Indian writers. The *Silappadikaram* said to be a work written during the reign of the Chera king Senkuttuvan, and who was a contemporary of Gajabahu, refers to him by name, as being present by special invitation at the inauguration ceremony of the Pattini temple built in the Chera capital.<sup>2</sup> The uncertain chronology of Southern India was solved and put on a firm basis from this reference to Gajabahu. It was the late Mr. P. Coomaraswamy who first drew the attention of the South Indian historians to the fixing of the sangam age from Gajabahu's visit.

It is very strange that the earlier chronicles of Ceylon, like the *Dipawansa* and the *Mahwansa* which were written within three centuries of Gajabahu, give only a very brief account of his reign. The *Dipawansa* devotes only five lines to him, mentioning the construction of a tank, an arama and a thupa, as the outstanding features of his reign. The *Mahawansa* vouchsafes no further information except that in the latter part of his reign he constructed, in addition, a hall and a vihara. According to Wijasinghe's edition of the *Mahawansa* he reigned only 12 years, while the *Dipawansa* and all other works give him

---

2. *Silappadikaram* XXVII. 129-130.

a regnal period of 22 years. In neither of these two earlier chronicles is there a mention of any deeds of valour or of victories gained by an invasion of South India. And yet works of a much later date like the Pujawallia, Rajawallia, and Rajaratnacara, portray him as one of the greatest kings Ceylon ever had, and attribute to him most marvellous deeds and a bloodless victory, by which he was able to bring back the 12,000 men who had been taken captives by a Chola king in his father's reign. The wailing and lamentations of a lone widow for her children in the middle of the night attracted the attention of the king as he walked round the streets of his capital. He caused a chalk mark to be put on the door of her house. On the morning of the next day he called his adigars and observed that there was weeping in the city and demanded to know the cause of it. To which the adigars replied, that there was peace and tranquility in the city and that everything was in proper order, so much so, that it resembled the feast chamber of god Sakra in his celestial city. The king got angry at his reply, and he sent for the woman whose door he had marked the previous night, and inquired as to the cause of her weeping. She replied that in the time of the king's father a chola king invaded the island, and carried away 12,000 persons among whom there were two of her sons. The king, moved with anger that his royal father should have permitted such an outrage, decided to declare war against the Chola king. He proceeded to Jaffnapatam accompanied by his trusted giant Nielaw, and crossed over to the Chola country, and mounting the throne of the Chola king terrified him with singular deeds of valour. His attendant killed the elephants of the city by dashing their heads together. The terror stricken Chola king inquired from Gajabahu as to

whether his object was to destroy his country. The king replied that he came alone, without an army accompanied only by his attendant and his object was to take back the 12,000 prisoners. The Chola king, seeing that there was no army behind Gajabahu, became bold and replied, "We whose kings formerly vanquished the Asuras cannot think of giving thee the people who were brought away as captives." The king of Ceylon became angry at this reply and said that unless all the Ceylon captives were returned and an equal number of Chola families were given to him as prisoners, he would destroy the city and reduce it to ashes. Thereupon he took a handfull of dry sand and squeezing it, caused drops of water to fall; and calling for his heavy iron rod, twisted it so that drops of water fell from it. These acts struck terror in the heart of the Cholian king and he allowed the king of Ceylon not only to take away the 12,000 captives but also an equal number of Cholian families. He brought with him the foot ornaments of Pattini Devi, the arms of the four gods, and the pattriyadatoo, which had been carried away in the time of a former king. The Ceylon captives were given back their ancient possessions, and the Indians were settled in Coorooratta. Such is the account given in the Rajawallia. This is a fuller and more detailed account than given in other books. There are a very few variations of the story in the accounts as related by other writers. The Pujawalla which was composed sometime after 1309, and therefore earlier than the Rajawallia, states that the families were sent from Lanka to work on the building of the Kaveri embankments, and not as captives; that Gajabahu with his warriors crossed the sea without wetting their feet after dividing the waters by striking the sea with his iron mace; and that he brought back the Ceylon families with an

equal number of Malabar people after displaying his power; that he made a law that from henceforth the inhabitants of Lanka should not go to work on the Kaveri, and placed guards around the coast, issuing a proclamation throughout Lanka by beat of tom-tom; and that he celebrated his triumph and performed many meritorious deeds. The Rajaratnakaraya practically repeats the Rajawallia account, but omits the issue of the proclamation and the celebration of his triumph; but adds information that he discovered some of the bones of the Buddha, and his drinking cup which had been carried away in former times by a Malabar king, and these he brought away with him. According to popular songs and ballads Gajabahu is said to have enjoined a yearly festival during the Esala (July to August) month to celebrate his triumph. The Gajabakathawa and Gajapuwata state that the king brought with him the golden anklets of Pattini, the Tamil and Grantha books of songs used in Pattini worship; and that the king ordered the repeating of Buddhists verses (priti) three times a week, and once a week the story of Pattini in Tamil verse. Pattini Pidima states that the verses existed in Tamil in the Kannura Katha and that the Sinhalese version was made according to the narrative given in it. The Salamba Kathawa contains verses wherein a number of Tamil phrases and words are used Gajabahu Kathawa mentions that king Gajabahu I brought to Ceylon from Soli or Chola country the anklets of Pattini and the books connected with Pattini worship.<sup>1</sup> These references from the above mentioned books support the Silappadikaram version of Gajabahu's visit. A variant account of Kannakai, who was subsequently worshipped as Pattini, is contained in the Vesa Medima (Troubles of a harlot.)

---

1. Ceylon Antiquary Vol. 1 Para 1. P. 127.

Although for well nigh over one thousand seven hundred years the institutions established by Gajabahu have been faithfully carried and observed to this day, and the worship of Pattini has taken a strong and enduring hold on the minds of the Sinhalese villager, who though a professed Buddhist yet performs Hindu rites and ceremonies in the worship of Pattini, yet the more reliable chronicles of Ceylon, composed within two centuries of Gajabahu I, and older by ten centuries than the latter compilations, do not mention a word about these marvellous deeds of his, nor about the introduction of Pattini worship by him. If these later accounts are true that Gajabahu so terrorised the Chola king, who according to all accounts was in the zenith of his power, enjoying a treaty alliance with the Roman Empire, and that he brought back the 12,000 Ceylon captives with an equal number of Malabar prisoners single handed, he outrivals in glory the exploits of Duttugemunu and Parakramabahu the Great. Where several pages have been devoted to what would appear to be humbler achievements of these kings compared to the exploits of Gajabahu, yet he is dismissed with a few lines. Could it be conceived that a king, if he had retrieved an insult to the national honour by gaining single-handed a victory over a great and mighty monarch of the time, would receive such scant attention from historians of that age. Some present day historians speak of Gajabahu as having avenged the insult that had been offered to the Sinhalese people (Donald Obeyesekere)<sup>1</sup> of having rolled back the tide of invasion into South India<sup>2</sup> (Sir P. Arunachalam.) Codrington in his Short History of Ceylon remarks that the monotony of piety and murder of the previous

---

1. Sketches of Ceylon History Obeyesekere P. 27.

2. Sketches of Ceylon History Arunachalam P. 21.

reigns was broken by Gajabahu, a king of little account in the older chronicles but who had attained a certain fame in popular legend.<sup>3</sup>

Blaze in his *History of Ceylon* says that Gajabahu avenged this outrage by crossing over to India with an army, plundered the Chola country and brought back not only the Sinhalese who had been taken away but also the same number of Cholians.<sup>4</sup> It is remarkable that historians speak of events of doubtful occurrence with a certain assurance. Dr. Mendis alone gives a guarded opinion that "later legends without sufficient reason represent him as one who invaded India and brought back a large number of captives to the island<sup>5</sup>." But curiously enough he makes out that Karikalan, the Chola king, who invaded Ceylon and carried away 12,000 captives to work on the Kaveri bund, lived in the beginning of the fifth century, while his grandson Senkuttuvan, the famous Chera king, is relegated to the sixth century. He further states that the reference to Gajabahu in *Silappadikaram* is a wrong identification with Gajabahu I of Ceylon, and because there is no reference in Indian literature to Karikalan having taken slaves from Ceylon to work on the Kaveri embankments he doubts the accuracy of these statements<sup>6</sup>

While it is very inexplicable that the chief chronicles are silent both on the invasion of South India, and the spoils of victory brought by Gajabahu, and of the establishment of the yearly festival to celebrate the triumph, yet we are aware that the annual *perahera* at Kandy is a perpetuation of the festival

---

3. Codrington *History of Ceylon* P. 28.

4. *History of Ceylon* by Blaze P. 38.

5. *Early History of Ceylon* by Mendis P. 30.

6. *Ibid* P. 50.

instituted by this king, and that the Pattini worship he introduced is still a living faith among the people of Ceylon both Buddhists and Hindus, while it has completely disappeared from the land of its birth.

I propose, therefore, to re-examine the facts known about Gajabahu and the period in which he lived not only from Sinhalese records but also from other sources.

Silappadikaram is a Tamil Sangam work written in the second century by one Illango Adikal, the younger brother of the Chera king Senkuttuvan, who was a contemporary of Gajabahu 1. This is the only Indian work which mentions a Sinhalese king by name. It states that "Gajabahu of sea-skirt Lanka" was invited along with other kings to be present at the inauguration ceremony of the Pattini temple which Senkuttuvan had built, and also to witness the magnificent sacrifice known as "Rajasuya" whereby his soul would be blessed in its future births.<sup>1</sup> Gajabahu worshipped Pattini Devi and prayed to her "to appear and grant his prayer at the sacrifice performed on that day." In answer to that prayer there arose a voice saying that his prayer was granted.<sup>2</sup> "Hearing of the prosperity of other countries by the inauguration of the worship of Pattini Devi, Gajabahu of sea-skirt Lanka first erected altars for the performance of daily sacrifice to the goddess and then built temples and carried on festivals in her honour with procession along the streets of his city on Mondays in the month of Adi (July-August), in the belief that she would dispel all ills and grant all prayers. Consequently seasonable rains fell and the land became prosperous by unfailing and abundant rains".<sup>3</sup> It should be noted that the author was

---

1 Silappadikaram XXVIII. 129-130.

2 Ibid Canto XXX, 160-164.

3 Ibid Uraiperutturai 3.

careful to mention that Gajabahu was the king of sea skirt Lanka as distinguished from other Lankas. This was mentioned for a very good reason as there were other Lankas on the continent of India, so that Gajabahu of sea-skirt Lanka may not be mistaken for those of Continental India. There were at least three provinces on the east coast of India, which were called Lankas, or by contradistinction Mahalanka, Mavilanka or Malanga. Thus the districts of Aruvanadu and north Aruva watered by the South Pennar and Palar rivers, and whose capital was Kanchipuram, the modern Conjeeveram, was known as Mavilankai. This country was so named because its natural products were similar to those of Ceylon. In Yules' map, Malanga is placed at Krishnapatam a little south of the north Pennar river. Cunningham locates Malanga near the mouth of the Godaveri.

This belief that Pattini Devi possessed the power of averting evils and pestilence was based on the result achieved by the Pandyan king Verivel-Chelian. "From the day when the husband of Pattini was beheaded there was no rain in the Pandyan kingdom and there was famine, fever, and smallpox in the land. The Pandyan king, believing that these misfortunes came on as the result of Pattini's curse, sacrificed one thousand goldsmiths at her altar, and performed festivals in her honour. Copious rains are said to have fallen, and famine and pestilence disappeared from the kingdom. Having heard of this Kosar, king of Kongu, Gajabahu, king of Lanka and Perumkilli, king of the Cholas, erected temples and performed festivals in her honour, and their kingdoms were blest with never failing rains and abundant crops."<sup>1</sup>

1 Tamils 1000 years ago by Kanagasabai P. 16.

The mention of Gajabahu as having been present at the consecration of Pattini temple at Senkuttuvan's capital occurs in the body of the work *Silappadikaram*, while the fact of his building temples to her in Lanka and instituting festivals in her honour are recited in the prologue to the work. This is a definite proof that the body of the work was completed soon after Gajabahu's visit, and that the prologue was added after he had constructed the temples in Lanka. Perumkilli's account of building temples in the Chola country also occurs in the prologue and therefore the statement that Gajabahu took away the foot ornaments of Pattini Devi from the Chola King as spoils of victory has no foundation. The arms of the four gods cannot also be considered spoils of victory, as it is a well known fact that temples in South India have the head and the arms of the idol made in gold, while the trunk and the legs are covered with vestments. The gods of each temple are different. The mention of the arms of the four gods of the Sinhalese dewala, therefore, suggests that Gajabahu having seen how the idols in India were constructed, had the arms of the four gods of his country's dewalas in gold.

The connected works *Silappadikaram* and *Manimekalai* were written by two friends, the first by Prince Ilango Adikal, the younger brother of King Senkuttuvan, and the other by Sattan, one of the 49 members of the Tamil Sangam. The subject matter of the two works is one continuous story, and may really be considered as a twin epic.<sup>1</sup> The historical and geographical details in these two works so closely agree not only among themselves but also with other sangam works. These works have only been recently discovered. Of these *Purananuru*, a

1. *Manimekalai* by Krishnaswamy Iyengar introduction P. XVII.

collection of 400 lyrics by as many as 160 different poets, and Pattiripattu a collection of ten poems, each consisting of a decade of lyrics are the most important. They are the oldest South Indian sources from which materials can be gleaned for South Indian history, as they are antecedent to all dated inscriptions. Free from exaggerated artificiality characteristic of later poetry, and natural and direct both in sentiment and language, and written by poets who were contemporary with the kings about whom they composed these verses, they form valuable sources for purposes of history.<sup>2</sup> The Puranannuru is concerned with external relations of the kings embracing war and politics, while Pattiripattu deals with the achievements and merits of each separate king. Works like the Aganannuru and Narinai deal with the love affairs of the kings of the period, and afford some help in historical research. The works of the sangam period are contemporary documents of the kings of whom they write, and are therefore sources of authentic history. Silappadikaram, also a sangam work, is the first regular epic in Tamil, and furnishes information of the early Chera prince, and the hero of the epic is his own brother, the Chera king Senkuttuvan. The evidences from these sangam works make out that it was the golden age of the South Indian Kings as well as of its literature, and that these kings, defeating the kings of the north, carried their victorious arms to the Himalayas and imprinted their crests on that mountain range. They further achieved naval successes by which they defeated the pirates that infested the sea routes along which foreign commerce was carried. They also mention the treaties of alliance with neighbouring kings and with the powerful Roman Emperors.

*(To be continued)*

---

2. Chera Kings of the Sangam period by Sesha Aiyar P.1.

## MY VISIT TO CEYLON

BY DR. EDDIE ASIRVATHAM, M. A., PH. D.

It is my good fortune to have spent a month in Ceylon recently, touring about and lecturing under the auspices of the Christian Youth Movement.

When I set foot on Ceylon, the first thing that struck me was the natural beauty and luxuriant growth of the country. I have travelled far and wide both in India and outside, but I do not know whether there is any other country in the world where so much of exquisite beauty is packed in so limited a space. Ceylon is certainly a brilliant gem set in mid ocean.

Not only is nature profuse in Ceylon, but it is far from monotonous. Along the coast and sometimes even in the interior I saw miles and miles of stately coconut trees shooting up into the sky and providing a living to thousands of people. Elsewhere I saw vast estates of tea and rubber and stretches of cocoa, not to mention the thick forests in the dry zone.

Coming from South India it struck me that nature's gifts in Ceylon were not being fully utilised. Although the staple food of the Ceylonese is rice, I was surprised to find that there was not much rice cultivation. It is true that I saw patches of rice here and there, especially in the valleys, but it was nothing like the miles and miles of paddy crop which meet the eye as one travels about in some of the well-watered districts of South India and along the east coast of the peninsula. There was likewise a dearth of cotton and other such crops on which people depend for feeding and clothing themselves. Ceylon in the past has gone in so much for the raising of commercial crops and so little for the

production of food crops that her agricultural economy today is lopsided. I was happy to be told by the Minister of Agriculture of the sustained efforts he is making in reviving agriculture, in encouraging cattle and sheep breeding, and in renovating tanks which have become silted up through long years of disuse.

In a country like Ceylon, where bamboo and various kinds of fibrous growth are found in abundance, it was surprising to find that little or no paper was being manufactured there. While no country can expect to become completely self-sufficing in producing all the needs of its population, its first duty is to produce those crops and industrial products which it can best produce for the direct consumption of its own people. No stable economy can be built on tea and rubber alone. It is time that Ceylon thought seriously along the lines of a genuine Swadeshi movement which, while meeting the economic needs of the people with the capital and efforts of the people themselves, will at the same time make for a just distribution of the wealth of the country.

The roads are splendid everywhere and the towns are clean and well-kept, putting us in India to shame.

Turning from the country, its natural beauty, and the fertile growth to the people of the land, one must acknowledge that they are among the most hospitable people in the world. Everywhere I found the Ceylonese to be superb hosts. They are an exceedingly friendly people who go out of their way to oblige the stranger in their midst. Such being the case, those who go to Ceylon to make a living should make it a point to prove themselves worthy of the friendship and hospitality extended to them. If

this were done on a large scale, there is no doubt whatever that one of the principal causes for the present strained relations between India and Ceylon would be removed.

People sometimes speak as though the Sinhalese were quite different from Indians in their racial composition and emotional set-up. I am not very sure of it. Personally I found more points of resemblance than of difference. I have no doubt whatever that steady and continuous social and cultural contacts between the people of India and Ceylon will be in the best interests of both countries. It is a pity that to a good many in Ceylon, India should mean only a reservoir of cheap, unskilled cooly labour. While our poverty has driven a great many out of the country to eke out a living, it must not be forgotten that we have a great spiritual and cultural contribution to make to the rest of the world.

Moving about for the most part among the educated middle class people of the country, one was pained to find that they had gone a little too far in an uncritical imitation of the West. This kind of imitation has gone on in many of the Oriental countries, and it is time that we called a halt to it. No one denies that much of value can be learnt from the Western people and their ways of living. But we must be discriminating. While borrowing from them rules of public health and sanitation, business honesty, punctuality, and reliability, there is no reason why we should cultivate a craze for spirituous liquor, horse racing and betting. We certainly want to keep our houses absolutely clean and attractive. But why should we not have indigenous pictures and paintings on our walls? Expensive musical instruments such as the piano should be replaced by instruments which really express the soul of the

people. Unholy and stale tin food which has lost much of its vitamin value should give way to fresh fruit and vegetables. In a country like Ceylon where vegetables can be produced cheaply and abundantly there is no excuse for eating too much meat. In the matter of dress, there is no reason why we should punctiliously imitate the Westerner to the minutest detail with his lounge suit, dinner suit, golf suit, and a dozen other suits for different occasions. When all our time and thought is given to imitating some one else, we have no time or energy to develop what we have ourselves. Even the little originality we possess is crushed.

Uncritical imitation of the West has in some cases at least led to people living beyond their means. The motor car is no doubt a great convenience in the modern world. But if maintaining it means stinting on food and the education of my children I would rather not have it. In every case I would prefer something which is native to the soil of the country, even if it may lack finish, to foreign tinsel.

It is time that people in India and Ceylon freed themselves from the foolish glamour of the West and developed high moral and social standards of their own. Capitalism, competition, and war in the West have meant the denial of social and human values. We of the East cannot afford to ignore such values. In all situations we want to hold aloft values of the soul. In the matter of music, dance, art, food, dress, and social living there is no reason why anyone should want to pick up the crumbs that fall from another's table. The right attitude to adopt towards cultures and civilisations of various kinds is "Prove all things and hold fast that which is good."

The school life of Ceylon made a most favourable impression on me. The order, discipline, and unity which one found in most of the schools in Ceylon one does not find in India. Whatever sinister attempts may be made by politicians to divide people, boys and girls at school do not bother about their communal or religious differences. They elect the best among them for positions of honour and responsibility. One wishes that the same spirit would continue when these young people enter public life.

The Hostels which I visited, all showed signs of healthy social living. The dormitories, dining rooms, and the surroundings were all kept scrupulously clean and tidy. There was no false sense of dignity or undesirable kind of assertiveness in the relation between the teachers and the taught. One did not hear of student strikes or of students leaving the examination hall *en masse* because of the question paper being difficult as happened in India recently. Students and teachers moved together on the most friendly and cordial terms possible.

In the national and political fields I felt that Ceylon had a great leeway to make. Ceylon, no less than India, needs to cultivate a healthy national spirit in the economic, political, and cultural spheres. The modern world is witnessing the evil results of a wrong type of nationalism. But that does not mean that we should condemn nationalism altogether. At its best, nationalism is a synonym for national self-respect. We want swadeshism in economics, politics and cultural life, if we are to preserve our individuality and call our soul our own. We should eschew both an easy-going cosmopolitanism and a narrow soul-crushing nationalism.

In the realm of politics, neither India nor Ceylon is in an unenviable position. Concerted efforts

are not being made to free ourselves from foreign domination and the economic stranglehold of the outsider. Instead of concentrating attention on this question, politicians are playing a selfish game, trying to divide people into narrow compartments in order to win votes and keep themselves in power. Ceylon is large enough to support her population of six millions, including the more or less permanent Indian population there which is almost a million. Yet for political reasons the Indian is made to appear as one who thrives on the fat of the land. Ceylon has every right to restrict the immigrant population and to lay down conditions concerning its coming and going. But it is her duty to be fair to the lakhs of Indians, especially of the labouring classes, who have made Ceylon their permanent home. If there are certain classes of Indians who are in Ceylon *as mere exploiters or are undesirables in other ways*, Ceylon should turn them out immediately and not hold indefinitely the sword of Damocles over the thousands of honest and law abiding Indians who have made a solid contribution to the opening up of the country and its prosperity.

One has heard a great deal of corruption in politics. In this matter Ceylon does not stand alone. But it must be borne in mind that one of the first conditions of the successful working of democracy is "clean hands and a pure heart" in leaders. Without character of the highest sort no democracy can endure long.

The religious situation in Ceylon is not all that it should be. Ceylonese nationalism is tending to become a Sinhalese and Buddhist nationalism. All lovers of Ceylon would say with one voice that Ceylon should be governed by the Ceylonese, for the Ceylonese, and by the Ceylonese. No sectional

nationalism can bring lasting happiness to the people. Buddhists, Hindus, Christians and Muslims, Sinhalese, Jaffna Tamils, Trincomalee Tamils, Burghers, and Indians in Ceylon—all have a vital part to play in the evolution of Ceylonese nationalism and politics. Therefore, any attempt to set one group against another is fraught with much danger.

As regards religious teaching, one heard and read of unsubstantiated charges regarding the undermining influence of Christianity and Christian Missions. A Christian, we believe, should be a good nationalist and a better internationalist. His first loyalty is to the country which gave him birth so long as it does not mean disloyalty to the international community. It is to be desired that those in authority in Ceylon, especially the educational authorities, would pursue a liberal policy which will result in the children imbibing the best in the teaching, tradition and devotional life of the great faiths of Ceylon and not offer annoying pin-pricks, as they are doing at present. In India, in spite of the canker of communalism, the situation seems far better. No one has yet proposed that a Christian school catering to pupils of all faiths should receive a government grant proportionate to the number of Christian pupils on its rolls. Nor has the suggestion been made that non-Christian children may be given religious training only if the parents give their written consent for it.

In saying all this we are not supporting proselytism of any kind. We do not want mere addition to our numbers nor to our social importance in the country. One of the best contributions that good Christian schools can make to the life of their pupils is a practical demonstration of the worthwhileness

of the teachings of Christ and of his spirit. Not to allow them to make this contribution is to cripple them in their work and deprive children of the opportunity of knowing what Christian thought, life, and conduct may be at their best. We do not want indoctrination in any religious or sectarian teaching. Nor do we support the disparagement of anybody's religious faith or practice. What we do want is the opportunity to know and understand the living faiths of the world at their best—especially of those faiths with whose supporters we come into daily contact. This is the only way of promoting harmony and understanding in a world which is torn by dissensions, misunderstanding, and false propaganda.

Reverting to politics again, the ultimate solution for the many problems confronting India and Ceylon is to work for a federal relationship on terms which will be both honourable and profitable to both countries. Each country should have complete control over its own internal affairs—education, administration, development, etc.—but for purposes of defence, foreign policy, commerce, and trade the two may federate together on mutually advantageous terms. It is a matter for regret that the educated Ceylonese knows much more of England and her history and tradition than of India and her heritage. Even the education given is education for life in England. Ceylon and India should get together more and more socially and culturally. When they do that, their outstanding economic and political differences will be adjusted without great difficulty.



## தமிழ் மக்கள் கண்ட சில இன்ப சிகரங்கள்

ஆக்கியோன் செ. சின்னத்தம்பி

தினைத்தனையுள்ளதோர் பூவீனில் தேன் உண்ணாதே  
நினைத்தொறும் காண்டொறும் பேசுந்தொறும் எப்போதும்  
அனைத்தெலும்புள் நெக ஆனந்தத் தேன் சொரியும்  
குளிப்புடைய னுக்கே சென்று ஊதாய் கோத்துமீ

பெரும் பைம்புனத்தினுட் சிற்றேனைக் காக்கின்றேதை கொக்கை  
வீரூட்டும் குமரனை மெய்யன்பினால் மெல்ல மெல்ல உள்ள  
அரும்பும் தனிப்பரமானந்தத் தித்தித்த அறிந்த அன்றே  
கரும்புத் தவர்த்துச் செந்தேனும் புளித்து அறக் கைத்ததுவே.

இன்பங்களெல்லாவற்றுள்ளும் தலையாயது கடவுளிடத்  
துக் காதல் கொண்டார் அடையும் இன்பமே எனபது நமது  
முன்னோர் கண்ட முடிபு. அதனையே பேரின்பம் (Supreme  
bliss) என்று ஆன்றோர் கூறுவர்; 'செல்வன் கழலேத்  
துஞ் செல்வம் செல்வமே' என்றும், 'சிராப்பள்ளிக் குன்  
றுடையானைக் கூற என்னுள்ளங் குளிரும்மே' என்  
றும் 'இனித்தமுடைய எடுத்த பொற்பாதம் காணப்  
பெற்றால் மனித்தப்பிறனியும் வேண்வேதே' என்றும் இவ்  
வின்பத்தினைச் சிகரமேற்றிச் சென்றனர். பார்த்து செறிந்து  
கிடக்கும் இன்பமலைத் தொடரில் ஒப்பிலாப் பெருமை  
வாய்ந்து நிகழ்வது கடவுட்காதலின்ப சிகரமாகிய சைலா  
யமே எனினும், தூய இன்பம் தரவல்ல சிகரங்கள் வேறும்  
சிலவுள. அவற்றுட் சிறந்தன அருளற வாழ்க் கயில்  
அரும்பும் ஈகாரின்பமும், தீந்தமிழ்க்கவிதா இன்பமுமே  
யாம். இவ்விரு இன்பங்களையும் நம்புலவர் பெருமக்கள்  
சிகரமேற்றிய சித்திரம் கழிபேருவகை அளிப்பதாகும்.  
அதனை மிகச் சுருக்கமாக இங்கு தருவதே இக்கட்டுரை  
யின் கோக்கம். முன்னொரு காலத்தில் நமது செந்தமிழ்  
நாட்டில் ஆபுத்திரன் என்றொரு அறவோன் விளங்கினான்.

‘மண்டிணி ஞாலத்து வாழ்வோர்க்கெல்லாம் உண்டுகொடுத்  
தோர் உயிர் கொடுத்தோரே’ என்ற சாத்தனார்  
திருவாக்கின்படி, உலகின் கண் வறுமையாலும் கோயா  
லும் உலர்ந்து வாடி உழலும் மக்களுக்கு உணவளித்து  
உயிர்தரும் தொண்டினையே தனது வாழ்க்கைப் பேரிடட்சிய  
மாகக் கொண்டு வாழ்ந்து வரலாயினன். அவனது உள்ளத்தில்  
இடையறுது பொங்கித் ததும்பும் பூரண கருணைக்கேற்பத்  
திருவருளால் அமுதசுராயென்னும் மாபெரும் பாத்திரம்  
அவன் கையதாழிற்று. அதன்கண் பெய்த அன்னம் வாய்  
குவோர் கையகம் வருத்துதலல்லது தான் கொலைவில்லாத்  
தகைமைபதாகும். அந்தப் பாத்திரம் துணையாக உவந்தார்க்  
கெல்லாம் உணவளித்து வந்த காரணத்தால், அவன் புகழ்  
வளர்பிறை போல் காளுக்கு நான் வளரலாயிற்று. ‘கடிப்  
பிடி கண்முரசுங் காதத்தோர் கேட்பர்; இடித்து முடிங்கிய  
கோர் போசனையோர் கேட்பர்; அடுக்கிய முவுலகுங் கேட்  
குமே சான்றோர் கொடுத்தாரெனப்படுந் சொல்; ஆகையால்  
உயிர்க்கொடை பூண்ட உரவோலாகிய இவன் புகழ் இந்தி  
ரனுக்கும் எட்டியது. வானவர்க்கு நல்கிருந்தாய் இவ்விழுமி  
யோனிடம் இந்திரன் விருத்த வேதிய வேடந்தாங்கி வந்து  
இவ்வாறு விளம்பினன்: “அன்பனே! நீ செய்துவரும்  
கருணைமிக்க தொண்டினைக் கண்டு யான் களிக்கின்றேன்.  
உன் அரிய தவத்திற்கு யான் மிக மகிழ்கின்றேன். பாரி  
னிற் பிறந்து பல்லுயிரோம்பும் பரித்தியாக விரதம் பூண்ட  
பண்புடையரவோர்க்குப் பரிசு வழங்குவது என்கடனாகை  
யால், தன்தெறல் வாழ்க்கையாம் தியாகத்திற் கணிந்த நின்  
தில்ய கருணைக்கேற்றதொரு பரிசு வழங்குதற்கு யான்  
வந்துளேன். என்னோடு என்காடி போந்து, துன்பம் கல  
வாத் தொலைவிலின்பத்தினை உலவாக்காலம் உவந்தினிது  
துய்த்து வாழ்வாயாக” என்றான். இதனைக்கேட்ட ஆபுத்  
திரன் முகத்தில் எள்ளல் நகை அரும்பியது; விலாவிற்சு  
சுரித்துப் பின்வருமாறு விடையளித்தான்: “தேவர்க்காசே!  
பேரகம் துய்க்கும் கடவுளரன்றி, உன்நாட்டில் பசியுடை

யார் உண்டா? பிணியுடையார் உண்டா? வறுமை முதலிய துன்பங்களில்லாத நாட்டில் எனக்கு என்ன வேலை! என்ன இன்பம்! உலந்தார்க்கு உறுதுணையாய், அன்றா தம் துன்பம் துடைத்துன்றும் தாயாய் நின்று விழுமியவற்றுகளெல்லாம் விழுமிய அருளற வாழ்க்கை நடாத்தும் ஒருவன் பெறும் இன்பமன்றோ இன்பம்! அதனின் மிக்கதொரு இன்பத்தினை உன் நாடு எனக்கு அளிக்க வல்லதா? உன் நாட்டு இன்பத்தினை நினைப்போன்ற சுயநலச் சோம்பேறிகளேயன்றி, அறம்பூத்த அருளுடை ரெஞ்சினர் விரும்புவாரா? உன் அன்பார்ந்த நல்லமைப்பிற்கு என்மனமார்த நன்றி! “போய் வருக!” என்று விடை கூறியனுப்பியதாகத் தமிழ்க் காவியமொன்று கூறுகின்றது. ‘அறத்தான் வருவதே இன்பம்’ என்பது வள்ளுவர் வாய்மொழி. புத்தேழலகத்துப்போகவாழ்க்கையைப் பொருட்படுத்தாது, மன்பதையின் துன்பம் துடைக்கும் அற வாழ்க்கையே மேலானதென்று கருதும் புனிதக் கொள்கை நம் நாட்டில் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஆண்டுகட்கு முன்னதாகவே அரும்பியது பெருமிதமளிப்பதாகும். “உண்டாலம்ம இவ்வுலகம் .....” என்னும் தொடக்கத்துப் புற நானூற்றுச் செய்யுளிலும் இக்கருத்து மிளிர்வதைக் கண்டு களிக்கலாம். நமது நாட்டில் திகழ்ந்த வள்ளல்களின் வாழ்க்கையிலும் இவ்விற்ப சிகரம் மிளிர்வதைக் காணலாம்.

இன்னுமொரு சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் தேவேந்திரனும் அவனுடைய நாட்டு இன்பமும் நிந்திக்கப்பட்டதாக எங்கள் இலக்கியங் கூறுகின்றது. அதாவது: எங்கள் நாட்டில் புலவர் சங்கமொன்று இருந்தது. துணர் மாண் துழை புலம் மிக்க அப்புலவர் பெருமக்கட்கு ஒரு குறையும் இல்லை. கவிதா உள்ளம் படைத்தோர்க்கு மட்டுமே புலனாயுளளதாய், யாண்டும் தேங்கிக் கிடக்கும் அழகு வெள்ளத்தில் திளைத்துப் தூயோராய்த் தாம் பெற்ற இன்பத்தினை ஏனையோரும் பெற்று மகிழவேண்டுமென்றும் உபகார சிந்தையுடையோராய், நறைபழுத்த துறைத் தீர்தமிழ்க்கவிதை

புனைந்து, தாம் மகிழ்வதும் உலகினரை மகிழ்விப்பது மாகிய இன்ப காரியத்தில் ஈடுபட்டு உலகோரை வசீகரிக்கலாயினர். தெள்ளு தமிழ்ப்புலவோர்களிமழை சிந்தக் கண்டு களிக்கும் கலாபமயிலென உலகம் கவிதா பரவசத்தில் முழங்கிக்கிடந்தது. இதனைக்கண்டு உள்ளம் பொருத தேவேந்தரன் இப்பெருமக்களை மண்ணுலகினினமும் அகற்றி விட எண்ணித் தன் தூதுவன் ஒருவனை அவர்கள்பால் அனுப்பித் தன் நாட்டிற்கு அவர்களை அழைத்துவருமாறு பணித்தனன். தூதுவனும் புலவர் கூட்டத்திற்குச் சென்று அழைப்பினை நல்கினன். அதற்குப் புலவர் பெருமக்கள் இறுத்த விடை நினைக்குந்தோறெல்லாம் இன்பம் விளைப்பதாகும். “தொன்று தொட்டு இந்நாட்டில் வழங்கிவருவதும், எஞ்ஞான்றும் அழியாது நிலவும் தன்மையதுமாகிய கலைப்பண்பில் தோய்ந்து, இகலிலராய், எஃகுடையோராய் விளங்கும் கவிவாணர்கள் கூடியிருந்து நுகரும் கவிதா கிருந்தினும் மிக்கதொரு இனபத்தினை அமர்நாடு அளிக்க வல்லதாயினன்றோ, யாம் அங்கு வருதற்கு இசையமுடியும். கவிதா இன்பத்திற்கு நிகரான இன்பம் வானவர் நாட்டிலும் இல்லையாமாகையால், யாம் அங்கு வர மறுத்தோம் என்று இந்திரனுக்கு அறிவித்திடுக,” என்று புலவர் பெருமக்கள் விடையனுப்பினர்.

“தவலருந் தொல்கேள்வித் தன்மையுடையன்  
இகலிலர் எஃகுடையார் தம்முட்குழீ இ  
நகலின் இனிதாயிற் காண்பாம்  
அகல் வானத்தம்பர் உறை வான் பதி”

இவ்விரு கதைகளும் தமிழ் மக்கள்தம் உள்ளத்தினை ஆடி போல் தெள்ளிதிற் காட்டுகின்றன. பிறர் பொருட்டு வாழும் அருளற வாழ்க்கையினையும், தூய இன்பம் பிழிறும் தொல் சுவைக்கலைகளுள் தலைமைத் தவிசுடைய தண்ணூர் கவிதையினையும் தலையாய இன்பங்களாகத் தமிழ் மக்கள் போற்றினார்களென்பது புலப்படவில்லையா? “அறத்தான் வருவதே இன்பம் மற்றெல்லாம் புறத்த புசுமுமில”

என்று அறப்பயனைப் புகழ்ந்தும், பிறவற்றால் எய்தும் இன்பத்தினை இகழ்ந்தும் கூறினர் எங்கள் அருளாளர் வள்ளுவரை “தெள்ளுற்ற தமிழ்முதின சுவைகண்டார் இங்கு அமரர் சிறப்புக் கண்டார்” என்று கவிதைக்கள்ளின் வெறிகொண்ட எங்கள் வீரகவி பாரதியார் முழங்கினர். பரிசனவேதி பட்டால் இரும்பும் பொன்னாகும் என்பர். ஆனால் கவிதையின் சக்தியோ சொல்லில் அடங்கா அத்துணை அற்புதம் வாய்ந்தது. லௌகிக ஆனுகளாகிய சேறறிற் கிடந்து புரளும் உள்ளத்தினை அமுதமயமாகக் அமரர் சிறப்பினை அவனியிற் காணத்தருவது கவிதைமென்க. கவிதையிற் பெரியவர் கம்பர். கம்பர் கவிதை கள்ளின் மிக்க களியும் அமுதின் மிக்க சுவையும் உடைபடுத்தன்பர் புலவர். அவரளித்த ஒப்புயர்வற்ற தீவிய செந்தமிழ்க் காசியத்தில், செஞ்சொற் கவி இன்பம், கனி நடம் புரிவதைக் கண்டு திளைக்கலாம். இலஷிய புருஷனாகிய இராமனைப் போல், இலஷியப் பெண்ணாகிய (Ideal Woman) சீதாபிராட்டியாரைச் சித்திரித்துக்காட்டிய எங்கள் கவிபரசர் பிராட்டியாருக்கு உவமைகள் பல சொல்லியிருக்கின்றார். ஒரு இடத்தில் ‘தென்னுண் தேனின் திஞ்சுவைச் செஞ்சொற் கவிபின்பம், என்று பிராட்டியாரைப் பாராட்டியது — ‘செஞ்சொற் கவி இன்பம்’ என்று கனிததும்பக் கவிதையைச் சிகரமேற்றியது — உன்னுதோறெல்லாம் உவகைபளிப்பதாகும். கல்லைப் பிசைந்து கனியாக்கும் செந்தமிழின் சொல்லை, மணிபாகத் தொடுத்தருளிய மணிவாசகப் பெருமானுடைய திருவாசகம், திருக்கோவையார், முத்தமிழ் வீரகராம் சம்பந்தர் முதலாய் மூவர்தம் தேவாரம், ஞான கம்பீரம் முகிர்ந்த விம்மித கவிதைகளாகிய தாயுமானவர் பாடல், சிந்தாமணி சிலப் பதிகாரம், மணிமேகலை, தெய்வம் மணக்கும் சேக்கிழார் கவிதை முதலிய தமிழ் இலக்கியங்கள் யாவும் கவிதா இன்பம் நுகரவல்லார்க்குப் பெருவிருந் தளிப்பனவாம் பாலை வழிச்செல்லும் ஒருவனுக்கு, திஞ்சுவைக்கனிகள் மலிந்த சோடையும் நறுமலர்த் தடாகமுட கிடைத்தாற்

போன்று, வெவ்வித துண்பங்களால் வெதுப்புற்றுக் கிடக்கும் உலக மாந்தர்க்குக் கனிதை யானது உள்ளத்தைக் குளிர்ப்பிக்கும் அருமருந்தாக இருப்பதால், அதனை எல்லாரும் உண்டு களிக்கப் பழக்கிக்கொள்வது இன்றியமையாதெனல் மிகையாகாது.



### PRINCIPAL'S NOTES

Another very busy term has just ended and I am glad to write these, my first notes, as Acting Principal. As the readers may be aware, our Principal left us at the end of last term on study leave to India. We certainly missed his genial presence and his wise counsel at the various committees, but we are happy over the fact that he will be with us next term better equipped both physically and in his knowledge of Tamil. I know that our eastern climate has not always been kind to Westerners during their first term of service.

It looks to me that I have a good deal to record this term. We had two notable achievements to record at the end of last term: our splendid Intermediate results and the Cricket Championship. This term has brought us exceptionally good Matriculation results, and a third place in the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Meet. In the last Matriculation results we received some weeks ago, we passed 24 out of a total of 28, while one was referred in English. The 86 % that this represents is certainly a very high water mark especially when the whole island percentage is about 25. I must not forget to mention that of the 21 candidates who sat for the Matriculation this June fifteen have got through their January Matriculation. So, our results next time will necessarily be poor

with regard to numbers, as only the scripts of six of these students will be valued. In the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Meet once again St. Patrick's won the championship. One of our athletes Joseph, a younger brother of V. G. George' won the Parson's Challenge Cup awarded for the best performance in the meet, when he established a record in the Hop, Step, and Jump. We finished two points behind the runners up in the meet.

During the vacation we added two large rooms to the small block to the east of Mr. Lockwood's bungalow, thus making it possible for our Tamil school to shift to this their new premises, allowing the Lower School to use the building occupied by the Tamil School. The Lower School has now a Hall for its assembly and prayers. We also demolished the old house which Mr. Thomas was living in and put up a new house for him on the same site. The building was completed only during the middle of the term and is in keeping with our plan to put up new and commodious houses for our teachers.

There are one or two changes in the staff to report. Mr. S. S. Selvadurai has come back after an absence of two years at the University College preparing for his degree. We also expect to see Mr. Rajasundram with his new bride at Vaddukoddai when we reopen after the holidays. We offer him our congratulations and best wishes for a long and happy married life. We also hear good reports about Mr. Mathiaparanam's work at the Annamalai University and we are keenly looking forward to his return to us next year. Miss Marjorie Appadurai was married to Mr. K. S. Jeyasingham, one of our Old Boys and a Minister of the S. I. U. C. It was very good of her to remain on the staff after her marriage till we were able to relieve her during the middle of the term. She was one of our good

teachers in the Lower School and we are sorry to lose her. During the five years she was a teacher she always gave her best to those entrusted to her care. We shall feel her absence not only in the classroom but in the Y. W. C. A. and in the Sunday school. We wish Mr. and Mrs. Jeyasingham happiness and a life of useful service in God's Kingdom.

Two notable changes have taken place in the student body. The old Student Council has been replaced by the new School Council with more legislative and executive powers. The new School Councillors have been elected by the different Houses and I must say that the students have really sent in some good men into this Council. Four of these Councillors have been posted in separate cubicles in the two dormitories and in the two hostels and they will be assisting the dormitory masters and the wardens in their work. The other Councillors live together in a separate room in the Y. M. C. A. block. So far the Council has been working very smoothly. It is too early to express any opinion about it now. Another change is the opportunity that is being afforded by the College free of charge to the students to consult the College doctor in any of their minor ailments every Wednesday afternoon. We are thankful to the doctors of the two mission hospitals for giving us their time and their advice.

Our Inter Science classes have become rather unwieldy and owing to lack of accommodation in our laboratories we may have to restrict admission to these classes.

Our Scouts had a very successful Field Day on our campus last month when they invited the Scouts of other Colleges to participate in the various competitions and activities in the presence of the As-

sistant Commissioner. I wish to congratulate our Scouts, Scoutmaster and Mr. Vethaparanam on the splendid success of this meet and the scouts on their winning the first place in the competitions.

We had three distinguished visitors this term. Dr. Eddie Aseervatham, Reader in Politics at the University of Madras, spent the best part of two days at Vaddukoddai as a guest of Mr. Lockwood. He spoke both to the students and the teachers. Mr. K. Somasundram, Deputy Director of Industries and Commerce, also addressed us about the possibilities of industries in Ceylon. As a result of this contact we had with him the Faculty has decided to introduce on a small scale works on coir and weaving. We are hoping to get quite a number of our students interested in coir making and in weaving.

Dr. Jennings, the Principal of the University College, spent a day at Vaddukoddai during the latter part of July. We were glad to make this contact with him and to learn his views on the future University and on the question of affiliation with it. We are pleased that we have in him one who is quite competent to handle the task entrusted to him and one who will always have the Ceylonese interest at heart in shaping in a large measure the policy of the Peradeniya University as its first Vice-Chancellor.

Coming to our Alumni, I wish to also record here the elevation of one of our Alumni and a former teacher to the position of District Judge, Badulla. We know Mr. A. S. Vannigasooriar well deserved this recognition as he was one of the leading lawyers of the Jaffna bar. We wish him success and happiness in his new sphere of life.

Another very successful Alumni Day has come and gone with its usual activities. A detailed report about the celebrations is given elsewhere.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION  
SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. Jesudason J.
2. Karunailingham A.
3. Maimoon Lebbe (Miss)

LONDON MATRICULATION JANUARY 1941 PASE LIST.

1. Ponnambalam H. N. (First Division)
2. Kuruvilla T.
3. Rajaratnam K. (Rasiah K.)
4. Mahurkadan S.
5. Vijayaratnam G. N.
6. Thevarajah R.
7. Seevaratnam S. J.
8. Nagaratnam K.
9. Pearl David (Miss)
10. Ambalavanar M.
11. Thavarajah T.
12. Selliah T.
13. Sundrampillai R. A. (Miss)
14. Tharmaratnam S.
15. Muttukumaraswamy C.
16. Joseph G.
17. Velliampalam K.
18. Nadarajah R.
19. Sathasivampillai K.
20. Thiruchelvam S.
21. Selladurai K.
22. Paul Thuraisingham
23. Rasarattinam C.
24. Sundramoorthy E.
25. Ratnasamy S. (Referred in English)

## THE Y. M. C. A.

The term under review has had a very successful programme worked out which did more than make up for the poor work done last term. Wednesdays saw lively discussions on popular topics being carried on. We record below the leaders and the topics.

<i>Mr. C. R. Wadsworth</i>	"Christianity — a True Religion"
<i>Mr. R. S. Wright</i>	"Honesty"
<i>Rev. S. Kulendran</i>	"The Bible"
<i>Mr. C. A. Gnanasegaram</i>	"Loyalties"

We are greatly indebted to the leaders for their ready help.

Regular Sunday School classes are being conducted at Thunavy and Kanavakhai. Arrangements were made to enable fifty children to attend the Children's Rally held at Pandateruppu. In observance of the Students' Week of Evangelism we were fortunate in having Mr. Brian de Kretser as worker in charge of our centre. He gave us instructive talks enlivened with practical thoughts.

I shall not fail to make mention of the appreciable effort towards the Self-Denial Fund on the part of the Boarders and members of the Y. W. C. A. We thank them for their help,

R. C. Thavarajah.

Hony. Secy., J. C., Y. M. C. A.



## HOUSE ACCOUNTS

### ABRAHAM HOUSE

<i>House Master:</i>	Mr. C. A. Gnanasegaram
<i>Asst. House Master:</i>	Mr. L. Jeyasingham
<i>House Captain:</i>	R. C. Thavarajah

Although the redivision of Houses meant a slight inclination towards "clannish feeling", yet all went well with the Abrahams. K. Saravanamuthu, R. C. Thavarajah, and K. Sanmugam were elected by the House as representatives to the School Council.

What demanded our powers of organisation and team-work was the Inter-House Sports Meet. The members of this House

ungrudgingly gave their whole-hearted support in many ways. Our athletes miraculously rose to the occasion and displayed their talents. Special mention must be made of G. Joseph, V. Sivasubramaniam and David Ratnasingham for contributing much in the way of gaining first places. As a reward for our perseverance and dogged determination we were placed second in the Meet. Let me take this opportunity to congratulate Brown House on winning the Championship.

In conclusion let me appeal to the members to put their best effort into competitions to come and keep the flag a-flying — the flag of the Emerald Green.

R. C. THAVARAJAH,  
House Captain.

---

## BROWN HOUSE

<i>House Masters:</i>	Mr. C. R. Wadsworth Mr. C. S. Ponnuthurai
<i>House Captain:</i>	T. Vyravanathan

It is with great pride that I submit the report of my House, which has had a very successful season this term. This term marks the beginning of a new era for the Houses. The Houses were re-divided and as a result of this we have lost some of our valuable members. On the other hand, this division has brought in many new faces who, I am sure, will keep the traditions of this House. We welcome them all and wish them a successful career. The responsibility of representing the House in the School Council has fallen on the shoulders of S. O. A. Somanathar, T. Vyravanather and M. Nadarajah.

In our field activities we started well by becoming the champions in athletics and bringing the much coveted shield into our House. I must not fail in my duty to make special mention about the enthusiasm of our athletics Captain S. Arulraja-singham and the hard work of the other members of our House who made the Field Day our own day. I am proud to report that G. Kurien of our House became the Intermediate champion. Special mention must be made of his brilliant performance in

the High Jump event, of clearing 5'04," a feat, which no boy of his age has performed. Reginald Appadurai and Bonney Chandran of our House became champion and runner up in the Junior section. We regret that one of our House athletes, K. Sivarajalingam was not able to contribute much to our success, since he had hurt himself in one of the earlier events.

We much appreciate the spirit of our House Masters in instilling enthusiasm and vigour into the members of our House. In the literary field we have a lead. One of our members, S. Sivanathan, is the editor of the "Young Idea" and he is also the President of the Inter Union (Academy.)

In conclusion we hope that the members of the House will maintain this same spirit in days to come and do their part in every possible manner.

T. VYRAVANATHAN,  
House Captain.

## HITCHCOCK HOUSE

*House Masters:* Mr. K. V. George  
Mr. S. Beadle

It is with great pleasure that I submit the report of the House which has been re-shuffled by the college authorities. Owing to this we have lost some of our eminent members who took a great interest in the House.

M. Kantharatnam, N. S. Ratnasingham and K. Kandiah were elected as representatives to the School Council — and K. Kandiah as the House Captain.

Then came the Inter-House Sports where we expected to show ourselves in our best colours as usual. Unfortunately we could not do so. As usual we had at least one Champion from our House. G. Jacob was Senior champion, tying with an athlete of Abraham House. Our congratulations are due to him. Although we failed to come off with flying colours in the meet, I am sure all members of the House will co-operate to keep up the tradition of the House. This may mean the winning of the championships in all other activities, thus enabling us to get the all-round championship for 1941.

I should take legitimate pride in the fact that this House has been contributing a good number of young men and women to hold responsible places in all activities of the College: G. Jacob as Athletic and Football Captain for 1941, K. Kandiah as Cricket Captain for 1942, Miss Lily Joseph as Vice-President of the Senior Geographical Association, N. S. Ratnasingham as Tamil Editor, and Treasurer of the College students Co-operative Tuck-shop, K. Sathasivam and A. Kugarajah as Sub-Editors of the Tamil section, C. W. Paramsothy, Miss Ruby Appadurai, K. Balasundarampillai and S. Balaraman as Sub Editors of the English section of the "Young Idea."

In conclusion I thank the members of the House for their willing co-operation.

K. KANDIAH,  
House Captain.

## HASTINGS HOUSE

When the first meeting of the House was held, after the introduction of the School Council and the re-shuffling of the Houses, on the 27th of June, Messrs C. C. Kanapathipillai and A. T. Vethaparanam our House Masters conducted the elections which resulted in the election of K. Gnanasampanthar, K. Kumaraswamy and R. R. Kanagasabapathy as Councillors from our House

On the following day the House met again and elected the following officers:—

<i>K. Gnanasampanthar</i>	House Captain
	Volley Ball Captain and Treasurer
<i>K. Kumaraswamy</i>	Athletics Captain
<i>C. Gunaratnam</i>	Cricket Captain
<i>R. Kanagasabapathy</i>	Football Captain
<i>S. Rajaratnam</i>	Secretary

The only field that offered us a chance of winning points for our House this term was the sports field and unfortunately for us we had a very weak team to represent us in the Inter House Sports Meet. We were placed third in the order of merit. Our congratulations to R. Jeyarajah and R. Thiagarajah on their splendid performance at the Meet.

I have nothing more to write but to congratulate Gnana-sampanther, our Captain and Councillor, on his election as the Senior Councillor and Miss Amirtharanee Rasiah on her election as the Councillor for the Women's Hostel. We are proud of them both. We ardently hope that they will carry out their duties to the best of their ability as long as they hold office.

Our thanks to our energetic and enthusiastic House Masters for the kind help they gave us at the Meet and we do hope that they will continue to give us the same encouragement throughout the rest of the year. On behalf of the House I congratulate Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam on his election as the First President of the Vaddukoddai Youth Social Service League and as a member of the Village Committee

S. RAJARATNAM.  
Secretary.



## THE SCHOOL COUNCIL REPORT

From the ashes of the Student Council, there arose the School Council identical in both form and shape but perhaps with greater responsibilities.

The election itself showed how popular the idea of a School Council was among both students and teachers. The democratic ideals that prevailed throughout, both in its formation and in its constitution, appealed to all alike.

The first meeting of this body was confined to the election of office-bearers. K. Gnanasambanthar was elected the President and T. Vyravanathan the Secretary. The four Inter Councillors have been sent to both the Dormitories and both the hostels as assistant boarding masters.

The Council started functioning only a couple of weeks back and, as things are now, it has a very promising future. The entire discipline of the College has been entrusted to this body and we mean to do our very best to make the Council an effective and influential body in the life of the College.

Our ideal shall be for ever:  
 "For the wrongs that need resistance  
 For the cause that needs assistance  
 For the future in the distance  
 For the good that we can do."

T. VYRAVANATHAN,  
 Hony. Secy.

---

## THE ACADEMY

*President :* S. Sivanathan  
*Vice President:* Miss N. Devasagayam  
*Secretary:* V. G. Jacob  
*Asst. Secretary:* Miss N. Subramaniam  
*Treasurer:* K. Tharmalingam  
*Auditor:* M. M. K. Segaram

This term's activities have been limited, because the Inter classes were formed late. We were able to hold only five meetings and these were well attended. Speeches were delivered by many members on subjects of their own choice. The lady members showed a keen interest in the activities. A notable feature of the meetings was the introduction of freshers. They willingly came in large numbers and became members.

In conclusion let me thank the President and the members of the Executive Committee for their kind co-operation in bringing the meetings to a success.

V. G. JACOB,  
 Hony. Secy.



## THE BROTHERHOOD

<i>President:</i>	R. C. Thavarajah
<i>Vice President:</i>	M. A. Mahendiran
<i>Secretary:</i>	K. Kumarasamy
<i>English Editor:</i>	H. M. Thambyah
<i>Treasurer:</i>	K. Tharmaratnam

The Brotherhood has had another successful term. We could not hold many meetings on account of the Matriculation Examinations and the Application Tests. Members show a very keen interest in the proceedings. The debates and speeches are well prepared and reach a high standard. Among the subjects discussed were, "Ceylon should be Federated with India," "Ceylon needs a University", "The Cinema is an advantage to the modern boy". We had speeches on "Mr. Winston Churchill;" "India Today", "மாணவர் கடமை", "பொருளில்ல வாழ்க்கையின் சோழம்."

We congratulate the twenty - four of our members who got through their Matriculation examination recently. We are sorry they have to leave us and hope that they will carry with them the traditions of the Brotherhood.

In my last report I mentioned that we would be staging "Poothathamby" this term. Rehearsals are in full swing. We fixed the play for the 8th of August. Another play at St. John's College on the same date and other circumstances prevented it being staged on that day. Therefore we have postponed it to the 27th of September. Plans are afoot for the anniversary celebrations which we hope to have at the end of the term. We are greatly indebted to our Patron, Mr. L. S. Kulathungam for the pains he takes in helping us.

K. KUMARASAMY,  
Hony. Secy.



## SCOUTING AT JAFFNA COLLEGE

At present, scouting at Jaffna College is different from what it was in the past. Now, the Troop is independent of its Scout Master to a certain extent. If a camp or week-end is organised, it is we who do it. We are very proud to say that this new method has proved to be very beneficial. The recent field-day of ours bears witness to this fact.

The strength of the present Troop is 26. These 26 are divided into patrols viz; Lions, Doves, Ravens. There are 4 recruits, 12 Tenderfeet, 5 Second class, 3 first class and 3 King's scouts. This term we were unable to have many camps owing to a very crowded programme. However, we had one camp at Thiruvadinilai where we decided to have a Field-Day.

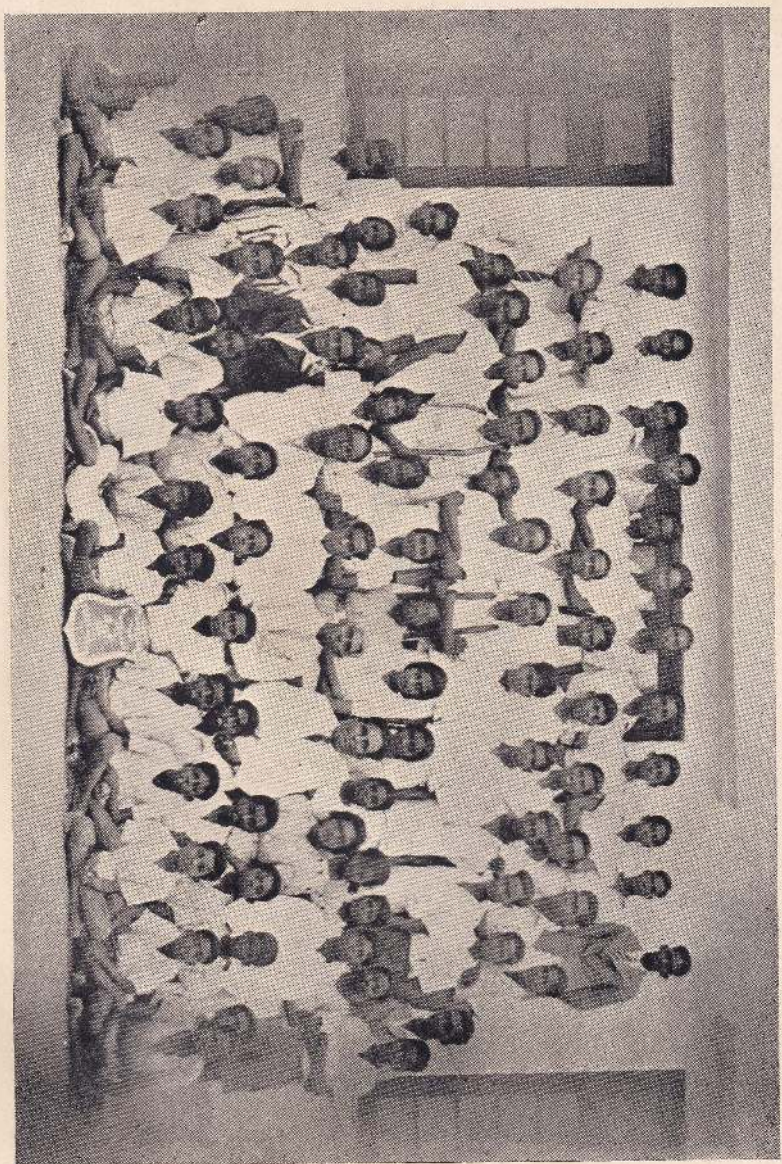
The challenge which was sent to every troop in the peninsula was gladly accepted and our long awaited Field day came off on the 12th of July. The various troops of the peninsula gathered in the Bicknell Field at 3 o'clock, we invested some Tenderfeet. The Flag-breaking ceremony was performed by Mr. K. Somasundaram, A. C. C.

We had competitions in Knot-tying, First Aid and Signalling (Morse and Semaphore). Our knot-trying team did its work in good time. We are proud to say that we have the best knot-tying team in the Island. As was expected, we came first with a total of 117 points. Central College came second with 80 points.

The chief guest, Mr. K. Somasuntharam remarked that Jaffna Troop 3 was an excellent one. The high standard of scouting at Jaffna College was only revealed on that day. This Field-day was the first of its kind that was held in Jaffna. The success of this is due to the energetic Troop Leader R. C. Thavarajah, ably assisted by the former secretary C. S. Nagalingam. Both of them did their part in organising this Field-day. Undoubtedly they deserve praise.

We shall be failing in our duty if we do not mention about our Assistant Scout Master. He deserves special mention. He was appointed A. S. M. on the Field-Day. Also we are proud to say that he is a King's Scout and that he has passed the practical part of the Wood Badge Course which was held very recently at Nuwara Eliya.

BROWN HOUSE



Inter - House Athletic Champions 1941



During this term we have had regular courses in Ambulance Dr. G. Chelvadurai willingly spent some time with us in conducting these courses. Our sincere thanks are due to him.

The Court of Honour met only once but the Scout Council met almost every week where we discussed the programme for the following Troop meeting.

We will not be far wrong in saying that our patience has been well rewarded by the College authorities. They have given us a site to build our Scout Room and the Scouts are busy about it.

In conclusion we wish to thank Mr. K. Somasundaram A.C.C. and Mr. R. C. S. Cooke D. C. for having responded to our invitations: Mr. R. J. Thurairajah the Physical Director for all the help he gave us by supplying the necessary articles for the Field-day: the Group Scout Master and the members of the Senior Patrol for their assistance and willing co-operation: Dr. G. Chelvadurai for conducting the courses in Ambulance: the Principal for providing us the means of making money and all those who helped to make the Field-Day a success.

E. R. Appadurai,  
Hony. Secy.



## THE ROVER CREW

At the beginning of the term a definite programme was carefully planned out. Owing to unavoidable and unexpected circumstances, we were not able to act according to it.

The help rendered to us by our friends this term was encouraging. Among many other things, lectures in First Aid were regularly conducted by some of them for a short period.

Of all our helpers special mention should be made of the Jaffna Youths' Social Service League. They kindly consented to

our request and demonstrated to us soap-making and ink making. On another occasion they demonstrated to us spinning and weaving. We express our sincere thanks to them.

Of all our activities, the tour to Kilinochchi stands the foremost. The journey was quite pleasant. The company jovial and pleasing. It was indeed a successful trip.

The Junior Scouts had their Annual Field Day at Vaddukoddai. We too took part in the camp-fire items contributing a small play. We were not able to do anything more than these.

All our success this term is more or less due to the earnest efforts of Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam, our Rover Master.

I cannot but end my report with a happy note. Our Senior Rover Mate, Mr. V. Ehamparam has in addition to his numerous badges won the Rover-Wood Badge (Part II.) He is trying for Part I. We wish him all success. He has also won a better half. Our felicitations to the newly wedded couple.

R. C. RAJARAYAN,  
Hony. Secy.



## THE AGRICULTURAL CLUB

The work in the College Farm was started during the third term but it was only on the 24th July that the Agricultural Club was organised. There are about twenty members who work under the direction of Mr. E. C. Lockwood assisted by Mr. V. Ehamparam who is a specialist in Agriculture.

The following were elected office-bearers for the year beginning July 1941.

<i>President:</i>	K. Krishnapillai
<i>Secretary:</i>	M. A. Veluppillai
<i>Treasurer:</i>	P. Rajendram

We grew some national crops. Various vegetables were grown from October 1940 to March 1941. During the Easter vacation sun hemp was cultivated and this was recently cleared and ploughed down as fertiliser. We have started some nurseries of sour mangoes. We have some permanent plants like sour limes and local olives to which we are going to graft better species of lime, oranges and sapodilla. Already some of the local olive plants have been grafted with sapodilla. We intend growing onions during the course of this term. Now an extensive plan is being mapped out for the coming year.

Besides this, there is a poultry farm where there are seven R. I. R. fowls and three country hens. We have also a bee-hive.

We hope to exhibit some of our poultry and our bee-hive at the Live Stock Show to be held at Nallur during the middle part of August.

Last March a party of ten of our members headed by our Instructor, Mr V. Ehamparam went to see an Agricultural Exhibition held at Karundankulama, a small peasants' colony five miles from the city of Anuradhapura.

Now, what our Club needs is more hands, and so we appeal to our readers who are interested in Agriculture to take an active part in the activities of the Club.

M. A. VELUPILLAI,  
Hony. Secy.



## THE GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION

In submitting the report of this Association for this term I wish to say that the Association carried out a successful programme. Our programme chiefly consists in the reading of papers on various topics by the members. The papers that were read reached a high standard. They were:

1. "Syria" by M. A. Mahendran
2. "Japan" by Miss Josephine Rajanayagam
3. "Suez Canal" by K. Muttukumarasamy
4. "Malaya" by C. S. Moorthy

During this term the members went out on a study tour to Kilinochchi under the leadership of our Director, Mr. A. T. Vetha-paranam. Further we were very fortunate to have Mr. Athises-hiya, Professor of Philosophy at St. Stephen's College to deliver a public lecture on "North India."

K. KRISHNAPILLAI,  
Secretary.



## THE ATHENAEUM

The opening of the new term brought in an able executive committee under the leadership of S. Pathmajeyan and E. R. Appadurai.

We had five meetings, of which one was an address. N. S. Ratnasingham readily accepted our invitation to speak at our Union. He gave us a very pleasant and interesting talk. We thank him for it. The other four meetings were conducted with debates. Our debates reached a high standard and we hope to raise it still higher.

The beginning of the second sextant saw some changes. The newly built room just opposite to that of our dormitory master's made us suspect that something was going to happen. We did not have to wait long. M. Kantharatnam, an able disciplinarian has in a short space of time made his presence felt. He is the assistant dormitory master, so to speak. We welcome him warmly into our midst.

The middle part of the term saw the departure of our former secretary. We are really very sorry to lose him.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not mention the help and encouragement given to us by our Patron, Mr. Samuel Beadle. We are grateful to him for all the assistance he has given us.

In conclusion, let me thank the Executive Committee and the members of this Union for their hearty co-operation.

The following were the office-bearers for this term:—

<i>President :</i>	S. Pathmajeyan
<i>Vice-President:</i>	E R. Appadurai
<i>Secretary:</i>	D. Ratnasingham
<i>Asst. Secretary:</i>	N Kugarajah
<i>Treasurer:</i>	S Vijayaratnam
<i>Additional Member :</i>	N. Sathasivam
<i>English Editor:</i>	D Ratnasingham
<i>Asst. English Editor :</i>	K. Ganeson
<i>Tamil Editor :</i>	S. Rajaratnam
<i>Asst. Tamil Editor :</i>	O Balasubramaniam
<i>Members for looking after the sick</i>	V. Thiagarajah W Mahendran

D. RATNASINGAM,  
Hony. Secy.



## THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

In submitting the report of the society I regret to say that the term under review was not as successful as it should have been.

Mr. R. J. ThuraiRajah, one of our advisors, because he had to perform his duties as physical director could help the society but little. Therefore the task of giving us technical advice fell on the shoulders of Mr. R. S. Wright, who at first helped us enthusiastically but later owing to illness was not able to do so. The Junior members of the society who were thus handicapped were helped by the Senior members in printing and developing.

Last term there were only twenty-five members but this term we have thirty.

Paul Thuraisingam, our former secretary and the best photographer the society has yet had, left us last term. Our best wishes go with him, and our congratulations to him on his success in the recent London Matriculation Examination.

Owing to the shortage of good photographic materials the Seniors were unable to do much practical work.

Mr. A. W. Nadarajah has been kind enough to lend us copies of "The Camera in the Tropics,—a valuable periodical for the use of the society. Our thanks to him.

In conclusion I wish to thank all the members, our advisors and others whose co-operation helped the society. The following are our officers: Advisers: Mr. R. S. Wright, Mr. R. J. ThuraiRajah, Treasurers: T. Sinnapapillai, Selvanantham.

R. RATNASABAPATHY,  
Hony. Secy.



## THE HUNT DORMITORY UNION

In submitting the report of the Union, I am glad to say that the term under review was a successful one, in spite of other college activities that clashed with our weekly meetings.

We had seven meetings, and they were successful. The members displayed their talent in debating. We had a few speeches. I wish to thank E. S. Moorthy, G. N. VijiaRatnam and Edwin-Rajah for their lectures on the following subjects: "What the British Empire is fighting for", "Our Swaraj," and "Malaya" respectively.

In the recent London Matriculation Examination eleven of our members sat and ten passed. I extend on behalf of the Union my heartiest congratulations to them.

Our congratulations to Mr. S. J. Seevaratnam, an old member of the Union for his success in the University College Entrance Examination.

M. C. Shunmugam, N. S. Ratnasingham, and R. Kanagasabapathy left us to assume duties as school councillors. I congratulate them.

In conclusion I wish to thank the members of the Union for their co-operation.

### *Office Bearers*

<i>President:</i>	R. Kanagasabapathy
<i>Vice-President:</i>	Edwin Rajah
<i>Hony. Asst. Secy.</i>	C. Shunmugam
<i>„ Treasurer:</i>	S. Rajaratnam
<i>Additional Member:</i>	T. Thevarajah

P. RATNASABAPATHY,  
Hony. Secy



## PHYSICAL DIRECTOR'S NOTES

*Athletics.* The Track and Field Sports Season started with the Boarders vs. Day Scholars Sports Meet, where the Day Scholars once again proved themselves superior by scoring 161 points to 96. This was followed by the Annual Field Day Sports Meet on the 10th and 11th of July. The Meet was a grand success. The new division of Houses created Much keenness and healthy rivalry to the end. The Meet reached a high standard, the outstanding performance being that of G. Jacob and P. Ratnasabapathy who did 40 ft. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$  in. in Hop, Step and Jump, and 33ft. 2 in. in Throwing the Weight respectively. Special mention must be made of young Kurien who did 5 ft.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. in High Jump for the Intermediate division. For the first time we had officials from outside and this simplified matters a great deal. The events were run without a hitch and to time. At the end of the Meet Mrs. A. J. R. Vethavanam distributed the prizes. We are thankful to three of our Old Boys, Messrs. T. Thalayasingham, V. G. George and Samuel Beadle, who presented challenge cups to the champions in the various divisions. I should not fail to thank the Captains of Houses who made all the necessary arrangements to make the Meet a success.

### RANKING OF HOUSES

<i>Brown</i>	<i>House</i>
<i>Abraham</i>	<i>House</i>
<i>Hastings</i>	<i>House</i>
<i>Hitchcock</i>	<i>House</i>

## INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Senior:	V. Sivasubramaniam	Abraham House
	S. Arulrajasingham	Brown House
Inter:	G. Kurien	Brown House
Junior:	A. Reginald	Brown House

*Inter-Collegiate Athletic Meet:* Jaffna College was again placed third with 44 points to their credit. We missed the second place with just two points. As usual most of the points were scored on Field events. We are proud to bring back the Col. P. J. Parson's challenge cup to Jaffna College, this time too the cup having been won by a member of the George family. G. Joseph deserves our congratulation on winning the Parson's cup for his record jump of 41 ft. 6½ in. in Hop, Step, and Jump. He is a very promising lad and we wish him all success.

*Football:* The season was started with the "Kick Off" by the Acting Principal, Mr. S. T. Jeevaratnam, the Football Coach is doing all he can to shape the youngsters to win back the championship that has been knocking at our doors for a long time. We wish Jacob and his men all success.

The Inter-House Football competition in the Senior division is in progress. We are not in a position to give the results of this competition at present. The result will be announced later.



## SNOBbishNESS

BY A. F. TAMPOE, Junior Inter Arts.

(Selected from "*The Young Idea*")

In most members of the human race, there is present a certain degree of snobbishness. No class, from the 'blue-blooded' aristocrat to the cobbler, is exempt from it. The word 'snob', according to the Dictionary, comes from the Icelandic 'snapr' i. e. a dolt. But a certain periodical gives it another and more interesting derivation.

In former days Universities were meant principally for the sons of the great. So when a plebeian youth was admitted to a Varsity he was described in the College books as 'sine nobilitate'—i. e. without aristocratic connections. This expression by various abbreviations—'Sine nob', S. nob.—finally evolved into 'snob'.

These commoners or 'snobs' sat down to table with the young aristocratic undergraduates. So the term 'snob' came to mean, loosely, a commoner who kept company with the nobility. It had a perfectly good meaning. But, bye and bye, these privileged (??) commoners began to imitate their distinguished companions and to 'cut' others belonging to their own social class. Consequently the name 'snob' became an expression of disapproved arising both from contempt and from secret jealousy. A 'snob' could also be spoken of as an upstart, a parvenu, a jackdaw permitted to parade with peacocks.

The 'hauteur' of the nobility is also called 'snobbishness', but it is a failing more excusable in their case since it is due to an inherited—although merely fancied—sense of superiority. In the case of upstart snobs, however, it arises from *acquired* superiority complex and sometimes even from a sense of inferiority.

So much for a definition of the word.

As I was saying at the commencement, many of us are snobs in a greater or less degree. An extremely common form of snobbishness is the one fittingly described by Thackeray, the great denouncer of snobs and their creed, —“Who is the man among us that would not take a pride in being sun strolling arm-in-arm with a peer of the realm?”

Fortunately this is only a mild and rather silly form. (Yours truly belongs to this class of snobs!)

But this mild type, in some men, develops into a very bad type—refusal to recognize and respect those, who are socially but not financially, one's equals. Such a snob is a base worm—rotten to the core with meanness. This form is present—even in the comparatively young and will be amply illustrated by the following anecdote:

Two Tamil youths studied together in a rural school. They were Ceylonese examples of Damon and Pythias, or Nisus and Euryalus. One of them chanced to join an urban institution. He acquired what he thought to be polish. In other words he adopted Western clothing (in a somewhat modified form, however!.) made an elaborate toilet, had his affairs of the heart, kept company with — as Ophelia St. Clare of “Uncle Tom's Cabin” fame would have scornfully phrased it — ‘shiftless youths.’

His academic career was not particularly brilliant; but then, O ignorantissimus, you should know that scholastic achievement is negligible when compared with ‘being’ civilized.

Some years later his erstwhile schoolmate also joined the same college, and naturally, attempted to renew ‘auld acquaintance.’

But his formerly inseparable companion was too civilized, too 'distingue', to have anything to do with him—a rustic boor.

This, my friends, is Snobbishness. Beware of It.



## JAFFNA COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION ALUMNI DAY 1941.

Old Boys were seen very early in the morning on Saturday the 9th August, 1941 in the College Tennis Court at Vaddukoddai and play commenced earlier than timed at 6.45 a. m. Eight doubles were played between the College Club and the Old Boys each participating in only one set. Cooled orange juice was served freely and the games were lively.

After morning tea at 9 a. m., a large number attended the Thanks-giving service at 10.30 a. m. conducted by Mr. K. S. Jeyasingham in the Church. The Old Boys then grouped themselves for friendly chat or went round the College or sat at cards till 12.30 p. m. when they had a sumptuous lunch in the College Dining Hall. Our thanks are due to the College and Mr. Beadle for the excellent lunch, and to the College Tennis Club for the fine arrangements for tennis and cool drinks.

At 2.30 p. m. the *Annual General Meeting* was held in the Ottley Hall with Mr. T. Ruell in the chair. The minutes of the last Committee Meeting, Special General Meeting and the Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed. The secretary was requested to send a copy of the Memorandum regard-

ing representation to the Board of Directors and the reply received as decided in the Special General Meeting with a covering letter stating the present position to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Jaffna College Funds in America.

The Secretary then presented his Report and the Treasurer submitted his Balance Sheet reading the Auditor's Report. These were adopted. A vote of sincere condolence was passed, the members standing, in respectful memory of the following:—Mr. V. Karthigesu, Shroff Mercantile Bank, Jaffna. Mr. E. V. Nathaniel, Retired Station Master, C. G. R.

<i>Mr. M. Vythilingam,</i>	Proctor S. C., Chandilipay.
<i>Mr. A. Barnabas,</i>	Retd. Engineer, F. M. S.
<i>Mr. V. Kandiah,</i>	
<i>Revd. William Joseph,</i>	Ex—Member of the Board of Directors, J. C.
<i>Mr. A. Gunaretnam,</i>	Military Department, Rangoon.
<i>Mr. D. P. Asirvatham,</i>	Formerly of F. M. S.
<i>Mr. S. Rajaratnam,</i>	Broker, Darley Butler & Co.
<i>Pundit A. Thillainather,</i>	Vaddukoddai.
<i>Mr. S. Sabanayagam,</i>	Clerical Service.
<i>Mr. P. W. Thambiah,</i>	F. M. S.
<i>Mr. P. B. T. Richards,</i>	F. M. S. Pensioner.
<i>Mr. S. Kanapathipillai,</i>	V. C. Chairman, Karainagar.

The Secretary was asked to convey this to the bereaved families.

On behalf of the Executive Committee the Secretary moved that Rule. 3 (e) of the Constitution be so amended making the Annual Subscription Rs. 2 as before and also an addition to Rule 3 under sub-heading (j) providing for Life-Membership on payment of Rs. 20.—payable in four instalments with-

in two years from the date of first payment. After some discussion the above amendment and addition to the Constitution was passed. The Rules for election of a Representative to the Board of Directors drafted by the Sub Committee and passed by the Executive Committee were then placed before the House and adopted with a slight amendment making provision for Members of any other Branch Association duly constituted and recognised by the Parent Association being included in the electorate.

The question of the Bicknell Memorial was discussed at length and several proposals made. It was finally decided that a Pavilion be built in the Bicknell Field, installing a clock, if funds permit, and for that purpose to carry on the collection of funds.

The election of Office-bearers was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:—

*President:* Revd. Sydney K. Bunker, (re-elected)

*Vice-President:* Dr. J. M. Somasundaram

Mr. V. Nagalingam

Dr. J. T. Amarasingham

Mr. S. H. Perinbanayagam

*Hony. Secretary:* Mr. J. F. Ponnambalam, (re-elected)

*Hony. Treasurer:* Mr. E. J. Jeyarajah, (re-elected.)

*Executive Committee:*— Messrs. A. M. Brodie, R. C. S. Cooke, K. S. Jeyasingham, M. Kathiravelu, V. C. Kathiravelu, J. S. Lewis, A. W. Nadarajah, Mudlr. V. Ponnampalam K. A. Selliah, A. R. Subramaniam, C. Subramaniam, A. C. Sundrampillai, C. K. Tambe, T. Vinayagamoorthy.

*Auditors:* Messrs. P. Nagalingam and C. C. Kana-pathipillai.

The meeting then terminated and the members walked across to the Principal's bungalow where the Acting Principal Mr. K. A. Selliah entertained them at a grand tea.

This was followed by a football match between the College Team and the Old Boys but for want of time could not have been played through. The Alumni Day concert was more of a Variety entertainment, Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagam presiding announced a declamation to be rendered not by himself but by a student. The infants displayed their skill in Kolladam, the Lower School boys sang "Pussy Cat" and the girls accompanied by their Teacher Lukshimi Narayana Aiyer demonstrated the excellence of Tamil vocal music. There was a scene from Ramayana, an English Song by the College Choir assisted by Mr. Wright and the inspired rendering of a Tamil Song by Miss R. Sundrampillai.

*The Alumni Dinner* was served in the Administration Block and over 125 including guests sat with Mr. T. Buell as Chairman. The service was prompt and the menu good.

The Very Revd. Father J. Emilianus Pillai, Vicar General of Jaffna proposing the toast of the "College" said, "After the very savoury dishes we have been served with there is contentment and consequent happiness all-round. If now I serve you with something that has a pulpit jargon and be the cause of a damp on the gratified feelings that prevails here you have only your Secretary and Treasurer to blame. When they were so persuasive that day they ought to have known my vocation would have a marked influence on my speech even though after dinner. But I am extremely glad to be here and to wish all success to the Institution. The munifi-

cence of a host of generous donors and the enterprise of the management has prepared the soil where keen labourers toiled day in and day out; the harvest that is reaped yearly is great indeed. It goes to benefit not only Jaffna but every part of Ceylon. He said, "It is sad to think that certain politicians threatened the very existence of fertile institutions like Jaffna College. It is for bodies like that of the Jaffna College Alumni Association to stand up like one man and prevent this avalanche that is bound to destroy all and leave the country barren. Jaffna College has enriched society with learned men who have become leaders and veritable ornaments of society. Such men must necessarily possess the virtue of honesty -- honesty taken in its wider sense -- uprightness which every man must possess especially leaders and politicians to a very high degree; otherwise they will only produce chaos. Let us wish and pray that Jaffna College may produce men citizens, leaders, social workers, imbued with a deep sense of honesty and uprightness. Men honest to themselves and their fellowmen; honest in their private lives and public duties; honest as individuals, as members of the family and of Society; honest in their relation with God and State; honest always and everywhere."

Mr. K. A. Selliah, the Acting Principal of the College thanked the Revd. Father for the good things said about Jaffna College and for the good wishes expressed.

Mr. P. C. Gaussen said in proposing the toast of "Ceylon" that he was in the Island for only a short time—about six months; but he was growing more and more fond of Jaffna. He had heard of this beautiful Island. He had heard of the landscapes and scenery, of the hills and of the valleys. He

had heard a lot of the south of the Island and he hoped that soon he would be able to go round and see the country for himself. He recalled the words of the leader who said "You were born in Sparta; make Sparta glorious", and added that he would say "You were born in Lanka; make Lanka glorious".

Dr. A. E. Duraiswamy responding said he was away for 32 years in Malaya except for occasional visits and perhaps when he was asked to speak that is what the Secretary had in mind. Several changes have taken place for the better, especially in sanitation. But he criticised the State Councillors, especially the Ministers. He said that Ceylon was fortunate, being far away from the War zone and she was prospering, unlike Malaya, which was being threatened and where he was expected to go in a few days.

Mr. Vethaparanam proposing the toast of the Sister Colleges paid a high tribute to the distinguished head of the Chundikuli Girls' College who was the first national to hold that post. She had travelled far and wide and fortified herself for the task that she was so nobly performing. He also spoke of the ambitious building programme of Rev. Mr. Arulanantham, also the first Tamil Principal of St. John's College.

Dr. Miss Thillayampalam replying said that they were always happy to visit Jaffna College, for they looked upon her as their eldest sister. But mere claim of antiquity was not sufficient and Jaffna College has had a long tradition for independent thought and action, probably due to the American influence. Jaffna College she said "has set a good example in another direction — the love of Nationalism and the desire to develop a lucid

Tamil prose that would be suitable for the present generation. Thus we find that a Tamil Dictionary was compiled by one of the Jaffna College Graduates and an American Missionary himself translated parts of the Hindu Philosophy into English. But it is not sufficient to look at the past and muse on the achievements of Old Boys. We must view the present with a correct perspective and strive for greater things in the future. Dr. Jennings during his visit to Jaffna said that one of his chief aims was to found an Institute for Oriental Studies in the new University. In this Institute the study of Tamil Literature and Philosophy should be encouraged. As a preparation for the University there will be increasing demands for Intermediate Colleges in Jaffna. I think it is a great pity to dissipate our energy by starting Intermediate Classes in every College in Jaffna. We can do much, if we agree to have a Union Intermediate College of the North. This should be a Union of not only Catholics and Protestants, but Christians, Hindus and Muslims as well, a symbol of our common ideals and aspirations for the youth of our land."

Mr. C. K. Tambe spoke of the galaxy of distinguished guests assembled at that festive board. In toasting the "Guests" he made special references to the change for the better in the administration of justice at the Mallakam Courts after Mr. Manickavasagar assumed duties there. Mr. Manickavasagar responding to the toast said that he had always thought his Alma Mater "Royal College" was the oldest institution in the Island, but was surprised to hear that Jaffna College claimed to be older. Perhaps that was because Jaffna College traced its beginnings to the Batticotta Seminary. He

thanked the Association for the kind invitation to the Dinner.

With the singing of the College song the celebrations of the day came to an end.

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



### SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1940-'41

It gives me great pleasure to present to you the Annual Report for the year 1940-1941. The period under review commences from 21st September 1940. Our Association was founded in July 1879 and the Alumni Day should be celebrated about the 3rd week in July. We have tried to advance the date a little to fall in line. Let us hope that next year we will be able to meet on the third Saturday in July and rigidly adhere to that day always.

I do not propose to recount all the events of the last Alumni day nor bore you by repeating all that you have read in my report of that day's proceedings and activities that appeared in the December 1940 Miscellany, except to express our appreciation for the arrangements made for tennis and morning tea, the College Lunch and Principal's Tea, the Football and the Concert to all those who were responsible for them.

Though the year has not run its full length, it is none the less important. I am happy to say that we have been able to continue the good work done by the previous office-bearers and perhaps we may be able to show a better record fin-

ancially. This would not have been possible, but for the generous and whole-hearted support I always had from those very same officers and the Treasurer. Perhaps the present officers too have been in the game for some time.

A number of you have taken an active part and most of you have no doubt watched with interest the four-year struggle we have had with the Board of Directors of our Alma Mater (which is composed to a large extent of our Alumni): watched the fortunes of War change from time to time. Once again it is heartening to think, especially during the world crisis, that right must triumph, whatever the obstacles and from whatsoever quarters they come. You have just heard the minutes of the Special General Meeting, reporting which to the Miscellany I wrote of the "dogged determination" of the Old Boys "to see their wrongs righted and their grievances remedied." That determination has told on the Directorate. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Nadarajah, who was called away to India in connection with the Malayalam Tobacco Sales, on the day fixed for the Board of Directors' Meeting, Mr. T. H. Crossette, who is unable to be present today owing to ill-health, and I met the Directors. We were questioned at some length, but we stood our ground and as you are all aware they have yielded. They have given us one place on the Board when we asked for two and that, on certain terms. Those terms one need not worry about and can be mutually adjusted, as perhaps we have already done or are at least well in the way of doing. You would have noted that the rules for the election of the representative have already been drafted and will presently be placed before you for adoption. I have already sent a copy of it to the Secretary of the Board of Directors and he thinks that the Board

will probably accept them. These rules when accepted will be published in the Miscellany and we would request members to send in the nomination and return ballot papers as provided therein. Yes, we have secured one place, but shall we rest content? Is one representative adequate for the Alumni and for such an active and interested Association with a powerful branch in Colombo? An Association which is as premier an institution as the Alma Mater itself. No, our voice will be heard. We shall fight and fight, till victory is gained. Our cause is just and the end is certain. We must have not two but more, and we shall have them because there can be no other body more interested in a school than its Old Boys.

Acting on the suggestions of Mr. Ponnuthurai at the last Annual Meeting, a scheme for Life-Membership has been adopted by the Executive Committee, which incidentally met four times during the year. I have heard it said that Rs. 20 is too much. I do not propose to explain here why we arrived at that figure, as we shall be placing this suggestion also before the house in a while and then we will consider it. Suffice it to say that if the money collected by way of Life-Membership is to form the nucleus for a permanent fund, as it necessarily must, it would not be possible to run the Association on the interest derived from that. As a matter of fact even Rs. 20 is not enough, but we should not make the figure prohibitive. There is also an amendment proposed to revert to the old subscription rates of Rs. 2 per year. These two years we tried to reduce the rate and we are financially in a bad way. It is my belief that you who are interested in your Association will not hesitate to pay Rs. 2. per year nor do I think that our reverting back to the old rates will affect our membership. On the other hand, we will be coming into line with

our Branch in Colombo, where the subscription is Rs. 2. I may add that the Old Boys' Association in Colombo have this year changed their name to the Jaffna College Alumni Association, Colombo Branch.

Last year we had the Secretary of the Colombo Branch with us and I accepted the invitation to attend the Alumni Day Celebrations of the Colombo Branch. I have been endeavouring to promote a closer relationship between the Parent and Branch Associations. This is very necessary. I have been keeping in touch with the Colombo Branch, sent them the draft rules for election of a representative and the suggestion of having a Life Membership. We have also been backing our Branch in Colombo in its endeavours, especially with regard to the Vadukoddai Post Office. Such mutual understanding and co-operation is very necessary and I trust that the future office-bearers, both here and in Colombo, will always bear this in mind. I am happy that Dr. Duraiswamy, an ardent Old Boy in Malaya, is with us today and I am sure he will agree with what I have said. I would say the same thing to our friends in Malaya, but I would not suggest that we should elect the office-bearers for the Old Boys in Malaya here as was apparently done in 1925. There was a time when we used to elect one or two of our Vice-Presidents from among the Old Boys in Colombo. This has been dropped during recent years. As I was writing this report, it struck me that it may be a good policy to form some scheme for so unifying our efforts and activities. We may, if necessary, increase the number of Vice-Presidents. It is only proper that the Branch Associations should find a place in the Parent Association. I shall leave this suggestion to you for thought and action.

Financially, as I have said earlier, we are badly off. The rate of subscription has been reduced and

the Dinner has proved expensive in view of the number of guests we invite. Last year we had a deficit of about Rs. 100 which has to be cleared. Although this year we hope to meet our current liabilities, it does not look as if it is possible to clear the outstanding debts. I do not think it is any reflection on past office-bearers, who have spent a good deal of time, energy and money to make our Alumni Day a success. No Old Boys' day can be a success without a Dinner, the Social event of the year for the Old Boys even as the Prize Giving is for the School. And no dinner can be a success without a number of guests. After all it is the event of the year for us and should we grudge it? It is there that we meet outsiders, it is there that they come to know of our activities and it is there that we advance the interests of our Alma Mater. A little quiet thought and reasoning will make a critic more considerate and sympathetic towards the office-bearers and even more generous with his purse.

Let me also take this opportunity of appealing to you to take a larger interest in the Association individually in canvassing more members and subscriptions. Probably you will soon be called upon to become Life-Members and I am sure you will respond most willingly to place our Association on a firmer footing. The Secretary of our Colombo Branch called upon each member to secure another one and I can do no better than repeat it.

Excepting for collecting some moneys due on account of the drama staged in aid of the Bicknell Memorial Fund, nothing more has been done this year in view of the fact that the form the Memorial should take remaining undecided. A few more rupees have still to be collected and steps are being

taken to collect the same. A sum of Rs. 972-40 has been lying in the College and we are requesting some reasonable interest be paid on that sum and added on to the capital. Another sum of Rs. 370-75 is in my hands and Rs. 50 is due from the Association, making the total of Rs. 1293-15. I do hope that something will be done soon to commemorate one who meant so much for the College and us, Old Boys, individually and as an Association.

One more matter – At the Special General Meeting it was decided that we should endeavour to get at least 75 subscribers last year and 100 this year to the Miscellany and Mr. Nadarajah was elected to represent our Association on the Editorial Board. We had 27 subscribers and we have now increased the number to over 54. The subscription is small and you get more than its value. Will more of you subscribe to it and send your names to Mr. Nadarajah?

I have taken a long time but I will be failing in my duty if I do not record how happy and proud we are to find our College doing so well both in studies and in sports. We are following her progress with pleasure. We are also watching with pride one of our young Old Boys holding the reins of Principalship with the co-operation of the staff during the absence of Mr. Bunker, and guiding the destinies of his Alma Mater true to those traditions that are dear to us.

Finally a word of thanks to all those who so readily and willingly helped me to get up the Special General Meeting and this Meeting, to collect the necessary funds and to make the 1941 Alumni Day a success that I believe it will turn out to be.

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

## JAFFNA COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

*Rules for election of a Representative to the  
Board of Directors.*

1. The Regular Members of the Alumni Association, Jaffna and Colombo Branch or any other Branch duly recognised by the Parent Association, shall form the electorate and members of the Association who have been such regular members for a period of not less than three years shall be entitled to vote for the election of the Representative to the Board of Directors which shall take place once in three years or at such other time as may be necessary in the event of the place on the Board falling vacant.
2. The Secretaries of the Association shall prepare a Voter's List for such purpose before the 15th of September preceding such election and each Executive Committee shall nominate two persons to be present at the opening of the Ballot Boxes as hereinafter provided.
3. Members who are entitled to vote shall be eligible for election to the Board of Directors.
4. The Secretary of the Alumni Association in Jaffna shall act as the Returning Officer for the whole election proceedings.
5. Members entitled to vote may send in one nomination only duly proposed and seconded to the Returning Officer in a sealed envelope before the 1st of November preceding such election or before such other date as shall be fixed by the Executive Committee of the

Alumni Association in the event of a vacancy being created.

6. Such nomination papers shall be deposited in a ballot box to be opened at a Special Meeting of the Executive Committee and the list of names of the nominees shall be printed in the form of a ballot paper and sent to each voter before the 1st of December and shall be returned before the 1st of January of the following year under sealed cover to the Returning Officer who shall deposit such ballot papers in the ballot box.
7. The Returning Officer shall open the ballot box in the presence of the persons nominated by the Executive Committee of the Jaffna Alumni Association for that purpose as hereinbefore provided on some day in January of which one week's notice shall be given to such persons in whose presence the ballot box has to be opened.
8. The candidate securing the largest number of votes provided he polls at least 25 per cent of the total number of votes cast shall be declared elected.
9. In the event of a tie between 2 or more candidates who have secured the said minimum or in the event of no one candidate securing such minimum there shall be a re-election.
10. For such re-election the names of the candidates who have tied or the first three names who have polled the largest number of votes in previous ballot in terms of section 8 and 9 shall be submitted for a second voting.
11. Whenever a second voting is necessary the ballot papers should be sent not later than

the 15th of January to the voters and shall be returned before the 1st February in sealed covers to the Returning Officer.

The procedure for depositing, opening and counting such ballot papers shall be as hereinbefore provided and the candidate that secures the largest number of votes shall be declared elected.

12. All disputes arising in the course of election proceedings shall be inquired into and arbitrated upon by the Returning Officer and the aforesaid nominated members and their decision shall be final.

J. F. PONNAMBALAM,

Hony. Secy. J. C. A. A.

N. B.

Provided that in the first instance all Old Boys who have been members of the Association for a period of not less than a year prior to 15th September 1941 and have paid their subscription for the current year shall be entitled to vote.

J. F. P.



# STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

1939-1940

## RECEIPTS

Subscriptions  
Miscellany fees  
Dinner fees  
Donations  
Deficit

Rs. 98.00  
" 27.00  
" 178.90  
" 11.00  
" 108.69

Rs. 422.69

Old debt to Bicknell Fund  
Deficit 1939-40

Rs. 50.00  
" 108.69

Total Deficit

Rs. 158.69

## PAYMENTS

Debt to College  
Miscellany  
Printing & Stationery  
Postage  
Dinner  
Music for Concert

Rs. 27.00  
" 27.00  
" 43.43  
" 25.52  
" 294.74  
" 5.00

Rs. 422.69

Audited & found correct.  
Sgd. P. Nagalingam,  
Auditor.

E. J. Jeyarajah,  
Hony. Treasurer,  
J. C. A. A.



Names	Membership	Miscellany	Dinner	Guests	Donation	1940 Membership	Total
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Duraisamy E. A (Dr.)	1 00	1 00	2 50	1 50	3 90	1 00	10 00
Edward K. T.	1 00	...	...	...	...	...	1 00
Edwards R. S.	1 00	...	...	...	...	Paid	1 00
Elias C. O.	1 00	...	...	...	...	Paid	1 00
Elias M. (Miss)	1 00	...	...	...	...	...	1 00
Galgoda J.	1 00	...	2 50	...	...	...	3 50
George K. A.	1 00	...	2 50	...	...	Paid	3 50
George K. V.	1 00	...	...	...	...	Paid	1 00
Gnanasegaram C. A.	1 00	...	2 50	...	...	Paid	3 50
Jeevaratnam S. T.	1 00	...	2 50	1 50	...	Paid	5 00
Jeyarajah E. J.	1 00	1 00	2 50	1 50	...	Paid	6 00
Jeyasingham K. S.	1 00	...	2 50	1 50	...	Paid	5 00
Jeyasingham W. L.	1 00	...	2 50	...	...	Paid	3 50
Jesudason A. P.	1 00	1 00	2 50	...	...	Paid	4 50
John K. T.	1 00	...	...	...	...	...	1 00
Kanaganayagam S. R.	1 00	1 00	2 50	...	50	Paid	5 00
Kanagaratnam A. S.	1 00	1 00	2 50	...	...	Paid	4 50
Kanagaratnam G. M. (Rev.)	1 00	...	...	...	...	...	1 00
Kanagasooriam R.	1 00	...	...	...	...	...	1 00
Kanathungam W. B.	1 00	...	...	...	...	Paid	1 00
Kanapathipillai C. C.	1 00	...	2 50	...	...	Paid	3 50
Kandasamy S.	1 00	...	2 50	...	...	Paid	3 50
Kandayah J. P.	1 00	1 00	2 50	1 50	4 00	Paid	10 00
Kandiah V.	1 00	1 00	2 50	2 50	...	...	2 00
Kathiravelu M.	1 00	1 00	...	...	...	...	6 00
Kathiravelu M. (Dr.)	1 00	1 00	...	...	3 00	1 00	6 00
Kirupainayagam E. T.	1 00	...	...	...	...	...	1 00
Kulandran S. (Rev.)	1 00	...	...	...	...	...	1 00
Kulathungam L. S.	1 00	...	2 50	...	...	Paid	3 50
Kuruvilla K. A.	1 00	1 00	...	...	...	...	2 00

Names	Membership		Miscellany	Dinner		Guests		Donation		1940 Membership		Total
	Rs	cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Lockwood E. C.	1	00	...	2	50	...	...	...	...	Paid	...	3 50
Mather A. S.	1	00	1 00*	...	...	...	...	...	...	Paid	...	2 00
Murugesu V. R.	1	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 00
Muttiah S. S.	1	00	1 00	2	50	...	...	...	...	Paid	...	4 50
Nagalingam P.	1	00	1 00	2	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	5 00
Nadarajah A. W.	1	00	1 00	2	50	1	50	...	...	Paid	...	6 00
Nadarajah K. V.	1	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 00	...	2 00
Nagalingam V.	1	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 00
Nalliah M. S.	1	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Paid	...	1 00
Navaratnam C.	1	00	1 00	2	50	...	...	2	00	1 00	...	5 00
Navaratnam C. V. Ed.	1	00	...	2	50	...	...	...	...	Paid	...	3 50
Navaratnam P.	1	00	...	2	50	...	...	...	...	Paid	...	3 50
Niles E. J. J.	1	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 00	...	1 00
Perinbanayagam S. H.	1	00	...	2	50	...	...	...	...	Paid	...	5 00
Pillay S. V.	1	00	...	2	50	1	50	...	50	...	...	4 00
Ponnambalam J. F.	1	00	...	2	50	1	50	...	...	Paid	...	6 00
Ponnambalam V. (Mudlr.)	1	00	1 00	2	50	...	...	...	...	Paid	...	2 00
Ponnuthurai C. S.	1	00	1 00	2	50	1	50	...	...	Paid	...	5 00
Ponnuthurai E. V.	1	00	...	2	50	...	...	...	...	Paid	...	3 50
Proctor R. C.	1	00	1 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	Paid	...	2 00
Rangunathan A. S.	1	00	1 00	2	50	...	...	...	...	Paid	...	4 50
Rajadurai U.	1	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 00
Rajanayagam A. R.	1	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 00
Rajaratnam S.	1	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 00
Rajasundram M.	1	00	...	2	50	...	...	...	...	1 00	...	3 50
Rajendran P. R.	1	00	...	2	50	...	...	...	50	...	...	5 00
Rasiah S. K.	1	00	...	2	50	...	...	...	...	1 00	...	3 50
Ratnasabapathy A. E.	1	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 00
Ratnasabapathy T.	1	00	...	2	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 50
Ratnesar H. A. C.	1	00	1 00	2	50	...	...	...	...	Paid	...	4 50

Names	Membership	Miscellany	Dinner	Guests	Donation	1940 Membership	Total
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Sabapathippillai V.	1 00	1 00	2 50	...	...	...	5 50
Sabapathippillai G. T.	1 00	...	2 50	...	...	1 00	4 50
Sabaratham T. (Dr.)	1 00	...	2 50	...	...	1 00	4 50
Samuel M. S.	1 00	...	2 50	...	...	Paid	3 50
Sanders D. S.	1 00	...	2 50	1 50	...	Paid	5 00
Sanders J. M.	1 00	...	...	...	...	...	1 00
Sanders S. S.	1 00	...	...	...	...	...	1 00
Sangarapillai M.	1 00	1 00	2 50	...	...	1 00	5 50
Saravanamuttu A. V.	1 00	...	...	...	...	...	1 00
Saravanamuttu K. S.	1 00	...	...	...	...	Paid	1 00
Satcunam S. P.	1 00	...	3 00	...	...	1 00	5 00
Selliah K. A.	1 00	...	(part) 2 50	3 00	...	Paid	6 50
Selliah K.	1 00	...	2 50	...	...	...	1 00
Selvadurai A. S. K.	1 00	1 00	2 50	...	...	1 00	5 50
Selvaratnam M. D.	1 00	1 00	...	...	...	...	2 00
Singaratham C. D.	1 00	1 00	2 50	...	...	Paid	4 50
Singham C. S. R.	1 00	1 00	...	...	...	Paid	2 00
Sinnadurai K.	1 00	...	...	...	...	1 00	2 00
Sinnappah J.	1 00	...	...	...	...	...	1 00
Sithamparapillai A.	1 00	1 00	...	...	...	1 00	3 00
Sittampalam V.	1 00	1 00	...	...	...	...	2 00
Somasundram J. M. (Dr.)	1 00	1 00	2 50	1 50	4 00	Paid	10 00
Somasundram V. K.	1 00	1 00	...	...	...	1 00	3 00
Subramaniam A. R.	1 00	1 00	2 50	...	50	Paid	5 00
Subramaniam A. V.	1 00	...	...	...	...	...	1 00
Subramaniam C.	1 00	...	2 50	...	...	Paid	3 50
Subramaniam K.	1 00	...	2 50	...	...	Paid	2 00
Subramaniam Lewis	1 00	1 00	2 50	...	3 50	Paid	8 00
Subramaniam M. K.	1 00	...	...	...	...	...	1 00

Names	Membership		Miscellany		Dinner		Guests		Donation		1940 Membership		Total	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Subramaniam R. K.†	1	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	00
Subramaniam V. K.†	1	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	00	2	00
Sundrampillai A. C.	1	00	...	...	2	50	...	...	...	...	Paid	...	3	50
Tharmalingam A.	1	00	...	...	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	50
Tharmalingam J. V.	1	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	00
Thiagarajapillai K.	1	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Paid	...	1	00
Thirunavukarasu M.	1	00	1	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	00
Thomas J. M.	1	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	00
Thomas M. I.	1	00	...	...	2	50	...	...	...	...	Paid	...	3	50
Thuraiarajah R. J.	1	00	...	...	2	50	...	1	50	...	Paid	...	5	00
Wadsworth C. R.	1	00	...	...	2	50	...	...	...	...	Paid	...	3	50
Welch T. K.	1	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	00
William K.	1	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	00
Williams L. C. (Mrs.)	1	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Paid	...	1	00
Williams L. S.	1	00	...	...	2	50	...	5	50	...	Paid	...	9	00
Williams Victor	1	00	...	...	2	50	...	...	...	...	1	00	4	50
Wright R. S.	1	00	...	...	2	50	...	...	...	...	Paid	...	3	50
	133	00	45	00	169	00	37	50	28	00	25	00	437	50

**E. J. Jeyarajah,**  
Hony. Treasurer,  
J. C. A. A.

*Notes:*

1. Monies received further will be acknowledged in the next issue of the Miscellany.
2. Monies collected for Miscellany Account is for the 1942 Issues.

E. J. J.

## OLD BOYS' NEWS

(Gathered by *Alumnus*)

### GENERAL

—*Mr. A. S. Vannigasooriyar*, Advocate, Jaffna, has been appointed District Judge, Badulla. Our heartiest congratulations to him on his well merited honour.

—*Mr. K. Kanagaratnam* has been confirmed in his appointment as Deputy Auditor General of Ceylon.

—*Rev. T. K. Curtis*, of the Methodist Mission, Hatton, has been ordained into the Ministry.

—*Mr. Ratna S. Cooke*, has joined the Irrigation Department of Ceylon, and has been sent for higher training as an Engineer to Madras and Bombay, and to the Engineering College at Roorkee.

—*Mr. A. T. Saravanamuttu*, Engineer, Matale, has been transferred as Executive Engineer, Anuradhapura.

—*Mr. W. P. S. Cooke*, Divisional Agricultural Officer, Batticaloa, has been transferred to Galle.

—*Mr. W. T. I. Alagaratnam*, District Irrigation Engineer, Tangalla, has been transferred to the Head Office, Colombo.

—*Mr. L. S. Williams* has joined the Railway Department of Ceylon as Engineer.

—*Mr. S. Ariathurai* has joined the Irrigation Department as Engineer.

—*Mr. E. Sangarapillai*, Assistant Irrigation Engineer, has been transferred to Kilinochchi.

—*Messrs. W. R. S. Nalliah* and *V. G. George*, have received Commissions in the C. L. I.

—*Mr. G. A. Winslow* has completed his course of studies at the United Theological College, Bangalore and joined the ministry of the J. C., S. I. U. C. He is now worker in charge of the Chankanai Church.

—*Mr. S. Sabaratnam* has been appointed first assistant Apothecary at the Government Hospital, Pollonaruwa.

—*Mr. N. Narendra*, has been appointed Agricultural Officer, Pollonaruwa.

—*Mr. K. Lakshmana Iyer*, has joined the Annamalai University in the B. A. Honours class.

—*Mr. W. Bonney Kanagathungam* has been confirmed as Inspector of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company Ltd. in the Jaffna District.

#### EXAMINATION SUCCESSES

—*Miss L. Kandiah*, has passed the Final of the Ceylon Medical College, in the First Class obtaining distinctions in Medicine and Surgery and winning a gold medal.

—*Miss Lydia P. Murugesu* has passed the Intermediate Examination in Science of the Madras University obtaining First Class in Mathematics.

—*Mr. Victor S. Williams*, has passed the B. sc. Economics, of the Madras University obtaining Second Class Honours.

—*Mr. A. R. Rajanayagam*, has passed the B. A. of the Calcutta University.

#### MATRIMONIAL

Our heartiest congratulations to the following newly wedded couples:

—*Mr. T. Sinnappah* and *Miss Velupillai*.

—*Mr. A. H. Ariaratnam* and *Miss Florence Sugirthamalar Ponniah*.

—Mr. C. R. Ratnasingham and Miss Rosabelle Raneenayagam Niles.

—Mr. K. S. Jeyasingham and Miss Marjorie Rosamalar Appathurai. (Old Girl.)

Our heartiest congratulations also to the following engaged couples:

—Mr. Samuel Alfreds and Miss Richards.

—Mr. M. Rajasundaram and Miss Rasamany Rasiah.

Mr. A. Edwards and Miss Annaratnam Jacob.

#### IN MEMORIAM

—Mr. V. Kandiah died in March.

—Rev. W. H. Joseph, retired Minister of the J. C., S. I. U. C., died on the 14th July.

—Mr. V. Mutturajah, retired Irrigation Inspector died on the 21st June.

—Mr. T. R. Nalliah, Advocate, Jaffna, died on the 16th June.

—Mr. S. Sabanayagam of the electrical Department Colombo, died on the 17th July.

—Mr. A. Ambalavanar, Assistant Shroff, General Treasury, Colombo died on the 18th July.

—Mr. Aruliah Barnabas, Retired Government Architect, F. M. S. died on the 7th May.

—Mr. P. W. Thambiah died in Malaya in July.



## NOTES FROM A COLLEGE DIARY

*Monday, May 19.*

—The College re-opens after the Easter Vacation.

—The Entrance and Scholarship examinations for the Intermediate classes commence and go on for the rest of the week.

—Mr. Darrel Pieris, of the Youth Social Service League, addresses the whole College on "Rural Reconstruction."

*Wednesday, May 21.*

—Some of our students take part in the sports competitions under the auspices of the Jaffna Youth Social Service League.

*Saturday, May 24.*

—Some of our students take part in the sports competitions under the auspices of the Jaffna Youth Social Service League.

*Sunday, May 25.*

—Mr. K. A. Selliah is the speaker at the Vesper Service.

*Wednesday, May 25.*

—At a meeting of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. C. R. Wadsworth leads a discussion on "Who is a true Christian?"

*Thursday, May 29.*

—A few members of the Jaffna Youth Social Service League demonstrate the making of soap and ink.

*Friday, May 30.*

—The College is closed for the day to enable the teachers and students to attend the annual meeting of the Jaffna Native Evangelical Society held at the Uduvil Church.

*Wednesday, June 4.*

—At a Y. M. C. A. meeting Mr. Stuart Wright delivers a lecture on "Honesty."

*Thursday, June 5.*

—Dr. Eddie Aseervatham, Reader in Politics and Public Administration in the University of Madras, addresses the whole College on "Citizenship."

—At a meeting of the Round Table he speaks on "The Problems in India."

*Sunday, June 8.*

—Dr. C. T. Chelliah is the preacher at the Vesper Service.

*Wednesday, June 11.*

—At a meeting of the Y. M. C. A., Rev. S. Kulendran speaks on "The Bible."

*Thursday, June 12.*

—Holiday in honour of the King's Birthday.

*Friday, June 13.*

—The Ceylon Information Bureau puts on a Cinema show in Ottley Hall.

*Saturday, June 14.*

—Boarders vs. Day-Scholars Sports Meet. This time the Day. Scholars win.

*Monday, June 16.*

—Student Week of Evangelism organised by the Jaffna Inter-Collegiate Christian Fellowship commences. Rev. Brian de Kretser delivers a public lecture under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. on "I believe in God Almighty, Creator of Heaven and Earth."

*Tuesday, June 17.*

—Rev. Brian de Kretser delivers a lecture under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. on "I believe in Jesus His only Son."

*Wednesday, June 18.*

—Rev. Brian de Kretser delivers his third and the last lecture of the series under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

*Saturday, June 21.*

—The Scout Troop goes on a hike to Thiruvadinilai.

*Sunday, June 22.*

—The Scouts return from Camp.

—Miss Mary Barker, Principal Vembadi Girls' School, is the speaker at the Vesper Service.

*Tuesday, June 24.*

—The London Matriculation examination commences and lasts the whole week.

*Saturday, June 28.*

—Second Eleven Cricket Match, Jaffna College vs. Union College. We defeat our opponents.

*Monday, June 30.*

—The application tests for the January Matriculation students commence and go on till the end of the week.

*Tuesday, July 1.*

—The January Matriculation results arrive, 24 pass and one referred out of 29. One First Division. Our congratulations to them.

*Friday, July 4.*

—Sextant break; the boarders go home.

*Monday, July 7.*

—Sextant Holiday.

*Tuesday, July 8.*

—The Round Table entertains Mrs. K. S. Jeyasingham, a member of the staff, at a farewell dinner.

*Thursday, July 10.*

—Mr. K. Somasundaram, Assistant Chief Scout Commissioner, Deputy Director of Labour, Industry and Commerce, addresses the whole college.

—The Heats of the Inter-House Sports Meet are worked off.

*Friday, July 11.*

—The Finals of the Inter-House Sports meet are

held in the Bicknell Field. Great enthusiasm prevails and keen competition is seen. The Brown House annexes the championship.

*Saturday, July 12.*

—The Scouts organise a Rally and Field day in the Bicknell Field under the joint patronage of Mr. M. Prasad G. A., N. P. and Mr. K. Somasundram A. C. C., Deputy Director of Labour, Industry and Commerce. Many Troops from various colleges take part in the competitions. Our Troop comes out first with 118 points and thus contribute their share to the name and fame of the College.

“Woof !” “Woof !” for the Scouts.

*Sunday, July 13.*

—The Children’s Week commences. The Araly and Vaddukoddai Sunday School children stage two plays based on “God needs You,” in the Ottley Hall.

*Thursday, July 17.*

—At a Y. M. C. A. meeting Mr. C. A. Gnanasegaram leads a discussion on “Loyalties.”

—The Soccer season commences. The Principal performs the “kick off” ceremony.

*Friday, July 18.*

—The Uduvil Sunday School children stage a play based on “God needs You,” in the Ottley Hall.

*Saturday, July 19.*

—The Children’s Rally takes place at Pandate-ruppu.

*Sunday, July 20.*

—Miss G. Lee is the preacher at Vespers.

*Monday, July 21.*

—A meeting of the Senior Geographical Society takes place. On this occasion E. S. Moorthy speaks on “War time Malaya.”

*Tuesday, July 22.*

—The Troop Leader R. C. Thavarajah entertains his Scout Troop at Tea.

—The inaugural meeting of the Youth Social Service League takes place. Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam is elected President. E. S. Moorthy and Miss Nesam Subramaniam are elected joint Secretaries.

*Thursday, July 24.*

—Mr. J. S. Trigg, a Missionary from Australia, delivers a public lecture under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

*Saturday, July 26.*

—Dr. Ivor Jennings, Principal of the Ceylon University College speaks at a Round Table meeting on 'The Question of a Ceylon University'. The Round Table entertains him at Lunch.

—Professor Adiseshiya, Professor of Philosophy, St Stephen's College, Delhi, delivers a public lecture under the auspices of the Senior Geographical Society on "India."

*Thursday, July 31.*

—The Heats of the Inter-Collegiate Sports Meet are held in Jaffna.

*Friday, August 1.*

—The Heats are continued. The College is closed for the afternoon sessions because of the Sports Meet.

*Saturday, August 2.*

—A few Scouts make a trip to Veddukadu.

—Members of the Senior Geographical Society and a few members of the Rover Crew make a trip to Kilinochi with Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam.

—The Finals of the Inter-Collegiate Sports meet are held. We do none too well, coming out third. Our

hearty congratulations to St. Patrick's on her winning the championship for the eighth year in succession. The George brothers once again cover themselves with glory in the Meet and bring honour to the College. Joseph George wins the Parson's Challenge Cup for the best performance in this Meet.

*Sunday, August 3.*

—A sing-song service takes place at the Church.

*Thursday, August 5.*

—Mr. K. Karthigesu delivers a public lecture under the auspices of the Tamil Study Circle on "Nature and the Poet."

*Saturday, August 9.*

—The annual celebrations of the Alumni Association take place.

*Monday, August 11.*

—Inter-House Soccer matches commence with great enthusiasm.

*Thursday, August 14.*

—The Term Examinations commence.

*Friday, August 15.*

—The Anniversary Celebrations and Dinner of the Brotherhood take place.

*Wednesday, August 20.*

—College closes for the midsummer Vacation.

C. S. N.



**EDITORIAL NOTES** (*Continued.*)

## THE LATE REV. W. H. JOSEPH

The death of the Rev. W. H. Joseph removes from our midst a link with the past. He was for many years a pastor of the Jaffna Council of the S. I. U. C., and recently was living in retirement. During his service as Pastor, he was a powerful figure in the Christian community. His sermons always were powerful and inspiring. We are here concerned specially with his connection with Jaffna College. He was for some years on the Staff of the College and for many years on the Directorate also. He even acted as the Secretary of the Board for a time. While at Jaffna College, his services were appreciated very much and he was very much loved and respected by his students and fellow teachers. His deep scholarship and powerful way of putting across the truths to the students were responsible for winning the love and esteem of those who came under his influence.

## OUR CONTRIBUTORS

*Dr. (Miss) E. M. Thillaiampalam*, who writes on "Creation by Evolution", is one of the foremost women of our community. After receiving her high school education in the Chundikuli Girls' College, she went to the Allahabad University and from there to America for higher studies. She returned to India with a Doctorate in Philosophy and was employed for a while as Professor in Biology. She has now come to Jaffna to preside over the destinies of her old school—the Chundikuli Girls' College.

*Dr. S. C. Paul* certainly needs no commendation from us. His eminence as a surgeon has passed in-

to the history of our Island. His interest in the History of the Island is only less well known. This is not the first time he has written for our pages. We hope this will not be the last.

*Dr. Eddie Asirvatham*, Reader in Political Science in the University of Madras, has a large host of admirers in Ceylon, where he spent nearly a month lecturing under the auspices of the Christian Youth Movement. His impressions of Ceylon, we are sure, will be read with interest not merely by those who heard him, but also by those who have heard of him.

தமிழ்க் கட்டுரை எழுதியுதனியவர் திரு. செ. சின்னத்தம்பி. இவர் இப்போ இலங்கை உயர்கா நீதிமன்றத்தில் (Supreme Court) மொழி பெயர்ப்பாளராகக் கடமை பார்க்கிறார். எங்கல்லூரிப் பழைய மாணவர். தமிழ் மொழியை நன்கு கற்றவர்.

### RABINDRANATH TAGORE

Early in the 19th century Macaulay had started wondering why it was that in his time there was no poet of the stature of Milton. He came laboriously, and Macaulaywise, to the conclusion that great poetry could not thrive in an age of machines. There seems however to be some truth in that theory—anyhow more now than then.

There seems certainly to be something in the climate of this century which is not kindly to that tender plant called poetry. It seems that the age of the machine gun can no more produce romantic poetry than the one-piece bathing suit can be said to inspire genuine love poetry (for does not romance

always need an atmosphere of mystery?) or the vagrants act to be productive of real charity!

And so it is significant that finally when poetry chose to rear its head, it did so in old-world India; and even there the poet, 'on men's impious roar thrown' had to create for himself an "abode of peace" a Shantiniketan, from where to sing songs redolent of an old-world charm, yet prophetic of a new dawn.

Tagore's poetry, like the man himself with venerable beard and flowing robe, is reminiscent of vanished glories. To the present writer Tagore's poetry yields the charm of 'other days' like the thought of rain in rainless August. We have lost the things that Tagore's poetry breathes of, and we fain would have them again! His poetry is as refreshing as talk of green vegetation and flowing waters to a traveller in a desert in the heat of noon. But the bloom is gone from the world now and with the bloom has gone the poet.

His death at this time has left the world empty. To us in India and Ceylon his death is a doleful calamity for one added reason. Although earlier in his life the poet had refused to be drawn into the contention-tost world of politics, latterly from his quiet abode he had let his voice be heard on India's behalf. Almost his last public utterance was his crushing reply to Miss Rathbone's open letter to the Indian people.

But Tagore was not an Indian merely; he was a citizen of the world, one of the few that deserve to be called so; and in his death the

world has lost one of its few citizens and perhaps its greatest poet.

“ There hath passed away a glory from the earth”.

[This note is extremely brief since the news of Tagore's death came to us as we were going to press. We expect to publish a fuller appreciation of Tagore in our next issue. *Editors.*]



