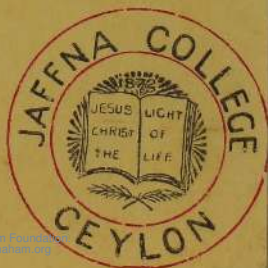


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CONTENTS

	PAGE
Editorial Notes	I — X
A Christmas Recitative	1
The Teacher and His Job	4
Qwertyuiop!	10
Ancient Jaffna	13
Camera - Journalism for Pleasure and Profit	20
William Butler Yeats	29
Christianity and Culture	37
Love Came Down - -	44
The Poetry of Burns	49
'Tis Music Lends Enchantment	54
The Jaffna Smuggler at his Best	58
Blake - The Mystic	61
The Lost Leader	65
Eventide at Jaffna Fort	66
War and Peace	67
Electricity goes Marching on	73
The Annual Prize - Giving	77
Prize Winners — 1948	111
President's Notes	120

	PAGE
Principal's Notes	124
The Y. M. C. A.	128
House Reports	133
The School Council	140
The Jaffna College Undergraduates' Union	141
The Academy	143
The Brotherhood	144
The Forum	145
The Lyceum	146
The Undergraduate Hostel	147
H. S. C. Hostel Union	148
Senior Hostel Union	149
Junior Hostel Union	151
The Students' Tennis Club	151
The Scout Troop	152
The Girl Guides	153
Physical Director's Notes	154
The Round Table	159
Our Jubilarians	161
Our Results	166
Jaffna College Alumni Day	170
Senator Kanaganayagam Feted	174
Alumni Association Colombo Branch	175
Alumni Notes	176
Jaffna College Building Fund	185
College Diary	188

FAREWELL



MRS. E. G. DAVID
(1920 — 1949)



M. I. THOMAS, ESQ.,
Jubilant: 1923—1948.



C. S. PONNUTHURAI, ESQ.,
(Former Manager, Miscellany)

EDITORIAL NOTES

Farewell

These are Notes which should have been normally written last year, for it was then that the College bade farewell to the subjects of these comments. But, as we noted in our last issue, we had too short a notice of their then impending departure from our midst to allow anything more than a mere mention about them in our Notes. We, therefore, hasten to express our appreciation of, and gratitude for, the excellent services which these our friends have rendered to our institution.

Mr M. I. Thomas left us after serving the College for a period of twenty-five years. He was one of the five jubilarians, whose silver jubilee was celebrated by the Round Table at the beginning of this year. In an article appearing elsewhere in this issue one of the Editors of the Miscellany records his appreciation and estimate of the jubilarians. Hence, in this place, it remains for us only to underline all that our colleague says.

As a teacher, Mr. Thomas' worth was truly great. We have heard it witnessed often by the students, who were privileged to learn under him, that he had few equals as a teacher of History. It was not his mastery of History alone that gave him this envied position in the estimate of his students, but it was also his intimate knowledge of and lively interest in Constitution, Politics, Economics, and contemporary world affairs. Hardly a period with him was found to be dull. As Patron of the Forum, Mr. Thomas trained his students in the best traditions of Parliamentary convention and procedure and also helped them to become keen debaters—keen on the substance and soundness of their arguments rather than on any torrential eloquence. This

is not to say that Mr. Thomas was not concerned with their style of speaking. Himself a turner of expressive and felicitous phrases, he would insist on his students paying considerable attention and care to their language.

As a person, he was inclined to shut himself in his own scholarly retreat and indulge in studious pursuits. He hated to be drawn into the vortex of clashes and strifes of any sort. Always he loved and wanted to enjoy "peace, tranquility and good government" in his classes, in the meetings of the Forum, in the gatherings of teachers, and in the College life generally—even as in his own home, in his country and in the world outside. We understand that he is enjoying a very well-earned rest in the calm and peace of his own home in Travancore. However, we do hope that that peace will be disturbed now and then, and that his scholarly and studious nature, his keen interest and vital concern for world affairs will find an outlet through some publications of his. This is our wish for him now: that he will turn his serious attention to the writing of some books, for which he is so eminently fitted.

The departure of *Mr. C. S. Ponnuthurai* has left a void in the life of the College hard to fill. It is difficult to fill this gap as it is difficult to assess, within the space available in these Notes, the remarkable contribution Mr. Ponnuthurai made to the College during the eighteen years he was with us. In the class room he was a teacher whom the students loved deeply. He was able to arouse ever their interest in the subjects he taught — English, Mathematics and Botany — and, what is more, satisfy and maintain it. He also made them to come out of their cells and get interested in the world around them. He it was who organised large scale excursions to places of interest, importance, and historicity

in the Island. For this the students owe him a debt of gratitude which cannot be adequately expressed. His leadership they always found exhilarating. One of his admiring students expresses his gratitude in the little poem in this Number: 'The Lost Leader.'

He threw himself completely into all the extra-curricular activities of the College. We cannot think of any of the activities, which did not claim his attention and earn his support - be it Sports, the Y. M. C. A., Literary Associations, Dramatic Performances, Excursions and Exhibitions. It is really hard to find a teacher who could make himself so useful - we may even say indispensable - in all these varied activities, and also one who could have the same attraction and appeal to the students of the lower classes as to those in the Collegiate department.

A special word of thanks is due from us for the efficient manner in which he functioned as Manager of the Miscellany for several years. The writer of these Notes is very grateful for the invaluable help he received from Mr. Ponnuthurai, as he is also grateful for being pulled up by him for his lazy and leisurely ways. The success of the Jubilee Number of the Miscellany issued in 1947 was in no small measure due to the many hours of patient and hard labour, careful thought and planning which Mr. Ponnuthurai expended over it.

We teachers have lost in his departure a much valued colleague and a trusted and loyal friend. The Round Table, which he served as Secretary and President at different periods, greatly benefited from his organising powers. Though one was occasionally irritated by his uncompromising sternness on many questions, one always found it a pleasure to work with him, because one found that personal prejudices or animosities or ambitions did not contribute to that sternness.

We did not grudge his leaving us -- indeed we felt happy--when we learned that he was going to take up the Principalship of a College in Colombo, a post for which his long experience, initiative, leadership, organising capacity, energy and drive, eminently fitted him. But now we are sorry that he has preferred the position of an assistant master though in one of the leading Colleges in Colombo. We wish him well there, but still we feel convinced that he can use his varied talents for the benefit of his community and Church much better if he is in a place like Jaffna College.

Miss Leela Ponnambalam had a most difficult task before her when she joined the staff. As the first lady teacher on the staff of the Upper School, she had no traditions to follow; on the other hand, she had to establish a tradition. That she has left behind her a tradition worthy to be followed by her successors, is the verdict of all those who have judged her work here. We know that Miss Ponnambalam, coming fresh from the Ceylon University without any previous teaching experience, felt a little nervous about tackling H. S. C. students, but this nervousness disappeared soon and she proved herself to be an able teacher of Ceylon History in the top classes of the College, even as teacher of English and Tamil to the younger students. She had another difficult and responsible task as the Warden of the Women's Hostel - which task she performed very well indeed. The girls now miss her understanding leadership and friendship, and the boys miss her equally. It is a matter of great regret that she had to leave for family reasons at a time when she was beginning to shed her benign influence in the total life of the College. We do hope that time and again her heart yearns after her Alma Mater, which educated her in her school days and gave her the first experience as a teacher. Our best wishes always go with her.

Our New Senator



S. R. KANAGANAYAGAM, ESQ.

Our Jubilarians

We offer our felicitations and congratulations to the five jubilarians who completed their twenty-five years of service in this institution at the end of last year: Messrs. M. I. Thomas, A. M. Brodie, A. T. Vethaparanam, S. A. Visuvalingam, and K. Sellaiyah. The Round Table feted them at a Complimentary Dinner early this year. An appreciation of their services by one of our editorial staff appears elsewhere in this Number. Therefore, we refrain from saying anything about them here. We wish only to record our own appreciation of their meritorious services during all these years, and wish the three of them who are to remain with us (Mr. Thomas has already retired, Mr. Brodie retires early next year) several years of equally excellent service.

Senator Kanaganayagam

Our heartiest congratulations to our good friend, Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagam, on his elevation to senatorship in the New Parliament of Ceylon. Our congratulations also to the Premier, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, on his choice of Senator Kanaganayagam in the place of the deeply venerated Mr. C. Kumaraswamy, who has taken up appointment as Ceylon's High Commissioner in India. The Premier's choice is very appropriate, not merely because of the unwavering loyalty of Mr. Kanaganayagam to the U. N. P., but chiefly because of his high qualifications which entitle him to this great distinction and responsible position. We also feel honoured that it is one of our Old Boys who is thus honoured. Mr. Kanaganayagam has already crowded his public career with rich service to various deserving causes in the country. Of these causes, particular mention must be made of the great interest he has always taken in matters affecting education and teachers. This appointment, therefore, is a recognition of his valuable contribution to the public

good. It is, more than that, a recognition of his devotion to the ideal of one United Ceylon, where communal differences do not count. That is the ideal Jaffna College has always held before her students. We hope that this is but the beginning of a long and useful political career of the new Senator.

The Retirement of Mrs. E. G. David

To Mrs. E. G. David, who retires at the end of this year after a period of twenty-five years' service in the Lower Department of the College, the institution owes more than it can say. In her own unostentatious, modest, sweet and efficient way she has done a grand piece of work. She joined service at a time when not many women had taken to teaching and when the institution, in particular the Lower Department, required a lady's influence and contribution. She was, therefore entering upon an adventure with great courage and vision. The adventure has lasted for such a length of time and proved a truly wonderful blessing to the hundreds of children that passed through her hands. She loved her students and they returned her love many times over. They were fascinated by her charming personality and motherly tenderness. Her anxiety and readiness to learn new methods always, her ability and capability, and her knowledge of child nature—all contributed greatly to her success as a teacher. To the staff of this Department she was a tower of strength, and it will take long years for them not to miss her.

We must also not fail to mention here the excellent help she always gave so willingly and so pleasantly to dramatic productions and other entertainments in the Upper School. The costumes necessary for these were inevitably in her charge and her imagination and ability helped to add to the success of the productions. Her cheerful dis-

position, and hopeful calm even in the midst of distressing and trying circumstances have left a lasting impression in the minds of her colleagues and friends. She deserves the rest she is going to have during her retirement. We can only say: Well done, good and faithful teacher. Enter into your retirement with the fullest assurance that all your students rise up in gratitude and call you blessed.

Our Collegiate Department

The Collegiate Department has had a much needed want filled and an impetus given to it by the New Undergraduates' Hostel which was finished recently. It was blessed by our Bishop, the Rt. Rev. S. Kulandran, in September and has already been put to use. We consider ourselves distinctly fortunate that the Hostel is to be formally opened by his Excellency the Governor General of Ceylon, Lord Soulbury, during his first official visit to Jaffna next January. The function has been fixed to take place on Wednesday, the 25th January. Our Old Boys and friends are hereby requested to keep this date free.

We feel it necessary for us to draw the attention of our Old Boys to the President's Notes appearing in this issue, which are but a full, and forthright statement of the financial situation with regard to the Hostel. He mentions two hard facts: one, that only about a half of the total cost of the building has been subscribed; and the other, that only a part of the subscribed amount has been paid in. The Miscellany carries a list of subscribers who have paid in full their subscriptions. Further lists will be published in our future issues as promises are fulfilled. May we appeal to all those, who have subscribed to the Building Fund, to expedite their payment. We also wish to appeal to those, who have not yet subscribed, for their immediate help. Your help is very essential and urgent if this adventure

of higher education upon which we have launched is to succeed. From all quarters come assuring commendations of our scheme, and we too have no doubt in our own minds that we are performing an essential service in the education of our youth.

Our numbers in the Collegiate Classes are steadily growing and we are glad to introduce to our readers several of the students of these classes through their contributions which appear in this issue. We do not grudge them the space in these pages—in fact we welcome them. Our congratulations to them on the excellence of their articles, and our grateful thanks to Mr. S. P. Appasamy for his help in getting ready these contributions.

Our Library

The Library calls for a special Note from us today, not merely because the librarian, Mr K. Sellaiah, has completed his twenty-five years in the service to the Library. Two matters about the Library ought to be noted. First, we are happy to announce the registration of the 10,000 volume in the official library register. However, this does not mean that there are only 10,000 volumes in the Library. There are altogether about 15,132 volumes in it, including booklets and pamphlets. This is a record of which any institution like ours ought to be legitimately proud. Recently the English, the Biology, the History and the Tamil sections have been considerably strengthened, particularly because of the Collegiate Department. For the growth of the Library, for the excellent manner in which it is maintained and worked, Mr. Sellaiah is entirely responsible and deserves our thanks.

Another matter of great encouragement is the tangible ways in which some of our Old Boys and friends are showing their interest in and appreciation of what is being done in the Library. Last year we had the relatives of the late Mr. C. D.

Singharatnam, Proctor, whose career of great promise was cut short by an early death, donate Rs. 500.00 to the Library in his memory. This year the Library has had two more donations: one, from an Old Boy who wishes to remain anonymous - a donation of Rs. 750.00 which he desires to be spent in enlarging the Tamil section; and the other, a most welcome and appropriate gift of a hundred books from his own library from Mr. C. H. Cooke, J. P. This gift is to form, at his request, the nucleus of a Cooke Memorial Section in the Library. This we say is very appropriate because of the fact that Mr. Cooke was in his days the librarian for sometime in addition to his teaching work, also because of the fact that Mr. Cooke was for well nigh half a century connected with the College as a teacher and a Director. We are, therefore, happy to welcome his thoughtful gift and commend the appeal he has made to his Old Boys and friends for further gifts towards this section.

Our Contributors

This year's Miscellany has been brightened by the contributions of three good friends. *Mr. T. L. Green*, the new Professor of Education at the Ceylon University, writes on "The Teacher and His Job". Professor Green is unquestionably a precious addition to the educational life of this Island. He has not only established and set in working the much longed for Faculty of Education in the University and opened up the department for the post - graduate training of teachers, but is also proving very helpful to the various Teachers' Associations in the country in their problems. Mr. Green has, within the short time he has been in Ceylon, wormed his way quietly but definitely into many hearts and we confess we are among those thus affected by his friendship. We look forward to being helped by him oftener in the future.

We are equally grateful to *Mr. Victor Lewis*, Editor-in-Chief of the *Times of Ceylon*, with whom too we have fallen in love at first sight and who has himself, we have reason to believe, had a similar experience on his first visit to Jaffna College three months ago. It is because of this friendship that we took the liberty of approaching him with a request for an article for our pages. And it was very kind of him to have consented to help us, amidst his exacting editorial responsibilities, with a contribution written in his own light, breezy style. The Miscellany will always welcome his help.

Mrs. S. P. Abbasamy, the talented wife of our genial Professor of English, is one of us and does not, therefore, need any special thanks. We are glad she has made a beginning with contributions to our pages. We have her assurance that her help is always available to us.

A special word of thanks is due to *the Times of Ceylon Co., Ltd.*, and its *Manager* for the valuable help they rendered to us in getting ready the pictures which appear in this Number. All the blocks were made by them, and at very short notice. We are, therefore, specially grateful to them.

A CHRISTMAS RECITATIVE

Awake, glad heart, get up and sing,
It is the birthday of thy King:
Awake, awake.¹

My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my
spirit hath rejoiced

For the Word became flesh
God so loved the world that He gave His only
begotten Son

Love came down at Christmas,
Love all lovely, love divine;
Love was born at Christmas

And she brought forth her first-born son; and
she wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid
him in a manger because there was no room
no room

He was in the world, and the world was
made by Him, and the world knew Him not. He
came unto His own, and they that were His own—
and they that were His OWN received Him not
received Him NOT

And this is the judgment, that light is come
into the world and men loved the darkness rather
than the light

For this your mother sweated in the cold,
For this you bled upon the bitter tree:
A yard of tinsel ribbon bought and sold;
A paper wreath; a day at home for me.
The merry bells ring out, the people kneel,
Up goes the man of God before the crowd;
With voice of honey and eyes of steel,
He drones your humble Gospel to the proud.

¹ 'Christ's Nativity' — Henry Vaughan.

Nobody listens. Less than the wind that blows
 Are all your words to us you died to save.
 O Prince of Peace, O Sharon's dewy rose!
 How mute you lie within your vaulted grave!
 The stone the angel rolled away with tears,
 Is back upon your mouth these thousand years.²

The voice of one crying in the wilderness...
 Repent ye... REPENT YE... for the kingdom of
 heaven is at hand... Bring forth therefore fruits
 meet for repentance....

This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well
 pleased. Hear ye Him....

In Him was life, and the life was the light
 of men....

Hail, thou that art highly favoured, the Lord
 is with thee... Be not afraid; for behold I bring
 you good tidings of great joy for there is born to
 you... TO YOU... this day... THIS DAY... a
 Saviour....

O come all ye faithful,
 Joyful and triumphant,
 O come ye, O come ye to Bethlehem,
 Come and behold Him
 Born the king of angels,
 O come let us adore Him.... Christ the Lord.

And we beheld his glory, glory as of the only
 begotten of the father, full of grace and truth....

Behold wise men from the East... *from the*
East... came saying: Where is He that is born?...
 For we have seen His star... and are come to
 worship Him....

Worship we the Godhead,
 Love incarnate, Love divine;

² 'To Jesus on his Birthday', Edna St. Vincent Millay.

Worship we our Jesus;
 But wherewith for sacred sign?
 Love shall be our token,
 Love be yours and love be mine,
 Love to God and all men;
 Love for plea and gift and sign.

And opening their treasures they offered unto
 Him gifts

What can I give Him,
 Poor as I am?
 If I were a shepherd,
 I would bring a lamb,
 If I were a Wise Man,
 I would do my part.
 Yet what can I give Him?
 Give my heart.

Hail! the Sun of Righteousness!
 Hail! the heaven born Prince of Peace!
 Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace . . .

But see, the Virgin blest
 Hath laid her Babe to rest³
 Away in a manger, no crib for a bed,
 The little Lord Jesus laid down his
sweet head.
 The stars in the bright sky looked down
where he lay,
 The little Lord Jesus asleep on the hay

Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you . . .

And the peace of God . . . which passeth all
 understanding . . . which passeth all understanding . . .
 shall guard your hearts and your thoughts in Jesus
 Christ. Amen.

Arranged by

S. P. Appasamy.

³ 'Hymn on the Morning of Christ's Nativity' — John Milton.

THE TEACHER AND HIS JOB

BY PROF. T. L. GREEN

Most of us, looking back at our school days, still retain a clear picture of some of our teachers, and, when we meet with our companions of that remote past, our talk almost inevitably turns to reminiscence and anecdote. We recall this one and that, their weaknesses, their strengths, their nicknames; we remember "Beaky" whose cold lack of sympathy shut us out for ever from the delights of Latin, or "Old So and So" whose passion for the past fired us too with enthusiasm and has since sent us searching the world perhaps for fossils, or flint implements or dying cultures. We, in looking back, see in the past the start of what we now are. Do teachers, looking at their classes, think of the men and women of the future for whose moulding they are responsible? Does society see in the teacher one of the most potent factors in social architecture?

The importance of the teacher's task in society has at all times been both emphasized and neglected. Plato would start with the young as a first step in making an ideal society; and on teachers fell the task of education for social perfection. Writer after writer has echoed the same point of view. Experiment has shown how what is done in school affects social living around the school at once. Experience has shown that education alters the social pattern. Hitler and Mussolini used education to remodel two great nations, to destroy liberty of thought and morality of action; Grundtwig used education, in gentle and liberal ways, to unify and rebuild Danish Society. Report after report emphasizes the importance of the teachers' function. Almost most recently of all Maria Montessori, the well known Italian educator, has written "urging on educators the supreme importance,

to the nation and to the world, of the tasks imposed on them. Everywhere youth is now being conscripted for a world battle front, and it rests with teachers whether the mighty forces to be so generated will be used for construction or destruction. Not in the service of any political or social creed should the teacher work, but in the service of the complete human being, able to exercise in freedom a self-disciplined will and judgment, unperturbed by prejudice and undistorted by fear and hatred".

An estimate of society's actual evaluation of Education may be sought in many ways. Education, for example, is not yet recognised to be of such importance that it is free of political control, and it is one of the services which suffers first in any move towards economy. It may be of interest to know that the first vote of monies for state education in England was made in 1833. It was for £20,000. The same Parliament voted £50,000 for cleaning out the Royal Stables! Teachers' salaries, though much improved in England, are sufficiently low for these to be a very real danger from the drift towards better paid professions; elsewhere they are lower, and in Ceylon extremely low. The prestige status, given by society to the teacher, is low, except in a few cases. The Headmaster of an English Public School enjoys a considerable prestige, so does the village school master in Scotland and Sweden. Elsewhere the stereotype of the teacher, the composite picture built up from many sources, tends to be one of low occupational and social status. He has been made the butt of humour on stage and screen, caricatured in print and play, and ridiculed in novel and news.

In brief, however much we talk about the importance of the teacher, we have yet to shape our actions to our words. Social action is seldom stimulated except by deep rooted and vast social

upheavals. In England the first steps toward a state educational system were taken when the social conscience was shocked and frightened by the disclosures of the social surveys made by Kaye-Shuttleworth in Manchester in the 1830's. The Education Acts of 1870, 1902, 1918, 1944 were formulated in the social upheaval of war time. Evacuation—that word which came to mean so much to the English middle^e class, that act which brought to the door a new kind of social survey, not the neat and ordered figures of the statistician but the dirty bewildered and pathetic figures of the slums—was an experience which shook England in some ways more than War itself! What now can we do to rouse society to a new readiness to give to Education the status, and to the teachers the rewards, which are so obviously due?

This is basically a question of the education of people in new social attitudes, a problem in which the teacher must first accept for himself a new interpretation of his task, and in which he must then turn to the re-education of society as a whole.

One of the chief tasks of the teacher must be the reorientation of his attitudes towards educational success. That we should judge this by examination achievements of pupils is natural and we can never afford to accept lowered academic standards. We must, however learn to take a long term, as well as a short term view. The boy with his school certificate is but a transient phase, after him comes the life of the man—in him lies our real test. Will he be the honest, industrious worker, conscious of responsibility, co-operative in attitude, absorbed in his interests and eager to see a good job well done? Or shall we produce the bored cynic, the frustrated fanatic, or the disillusioned delinquent? The kind of men we produce depends on how we handle our pupils, to them we have to give

not merely that which can be learned, but so much of worth which cannot be taught! Teachers will have to break with many traditions, to accept many new ideas and to adopt many new attitudes.

To achieve this will itself be a problem, though fortunately there are many teachers doing it already in terms of their own experience. Others must be helped by training, by exposition and by demonstration. It is today widely accepted as a fact that only through democratic practices and shared responsibility can children learn to become democratic and socially responsible. The same is probably true for teachers too. The regimented ways of training college life in the past produced the disciplinarians who in turn produced the dictators! Our teachers must work with those who are *their* teachers in an atmosphere of co-operation, they should be joint participants in a great enterprise, co-seekers after elusive truths which take flight when the spirit of sympathy is lost. The studies of the future teacher must themselves have a strongly marked social bias because their task is a social task, they have not only to train children to live in society but also to help to make a society fit to live in. Teacher training has been too much concerned with the purely formal, with theory removed from practice, not enough with the realities of living. The teacher has a social function, and for it he needs a social education.

Our teaching must change. We need to come to believe that interest begets effort and that our pupils, by exploring their own interests in their own ways will acquire the skills we want them to more quickly and in a more lasting way than they do under the stultifying conditions all too common in schools today. The young child is bursting with curiosity. The school leaver, all too often, has lost interest and is merely dying to shake off the dust of

a life he has loathed. This change is the product, not of age, but of teachers' methods. It does not require elaborate theory to attain this belief—merely common sense and the ability to see things as they are. Does continuous repetition of one's name at the bottom of class lists give confidence—or merely confirm the suspicion of inability? Does the continuous domination of the so called "good" disciplinarian do more than impose order—when we need to develop self discipline? What we have to learn, as teachers, is that inhibitory techniques have been proved wrong time after time and that the human spirit, while it may rebel under domination, is seldom creative. Discipline, however often it has prevented from wrong doing, has perhaps never impelled to good. The human spirit needs not shackles, but freedom; it thrives not in bonds, but in the rich soil of understanding and sympathy.

If our teachers will come more completely to believe, and act in these ways, it will become one of their tasks also to change the attitudes of parents. Conflict develops readily in the West between the ideals of home and school. In the East, with a more liberal attitude in schools, conflict would probably develop still more readily. While we have few studies of the sociology of home life in the East, and none of them along sociometric lines, it is obvious to the Westerner that the social processes of school and home are fundamentally opposed. If the East is to accept the kind of education which is being fostered, to some extent on Western models, conflict between home and school is inevitable. Only by the re-education of parents, will it be avoided. Here there seems to be a place for the organisation of Parent Teacher Associations which, as yet, exist on but a small scale.

There is, too, another fundamental problem—who should become teachers? At present the cynic says

teachers are those who have failed to get better paid jobs. There is an uncomfortable element of truth in this which will remain while society is content to reward so poorly those who undertake so great a task. Better salaries, improved social status and improved "man management" are essential conditions to the recruitment, on a larger scale of those who turn to teaching as a great vocation instead of a last hope. It is an undeniable fact that there are few countries where teaching has a sufficient attraction for our best qualified and most socially able people. Even if conditions of service are improved, there will remain attitudes towards, and conceptions of, teaching which will militate against recruitment. It is essential for a new picture of the teacher's task to be built up. It must be seen as task of social urgency and importance, well rewarded and carrying prestige. It must be thought of not merely as something offering security, good pay, and good holidays, but as a career which offers the deep psychological satisfaction which come from congenial work in acceptable social climates. Teachers, almost more than anyone else, are able to continue their academic interests. In business, commerce, industry and elsewhere there is no place (or little place) for the academic interests which come from University education. The teacher, who has them, finds that he can make them the basis of his work of society. Above all, teaching can offer all the satisfactions of a creative task on the highest level, the guiding and fostering of the child who, in very truth, is "father to the man".



Q W E R T Y U I O P !

The Editor has been rash enough to invite me to write something for this otherwise excellent publication. "Something out of your experiences," he said. Well, I do not want to talk about myself, so I am going to disobey instructions and let one of my best friends write this for me. Really . . . it's only merit is that it's true — and perhaps a little exciting

I am only ten—and nothing to look at—but, boy, have I seen life!

Recently, since life is a quieter thing now, I had my face lifted. And I have a nice new black suit. You would never guess from my appearance the places I have been to and the things I have seen or the things that have happened to me.

In those ten years I have travelled more than a quarter of a million miles into 37 different lands. I have moved around in practically everything, in comfort and discomfort—from bombers to gliders, from corvettes and air-sea rescue launches to liners and a German submarine; in jeeps, tanks, landing barges, "duckws", and armoured trucks; on camels and even an elephant; in battleships and destroyers, in fighters and flying hospitals; in rickshaws and on mules; in tongas and canoes; on horses and on foot.

I have been taken prisoner twice — by the Germans in the Ardennes when Rundstedt broke through — and by the Indonesians in Sourabaya. I have been shot at innumerable times and hit three times (once by Nazi flak). I have been thrown out of a crash-landing R. A. F. bomber, and gone to work without a hitch two hours later. I have suffered more indignities than I care to mention and I have even been mistaken for something explosive.

I have been set on fire twice by arson-minded car destroyers in Java and Sumatra and have been pitched into a canal to save me from death by burning. I have been seized by troops in Indo-China under suspicion of being a bomb. I have been borrowed by opposing lieutenant-colonels in civil war in Siam to write dispatches about each other. I have been used by a Cabinet Minister to tell the world of the end of British rule in India,

I have seen Test Matches and Davis Cup tennis finals in Australia, and Maori dances in New Zealand. I have been sat on for three hours by the late General "Blood and Guts" Patton, as a cushion in the front seat of a jeep. I have been used by an SS colonel to send situation reports to the German High Command, while I was held prisoner for three days until advancing British forces reclaimed me.

I have been bombed in an English hotel and fallen through three floors into the wine cellar. I have been blasted twenty yards by a flying bomb on an anti-aircraft battery on the south coast of England. I have been buried for two hours under the debris caused by a rocket in Antwerp. I have been swapped for two tins of pink salmon in a deal with a Japanese officer in a Malayan jungle. And I have been swapped back again in exchange for a sword.

I have been shaken, and cursed, and abandoned; accused of bad language and of wilfully getting entangled in yards of ribbons they have bestowed upon me. I have been thrown through portholes, dumped in railroad vans, slung into the bottom of cars, eaten off, slept on and used to stuff up holes in walls. I have been cursed for my noise and blessed for my strength.

I sat in Eire waiting for the German paratroops who never came. I saw that sad but glorious return from Dunkirk. I watched the British entry

into Iceland and saw the end of the Afrika Corps at Cape Bon. I saw D-day; the Hun driven from Sicily; the hell of Salerno. From the cockpit of British and American bombers I watched the bombs go down on German cities and airfields and war-plant. I watched depth charges go down on U-boats and death strike at convoys. I saw the relief of Paris and Brussels, and Amsterdam and Rangoon. I saw the fall of Cologne and Essen, and Bremen and Hamburg, and the joyous greeting for British troops when they re-entered the Channel Islands.

From the air I saw the gliders go down at Arnhem and the paratroopers go down on the Rhine crossing. In an admiral's drawing room in the cruiser *Sussex* I saw the Japanese Commander-in-Chief surrender off Singapore. Nehru, Jinnah, Smuts, Churchill, Gandhi, Montgomery, Soekarno, Hatta, Thakin Yu, Senanayake, Liaquat Ali Khan, Bradman, Mountbatten, Eisenhower . . . they have all talked to me as I worked. .

In pleasant times I have seen Kandy perahera. London's Lord Mayor's Show; fire dancing in Bali, dirt track racing in Brisbane, fascinating ceremonial in Kashmir; the wedding of Princess Elizabeth, the Independence celebrations of Ceylon; yacht racing in the Tasman sea, tunny fishing off New Zealand ..

Altogether in my ten years of life I have written about 2,500,000 words, but I still can't spell batal . . . er . . . batall . . . er . . . battallion.

I'm a typewriter. And my boss is —

VICTOR LEWIS.

ANCIENT JAFFNA

BY SAROJINI APPASAMY.

The small peninsula of Jaffna has a history behind it out of all proportion to its size. At some time or other we all wonder what our remote ancestors were like, and according to the evidence of history, the people of Jaffna have every reason to be proud of theirs. A book called "Ancient Jaffna" by C. Rasanayagam gives an interesting account of the ancient civilization of the peninsula. The book though somewhat out of date, gives us an interesting and vivid account of life in those far off times. There are very few authentic sources for the historian to draw upon, so he is forced to make inferences, and to depend on allusions in the contemporary Tamil poems of S. India.

The earliest known rulers of N. Ceylon were the Nagas, and we first hear of them in the 6th century B. C. How long before that date they were in power is not yet known for certain. The Jaffna peninsula was known in ancient times as Nagadipa or Island of the Nagas. These Nagas, who were of Tibeto-Burmese origin, seem to have entered India through the North-east pass about 4000 B. C. They settled in N. India but were driven to the Deccan, S. India and Ceylon when the Aryan invasions took place. The Nagas are mentioned in the Ramayana, and the Mahabharata often describes them as highly civilized, ruled by kings and well established laws. Their name can still be traced in the names of Indian towns like Nagpur, Nagarcoil and Nagapattinam. The Naga rulers intermarried with both Dravidians and Aryans. According to the Mahavansa, the two Naga strongholds in Ceylon were Nagadipa in the North and Kalyani on the West coast of Ceylon. In the 2nd century A. D. the Nagas of N. Ceylon grew powerful enough to rule the whole Island. The Naga

Kingdom in N. Ceylon seems to have existed continuously from the 6th century B. C. to the 3rd century A. D. Its capital city was either Kadiramalai (Kantarodai) in Jaffna or Mantai (Mantota) on the North-west coast, for extensive ruins are found at these two places. With the S. Indian invasions, the Naga rulers came to be of mixed Naga-Tamil origins.

In those early times, agriculture and commerce were the chief occupations of the people of Jaffna. The wealth of the Orient was so proverbial that Western traders found their way to S. India and Ceylon in search of pearls, spices and other luxuries. The situation of N. Ceylon was ideal, and the sea ports of this region became centres of trade between the West and the Far East. There is a chain of ruined towns along the North West coast which testifies to the prosperity of this region. Pillars, bricks, tiles, necklaces and other ornaments, and quantities of ancient Roman and Indian coins have been found among these ruins. The Straits of Mannar seem to have been deep enough for merchant ships to sail through. Chinese ships rarely sailed further West than Ceylon, and their cargoes of silk meant for European and Indian markets were sold in these ports for silver. In the 2nd century A. D. ships from the Pandyan Kingdom in S. India touched at the Jaffna peninsula on their way to Java and Sumatra, Traders came not only from far off Rome, but from Phoenicia, Egypt and Arabia. As merchant ships grew larger and the Straits of Mannar gradually silted up, these towns on the North West coast of Ceylon probably lost their prosperity and slowly fell into ruins. The region where they are situated is not fertile, and they depended on their cosmopolitan trade for their existence. The Nagas and Tamils carried on an extensive trade of their own, though they first took to the sea as pirates. Their ships

were loaded with pearls, muslin, sandalwood, incense, cinnamon, pepper and other spices, salt and salted fish. Large ships intended for ocean trade were built in the Northern ports, and we find boat building still being carried on at Kayts and Valvettiturai. Lighthouses were built of stone and mortar or tall tree stumps. Warehouses were used for storing goods, and packages were stamped with the seal of the king after customs duty was paid. Island trade also flourished, and trading centres were guarded by soldiers. The system of barter was common, though local and foreign coins were also in use.

At one of these ruined cities on the North West coast (Matota) there is a very old irrigation tank of immense size. As no mention is made of its being built after the coming of Vijaya, the first invader from India, it probably dates from Naga times, and seems to show that the people were agriculturists. The Mahavansa mentions rice as the chief food of the people within a few years of Vijaya's advent. Agriculture was carried on by prince and peasant alike, for the Mahavansa describes one of the king's governors superintending the reaping of his paddy fields. It was considered to be an honourable calling, and the ancient Tamil Poets sang of the dignity of labour in the fields. As rainfall was uncertain, huge tanks were built for storing rain water, and this water was led into the fields through a network of smaller tanks and canals. One of the old Tamil poems mentions "food stuffs from Ceylon" being stored in the warehouses of Kaveripumpattinam, the Chola capital, so Ceylon probably had enough rice to export in those times.

Weaving was another important industry of North Ceylon. Cotton was cultivated in the Jaffna peninsula and especially in Mannar. Some of it may have been exported as we find a Northern

port called Parutti Turai (Cotton port). The ancient Nagas were very skilful weavers and their cotton stuffs were so fine that they have been compared to the cast off skins of snakes, and described as "woven wind" and "vapour of milk". Muslin with pearls interwoven was exported from Mannar. The ladies in the courts of Rome, Persia and India were clothed in these gauzy materials. From the frescoes at Sigiriya it is apparent that the royal ladies of Ceylon followed the same fashion. The Romans imported quantities of these fine muslins, especially from India. We find Pliny exclaiming "So has toil to be multiplied, so have the ends of the earth to be traversed, and all that a Roman dame may exhibit her charms in transparent gauze".

From the earliest times pearl fishing was carried on in S. India and N. Ceylon. Even now it is common to find the word 'muthu' (pearl) used in S. Indian names like Thangamuthu or Muthamma, though pearl fishing has died out. Even in ancient times it was a Government monopoly, and the Pandian rulers used condemned criminals to carry on the industry. Part of the revenues from pearl fishing was allotted to the temples. Chank fishing and chank cutting were not unknown and many chank ornaments have been found. They were probably popular with the common folk. Chanks are now exported to N. India to be made into ornaments. A few brass and iron implements have been discovered and iron forges unearthed. Glazed and unglazed pottery was in use, and lamps were made of burnt clay or brass.

The Nagas had a well organized monarchy that was hereditary and absolute. The capital city and other towns were fortified and laid out with broad streets. Wood and stone were used as building materials. The King's army consisted of trained elephants, chariots, cavalry and infantry. Their weapons were bows and arrows, swords and shields,

spears, javelins, axes and slings. The King was the final court of appeal, and was assisted in his work by Ministers and assemblies.

The caste system was still unformed, and people were classified according to the kind of land they inhabited, into hill tribes, herdsmen, cultivators, fishers, and robbers and hunters. Each of these classes had chieftains, who were subject to the King. Priests and holy men came from *all* these tribes, and were held in great reverence. To whatever class they belonged the people were very hospitable, a characteristic still seen in the Jaffna of today.

Many Tamil customs and modes can be traced to the distant past. Men and women had long hair which was oiled and smoothly combed. Women wore their hair in plaits, or in the shape of a plantain bud on the nape of the neck. Fragrant smoke was used for drying the hair after a bath, and this custom spread as far as Egypt and Rome. Jasmine and other sweet smelling flowers were worn in the hair, and flowers played an important part in the social and religious life of rich and poor. Sandal, black paste and *Kunkumam* were used for the forehead mark as now, and betel chewing was common. Ornaments of gold and silver were worn, as well as beads, and glass or chank bangles. Beads of glass, coral, cornelian and agate have been found among the ruins of the ancient sea-coast towns. Royal princesses were decked with jewels, and wore such heavy ornaments in their ears that their earlobes became lengthened. Later Ceylon Kings who were of Naga-Tamil origins were called "Lamba Kannas" because they also had these lengthened earlobes. In some districts of S. India women still have these lengthened earlobes because of the heavy ornaments they wear in their ears.

In ancient times women were allowed great freedom, and mingled freely with men. Love mar.

riages often took place with the consent of parents. Women were encouraged to be educated, and we hear of many poetesses.

Poets and minstrels were welcomed at court, and many poems were composed in praise of royal patrons. There is a poem in praise of Nalliyakodan, a Naga King of N. Ceylon, and there are several poems in honour of Kumanan, chief of Kudiraimalai in Jaffna. The most common stringed instrument was the Yal, played to the accompaniment of drums. Tamil musicians still play a pipe called Nagasuram which may have been a Naga instrument. The people danced for their own enjoyment, and there were professional dancers also. .

The earliest language of Ceylon was a spoken dialect called Elu. Tamil was used for literary purposes, and was the court language of Ceylon Kings for several centuries. The Naga Kings and people excelled in Tamil,* and later the Sinhalese rulers also encouraged it. Sanskrit and Pali came into the Island along with Buddhism. The ancient Nagas had advanced so far in the art of writing that the Aryans borrowed their script which is known as Deva-Nagari. The word 'Nagarikam' is used in Tamil for 'civilization'. Painting and sculpture were also known to the Nagas.

Before Buddhism came into Ceylon, Hinduism was the main religion and Siva the chief deity. When Vijaya landed in Ceylon he found several Siva shrines, and he added to their number. In the third century B. C. Buddhism became the prevailing religion, but people continued to worship some of the Hindu deities and to believe in demons who had to be propitiated. Jaffna became a centre of Buddhist pilgrimage, because it was the scene of Buddha's second visit to Ceylon, and because of the impressions of his feet at a place still known as

Tiruvadi Nilai. The shrine at this place has now been covered by the sea. A number of Buddhist viharas and dagobas arose in the peninsula and its outlying islands. Buddhist accounts mention Piyan-gudipa (Pungudutivu) and Karadipa (Karaitivu), and these islands must have been well known as centres of Buddhist worship.

S. India and Ceylon were probably much closer neighbours in the past. About 300 B. C. the sea dividing the two was so narrow that it has been described as a river by Megasthenes, the Greek ambassador at the Court of Chandra Gupta. After this time the gap became wider as there was a great inundation and the sea engulfed lands on both sides. About 250 B. C. the Western Naga Kingdom of Ceylon, and Kaveripumpattinam, the Chola capital in S. India, were covered by the sea. Before this period there must have been very close communication between S. India and N. Ceylon, and we can see that this picture of the Naga civilization, drawn from descriptions in S. Indian poems of the time, must also be very largely true of the kingdom of the Nagas in the Jaffna Feninsula.



*Collegiate Section***CAMERA - JOURNALISM FOR
PLEASURE AND PROFIT.**

I can still remember, as if it were yesterday, an incident which broke into my life some years ago. I can imagine myself opening nervously a package of magazines that had just arrived, and then scanning the contents of the magazines as speedily as I could. And then I can imagine myself running to my father and saying frantically, "It's in! It's in!" In a corner of one of the magazines was a short article, accompanied by a photograph, and just under the title of the article were the words: "By Kenneth J. Somanader"! A few months earlier, I had dared to send an unsolicited contribution to a London Editor, and here it was in print. My first submission, and my first acceptance! But that was not all the pleasure I got; for the pleasure of camera-journalism lies more in the uncertainty of its rewards. Sometime later, I received a neat little cheque for one guinea, being "payment for photograph". Indeed, that success was partly responsible for kindling in me a genuine love for camera-journalism, a love which has been responsible for many more cheques—and rejection slips!

So accustomed have we become to the habit of perusing, with ordinary unconcern, the contents of our newspapers, that little thought do we give to the routine and means by which are selected the pictures that are published daily. It is only when we imagine what our newspapers and magazines would be like if they were stripped of photographs, that we realise that journalistic photography represents an inherent phase of journalism.

Not everyone possessing a minimum of knowledge of photographic technique can produce—like the magician who suddenly springs a rabbit out of

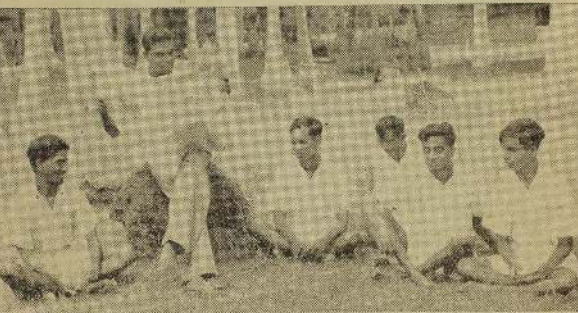
his top-hat—an abundance of high-class saleable photographs. It needs time, energy and hard plodding to succeed. One's degree of success in camera-journalism is commensurate with the degree of effort one exerts, but the effort is well worthwhile, for it brings in its train both pleasure and profit.

It is not always necessary to possess a very expensive camera, but on the other hand, I would not recommend a Box Camera. It is so fool-proof that even after a person has used it for years, he knows no more about photography than when he began. The market today is so flooded with a multitude of cameras and other photographic paraphernalia that it is possible to buy, at a fair price, a camera which enables snaps to be taken even when the tropical sun is not shining, or when the subject is not stationary. I began my photography with one of the most expensive cameras in the market—the Rolleiflex Camera. It is not every beginner who would have produced, at the start, results like the ones I produced, but I did learn from those mistakes, and now that I have mastered its technique, it takes me very little effort to expose correctly. Of course, this mastery could have come only through experience.

The chief thing to aim at, in journalistic photography, is a sharp picture, and this entails correct focussing, correct aperture, correct timing, and no camera movement. The last is usually due to excitement. Some months ago, two Press cameramen and I were taking photographs at a "Lovely-to-look-at" Parade of women. With us was a schoolboy with a box camera. As one of the competitors walked across the stage, he began to swing his camera in the direction in which she was moving but was so excited (probably because he wondered if his mother, who was in the audience, would approve of what he was doing!) that he

could not even find the image of the competitor in his viewfinder. Finally, she passed out of view and my friend had still not made his exposure. Indeed, he had missed a good picture. It is always essential, therefore, to keep cool and composed. Very often, what matters more than the camera is the man *behind* the camera.

The camera-journalist must learn to photograph subjects, that are of "human interest, for it is mainly on this factor that the saleability of a picture depends. Look, for instance, at the picture below of the Times of Ceylon Sunday Illustrated being read to blind boys at the School for the



Picture by K. J. S.

Block by kind courtesy of the "Times of Ceylon."

Deaf and Blind, at Seeduwa. It has a definite story to tell. On studying the picture a little deeper, you will inevitably come to the conclusion that its charm lies in its being so very natural, and so very sympathetic. Note the Superintendent of the School sitting cross-legged, with one shoe lying on the ground; note the sun beaming through the coconut palms in the background; and then note the blind

boys—ignorant of the scene around them—listening eagerly to the news. This is the sort of picture that can be sold over and over again. Simplicity is its key-note. Supposing I had taken a posed group, I would have got a picture that, for human interest and intelligent value, was not in the same class, and, from the viewpoint of saleability, was quite useless. Actually, it is less difficult to take the former, because you avoid the strain of posing the subjects, and you get a result that is both natural and pleasing.

News photographs provide another source of revenue for the free-lance cameramen. Most newspapers and magazines, however, have their own fleet of photographers, and these men usually "cover" most of the important events; but sudden happenings do occur when the free-lance is in the vicinity, and the press-man is not. I remember one occasion when I accompanied a bevy of schoolgirls who went aboard a British cruiser in the Colombo Harbour. I took some good photographs, and promptly got one of these published. When, later on that day, I met the Shipping Reporter of that newspaper, he appeared to be totally unaware of our visit. A photograph and "story" would have made a good feature for him.

In the outstations, however, there is more scope for camera-journalists in the sphere of news-photography. There have been occasions when I have been commissioned by one or other of the newspapers to cover exclusively for them some event in my area. In such cases, it has been necessary for me to send the undeveloped rolls of film by rail or air, and advise the News Editor how they were being sent. He then makes arrangements to collect them immediately on arrival and process them, and publishes the best pictures in the earliest possible edition of his newspaper. What should be remembered in news-photography is that

every hour counts. Editors will not publish today what they should have published yesterday.

Topical interest pictures, too, are eagerly sought by Editors, but here, too, experience in discrimination is necessary. For instance, if I were to take a picture of the Minister of Finance walking into the Parliament building, it would be worthless. But if he was carrying an attache case which contained the Budget proposals to be introduced that day, then the picture would immediately shoot itself into topicality, and would certainly be accepted for publication. To obtain topical pictures, a good knowledge of the local news is desirable, as this creates ideas which may be followed with great success. Let me illustrate this point. Some weeks ago, I visited the School for the Deaf and Blind, at Seeduwa, and photographed the Blind Boys' Choir singing around a piano which was played by a blind boy. Later on, I read that the same Choir was giving a song-recital in Colombo some weeks hence. That picture, then, would be topical during that week.

Pictures of educational value form a different phase of journalistic photography, and no Editor will turn down a picture of educational value to his readers, particularly if that picture is accompanied by a descriptive article. Some months ago, I accompanied the Veterinary Surgeon in one of the provincial towns in Ceylon, when he visited the villages within a distance of sixty miles to vaccinate fowls against Pseudo Fowl Pest, with a new vaccine that had been imported by his Department. I took some photographs of the "operation" and, in the course of conversation, got some details from him of the effect this vaccine was taking on diseased fowls. Within a few days, a photograph, accompanied by an article on "Fighting the Pseudo Fowl Pest," was in the post, and it was published

the very next day by one of the Ceylon newspapers. It could readily be seen, then, that there is a potential market for photographs of educational value.

Camera-journalism comes most into play in the last class—Article illustration. Article-writing should be considered a necessary adjunct to camera-work, for besides the increased payment that it brings, it is possible thereby to sell many pictures that would be useless by themselves. For instance, the other day I took a photograph of the interior of Ottley Hall at Jaffna College. By itself, the picture is of no value, good though it is. But supposing I write the story of the Jaffna College Y. M. C. A.—the oldest student Y. M. C. A. in Asia—then that picture would immediately be saleable, as it is in Ottley Hall that the inaugural meeting was held.

A word now about editorial policy. It is important to remember that this policy is not dictated by the whims and fancies of an Editor, but is established by the demands of the readers of his publication. It differs from newspaper to newspaper, and from magazine to magazine, only because each is catering for a different public. I have had the experience of an article which was rejected by one newspaper appearing as the *leading* article in a rival newspaper.

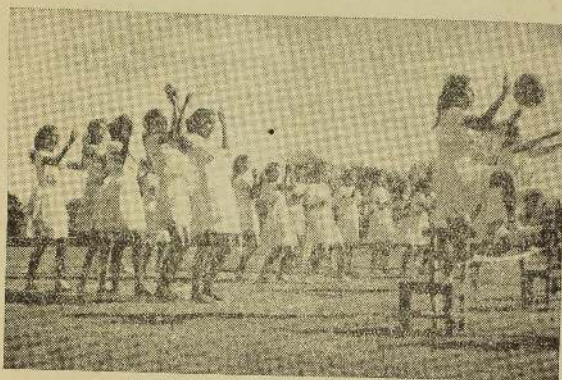
The ability to "pick the Editor's brain", and know what he requires for his publication may be called the journalistic instinct. Just as a reporter has "a nose for news," a camera-journalist should have "an eye for news". Even in the course of conversation with older folk (and most of them would be only too delighted to find a willing listener!), it is possible to ferret out ideas for saleable photographs which, with interesting treatment and clever captions, would sell for good prices. Several views,

which appear commonplace to us at first, are really of journalistic value. As I look out of my window now, I can see coy women weeding the paddy fields just opposite. Because I thought it was a good seasonal picture, I photographed this scene a few days ago, and sent the picture to one of the Ceylon newspapers, and it has already been published. Very often, ideas beget ideas, and so the camera-journalist should keep his mind open and receptive.

It is best to sleep on an idea (though not too long, of course!), and study it from every possible angle, before clicking the shutter. But once the photographer is sure that it will sell, he should lose no time. It is for this reason that I think "a dark-room of one's own" is a *sine qua non* in camera-journalism. The other day, I "covered" for a particular group of newspapers, a reception accorded at Jaffna College to a Minister of the present Cabinet. There were others, too, who took photographs, but I developed my film that very night in the College darkroom, and sent the negatives by airmail early next morning to the newspapers concerned. My picture was published, and it was only two days later that a rival newspaper carried a photograph of the same event. Time does count!

A group of photographs, all built about a single subject, will pay much more than the same number of photographs sold separately. I have, for instance, built up a large set of pictures on "Activities of Methodist School-children in Ceylon." These pictures have been sold individually to publications in Ceylon and, as a set, both in England and in the U. S. A. Editors always prefer an action picture

to a posed group, and this fact should be borne in mind when building up the set. The picture below is one of the pictures in the set I have



Picture by K. J. S.

Block by kind courtesy of the "Times of Ceylon."

referred to. (Note incidentally, how a fast camera can "freeze" the action.) I have been paid well for the set, and have sold copyright of these pictures in the U. S. A. As a rule, however, it is unwise to part with the copyright, for it is possible to go on selling a good picture over and over again. There are pictures which have sold over 150 times, and brought in over £150 in reproduction fees. On the other hand, there are instances of Editors paying as much as £500 to secure the exclusive copyright of a "scoop"-picture.

Once the journalistic instinct has become second nature to the photographer, he should get to know the possible markets for his pictures. The camera-journalist's Bible is the Writers' and Artists' Year Book, which gives a list of all the magazines and newspapers in all parts of the world,

with details regarding their editorial requirements, rates of payment, and so on. A first-hand knowledge, however, can only be obtained by analysing the features in several issues of each publication.

It is essential right from the start to establish a good reputation for submitting good prints. Editors are fussy people, and photographs about which one is doubtful should never be sent to them. The camera-journalist should remember that it takes years to build up a reputation; it takes less than a day to break it!

We see, then, that journalistic photography is not a blind alley hobby. Photographs play an integral part in the civilised world, and it is mainly through them that the world is kept in touch with events and happenings in various parts of it. Millions of pictures will always be wanted—there is no saturation point. This only means that to the person who has eyes to see, ears to hear, and a heart to understand, camera-journalism will provide him with a hobby which is as pleasant as it is profitable.

KENNETH J. SOMANADER,
Junior B. Sc.



I will arise and go now, for always night and
 day,
 I hear lake water lapping with low sounds by
 the shore ;
 While I stand on the roadway, or on the pave-
 ments gray,
 I hear it in the deep heart's core.

Obviously Yeats is already not only a master of romantic suggestion, but a wizard in artistry. The realism of the nine bean-rows is played off against the delicate wash of the scenery, the veils of the morning or the glow of noonday. 'Bee-loud' echoing 'beloved' is ingenious, and the beauty of 'an evening full of linnet's wings' has to be seen to be believed. Having achieved so much so early, one would think that Yeats was once and for all a Romantic—to be dismissed as such.* But no, he moves on.

II. Where are the Dreams ?

The woman in the case—strange.y enough—is responsible for bringing Yeats to earth. Maud Gunne, reputed to be the most beautiful woman in Ireland, captivated our dreamer ; but she wanted no dreamers, for if she was anything she was a political revolutionary. She fanned the flame of patriotism, and she forced him not merely to write about it but to live it. Yeats was a friend of several of the rebels of those stirring times as we can see from some of his poems. But beside that, he decided that he should build up for Ireland a national literature and a national theatre. His long and arduous association with the Abbey Theatre was the result of this determination. But it was no easy thing. He was dragged out of his lake isle where peace came dropping slow. He groans :

“The fascination of what is difficult
 Has dried the sap out of my veins and
 rent
 Spontaneous joy and natural content
 Out of my heart.”

The result is not only verse drama for the Abbey Theatre, but also poetry which is as different from his early work as classic is from romantic. He no longer spreads the ‘heavens embroidered cloths’ for his lady to tread upon, or dreams of her ‘pearl-pale’ hands. In fact he is only too much aware that he cannot please her at all—she is too much above him, for she is a Helen with no Troy, except his heart.

No Second Troy

Why should I blame her that she filled my
 days
 With misery, or that she would of late
 Have taught to ignorant men most violent
 ways,
 Or hurled the little streets upon the great,
 Had they but courage equal to desire?
 What could have made her peaceful with a
 mind
 That nobleness made simple as a fire,
 With beauty like a tightened bow, a kind
 That is not natural in an age like this,
 Being high and solitary and most stern?
 Why, what could she have done, being what
 she is?
 Was there another Troy for her to burn?

The directness, the concrete and defined images as in the ‘bow’ and the ‘fire’ the lofty climax which clinches the conclusion are all eminently classic; as is the austere diction and simple verb usage. One would tend to conclude that Yeats had now been converted to the classic style, and

that, since he seems to have attained a degree of mastery in it, he would now continue to turn out noble verse of this pattern. But no, he moves on.

III. Symbol Language

Through his friend Arthur Symons, Yeats met Mallarme, and read Symons's translation of Mallarme's Symbolistic poetry. He also met Ezra Pound, and no doubt heard interminable discussions of images, and poetic technique. For the first time it is possible that Yeats came into contact with poets who were conscious of the intricacies of the art of Poetry, and of the difficulties that beset the modern who attempts to convey a meaning to the public. His own natural predilection for symbol re-asserted itself; but it deepened into something more profound and expressive. He himself tells us that his early romantic poetry used the symbol of sound, colour and form only, which is indeed but the beginning. These evoke the emotions no doubt, but often they appeal to stock responses. He felt that he was putting out into the higher reaches when he sought after symbols which are purely intellectual and represent ideas mingled with emotion—"If I say 'white' or 'purple' in an ordinary line of poetry, they evoke emotions so exclusively that I cannot say why they move me; but if I bring them into the same sentences with such an obvious intellectual symbol as a 'cross' or a 'crown of thorns', I think of purity or of sovereignty." The most famous of Yeats' symbols is, possibly, Byzantium, which seemed to embody for him all the richness and complexity of intellect and spirit found in the civilisation of the Byzantine Empire, with which he was enamoured. It also intrigued him because of the use of the occult which the East had developed, and in which he was greatly interested.

He later framed a whole cyclical theory of History, and of human character in his book 'The Vision'.

Sailing to Byzantium

That is no country for old men. The young
 In one another's arms, birds in the trees,
 —Those dying generations— at their song,
 The salmon falls, the mackerel-crowded seas,
 Fish, flesh or fowl commend all summer long
 Whatever is begotten, born or dies.
 Caught in that sensual music, all neglect
 Monuments of unageing intellect.

An aged man is but a paltry thing,
 A tattered coat upon a stick, unless
 Soul clap its hands and sing, and louder sing
 For every tatter in its mortal dress;
 Nor is there singing school but studying
 Monuments of its own magnificence;
 And therefore I have sailed the seas and come
 To the holy city of Byzantium,

O sages standing in God's holy fire
 As in the gold mosaic of a wall,
 Come from the holy fire, perne in the gyre,
 And be the singing masters of my soul,
 Consume my heart away; sick with desire
 And fastened to a dying animal
 It knows not what it is; and gather me
 Into the artifice of eternity.

Once out of Nature I shall never take
 My bodily form from any natural thing,
 But such a form as Grecian goldsmiths make
 Of hammered gold and gold enamelling,
 To keep a drowsy Emperor awake;
 Or set upon a golden bough to sing
 To lords and ladies of Byzantium
 Of what is past or passing or to come.

The symbolism is so clear that much need hardly be said. The first stanza contains striking symbols of 'whatever is begotten, born and dies'—the biological life of the earth. But such a world is useless for old men who demand monuments of unageing intellect. Yeats makes no distinction between the intellect and the spirit, for he next tells us that what is necessary is development of the soul, for which purpose he goes to Byzantium. Apparently he is sure that the well-being of the soul is so much cultivated there, that the sages stand continually in God's holy fire, and it is they that can teach him to gain eternity. Eternity, however, is gained through culture and development of the intellect and spirit; it can be won only by cunning craftsmanship. The symbol of the golden bird of intricate workmanship is a just symbol for the kind of training necessary for eternity. The pattern of the poem itself is a mosaic of symbol, each in its place and contributing to the total impact of the poem. Yeats shows how he has mastered the technique of speaking to both intellect and emotion through symbol, that he has won through to a new method of communication. But does he rest content? No.

IV. Toward the Metaphysical

T. S. Eliot and his school were hammering out for themselves new modes of expression which were closer to the Metaphysical poets of the Sixteenth Century. The intellectual content of the poem, its statement through an objective correlative, either an object or a situation, and its development through metaphor which was 'far-fetched' and appealed to the intellect rather than to the emotions, the direct, outspoken, and even harsh and brutal language—these qualities which characterise the 'Metaphysical style' are visible in his latest work. Here is an example of this method :

Crazy Jane Talks to the Bishop

I met the Bishop on the road
And much said he and I.

"Those breasts are flat and fallen now,
Those veins must soon be dry;
Live in a heavenly mansion,
Not in some foul sty."

"Fair and foul are near of kin,
And fair needs foul," I cried.

"My friends are gone, but that's a truth
Nor grave nor bed denied.
Learned in bodily lowliness
And in the hearts pride.

"A woman can be proud and stiff
When on love intent;
But Love has pitched his mansion in
The place of excrement;
For nothing can be sole or whole
That has not been rent."

Metaphysical wit and macabre humour is evident in choosing Crazy Jane to talk sense and the Bishop to voice smug orthodoxy and hypocrisy. The good Bishop has probably made the best of both worlds himself, and advises Jane—now that she has had her fling, and lost her youth and reputation—to turn to the church, say 'Lord, Lord', and thus sneak into heaven—taking no cognisance of her enjoyment of the physical. But Jane is only too sure that all life is one, that this unity can be won only through a broken and contrite body and soul, which is yet proud of its integrity. The union and proximity of fair and foul is only too powerfully stated, giving striking emphasis to her credo. And, strangely enough, it is 'the poorest, lowliest and lost' that has true vision and insight. The poem is, to say the least, ingenious as many 'metaphysical' poems are. Yeats then has added one more style to his already overloaded repertoire.

In his search for an infallible church of poetic tradition Yeats has travelled far. Beginning in the nineties of the last century with Pre-Raphaelite Romanticism he has marched with the times, growing through and into each new age. The classicism of the *Green Helmet* (1910), *Responsibilities* (1914) and the *Wild Swans at Coole* (1919) gives place to the symbolism of the *Tower* (1928) and the *Winding Stair* (1933.) While in the last years of his life he published *Words for Music, Perhaps* and *A Woman Young and Old*, where he experiments with a style allied to the metaphysical and the modern. The whole volume of Yeats, then, embodies the stages of transition between the late Victorian and the Georgian literary scene. He bridges the gulf between the old and the new, between Rossetti and Eliot.

A. DEVARAJAH,
Junior B. A.

CHRISTIANITY AND CULTURE

Gone are the days of those who reached for their guns on hearing the word 'Culture', and of those for whom religion had no other significance than as an opiate of the people. But the causes of the world's great crisis, of which both Fascism and Marxian Materialism were symptoms, still operate. The world's present crisis has been viewed from many angles, and has been attributed to various causes, ranging from the class structure of our society, to man's inability in his moral aims to keep pace with his progress in the field of science. But it seems closer to the truth that our present crisis is neither social, nor moral, but cultural.

It may be claimed that no such conclusions should be arrived at before the other diagnoses have been properly examined. But the only inference we can draw from the history of the U. S. S. R. since the 1917 Revolution, and from its present internal administration and foreign policy, is that the Marxian diagnosis does not probe deep enough into the problem. It mistakes the 'class system' which is only a symptom of the disease for the disease itself. Perhaps there has been no time in the span of human history when man had nobler aims and made a greater effort to achieve them. The disintegration of the modern world is plainly due, not to the poverty of moral aims, but to an inability to achieve them. The fact is that in every sphere of life, there exists a wide gulf between the conscious aims of man and the fears and desires which really move him—"the good that I would, I do not; the evil that I would not, that I do". While we pursue right human desires, we find ourselves denying the consciously perceived meaning of these desires. Here lies the crisis of the modern world revealed as cultural disintegration.

At this stage, it may be well for us to go into the meaning of the word culture before we consider its disintegration. Many an attempt at defining this word has been made to which Mr. T. S. Eliot's book ¹ is not a small contribution. But the more one thinks about culture, the more one is convinced that the word eludes definition. However, speaking in broad terms the culture of a people may be described, as 'the way of life' which they follow, and the 'climate' within which they grow. This would mean that every individual, either consciously or unconsciously, is affected by his cultural background however much he may disapprove of it, for his disapproval itself will be a result of the effect which that culture has had upon him. Culture is the whole system of ideas which each age possesses or rather the system of ideas *by* which each age lives. There is no denying the fact, that man invariably lives according to some definite ideas which constitute the very foundation of his 'way of life'. These ideas are no more nor less than the repertory of our active convictions about the nature of our world and our fellow creatures, convictions concerning the hierarchy of the values of things—which are more to be esteemed, and which less. It is not within our power to possess or repudiate a system of convictions. It is a matter of inevitable necessity, an ingredient essential to every human life, of whatever sort it may be. The fundamental meaning of the world life is not biological but biographical, and that is the meaning the word has always conveyed to the common people. It comprehends man in his totality — his thoughts, acts and very being — a business, which every man must exercise on his own, of maintaining a place in the scheme of things and steering a course among the beings of the world. "To live is, in fact, to have

¹ Notes towards the Definition of Culture — T. S. Eliot.

dealings with the world: to address oneself to it, exert oneself in it, and occupy oneself with it."² In short, man cannot live without reacting to his environment. He cannot escape confronting the world about him, by making his own interpretation of it, and of his conduct in it. This interpretation is the system of ideas or convictions to which reference has been made, and which, as it is now perfectly evident, cannot be lacking in any human being.

If by culture we mean something like this, then it is plain that there must be some relation or other between culture and religion which makes very similar demands on life—to guide, shape and control it. As to what this relation is, and as to what it ought to be, men may differ, but that there is a relation none can deny. Mr. T. S. Eliot makes the positive assertion that no culture can appear or develop except in relation to a religion. These are his own words:—"While we believe that the same religion may inform a variety of cultures, we may ask whether any culture could come into being or maintain itself, without a religious basis. We may go further and ask whether what we call the culture, and what we call the religion, of a people are not different aspects of the same thing: *the culture being, essentially, the incarnation (so to speak) of the religion of a people*".³ This idea of culture and religion being different aspects of the same thing will certainly lead to a confusion of terms, but it provides us with the means of avoiding two widely prevalent misconceptions, one consequent on the other. First, that a culture which has had its basis and foundation on a religion can be preserved and developed unrelated to the religion, and the second, that the preservation and extension of religion need not reck-

² T. O. Y. Gasset—*Mission of the University*. Translated by H. L. Nostrand.

³ *Notes towards the Definition of Culture*.

on with the preservation and extension of the culture. On the road of human ascent, religion and culture continue walking abreast, possibly through many fields without hindering or deserting each other. They complement and comprehend one another, in spite of the diverse doctrines and dogmas of the one and the superstitions and fallacies of the other.

Now what is cultural disintegration? And what, then, is an integral culture? Dr. Walter Horton says that culture is like a wheel whose hub is religious, whose spokes are what we call the '*mores*'—the accepted customs, manners, and morals—and whose rim is constituted by the "Material Culture" characteristic of that particular society; that is, the way they feed, and clothe and house, and transport themselves, and in general deal with their physical environment⁴. The centre of a culture is composed of a cluster of ends, for which it lives, grouped about some supreme object of religious trust and devotion which dominates and unifies them; while the periphery of a culture is composed of a set of ways and means by which it lives. So long as a culture is in a state of health, there is unity, harmony and hierarchical order between the hub, the spokes and the rim. The moral ends of life grow out of the chief end of life, which religion defines. Today all cultures are in a state of inward disharmony, of dissociation and conflict between their professed or implicit ends and their actual means of living; and this conflict has reached such a pitch, in many instances, that it has brought death and dissolution to the whole culture. There is a conflict of ends and means, and a collapse of '*mores*' is the result. The unity of the life of the culture is destroyed. Finally, even the will to live disappears, and the people begin to die off, because the religious heart of their culture has ceased to beat, and they have nothing to live for.

⁴ Student World—2nd Quarter 1944.

The harmony between the centre and the periphery of the wheel which Horton speaks of is destroyed. Such is the crisis of today.

Is there a solution to this crisis, and can man ever hope to achieve cultural integration? To a Christian these questions naturally raise eschatological problems which it is not possible to go into in detail here. If the ultimate end and hope of man lies in the Kingdom of God which alone can integrate life, we should recognise the fact that there is no final culture or cultural integration in this world. But, on the other hand, we would be rejecting God's will for the world, if we fail to recognise that the Church, to which is given the Kingdom, is the "bearer of culture," in so far as it is the Church, that is, in so far as it does not *totally* integrate itself with any culture. To a Christian, the answer to the cultural crisis is based on the belief that this orientation of a culture to the transcendent Church may become the basis of a relative integration. It is in this sense that the Church is the bearer of a new integrated culture.

The only way open to bring about this reintegration is, not through any intellectualism or scholasticism, but through mankind recovering its grip on its central meaning and purpose. Unless it can look up again to the reality that governs all human affairs and recover its faith in something more enduring than mere gadgets, something eternally true while centuries rise and fall, mankind cannot achieve the regeneration of its culture. Only religious regeneration, total religious regeneration which will give culture a new heart and soul, can save the world from the disintegration into which it has slipped. The most fundamental need of our world is the need for repentance and the total renewal of life; the need to have all the aims and ambitions of life freshly unified and integrated to the one chief aim of life

which Christianity calls the Will of God; the need to have the various arts and sciences freshly inspired by this, and politics and economics firmly subordinated to it; the need finally to put the organisational pattern of life in the position of means humbly serving the ends. That, and that only, will restore the world to health and save it from destruction which will be the inevitable consequences of disintegration.

The realisation of this truth must bring to the Church a fresh vision of its task—the task of proclaiming the Gospel which alone can integrate the world's culture, and of itself becoming the bearer of the integrated Christian culture to the world. These two functions are not mutually exclusive but are complimentary, and the accomplishing of the one consists in the accomplishing of the other. This is a matter of grave importance especially to the younger Churches in Asia and Africa to which the Gospel has been presented in the Western form, and has yet not taken root in the national cultures. So much so that the nationals look upon the Gospel as a foreign formula without any relevance to their particular situation. The observation made by the International Missionary Council on this problem at Tambaram is worth taking note of:— “The Church is called to the appropriation of all that traditional cultures may contribute to the enrichment of its life and that of the Church universal. When Churches grow up in the environment of non-Christian religions and cultures, it is necessary that they should become firmly rooted in the Christian heritage and fellowship of the Church universal. They have their place in the great Christian brotherhood of all ages and races. But they should also be rooted in the soil of their own country. Therefore, we strongly affirm that the Gospel should be expressed and interpreted in indigenous forms, and that in methods of worship, institutions, architecture etc. the spiritual heritage of the nation and

country should be taken into use".⁵ But this is not something that can be done over-night, and any conscious effort on our part to integrate the gospel to the national cultures would do more harm than good. Such an integration must be the consequence of the Church's life and not its purpose, for that would be to put the cart before the horse.

The world is crying for unity, and it is the Church alone that can give it this unity, for political unity cannot be achieved without cultural unity, and cultural unity can only be the consequence of a unity of faith. The time is come when the Church cannot sleep any longer, it must challenge the world with the faith by which it lives, the faith which not merely binds, but is the source and cause of its existence. The Church must accept its responsibility in every sphere of human life, from worship and education to politics and economics. God has something to say in every situation and for every moment of human history, and the Church must learn first to listen and obey, that it may bring the world to repentance and a total renewal of life. The Church must first be conquered if it is to conquer.

D. J. AMPALAVANAR,
Junior, B. A.

LOVE CAME DOWN - -

Christmas Eve — and the social welfare centre at Colombo had been thronged with people who knew that the clinic would be closed for a week. But now the queue had vanished and Miss Arumugam slipped into the Doctor's consulting room to collect the last of the record cards and other papers.

"Did you finish that report, Miss Arumugam?" he asked. "Yes", she answered briefly as she closed the door and left the Doctor alone.

A pile of forms still remained for her to fill in, and she set about them. On each of them she wrote 24-12-1948. Christmas Eve, Christmas Eve, Christmas Eve...! It was five years now, five years ago today, that she had had the loveliest experience of her young life. The vision of a young man came fleeting before her; she saw his dark wavy hair, his delicate face, his twinkling humourous eyes, and his hands, a surgeon's hands, so strong, so gentle — those hands had slipped a ring on to her finger. "It is only my old one", he had said. "But some day I'll give you a new one, the real thing." A few weeks later this promising medical student had won a government scholarship enabling him to go to London to qualify for the F. R. C. S. "I'll always love you", he had vowed, "Whatever happens, always remember that."

Her eyes filled with tears, and almost automatically she reached for the bottom drawer of her desk, and drew out of its hiding place a slim bundle of letters. Oh, it had been terrible to go on at the University with these letters chilling and killing her very soul. War-weary England was scarcely the fit soil for a young idealist. "I've lost my faith in everything and every one", he wrote. "Every ideal I've believed in up to now seems worth-

less. I can never trust in God again, not after all the suffering I've seen—and I'm only at the beginning of things. Service and sacrifice? No, I've given those up." In her reply Grace Arumugam had pointed out that those ideals were more than ever necessary for a doctor, for it was only through them that God could use his skill for the service of men. She counselled him to be patient, and wait for God to reveal his plan for him and guide him. It was six weeks—six weeks that felt like six years—before she had received a reply to that: "Why be a doctor? To make money of course, I'm going to cash in on my F. R. C. S., when I get back to Colombo. I've outgrown the idealist stage, Grace, and so I've outgrown you too. I don't see how we could really understand each other as things stand. Please do stop sermonising, and, if you don't see any other way, let us forget each other".

It had been a bitter struggle, but she had come through it somehow. Those three years at the University had been the hardest. Teaching had kept her so busy, however, and perhaps time had begun to do its healing work, when she decided that she would take up a part time appointment at this Social Service Centre after school hours. This would keep her even more busy, and her ideals would find some outlet. What was her astonishment and dismay when she reported for work at the clinic to find that it was Dr. Gunaratne, F. R. C. S., under whom she was to work. He had consented to act as Doctor in charge at the Centre for a small extra consideration, in spite of his Government appointment. She had recognised him instantly, for he had changed but little. But when Dr. Gunaratne spoke curtly, and without the slightest sign of recognition, she tried to still her wildly beating heart, and behave as if he were a complete stranger. "He is a stranger", she told herself. "He merely wants to make money—he isn't the man

I used to love. And even my love has died long ago”.

Never had Dr. Gunaratne spoken an unnecessary word, nor had he ever given her a hint of praise or even approval. He asked for things; indeed she often anticipated his requests. But he always gave his orders as if she were a robot in a white apron, and not a person — certainly not the girl he had once loved when they were so very young. Hurt, she had endeavoured to get a transfer, but it was not to be, she just had to ‘stay put’. And so through the year they had worked together; and she had watched him. She had watched him put little toddlers at their ease, help incoherent mothers to explain their difficulties, and brighten many an awkward occasion by sly humour and infectious laughter. Was he really money mad? She had watched with anxious care, with pain and fear, but never had there been any open evidence. Except perhaps that he was quick to leave when the hours were done, and would never linger with talkative, but really harmless, cases. Any way he had left now and with a sigh she turned back to her work.

Hello, who was that? She heard a sound outside. She opened the door and looked out. There was that garrulous old woman who had been such a nuisance yesterday, bowed down and weeping bitterly. It was late — long after hours. What could she want now? Yet Grace went to her. The poor old thing was really in a pitiable state. Her little grandson, whom she had brought for treatment yesterday, had died. Grace took her in, and made a quick cup of tea for her, and then the whole tale came forth. The doctor had not listened, he had wanted to go home because it was late. He did not care — and the little one, the apple of her eye, had died. She was bitter, and heaped reproaches on the doctor, while Grace did her best to comfort her, and to defend Dr. Gunaratne.

Suddenly the door of the consulting room opened, and who stood in the doorway but the doctor himself. He had heard, he had heard all these things hurled at him. Both the old woman and Grace shrank like guilty things surprised. But he just said: "You are working too late, Miss Arumugam, if you mean to be at that Carol Service? I'll drive you and your -er- visitor down town if you are going that way." This was the first time in all these months that he had said anything to her that did not apply to their common tasks; but in spite of her surprise, Grace looked at the old lady, and taking her cue from her face, thanked him but refused the offer.

Deep in thought, she assisted the old lady down the road to her house, hardly noticing her praise of her selflessness as opposed to the doctor's callous behaviour. Had she not seen the doctor drive off with a most fashionable young woman beside him? Who could she be? "It's Christmas Eve", she told herself, "and I've no need to be catty." But she could not help wondering.

She changed and slipped into Christ Church just in time, and within a few minutes Handel's 'Pastoral Symphony' had transported her to distant Palestine, and that first Christmas. The cold night outside, the shepherds in their blankets, the Wise Men in rich robes with their offerings of Gold, and Frankincence, and Myrrh. And so through the Service, her heart was filled with a strange peace and gladness which reached its zenith at the last carol:

Love came down at Christmas,
 Love all lovely, love divine,
 Love came down at Christmas,
 Star and Angel gave the sign.

The organ was still playing 'Silent Night' as she stepped out. "Hello", said a familiar voice, startling her from her dreams. "Dr. Gunaratne! What are you doing here?" "I knew I'd find you

here," he said, "and I wanted to find you — tonight." Before she knew it, she found herself in his car, and she relapsed into silence; but he talked on. "I'd like you to meet my cousin Ruth," he said, "She's engaged to a doctor friend of mine, and I brought her down for Christmas to meet him." So this was the fashionable girl she had seen! She told him of her suspicions. He laughed: "No, Grace, I've loved you all along . . . but I never dared to hope . . . after I had behaved as I did." "But you pretended you didn't even know me", she countered. "I thought you'd wish it to be like that, and I couldn't bear the idea of causing you more pain", he replied, seriously.

She turned to him as he continued in low tones. "I learnt my last lesson this very evening, Grace, — from that old woman's story. She was right, and I blame myself". He parked the car in a vacant place at Galle Face beach. "But it was you, that lighted me home; for watching you day by day through the whole year has been a lesson as well as a revelation, Grace, till today, tonight; after that service I feel it is God's Grace that has saved me — from myself. And my love for God and Man has come welling back — with my love for you". He drew her hand into his and slipped on a ring he had — the real thing. "What was that last carol they sang? I thought it was lovely."

"Yes, it's one of my favourites too, 'Love came down at Christmas'." Almost involuntarily he sang

"Love came down at Christmas,
Love all lovely, love divine . . ."

and Grace also quoted,

"Love shall be our token,
Love be yours and love be mine".

But he drew her to him murmuring "No, Grace, Love be ours."

RANI WELCH,
Junior B. A.

THE POETRY OF BURNS

“What is title, what is treasure,
 What is reputation's care?
 If we lead a life of pleasure
 'Tis no matter how or where!”

A poet, or indeed any ordinary man for that matter, with such a philosophy of life cannot be expected to take life very seriously, but to gallop through it in just the same way as Tom rode Maggie, the mare, with his coat tails flying and head and belly full of fiery spirits. Burns preferred to worldly success a tavern and a song—we can almost hear him call out to us—

“See the smoking bowl before us!
 Mark our jovial, ragged ring!
 Round and round take up the chorus,
 And in raptures let us sing.”

Burns's poetry is rather an extension of his capacity for living than a vocational martyrdom. He lived his life with poetry as a companion and weapon. He wrote to friends and tax-collectors in rhyme, and, what is more, wooed his ladies, too, in rhyme.

It is in his songs that his soul comes out fullest, freest, brightest; it is as a song writer that his fame has spread widest, and will last longest. Of all forms of literature, the genuine song is the most penetrating, and in this Burns is the supreme master. His songs do not need to be set to music, but are music in themselves. The way in which Burns composed his songs is very peculiar—he would ‘sowth the tune over and over’ till the words came spontaneously. The words of his songs were inspired by pre-existing tunes rather than on the model ballads themselves, such as “Sir Patrick Spens” and “The Wife of Usher's Well”. He never

composed his poems and afterwards set them to music. The very life of him who wrote such melodious verses has been a song — he was cradled in the very atmosphere of melody right from his boyhood. This is not to say that all his songs are artless flowers which bloom in Eden, for in many that undertone of cynicism gives an added relish, a pinch of spice. In his songs there is a simple haunting beauty which no poet has surpassed.

'A poet without love is a physical and metaphysical impossibility' — said Carlyle. Indeed, one cannot find anybody who better deserves to be called a Poet than Burns, according to this dictum. Burns is the poet of passion; love inspired him to write poems which rank with those of Shakespeare and Shelley. Curiously enough the first poem that Burns ever composed was a song in praise of his partner on this harvest-rig, and the last utterance he breathed in verse was also a song — a faint remembrance of some former affection. Here is a poet who brings to love a great deal of ready-made sentiment, and the symptoms of this vital melody are prevalent in him right from his childhood. He was indeed formed for love and could not have conceived a good life without it.

He was a capricious lover — one wonders if he was sincere in his professions of love to all the ladies whom he courted, when he tells us that once he began out of 'a vanity of showing his parts in courtship', for he prided himself on his ability at a love-letter. His poems to the ladies were very passionate —

"Anna, thy charms my bosom fire,
And waste my soul with care;
But ah! how bootless to admire
When fated to despair!

Yet in thy presence, lovely Fair,
To hope may be forgiven,

For it were impious to despair
So much in sight of Heaven".

These lines Burns wrote on the charms of Anna.

Though he expressed the constancy of settled love in the song written for Jean,

"Of a' the airts the wind can blow,
I dearly like the West,
For there the bonnie lassie lives,
The lassie I lo'e best"--

He glorifies the transport of inconsistent love in the verse to Anne Park:

"Yestern I had a pint o' wine
A place where the body saw na
Yestern lay on this breast o' mine
The gowden locks of Anna".

Love is not a tap, any more than a 'present of ribbons'; variety is indeed the spice of Life!

In love, as in everything else, he was an ardent lover of liberty and freedom — freedom being to Burns, in theory at least, what amounts to 'a return to Eden'. It was owing to his republican ideas that he lost the post of Exciseman. On a certain occasion when Pitt's health was proposed at dinner, Burns gave what he thought to be an improved toast — 'A better man — George Washington!' Hand in hand with his love of liberty goes his patriotism.

O Scotia, my dear, my native soil!
For whom my warmest wish to heaven is sent!

His patriotism is deep-rooted and sincere. Even the wars that had been disastrous have crystallised into this issue of national independence, to be celebrated by Burns in his 'Scots wha hae' Liberty is what he is after —

"Lay the proud usurpers low!
 Tyrants fall in every foe!
 Liberty's in every blow!
 Let us do or die!"

There are some who blindly claim for Burns, a position as one of Scotland's religious teachers, while others, even more blindly and ridiculously, claim for him a niche among Scotland's saints. Burns did cling to the fundamental truths of natural religion, faith in God and immortality, amid sore trials of heart. But his religion was, as Carlyle puts it 'A Great Perhaps', like that of Rabelais. His religion at best is an anxious wish.

Burns hated hypocrisy more than anything else, as is evident from his satirical attacks on politicians, kirkmen the 'Unco guid' and the pompous busy-bodies. The hypocrisy that Burns saw in the kirk, he associated with the tyranny he saw in the state—

'A fig for those by law protected!
 Liberty is a glorious feast;
 Courts for cowards were erected,
 Churches built to please the priest.'

Who has better expressed anti-clerical, anti-political reaction than Burns!

'Peg Nicholson's a guid bay mare
 An' this priest he rode her sair,
 And mickle oppressed and bruised she was
 As priest-rid cattle are!'

There is a great quality of freedom and violence of explosive humour in all his works. Burns is one of the greatest realists—he paints very vivid pictures; we see the witches dancing in the 'Tam O' Shanter' and 'The Jolly beggars' roll at the outset into the inn.

'At night at e'en a merry core
 O'randie gangrel bodies,
 In Poosie-Nansies held the splore
 To drink their orra duddies
 Wi' quaffing and laughing,
 They ranted an' they sang.'

One can almost hear them making merry and shouting. Burns doesn't tire his readers' patience with elaborate discussions, but 'pierces thro' the marrow of the question', and speaks his verdict with an emphasis that cannot be forgotten. Few as were the opportunities for knowing the characters of statesmen and politicians, yet with what 'random shots o' countra wit' he hit off the public men of his time.

Burns is dearer to the Scottish peasant than any other poet; in looking up to him, the Scottish people have seen an impersonation of themselves, both their virtues and vices. Burns was not only the interpreter of Scotland's peasantry, he was the restorer of her nationality. When he appeared, the spirit of Scotland was at a low ebb. He used the vernacular, and, what was more, he touched the springs of long forgotten emotions, and brought back to their hearts the patriotic feeling. Burns was not made for the drawing room or for the platform. Only the facts of riotous unbounded life brought out the fire which welded epithet, and image, and rhythm into the wild dance of 'Tam O' Shanter' and 'The Jolly Beggars.'

The poems of Burns are but little rhymed fragments scattered here and there in the grand unrhymed Romance of his earthly existence. Scotland owed the revival of her language, and, above all, the revival of the spirit of patriotism to this untutored ploughman. He was indeed a real genius. If genius was prodigal in him—he was as prodigal a genius itself.

MAHESWARY KANAGARATNAM,
 Senior B. A.

'TIS MUSIC LENDS ENCHANTMENT

The power to express our feelings in sweet sounds, the power to hear the music of others and the melodies of nature are free gifts of the Creator to humanity. To every man, woman and child is given the marvellous instrument of song, the throat; the larynx, the reed in the throat, air from the breath, sound-chamber of the mouth and palate, the tongue, the lips, the nose, the whole intricate mechanism of the human voice. Through music, in the folk songs of primitive people, in the chanties of sea-farers, in the devotional chants and songs of monks and sadhus, bhaktas, nuns and evangelists, in the romances and serenades of the ballad makers, in the poets of the Orient and the Occident, in the complex art of great choruses, a medium has existed for the expression of every shade of human emotion. It is a human birthright, just as are sight, hearing and tasting. The singing voice of human beings is the fundamental instrument of the orchestra of Life, given to us without price built into our house of life even as today radio sets are part of the modern cars.

Everyday life shows us that it is a necessity. From the lullaby in the cradle to the funeral march en route to the grave, music is our never failing companion in all classes, races and countries of the world. It comes from somewhere within us spontaneously, lightening our minds. But the most astonishing thing about it is that it is in keeping with the mood that we are in, if in a Church we hum a solemn hymn, or if in a theatre some catchy song. It is not surprising to see, as we walk down a street, cashiers in shops adding numbers chanting them. It may be the spontaneous primitive folk songs, as in India and Ceylon where agricultural tasks are performed to a number of repetitions of the song by the workers. It may be the chant of the priest or the hymn of the devotee. It may be

the chorus of miners, or the orchestra of picked instrumentalists, but Life's necessity for music is everywhere evident.

There is music, too, suitable to the different levels of taste and culture of the hearers. People who love tripe and onions, hot curries and mutton, will enjoy jazz music and Hindustani love songs; those who love nature and romance will enjoy Wagner and Debussy, Schubert and "*gitams*;" those with intellectual and philosophical minds will call for Bach and Beethoven; and the devotional will attend the Great Masses and Oratorios, and revel in the "*Kirthanams*" of Thyagaraja.

Human nature demands music for the nourishment of its nervous, aesthetic, emotional body as King Saul demanded music of David the shepherd lad, as much as it demands food for its physical body. It stimulates people to action. (What would armies do without Marches?), it heals, afflicts, effaces the personal, nurtures and soothes love, for Shakespeare says,

"If music be the food of love, play on,
Give me excess of it that, surfeiting,
The appetite may sicken and so die."

It sends people to sleep. (What would mothers do without lullabies?); it promotes unity amongst a very mixed crowd, comforts the sorrowful and the depressed, increases the pleasure of the lighthearted and the frivolous, it has even been recently discovered in Australia that cows yield more milk if music is provided when they are being milked. It can bear on its wings the aspiring to the very gates of heaven, for Browning says in his poem *Abt Vogler*,

"And I know not if save in this, such gift be
allowed to man,
That out of three sounds he frame not a fourth
sound, but a star."

To enjoy it in manifestations of its own power it is transcendental in its nature, and can act as a ladder whereby the spiritually minded can ascend to the higher reaches of consciousness, and through song enter into the source of song; as Browning puts it,

“And the emulous heaven yearned down, made effort to reach the earth.
As the earth had done her best, in my passion to scale the sky.”

More and more, music is entering into the life of all people. It is no longer the luxury of the rich. The broadcasting stations supply music to the millions. Time and space seem almost non-existent in conveying music of any description from one country to another. In all countries of the world music is recognised as the “language of the emotions,” and emotions are similar in all races, joy, sorrow, yearning, hatred, love, sweep the gamut of life in like manner in East and West, and perpetuate themselves in the music of all human beings. It is therefore the universal medium for the expression of people’s feelings. Then to learn music is to learn a new language, and to understand the music of any country is to know more of the emotions of the people of that country. A nation is only half itself, its expression is its other half. Therefore, the most direct route to its expression of passions and aspirations is a knowledge of the language of its feelings.

The inclusion of music in the life of the students will bring with it happiness of a very pure kind. It is in an atmosphere of joy that the young mind grows very quickly. It will give the students the power to be a source of pleasure to their circle throughout life. Also a knowledge of the language will provide one of the most engrossing hobbies of a refined kind to many who now follow the art afar off, and but blindly.

Every day science is showing us more and more plainly that we live and move and have our being in an ocean of musical sound. So far, we have discovered the reproduction or eternality of sounds produced by ourselves. The Hindu scriptures speak of the "sound of the sky." The thought that we will some day be able to bring our lives into tune with the infinite must strengthen our desire to study all that can be known, ancient and modern, oriental and occidental, of this language of the soul.

'Tis music lends a golden hue,
To life's tide as it glides along;
Then let us render homage due
To music and her sister song.

SARAH ELIAS,
Inter Science.

ON THE THRESHOLD - 1950

*We seek in vain to lift the massy curtain,
Or pierce the mist, that hides our future here;
But this we know, and nothing is more certain,
That God himself is planning our New Year.*

*A little more of service and of striving
That Kingdom to advance we hold so dear,
Prayers answered, hopes fulfilled, and safe arriving
At goals desired - all wait our Coming Year.*

*A little more of discipline and trouble,
Will yield a world of happiness and cheer;
For every effort God will render 'double' —
That is His promise for Another Year.*

*Then too, that blessed hope of Life's unmasking
Must raise our spirits, check our mortal fear:
Yea - even now our eager faith is asking,
'Will Jesus come in glory this New Year.'*

RANI WELCH,
Junior B. A.

THE JAFFNA SMUGGLER AT HIS BEST

Necessity is the mother of invention, and the stress of war brought out the best and the worst in men. If battles brought out heroism, civilian life brought out ingenuity. The Jaffna man is well known to be enterprising, but the Jaffna smuggler is even more so. To talk of smuggling is to think at once of Valvettithurai, and it is from no less a place that Sando Rajaratnam emerges. A wilful truant in his teens, the local rowdy in his twenties, a scheming racketeer in his thirties, World War II came just in time to bear him to the peak of his career. It afforded him opportunities to show his ingenuity in providing to an avid public, goods which shortage made precious. Foodstuffs fetched handsome returns, cycle and car tyres were unobtainable and commanded fancy prices, and opium and ganja were worth more than their weight in gold. Given a fast motor launch, capital to buy goods in India, and the will to smuggle, a fortune could be made overnight. No — one more ingredient was necessary — ingenuity.

The seemingly innocent Sando Rajaratnam was returning from a quiet fishing expedition to the Jaffna coast, but the cautious Customs officials boarded his vessel all the same. A close search of his launch revealed no contraband, however, though they had put out to sea to meet him. After the departure of these worthies, Rajaratnam's launch circled round, and a couple of divers plunged into the sea to pick up the floated end of the rope which towed in a pretty haul of fish in the shape of tyres!

It is one thing to smuggle goods across the Palk Straits to Jaffna, but quite another to spirit them away to Colombo, which is really the market for narcotics and other 'wanted' goods. The Police and barrier guards were vigilance itself, but almost always Rajaratnam had them beat. He often ran a

quick cargo South in his supercharged Jaguar, but in spite of fresh coats of paint, and changed number plates, it was a marked vehicle. On one such occasion he almost drove right into a police ambush, but warned in time, he thought of the railroad. If Jeeps could ride the rails, why not his Jaguar, and sure enough the wheelbase and the rail track breadth coincided to an inch. Having by-passed danger he was in Colombo before the Police woke up.

On another occasion the barrier guards were confronted with a party of wailing women, beating their breasts and mourning over a coffin that they were transporting. The medical certificate did not quite satisfy the guards, and in spite of shrieks and protests, the coffin was prised open for inspection. There was a body in it all right, so down went the lid, and the cortege passed out of the gate. Little did the Customs men realise that inside the body lay concealed diamonds, bullion, and narcotics worth the price of fifty Jaffna brides.

But, as time passed, it seemed as though Rajaratnam was securely blockaded in his palatial mansion replete with secret passages, hide-outs, electrical warning devices, and special observation posts. This building had cost him a tidy bit, he had shared his profits generously with his faithful helpers, and legal difficulties had drained away the rest. He needed to cash in again. But how? When his movements were watched, his friends noted, his letters censored, and his telephone tapped? By deputy he had brought ashore a large consignment of ganja; all that remained was to take it to Colombo, and he would retrieve his all but broken fortunes. But how? He could not afford to take risks.

It was an innocent and empty-handed Sando that travelled openly to Colombo and brought a brand new Austin. Equally openly he toured the

country as if on a pleasure trip. Shortly after he returned to Colombo and exchanged his almost new Austin for a powerful Plymouth, promising to pay the excess of Rs. 8,000 in a couple of weeks. Back in Valvettithurai he packs the ganja in the boot of the car, locks it and keeps the key, but hands the ignition key to his wife with a series of instructions and disappears.

When weeks passed and their reminders remained unanswered, the Motor Company grew suspicious and sent two of their English assistants to Valvetti. When these gentlemen informed the lady of the house of their mission, she averred that Rajaratnam had been called to India on urgent business, and that his finances were low. They declared then that they would have to take the car back to Colombo, whereupon she gave them the ignition key with her compliments, and off they went. But before they reached Colombo the wily Rajaratnam was already at the Company's office with the requisite cash in hand. With the profoundest apologies for the trouble and anxiety he had caused, he begged to be allowed to take delivery of the car when it arrived. Sure enough the barrier guards had not bothered to examine the boot of the Company's car driven by the Company's assistants!

Today, however, Sando has retired from active life. But in his time he held the whole Police force at bay, and outwitted them time and again. Newspapers carried headlines more prominent on his account than even the news of the war. He added a whole chapter to the history of smuggling, and it is an open secret that he is the only worthy from the whole of South East Asia to be elected F. S. S. S. — Fellow of the Secret Society of Smugglers.

S. V. PARAMSOTHY,
Inter Arts.

BLAKE—THE MYSTIC

Even at the early age of eight Blake saw, on the trees and in the hayfields around Peckham Rye, angels of God, and once as he 'sweetly roamed from field to field' he met no less a personage than the ancient Hebrew prophet Ezekiel. Is it any wonder that no other poet of the eighteenth century was so visionary and so imaginative as William Blake,—painter, poet and prophet? Almost unknown during his lifetime, Blake's reputation has continually advanced ever since, because his obscure but brilliant mystic writings have drawn the attention of both psychologists and critics.

Blake was lucky in having sympathetic parents, for by the age of fourteen, his visions were becoming habitual, and his attendance at school could have been tragic. Both teachers and pupils would have made fair game of this wool-gathering day-dreamer. In the interval of study at home he tried his hand at drawing, and so began his career as an artist.

Poetry and painting equally attracted him, and to him the two arts were inextricably mingled. His observations were fed by watching nature

"Among the lambs and brooks of water,
Among the warbling birds"

seeing not so much with the external eye as with that imaginative vision which every child possesses. His early poems, "Poetical Sketches", the product of an untutored youth, are gleams of the visions he had. In some, he describes nature symbolically as the lines to the "Morning".

"O Holy Virgin! clad in purest white,
Unlock Heaven's golden gates and issue forth,
Awake the dawn that sleeps in heaven;
Rise from the chambers of the east; and bring
The honied dew that cometh on waking day."

While in other poems in which "more than mortal fire burns in his soul", sounds the note of the visionary—a note which grew deeper and deeper as the boy Blake advanced in age.

"I must create a system; or be enslaved by
another man's,
I will not reason or compare."

With this creed, Blake broke through the web of eighteenth century rational thought, and developed his genius freely and instinctively. All forms of external control were to Blake the enemy of imagination. When he observes his fellow-men fallen into the bonds of cold reason and dull experience, he wonders,

"How can a bird that is born for joy
Sit in a cage and sing?"

and he finds an explanation.

"In every cry of every man,
In every infant's cry of fear,
In every voice, in every ban,
The mind-forged manacles I hear."

As regards religion, Blake believed that human life represented the Divine Image, and recognized that forgiveness of sin was the only religion for men on earth. In "Jerusalem" he says,

"But Jehovah's salvation
Is without money and without price,
In the continual forgiveness of sins,
In the perpetual mutual sacrifice in Great
Eternity; for behold
There is none that liveth and sinneth not!
And this is the Covenant
Of Jehovah: If you forgive one-another,
So shall Jehovah forgive you,
That He Himself may dwell among you"

The same thought is echoed in the "Keys of the Gates",

"Mutual forgiveness of each vice,
Such are the gates of Paradise;
Against the accuser's chief desire
Who walked among the stones of fire."

Considering himself as a prophet with a message to humanity, Blake writes in the introduction to the "Song of Experience",

"Hear the voice of the Bard!
Who present, past and future sees,
Whose ears have heard
The Holy word
That walked among the ancient trees,"

When he left the region of pure song in "Songs of Innocence and Experience", Blake wandered precariously into a new world of expression without the guidance of formal education, and of good models. His "Prophetic Works" are a maze, containing a philosophy of his own which was alien to the English mind. To the ordinary reader, the "Prophetic Works" are mere nonsense broken by flashes of fine lyric which contain deeply philosophical thoughts. There is the well-known lyric in "Milton" concluding,

"I will not cease from mental strife,
Nor shall my sword sleep in my hand,
Till we have built Jerusalem
In England's green and pleasant land."

Though Blake's oracular sayings are generally hard to interpret, yet intense spiritual thinking lies behind them. To students of mysticism, to religious minds and to literary critics, the "Prophetic Works" are a happy hunting-ground.

If Blake could see,
 "A world in a grain of sand,
 And Heaven in a wild flower ;
 Hold Infinity in the palm of his hand,
 And Eternity in an hour,"

one can just imagine to what strange and unknown regions, his visionary insight winged its flight, The imaginative life of Blake was so predominant that the realities of the world hardly seemed to exist for him. What his eyes saw, his mind's eye interpreted. He was an apocalyptic who could see the New Jerusalem rising from the fields overlooking his own house.

In modern psychological terms, Blake was an intuitive introvert who lived in a dream world of his own. Blake himself has smartly expressed the peculiar faculty of an intuitive introvert:—

"For double the vision my eyes do see,
 And a double vision is always with me,
 With my inward eye, 'tis an old man grey,
 With my outward, 'tis a thistle on the way."

Thus Blake was the inhabitant of two worlds—the inner unconscious self and the external world which supplied symbols for his exuberant imagination to use.

Among his contemporaries, Wordsworth came nearest Blake as a nature mystic. But the essential difference between the two was that, whereas Wordsworth was a sensationalist, who believed that the senses were the key to mystic communion with nature, Blake was a symbolist, who believed that "one power alone makes a poet—Imagination, the Divine Vision." Here is the man of imagination set against the man of sensation.

Like madmen, overwhelmed by the symbols of the unconscious, Blake's later life was almost on the

verge of the insane, but somehow he never fell into the strange abyss. His poetry, though sublime, is yet confusing and incoherent. Blake's infinite capacity for imagination made him "dream dreams and see visions" till it reached the limits of normal sanity. A glance at his pages will show that he leads,

"Through widening chambers of surprise to
 Throbs rupture* near an end that age
 Because his touch is infinite and lends
 A yonder to all ends."

GRACE MATHER,
 Senior B. A.

THE LOST LEADER

*Lighted to lighten, leader kind,
 Ever patient, where may we find
 One like thee who now forsake
 Thy Jaffna home, new tasks to take.*

*Bright shone in thee the body's power,
 Youth's ardour, and its noblest dower;
 As bright or brighter, wisdom's light,
 Plain common sense and fancy's flight.*

*But through these gleamed the brightest ray
 That God grants to our mortal clay,
 That inward glow, the breath divine,
 With which both man and angel shine.*

*Our single torch, our brightest flame,
 Our leader — thou of loftiest aim
 Hast left us: but hast left instead
 Kindled hearts the light to spread.*

R. A. THAMBIRAJAH.
 Inter Science.

EVENTIDE AT JAFFNA FORT

The long level rays of the westering sun
 Dye the ramparts a bright shade of gold ;
 Gold, through the blocks of grizzly stone
 Are crumbled with age and marked with mould.

And dark is the tunnel across the moat
 Which girdles the fort on the landward side ;
 The sinister waves o'er the rock-lined coast
 Flood into the channel at eventide.

One sentry guards the tunnel's mouth,
 The turrets are empty, the bastions bare ;
 For clerk and citizen chaffer by day
 Where gunfire and smoke once rose in the air.

No pomp of horseman, no livery gay,
 No flags, no banners, no trumpets blare—
 The walls now protect the land without
 By circling convicts ' prison'd there.

Where are the Dutch whose tablets rest
 Abandoned in the derelict church ?
 Do their spirits haunt the belfry high,
 Or have they fled on the eternal search ?

Where the British, whose conquering arms
 Held these walls for a century and more ?
 Lanka is free! the foreigner gone
 Home in despair to his Island shore.

The lonely sundial marked the hours
 Of gory battle, of pomp and parade ;
 And marks once more with the temple bell,
 The peace of the moon through the margosa's
 shade.

SUGIRTHAM SELVADURAI,
 Junior B. A.

WAR AND PEACE

I suppose I have something of the magpie in me, for I have the habit of collecting things that strike my eye. Some time ago I came across a discarded diary. Let me confess. It wasn't mine, I had no business to pick it up, leave alone keep it, much less to use it. But it was bound in bright red leather, one of these five-year affairs, with about half a page per day. The sheen of the leather and the untarnished brass clip that held it together caught my eye, and here it is, still with me. I was surprised to find that it had belonged to a girl just about my age, if her entries concerning her birthday are correct, who seems to have been in Malaya at the time of the Japanese invasion. And the contrast between the record in the diary, with that in the press about that time impressed me. Not having been able to come across anyone who can tell me about the owner, I am taking the liberty of giving here a few extracts which tell us something of civilian life during the eventful December 1941 and January 1942.

It might be useful to recall that the 8th of December saw the bombing of Singapore, Kota Bharu and Pearl Harbour. Shortly after, the *Prince of Wales* and the *Repulse* were sunk in the Eastern waters. The Japs began their advance from the Siam border also about that time, and met with little resistance, seizing town after town till they reached Kuala Lumpur about the 15th January 1942. The 18th December saw Tapah Road bombed. Ipoh was in Jap hands on the 22nd, Kampar was taken on Christmas Day, Tapah was heavily bombed on the 26th December, and was occupied on New Year Day.

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December 1. The English Paper of the Senior Cambridge Exam. wasn't as bad as we expected.

In spite of the fuss Auntie made, Indrani and I had lunch by ourselves at the Jubilee Restaurant. Enjoyed it too, though we couldn't relax, as there was a paper in the afternoon. We decided we'd see a picture when the Exams. were over.

December 4. Geometry and Algebra—horrible papers. just managed to do something, and shall hope that will be enough. •

December 7. Ipoh certainly has music if nothing else. There was a lovely Communion Service at St. John's this morning, and the singing by the choir this evening at Vespers was beautiful.

December 8. Did badly today, but so would every one else—I hope. Uncle woke us at 6 a. m. with the astounding news that Singapore and Kota Bharu were bombed. The American fleet was also caught napping at Pearl Harbour. Even the Exam. supervisors were full of it and chattered all the time; how could we concentrate on History.

December 9. Saw *The Escape* at the Ruby with Indrani and Co., lunched, shopped, and really had a pleasant time.

December 12. Home again. Dear brother Barton found that he'd been too officious bringing me home before I'd had the music lesson. But I suppose Dad and Granny really had impressed upon him that the sooner I was brought back the better.

December 15. Things moving fast, Japs moving faster, and naturally Watsons moving fastest. I can't stand those girls, but if they are evacuating, I s'pose we'll have to be accommodating. But will they stay with us till the war is over? — horrors.

December 16. Visited Mr. Chinniya at Sungkai with father, thinking I'd give the arriving Watsons a

miss, but the birds failed to migrate. Oh well. I s'pose I'm just tired.

December 17. The Watsons have moved in on us, bag and baggage. Not very pleasant, but we'll have to grin and bear it. David Watson seems all right, he seemed to get on all right with Barton anyway.

December 18. Heard bombs for the first time, and sighted Jap aircraft. Tapah Road bombed. In the afternoon, Barton returned from the hospital with tales of the casualties--some without hands and legs, some with stomachs ripped open, or damaged skulls. Horrible. People were really galvanised into action, just rushing around, not knowing what to do. Mr. Nalliah and the Somasundarams arrived from Ipoh with news that the Japs would occupy it soon. Gosh, what a crowd, and where are we to go? But Auntie Somasundaram is always a comfort. She may fuss, but she is very useful in a crisis.

December 19. People improve on acquaintance, I s'pose. The story of Mr. Phillips really thawed the ice at lunch. When father was in hospital after the appendicitis, Aunt Rani came from Singapore with Jane and cousin Harriet. One morning, when they were all with Dad, he'd just been telling them that the barber who shaved him every day hadn't been yet. Just then who should do the dramatic entrance but Pastor Phillips dressed in Veshti and Baju, and carrying what the visitors thought a barber's bag? Jane and Harriet were expecting him to out with the razor and soap any minute, when Granny requested him to say a word of prayer. The poor man had to pray in spite of the distraction of giggles behind handkerchiefs. The Watsons know Mr. Phillip.

December 21. Our troubles solved for us. The Australians commandeered the Hospital, so Dad decided to take us all to Mr. George's at the Estate, and here we are. No lights or anything. But Mr. and Mrs. George are really very hospitable, and cheered us no end by playing some Tamil records for us. Yet God knows what our fate will be.

December 22. I shall have to write the diary in the evening, lamp-light gives no privacy. Went round the estate watching the coolies at work, stamping and rolling rubber sheets. But people have been arriving all day. I s'pose we are evacuees too, and can't complain. Three in the Seenivasagam family, seven in the Kularatnam family, five in the Kuttithamby family. Mrs. Seenivasagam slipped near the Rubber shed, but recovered, executing a graceful bow to the house, as we remarked.

December 23. The lorry arrived with our goods, and the rest of the troop 15 strong, not to mention numerous others! Talk about milling crowds. The bachelors are housed in the coolie quarters, for there was no room for them at the inn.

December 24. We heard the bombs fall on Tapah—we got out just in time! No news. The ground floor of Mr. George's is really a Young Peoples Club all day, what with the gramophone, and cards and books. Imagine Aunt Somasundaram saying we should have classes under Mr. Kulandaivelu—so close to Christmas too. Why, the cakes and things are under weigh.

December 25. We had a service, lots to eat and some quiet fun. The British are going to defend Tapah, it seems. The famous volunteers, Balasingam and Selvaratnam, roared in on a motor bike with the news.

December 26. Couldn't sleep with the British shells whistling over the estate. And early in the morning the Jap planes came over, and everybody ran helter skelter for shelter — the gents each taking care of himself, the ladies left to bring the children! I slipped, but escaped detection and teasing in the general confusion. But every one was in good humour when the raid was over, and the jollification was more than ever.

December 27th. At morning prayers we heard the planes approaching, and were all wondering whether to run. But Mr. Davidson who had opened the Bible said 'If you are afraid, you can go to the shelters for my part I will stay and read the word of God.' The very next minute an explosion — very close, and Mr. Davidson did the disappearing trick before we had even woken up. He tore through us, and down the stairs brushing all and sundry out of his way, and ran into the Estate, right into the stream, into which he fell with a plop and a splash, and we saw the spray come up. Did we laugh? But if a bomb had hit the house, goodness knows where we would have been. Poor Mr. Davidson was too ashamed to come for lunch or dinner. The volunteers rode in, and reported that the Japs had passed Ipoh, and were nearing Tapah.

December 28th. Cold and wet Mr. Kandiah—the shy young man—went down the steps faster than he expected. Woosh—and he was on the last step, and Sathasivam shouted "*Puli mootai viluntu vitar*", so out we all came to see the fun. Sampanthar came out to investigate the cause, and to his surprise found both cause and result, for he too took off from the top step and landed at the bottom. Who wouldn't laugh?

December 29. Volunteers Balasingam and Selvaratnam came to the Estate for good—sans motor-bike. Apparently there was nothing more to be done at Tapah, which was again heavily bombed. But they brought rifles, pistols and ammunition. Surprising how one can forget one's plight, and lose oneself in cards or other games and fun. In our large party there seldom was a gloomy face.

December 30. Tapah really got it hot, we never saw so many Jap planes. Yet so secure were we only a couple of miles away that we spent our time laughing, talking, reading, playing cards, 'thayam,' chess, and draughts. Human nature is funny.

January 1, 1942. New Year Day and life so uncertain. Could any year begin with more uncertainty? The Jap army occupied Tapah today. Yet we celebrated somewhat, and nobody seemed too upset.

January 2. Four Japs of the Suicide Corps arrived at the estate; grim, shifty, ugly, smelly fellows. They wanted food, and took stock of our vehicles. Our young men turned out in strength, and stood between us and the Japs—as they didn't have too good a reputation—this Suicide Corps. One of them came up on the verandah, and bowed and uncovered his head when we saw a photograph of Mahatma Gandhi. Our volunteers had revolvers tucked into their sarongs in case of trouble, but we didn't even know of it till later.

January 3. The Japs came and commandeered our cars and bicycles, feelings were high, and we were apprehensive the whole day.

January 7. Civil administration in Tapah, and Dad as a Government Servant asked to return, so

we prepared to go back—but we had to go on foot, and transport our goods by cart! We were now under Jap regime. The war had come, and gone, but we had lived in peace.

‘EVELYN GNANAM’

ELECTRICITY GOES MARCHING ON

Who would think that it was a frog that gave Science the clue to Electricity—yet about 1790 Galvani accidentally obtained an electric current while dissecting a frog. Soon after we find great and famous names like Volta, Oersted, Ampere, Joule and Faraday connected with its early development, and its harnessing to practical use. Today, Electricity can make earth a heaven, or send man to hell!

Until the 19th century the atom of Hydrogen was considered the lightest particle known, and air was thought to be a bad conductor of Electricity. But Thompson in 1897 isolated the electron. In his discharge tube fitted with a vacuum pump, Thompson fitted two metal electrodes and maintained a steady voltage while the pressure of air inside was reduced to the order of 10^{-5} mm of mercury. At that stage luminous streams appeared to be flowing from the Cathode. These Cathode rays, as he termed them, were similar to light rays, and in addition they carried a negative charge, and fluoresced the glass with a greenish glow. These rays proved to be a stream of electrons, each having $1/1850$ th part of the mass of a Hydrogen atom! These Electrons were found to be a part of the atom of every element.

In 1895 Roentgen discovered that photographic plates in the neighbourhood of Cathode tubes were affected by a penetrating radiation from the glass

impinged upon by the Cathode rays. These rays were tentatively called X-rays! The modern miracles of surgery and radiology are possible because of this discovery.

Scientists next experimented to investigate whether fluorescence was always accompanied by the emission of X-rays. As a result of these experiments Radio-activity came to light. For in 1896 Henri Becquerel discovered that even in the dark, the double sulphate of potassium and uranium emitted a radiation which penetrated not only black paper, but also thin sheets of metals. This radiation was irrespective of its state of chemical combination, had no connection with phosphorescence, and was independent of the temperature of the uranium compound. Uranium rays possessed the power of discharging electroscopes by rendering the charges to the air through which they pass. Other elements such as thorium, polonium, and radium also possessed this property of Radio-activity.

The rays from Radio-active materials also affect photographic plates, cause phosphorescence, and ionise gases through which they pass. It is now known that these rays are emitted by the spontaneous disintegration of the nucleus of a radio-active atom, which is very heavy and unstable. They are of three types: Alpha-rays, which are fast-moving nuclei of Helium atoms, which carry a positive charge double those carried by electrons; Beta-rays, which are particles carrying negative charges. i. e. electrons; and Gama-rays, which are not charged particles but constitute an electro-magnetic radiation emitted from the atoms which have very short wave-lengths of the order of 10^{-10} cm to 10^{-12} cm. In 1920 the atom was shown to consist of a small central nucleus with circulating electrons around it, moving at a relatively vast distance. As the atom is neutral, the total charge of the electrons is equal to the positive charge on the nucleus, which

consists of protons, neutrons and positrons. A proton, nearly equal to a hydrogen atom in mass, has a positive charge; a neutron, the same in mass, has no charge; and a positron has a mass equal to that of an electron but carries a positive charge. Now, the Alpha particles from radio-active materials have tremendous energy, and can not only penetrate the interior of any atom, but can approach the nucleus. When this occurs, under certain conditions, particles may be ejected from the nucleus.

As early as 1905 Einstein showed that Radio-activity decreased mass, and stated that a body of mass m has a latent amount of energy mc^2 where c is the velocity of light. This energy can only be released when the atom disintegrates. To cause an atom to disintegrate, another particle must penetrate into its nucleus. In 1938 Hahn achieved the disintegration of the uranium atom by bombarding it with neutrons. Actually it is not Uranium 235 (U-235) itself that splits but an extremely shortlived daughter, U-236, formed when the neutron is added to the parent. U-236 is so unstable that it cracks almost instantly into two nearly equal parts. The combined weight of the two atoms into which U-236 splits is less than that of the parent; the lost mass of the annihilated parent is converted into energy, mainly in the form of Gama-rays, and the kinetic energy of the flying fragments. Further, the fission products themselves are highly radio-active, giving off particles and energy till they decay into stable forms. The energy released by the fission of a single U-235 is about 200,000,000 electron volts, or, one pound of U-235 would release an energy equal to that released by 10,000 tons of T. N. T. Radium is said to be more than a million times more active than uranium!

The theory of atomic fission is easy enough; the difficulty lies in harnessing the liberated energy

and directing it to useful purposes. Scientists have been able to absorb neutrons by making use of a pile-type of reactor consisting of cadmium bars, but this type of pile cannot possibly approach the energy of a bomb. On the other hand, it did not explode when the physicists exposed the U-235 to the stream of neutrons due to a certain percent of leakage. At a certain point, however, the leakage no longer counterbalances the trend toward explosion. This is the great military secret, which apparently the Russians have now discovered. It is also possible to make use of this energy for constructive purposes, and scientists are now occupied with that problem.

Experiments in Cosmic Rays have been going on since 1929, but even the origin of these rays is still a point of controversy. The rays consist of positively charged particles, or protons with an admixture of negatively charged particles, and some Gama-rays. It has not been determined whether these rays originate from the earth or elsewhere—hence the name. The intensity of these rays is found to change from place to place, from day to day, and even from hour to hour. Scientists all over the world are occupied with this problem. If the study of the electron has led to so much knowledge and power to man, one can but imagine what a closer investigation of the proton may bring in its train.

S. KANDASAMY,
Junior B. Sc.

THE ANNUAL PRIZE-GIVING

The Annual Prize-Giving came off on Saturday, the 29th January, 1949, in the Ottley Hall with the President of the College, the Rev. S. K. Bunker, in the chair. The function opened with prayer by the Rt. Rev. S. Kulandran, the Bishop in Jaffna of the Church of South India. The guests were then welcomed by Sakunthala Ambalavanar of the Primary Department. Next came the President's address which was followed by a recitation by Indreswari Alalasundram of the IIIrd Form, and the Principal's Report. The Prize-day speech was delivered by the Guest of Honour, the Hon. Mr. Felix Cole, Ambassador of the U. S. A. in Ceylon.

After the speech, Miss L. K. Clark, of the Uduvil Girls' English School, distributed the prizes. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mas. A. M. Brodie, the President of the Student Council, and was seconded by Mr. R. C. S. Cooke.

The function came to a close with the singing of the College Song.

President's Address

Your Excellency, Miss Clark, Ladies and Gentlemen :

This is a very great occasion for Jaffna College. This is an American institution in many ways, but I believe that this is the first time in our 126 years of existence that we have had a representative of the American Government at one of our Prize-Givings. With many of the American Consuls who have served in Colombo it has not been because of lack of interest in or regard for the work we have been doing here that they have not come. One or two have visited us at other times, and Mr. Mallon—the Consul in 1947—had hoped until the very last to come to our 125th Anniversary celebrations but was prevented from

coming by unexpected demands of duty. The cause rather has been the confining nature of their work in a port-city. But may I say, Your Excellency, that our disappointment in the past has been more than assuaged by your most friendly and cordial response to our invitations so soon after arriving in Ceylon to establish the first Embassy in this lovely new Dominion in the British Commonwealth. The fact that this is your second visit to Jaffna and our institutions in the seven months that you have been here in Ceylon attests the extent and sincerity of your interest. We in Jaffna College find it hard to tell you just how warmly we appreciate the honour you have done us in coming up again to be here for this occasion.

And now may I add a more personal word to Mr. Cole? For it is not simply the first Ambassador of the United States of America to Ceylon whom we welcome here tonight, much as it means to us to have this recognition from the Government of the country which has done much for Jaffna and Ceylon. We also welcome a man of rich culture and simple friendliness who has brought distinction of mind and gracious dignity to bear upon the relations between two Governments, and two peoples. Americans, I believe, have never been notable for lack of pride in their country—even in Jaffna it would be known what country was indicated by the phrase, "God's own country"—nor in their countrymen, but Americans in Ceylon have been indeed fortunate in, and are truly proud of, the most happy impression you have made upon the leaders of this new nation. It is true, Sir, that an occasion like this calls for encomiums to be heaped upon the Chief Guest, but I can only hope that you will believe me when I assert that I know what I am saying and that I speak from the heart. You have given us the greatest and the highest honour in consenting to visit us at this time.

For Miss Clark there is always a warm welcome at Jaffna College. We thought it especially fitting that we should ask you, Miss Clark, to distribute the prizes at this time. It is fitting because you have been a member of the Board of Directors of the College for a number of years, and also because over the years we have learned to rely implicitly upon your encouragement and help of every kind; but it is especially fitting because you, as a senior missionary, personify the many years of American life given to the work here, and we want the Ambassador to be reminded of it and of the variety of the American effort in Jaffna. It is nice to have you, too, as a testimony to the kindness with which Jaffna treats those who love her; for it is hard to believe, looking on you here tonight, that you have given over thirty years of fruitful service to our field here. We wish we could count upon another thirty years; and if we could, we know your spirit would be as gay and youthful at the end of it as it has been for the last thirty years. It makes us very happy to have you here.

Now it is my task to report on the overall progress of the College in the past year, with special reference to the work of the Collegiate classes. If increase of numbers both of students and staff marks progress, then we have had progress at Jaffna College. But that would be equally true of nearly every school in the island, for the stream of pupils seeking admission to schools has become a flood, inundating us all. Before this flood I fear our standards have not stood intact. It is physically and mentally impossible for a teacher to do for 35 or 40 pupils what he can do for 25. If we may believe our public examiners, this is showing up in the results achieved. Yet the costs to produce even this disappointing result have risen enormously and are facing us with a crisis, accord-

ing to the reports in the newspapers in the last week; and in spite of the colossal expenditure, we find that a very large proportion of the children in the island is getting no school education whatever. Actually, the very crisis we are facing is an opportunity—an opportunity forced upon us, perhaps, but yet an opportunity to face the facts realistically and to shape a rational and workable scheme.

It seems to me that American educational experience can throw some light upon our problems. It may be that the average child in America today can expect to complete his secondary education, though by no means all of them do it; but the day is not so far distant in the past when this was not the case. No country has had a higher regard for the value of education for all its citizens, yet until recent times the majority of Americans received only a primary education in school. In spite of that America exploited her resources and became great—came to the place where she could afford to give a large measure of education to all her children. Surely Ceylon is at that early stage in her development. It is not at all clear that she can *now* afford to give secondary education to all, but she can and must give a truly sound primary education to every one of her children. She is not doing it, so this must be the first aim in any realistic scheme to be worked out. If this primary education can be made a really sound education, consonant with our times and our national needs, then the productive capacity of her citizens will be increased, and with that will come the greater wealth, making possible a more extensive education for all later. At the moment there is good reason to believe that we have enough secondary schools to fill the real needs of the country for their type of educational product. Let Government help us to select and support those who can profit by education in such schools, but let Government also

concentrate on its primary task of providing primary education for all, and then building up steadily and soundly from that.

In seeking to achieve this aim Ceylon might well take another leaf from America's book. America's education has grown from grass roots—that is, it is local initiative which has built her schools. Local sentiment, local pride, local desire for better education for local children: this has been the driving force behind her whole scheme. There are few localities, even in Ceylon, which have not the resources, if only they can be harnessed to the task, to build far better schools than they now have. Anyone who has seen what poor Negro communities in the poorest of our Southern States in America have done where there was a passion for education, knows that such communities can have better education by every sound educational standard than the richest city. It is in these local efforts in local centres where men, forgetting all differences of social station, work together for a common good, that true democracy was, and still is, born—that sound national sentiment and sound national health is born. It is easier far to shift all responsibility to the centralized state, but that is not the way of democracy, nor is it really the way to get what you want.

I had not intended to enter upon such a discussion as this, but the presence of our American Ambassador reminding us of what America has done added to the critical nature of our educational situation has beguiled me. Now I must say something about our work locally at the opposite end of the scale from primary education—and I might point out in passing that it was local initiative and determination which has brought this effort for higher education in Jaffna into being—I have to report on the first full year of our experiment with degree classes at Jaffna College. The results so far are

not exciting, except perhaps in the problems they raised for us at the College, and in the possibilities for the future which they hold out to us. Four students who had already started their studies for the B. A. joined the College in July 1947, and three of them took the London examinations in June last year. One, N. R. Balasingham, passed, Second Class, and our congratulations go to him - the first graduate from the College in forty years. He had passed his Intermediate examination also from Jaffna College, and so we consider him in large part our product.

This year we have 6 students studying for the 1949 B. A. examination, preparing for all or part of their examination here. In the Junior Degree class preparing for the 1950 B. A. examination there are 3, being our own Intermediate-prepared students. We have one B. Sc. student who joined us last July, and who is preparing for the 1950 examination.

In the 1948 Intermediate examination we presented 8 in Arts, 3 passing (with one other still doubtful), and we presented 8 in Science, 2 passing and one referred. This year we have 14 studying for the 1949 Intermediate Arts, and 21 for the Science examinations. We have just formed a Junior Inter Science class of 41 members preparing for the 1950 examination, while there are 10 preparing for Arts in 1950. A number of the Science students are looking chiefly to the Technical College entrance as their goal, but we are expecting a good number of the successful students to go on for the B. Sc. here. In Arts, we are meeting a good deal of difficulty over the requirement of an ancient language. Latin has dropped out of so many Secondary Schools, and Sanskrit has been started in so few that most Arts students find this requirement a most difficult hurdle to clear. In Intermediate Science our classes are full, and at the moment it is impossible to admit more. In

Arts, admissions are still possible, but hostel accommodation is exhausted.

We have one other Intermediate class: the Intermediate Science (Economics). At the moment there are 5 doing some or all of their work in that class. The examination is in two parts and students will be prepared for each part in alternate years.

We have had a good deal of trouble with students applying for admission to the various classes at odd times throughout the year. We have tried to be as accommodating and helpful as possible, for we realize that the Ceylon school year does not mesh conveniently with the examination time-table of London University. But there are strict limits to what we are able to do in this regard. We would therefore advise parents and friends who wish to send students to the College to prepare for London examinations that the best time for students to join the Degree classes is in late July, or early September at the very latest; and that students wishing to join Intermediate classes after taking the S. S. C., seeking exemption, should not wait for the results, but should apply for admission before the middle of December. In all likelihood we shall have an admission examination at the time with applicants accepted only on the basis of the results of that test.

Two other warnings are perhaps also in order. One is that we cannot allow students to transfer from H. S. C. to Intermediate classes, and vice-versa: they must choose the course they want to follow and hold to it. The second warning is that it is a very exceptional student indeed who can expect to complete the Intermediate course in one year after getting exemption from the London Matriculation examination: one and a half years is a minimum time. We would probably insist on two years, if it were not that it actually would mean

two and a half years, with another half-year added waiting for the results.

The last remark prompts me to say a word or two about the London course we are following. It is not too well suited to our needs in Ceylon in many respects. The time of the examinations is awkward; the delay in getting the results is a very great burden, resulting in much loss of time, distraction of mind, and frustration of effort. The subjects and the subject-matter are not — cannot be closely adapted to local conditions and needs. We prepare students for these courses not from choice, but from necessity, since no alternative is open to us. The only possible alternative would be for the University of Ceylon to open its examinations to external students and this is contrary to the considered policy governing the University. From a strictly educational point of view this policy of the University cannot be seriously questioned, and this is not the place, nor is there time now to discuss whether considerations other than educational would warrant a change or a temporary suspension of that policy. Since we have Hobson's choice, we can be thankful that it is so good a choice as the reliable, respected standard of the University of London's external degrees.

To return to the situation at the College, I should say a word about the hostels. The accommodation provided by them has been very far from satisfactory. They have been inadequate both in the amount and the type of space available for both men and women. For the men there is relief in sight within a few months when the new hostel, now nearly half-built, is completed. The upper floor will have to be used for two staff members and their families, but the ground floor will accommodate thirty-four students, and provide a good dining room and common room. The need for a new Women's Hostel is almost equally great, but at present

there are no funds in sight for such a building. For the subscriptions to our Building Fund have been disappointing. So far only half of our goal of Rs. 150,000 has been subscribed. This may be partly because the pressure of work at College, due to the starting of the new classes with all the adjustments and problems they have created, has prevented us from getting out to approach our alumni. But the payment of subscriptions pledged has been even more disappointing, for so far only about a third of that amount has been paid in. Without larger help from the people of Jaffna and Ceylon the project we have undertaken cannot succeed. Many of our present arrangements are stop-gap, to say the least, and will soon be wholly inadequate. In the meantime we have not the funds to complete payment for the new hostel, while the income from our American investments is more than absorbed by the recurrent annual expenditure on staff and running expenses. I cannot refrain from pointing out that this is the kind of local project to which I referred in my opening remarks, and may very well be a touchstone to test the determination of Jaffna people to have an institution of higher education of their own.

One of our most pressing needs is for houses for our staff. Many of our staff members have to live at a distance from the College which reduces the contribution they can make to the life of the College. Again, even if we could afford and secure highly qualified staff from abroad, we could not invite them to come because we have no suitable places to offer in which they could live. With the greatest difficulty we found the means to buy and renovate a large bungalow about a third of a mile from the College campus for the Lockwoods, but there are no more such houses to secure and there are no funds with which to secure them if there were, for we have used up all our reserves in the expansion

so far necessary. Besides the bungalow just mentioned, we have made a second Chemistry laboratory available for advanced work, and are now doing the same for Physics. We have added to our Library, though not nearly as much as we need to. This is the limit of our means, and we hope our friends will understand *what* this means.

Mention of the Library reminds me that I should mark a fine gift just received. The brothers and sisters of the late Mr. C. D. Singaratnam, an alumnus of the College who died sadly young, have given us Rs. 500 to add a shelf to our Reference Library in memory of him. We rejoice in this welcome and useful memorial to an Old Boy of the College.

The students in the London course have not been wholly passive as we have tried to make arrangements for them. It has not been possible to separate the undergraduate activities as much as we should from those of the rest of the school. The new hostel should help to give them a centre of their own life, but in the meantime they have formed their Undergraduate's Union, with Dr. Holmes as their Advisor, and have had some lively times and also some useful times. Their first Anniversary Dinner was one of the best student functions that has ever been put on here. We congratulate the Union and wish it long life and real strength.

Since the last Prize-Giving we have had several changes in Staff. In August, Mr. E. C. A. Navaratnarajah left after a little more than a year and a half of service, to become Principal of St. John's College, Nugegoda. In his short period of service he contributed a very great deal to the College. He started the Degree work in English and carried it on with the competence characteristic of the man. We were extremely sorry to see him leave and we

follow him with every good wish as he undertakes new and heavier responsibilities.

At the end of the year three teachers left us. Mr. M. I. Thomas retired after 25 years of distinguished service at the College. Mr. Thomas was a scholar by temperament, but also a most successful teacher. He was head of our History department throughout, doing practically all of the higher work in History for most of those years, and bringing real distinction to the College by his gifts in this field. It will be almost impossible to replace him. We wish him many years of useful and happy life in his home in India.

Mr. Selliah will be recording the services of the two others who left with Mr. Thomas : Mr. C. S. Ponnuthurai and Miss Leela Ponnambalam ; but I cannot pass them by without a word of thanks and of regret. As student and as teacher, Miss Ponnambalam brought beauty, tact and ability to enrich the whole life of the College. She initiated the teaching of Ceylon History at the higher levels, and did it with grace and ability which endeared her to all students. The same can be said of her work as Warden of the Women's Hostel. We will not soon be able to get such a combination of gifts in the same person. Mr. Ponnuthurai was here for 18 years. He contributed to practically every side of our life. His dynamic energy might sometimes boil over a bit, but we will miss him in so many ways that the College will not seem the same without him. To both of these excellent teachers and good friends we wish the very best in their new spheres of service.

There are several new faces on our staff, but my time is running out while Mr. Selliah's has yet to begin, so I must confine my notes to three who have come to do, in whole or in part, London course work. The first to come was Mr.

M. D. Balasubramaniam with a B. A. Hons. (First Class) in Sanskrit from Annamalai University. We have long been seeking a teacher with just such qualifications as he. We feel very fortunate to secure so able and enthusiastic a teacher and so engaging a personality.

Mr. S. P. Appasamy joined our staff the middle of last term. After a most distinguished career at Madras Christian College where he carried off almost all the honours open to him, besides both a Bachelor's and Master's degree, and after teaching several years in India, he went to Harvard University in America where he made an enviable record and an outstanding impression upon his professors there in his chosen field of English Literature. He comes from one of the most distinguished Christian families in South India, and we count ourselves fortunate in securing his services to teach the English of our Degree classes. We welcome him, his accomplished wife and small daughter to our common life at the College.

Finally, we were able to secure the services of Mr. V. Koshy just before the opening of our term. With an M. A. in Economics from Madras, and with a number of years of interesting experience in Malaya, he comes to us with a broad background and an equally broad smile to fill our quite desperate need for a teacher of Ceylon History and an understudy for Mr. Sussbach in Economics. He is not a stranger to Jaffna, for he has been teaching at St. Patrick's. The ungrudging release of him by our sister College at what must have been great inconvenience is just what we know we can expect from our fast friend and best of neighbours, Father Long.

Now a word or two about our Board of Directors and I am done. Last year I mentioned the retirement of several members of the Board,

but at that time their successors had not been appointed. Now it is my pleasant duty to record our welcome to the new members of the Board. Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam, K. C., M. P. and Rev. B. C. D. Mather have come as representatives of the Jaffna Diocesan Council of the Church of S. India. Dr. S. W. C. Ratnesar was elected as their representative by the staff of the College, and Mr. A. M. K. Cumaraswamy was elected by the Board itself. I should also mention that Mr. S. H. Perinbanayagam returns for a second term, re-elected by the Alumni, while Rev. James S. Mather returns in a new capacity—now as the elected representative of the Methodist Church in Ceylon. These are all men of parts, known to all of you, and you may see how greatly strengthened we are by their inclusion in our counsels.

It seems quite clear that this coming year is to be a crucial time in the realm of education in Ceylon. Many high hopes and generous plans seem likely to be disappointed; much wishful thinking seems about to be exposed. The easy money of the war days and their immediate aftermath is vanishing. But there are resources of wealth and brains and idealism in Ceylon sufficient to fashion a sound and strong school system if men will but think soberly and work co-operatively, forgetting the things that are behind and pressing on to the things that are before us. Jaffna College is proud that one of her sons is, as Member of Parliament from this constituency and as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Education, in a position of the utmost opportunity and responsibility in the thinking and the planning that lies ahead. Mr. Kanagaratnam has been one of our most loyal and active alumni, and we would express our confidence in him, pledge our support to him, and pray for him the wisdom, strength and courage that he will need. But no one man, no small group of men

however gifted, can solve the problems that face us. It will take all of us, submerging our own small interests and outlooks in the general need of the nation, to build the schools and through them, the men and women which Ceylon needs to fulfil the promise that lies in her.

Principal's Report

Your Excellency, Miss Clark, Parents, Alumni and Friends,

I associate myself with the welcome extended to all of you this evening by our President, Rev. S. K. Bunker. This is an occasion for us to tell you what we in the High School Department of Jaffna College are trying to do, and to focus your attention once again, on this subject of education in which you and we, as well-wishers of Jaffna College and as citizens of a free country, are much concerned. In whatever capacity those of us assembled here might have come, we should not lose sight of the fact that we are citizens of a free country, and if we are to remain a free people, the burden of responsible freedom must now rest upon the ordinary citizen. So it becomes a matter of utmost importance that this citizen should be trained and equipped to carry this. Very naturally many of us turn to the school and look for this training and guidance. But, unfortunately, our schools are pre-occupied with many problems of routine and administration as a result of a lack of careful, unbiassed and intelligent planning by those responsible for the administration of education in this country.

Democracy postulates equality of opportunity. The best in education is to be denied to no one, who is capable of profiting from it. It is, perhaps, to give effect to this principle the former Ministry of Education introduced the 'free scheme' in its

present form. But what many of us have been fighting against is not the principle of the free scheme, but the method adopted to give effect to it. The defects are so well known and they have been pointed out on many occasions at Prize-day functions and through the Press. But on this occasion, I want to point out to you one grave and mistaken notion on the part of the former Ministry of Education. It assumed that equality of opportunity was only possible if there was a levelling down of the school and the teaching profession. At one time it seriously maintained that equality of opportunity would be impossible, unless schools like ours with better equipment and staff came down to the level of the government sponsored Central and village schools.

Sir Fred Clarke, one of the leading authorities in education in the world, under whom I had the privilege of studying, discussing the problem of democracy says that "the question which lies very near the heart of the problem of democracy is how to level up the teaching profession as a whole without levelling down what is best in it."

While we clamour for more and better education for all, we should not ignore the law of nature which refuses to distribute natural talent equally among all. Therefore, in a true democracy there is bound to be, instead of a social aristocracy, an aristocracy of ability. For the continuance of our freedom in this country, maintenance of the best is essential, and therefore we cannot afford to ignore this aristocracy of ability. We shall succeed in this endeavour to quote another writer, "if we pursue two ends which in the long run are bound up together that of giving the best possible life for the average citizen and the fullest possible opportunity to the exceptional." Therefore, I state, in the interest of true democracy there should always be

room for schools of our type unhampered by any fetters of the State but aided by it. That is, we have got to allow in a free state a few schools, which vary in the standard of equipment and staff from the majority of the schools. We understand a White Paper embodying the future educational structure of this country is being prepared by the present Ministry, and it is expected that this will be ready in another three months. We are only sorry that some eminent educationist from England or America has not been invited to report on our educational structure. His advice, from a totally different angle, would have been valuable. We are, however, hopeful that this White Paper will take a realistic view of the whole problem, taking into account the needs of the country, and the resources at her command.

In my last report I said that we welcomed the appointment of a commission to probe into the examination system of the Island. It is a disappointment to find that during the one year that has elapsed this commission has been able to address itself only to the question of the mechanisation of the examination branch, and of the increasing of its staff. We, along with many leading schools, suggested at one time, that the London Matriculation should be discontinued, when we were assured that obtaining an exemption from the London Matriculation based on the S. S. C. results would be equally easy or difficult as the passing of the London Matriculation. My experience during the last few years shows that there has been a lowering of the exemption standard in English, and a raising of the standard in the national languages. While we welcome an increasing emphasis on the national languages, it is hardly fair to raise the standard too suddenly without doing it gradually. As a result the bigger schools, which have been placing greater emphasis on the study of the English language, have been handicapped

much. Some of their good students who would have normally passed the Matriculation without difficulty, some of them, perhaps, in the First Division are being denied exemption, because they failed to reach the high standard in Tamil or Sinhalese, though they did well enough for a pass in this subject. A simple pass is high enough compared with a pass in the Matriculation in Tamil or Sinhalese. Many of our able students who would have gone into Medicine or Engineering are being prevented from pursuing their studies in this direction owing to the sudden raising of standards in these subjects. I do hope that those who are in charge of examinations realize this and adopt the necessary measures not to handicap these abler students. Otherwise we will be compelled to clamour for the reintroduction of the Matriculation.

Coming to affairs at home, it is once again our pleasure to record with gratitude and thanksgiving the work of five of our staff, Messrs. S. A. Visuvalingam, A. M. Brodie, M. I. Thomas, A. T. Vethaparanam and K. Sellaiah who completed twenty-five years of service with the College in December 1948. You will recall ten of our staff completed twenty-five years of service in December 1947. Though this reminds us that many of us are growing old, it also reminds us that these men who could have chosen other professions and made more money, remained content to be teachers, moulding the young who came under their care, placing the spiritual ends above material. Theirs has been a great piece of work, and we are beholden to them for their genuine devotion and loyalty to the school. This event was marked by a short and solemn religious service in the Church conducted by our President, who later presented on behalf of the College a Bible to each of them. They will also be entertained at a complimentary dinner by the rest of the staff.

I regret very much to say that the hope I expressed at the Prize-giving of entering the Free Scheme of Education, if an adequate equipment grant is assured, yet remains in the nature of a hope. The Government has not been able to put forward anything definite and has extended the period for entering the Free Scheme for another two years. So we have no option but remain as we are till we know something definite.

In spite of our efforts to cut down our numbers, we are compelled against our wishes to increase. We had an entrance examination in December. We selected only about twenty-five per cent of those who sought admission. Of this 25 per cent a large number was admitted to the H. S. C. classes. We are sorry about the seventy-five per cent we rejected. They were all not bad material. Lack of accommodation and finding suitable staff were two contributory factors. Our numbers on the roll this year are, Secondary School (excluding Intermediate classes) — 592, Primary School — 422. Some of our classes are rather large and unless the State comes forward to solve this problem of numbers, I am afraid, our education will suffer. Many of you would have seen in the daily papers how schools are being embarrassed by a large influx of new pupils and lack of adequate staff. Unless the State soon starts a scheme by which it can absorb all the children who are seeking to enter the 'academic' schools into agricultural, technical, commercial, and other types of vocational schools, the parents and students will have reasons to be dissatisfied with our educational system. Somehow those responsible for the educational system of this country seem to believe that the cart can sometimes be put before the horse. Why! Don't we see Central Schools, Junior Schools, and Training Colleges being established where they are not needed, without adequate staff, equipment and students. In some, you have

the students and not the staff and equipment, and in others you have the latter and not the former. We have not given the new Ministry a fair chance to set matters right, and we do not envy its inheritance. We shall anxiously and sympathetically wait for the solution of the many problems.

The question of finding adequate staff to man our best schools is another problem vexing the Headmasters. Our H. S. C. classes require specialists. No Ceylonese graduate is available to fill one of these vacancies in the higher classes, unless he is offered a salary comparable to what he will get if he entered Government Service. We are being discouraged from taking Indians into our permanent staff and so we are not able to attract good men from India. What are we to do? Our efficiency and our standards are bound to suffer. The McNair Report published in England in 1944 says, "The standard of education itself must be raised if the profession is to become attractive to intelligent and cultured men and women." In England, a country which is often cited as an example in many respects for us to follow, there is very little doubt that there is a change for the better in the status of teachers, and in the public attitude towards the profession. Unless there is some such social revolution in this country too which will improve the status of the teacher, we will always be faced with the problem of finding an adequate staff.

During the last year, we bade 'good-bye' to seven of our teachers—one of them Mr. M. I. Thomas retired under the new clause in the Pension Rules after a period of 25 years. Mr. E. C. Navaratnarajah left us to take up the principalship of St. John's College, Nugegoda. Mr. C. S. Ponnuthurai left us to take up the principalship of C. M. S. College, Kotte, but changed his plans and joined Wesley College, Colombo, as an assistant master,

Miss L. Ponnambalam left us to join her family in Colombo and teach at the Methodist College, Kollupitiya. Mrs. Rasiah (Easwary) and Mrs. Nathaniel (Punithavathy) who were teaching in the Lower School left us after marriage to join their husbands. Mr. B. K. Somasundaram has gone for a year of Post Graduate training and will return to us at the end of this year. Mr. M. I. Thomas joined our staff twenty-five years ago and was in charge of the History Department of the College. He was a gifted teacher and had few equals in his own field. He taught very successfully in all the highest classes of the College. He always took his assignments very seriously and gave a scholarly touch to whatever he did. We shall remember with gratitude and thankfulness his loyalty and service to the College. We wish him and Mrs. Thomas many years of well-earned rest.

I have already referred to Mr. Navaratnarajah in my Principal's Notes published in the last issue of the Miscellany. You will forgive me if I repeat some of them here. Mr. Navaratnarajah was with us for little less than two years. As an able teacher of English, as Patron of the Academy, as Faculty Advisor to the 'Young Idea', the student journal, he began to fill a large place in a quiet and unostentatious way in the life of the school and we were indeed sorry to lose him. We wish him well in his new responsibilities.

Mr. C. S. Ponnuthurai joined us 18 years ago and occupied a large place in our school community. He taught successfully English and Mathematics in the Forms and Botany in the Senior. He possessed plenty of drive and initiative and did good work as Manager of the Miscellany. He was independent in his thought and outlook and many of us respected him for these qualities, even though we might have disagreed with him. We wish him well in his new environment.

Miss Leela Ponnambalam was with us for three years and a half. Being the first woman teacher on the Upper School staff she was very popular both with her colleagues and students. As a teacher of Ceylon History and as Warden of the Womens' Hostel, I can speak of her contribution only in high praise. We were indeed very sorry to lose her.

Mr. Thomas Meadows who worked as Secretary to both Mr. Bunker and me for nearly two years left us to take up an appointment in the firm where he has been working before.

Coming to the new additions to our staff, I have already referred to both Messrs. K. C. Thurairatnam and E. J. Niles in my report last year and in my Principal's notes. The others are :

1. Mr. S. J. D. Isaac, M. A. (Madras); he is in charge of the Zoology section of the College.
2. Mr. K. A. Sagara, an English trained teacher with high qualifications in Sinhalese; he is in charge of the Sinhalese of the school.
3. Mr. K. C. Jacob, B. sc., (Travancore); he is in charge mainly of the Physics of the Senior classes.
4. Mr. Verghese Koshy, M. A. (Madras); he is in charge of the Ceylon History of the H. S. C. classes and is helping out in the teaching of Economics to the Junior Intermediate classes.
5. Mrs. Lockwood, M. A., is helping us out by teaching English in one of the Pre-Senior forms.
6. Mr. K. Chelvarajah, B. A. student, is helping us out in teaching one of the forms in English.
7. Mr. S. Sundarasivam, another B. A. student, is helping us out in teaching History in two of the forms.

8. Mr. M. Kumarachandran, the Asst. Librarian, is helping us out in teaching Geography in one of the Forms.
9. Mr. N. Shanmugaratnam, Sangeetha Pooshanam; is in charge of vocal Oriental Music, which has been added to the regular curriculum of the girls in the Forms.
10. Mr. G. Jeyasingam has taken up the position vacated by Mr. Thomas Meadows.
11. Mr. W. N. Thevakadacham, Tamil Trained and Drawing Certificates, has been added to the staff of the Lower School.
12. Miss P. Suppiah, Tamil Trained, has been added to the staff of the Lower School.

During the course of the last year we were favoured with a visit from the Minister of Education in March, and with a visit from the Acting Director during October. Needless to say we 'pleasantly surprised' them with our staff, equipment, buildings and grounds.

The Examinations results are as follows :—

I have already reported last year on the S. S. C. and University Entrance results of December 1947. In July 1948, 14 of our referred candidates completed the examination. In the London Matriculation which was taken by students who failed to secure exemption we passed thirty-four out of ninety-four. In the H. S. C. examination five out of twenty-seven were successful, and one obtained a first division. In December 1948 we presented 108 students for the S. S. C., and 27 for the University Entrance (six Arts, and twenty-one Science and Medicine) of whom, except three candidates, the rest were called for their practical examination.

In sports, as anticipated in my Principal's Notes, our first team played six matches and remained un-

beaten in Football for the second year in succession. In Cricket our first team played four matches, winning two and losing the other two. In Athletics, there was no Inter-Collegiate Meet, but we had a very successful 'Field Day' with very keen competition shown by the Houses. Our second team in Football played five matches, winning two, drawing one, and losing the other two. In Cricket they played only one match and won it. Basket-ball under Dr. Holmes is receiving a new impetus, and we had some Inter-Collegiate and Club matches. We played four matches, losing one and winning the rest. Volley Ball, Tennis, Tennicoit, and Net-ball continue to be played, but we have no Inter-Collegiate fixtures in them.

The various activities of the College, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Academy, the Brotherhood, the Forum, the Lyceum, are carrying on as usual.

Our Old Boys continue to occupy many chief positions in the life of this country. I shall not take time to record their achievements here.

Our Boarding Houses are full, and we had to extend the Women's Hostel early this year. We have 204 boarders in all, of which 36 are girls. I would like parents and Old Boys to note that owing to lack of adequate accommodation both in the classes and in the Boarding Houses we are compelled to restrict our admission, and select students on an entrance examination. This entrance test will normally be held hereafter in December. Please look for the advertisement concerning this in the papers early in November.

In conclusion, I want to say how indebted I am to the various officers of the College, particularly to the President, the Vice-Principal and the Bursar, for their wise counsel and guidance, and to the Staff for their loyalty and willing co-operation. My work has

tremendously increased this year, owing to my taking on a large teaching assignment, and I know I have the prayers, confidence and love of our Staff, which help me much in the discharge of my duties. To the Vice-Principal my special thanks for looking after the Boarding establishment, and to the Supervisor of the Lower School for his efficient handling of his department.

The Address of the Hon. Mr. Felix Cole

President Bunker, Principal Selliah, Faculty, students and friends :

I understand that today you are separating with regret from 7 tried and true collaborators, and welcoming with pleasure 12 newcomers. May I associate myself with both sentiments.

I am indeed happy to be able to greet you on the occasion of this Prize Giving ceremony, and to extend to all of you sincere congratulations on the successful completion of another year of study and achievement. Some of you will soon be leaving these pleasant surroundings for wider fields of activity—either study or work—and to you I would wish all possible encouragement, for you are a part of that youth on which, in all the countries of the world, will depend the future well-being of each country, and, in a wider sense, the whole world. It can only be with the help of thousands and thousands of young people from the four corners of the globe who have knowledge, and the ability to think straight, that a world of peace and prosperity can be achieved. Your training here at Jaffna College has given you the finest possible start along the road to knowledge and wisdom. I have seen your fine library and talked to members of your Faculty, and it is clear that, if you have measured up to *their* standards, you have already achieved much.

But this point in your careers is not an ending but a *beginning*—A beginning, not an end. In America, we use the quite appropriate term “commencement” to describe the ceremonies, including prize-giving, which occur each year in secondary schools, and universities, and mark the completion of their studies by the senior students. The end of one’s secondary school education certainly marks the point which is the beginning of the really serious business of living and working. For those who are going on to higher studies, a vast new period of knowledge-seeking is about to begin—a period when all of your abilities will be trained and sharpened and refined to the point when they will be ready to serve you in the important jobs that you will have to do. For those who are starting immediately on the business of working, in whatever field it might be, the completion of your secondary school studies have given you the basic knowledge for your work. You will now go on to acquire the practical, on-the-job skills and “know-how” to make it possible for you to do a job of work and do it well. Your contribution to your country will be just as important as that made by your academically or professionally trained brothers, however unpretentious your job may be.

It is, after all, the purpose of education to train men to live and to work: and I would emphasize particularly the verb *to work*. I am sure you men and women of Jaffna will forgive me if I emphasize *work*. Here, your land, your villages, your fields and gardens, all testify to your long and unremitting labors. Your ancestors built a community on a coral reef, and it is nothing less than presumptuous to talk to Jaffnians—or is it Jaffnese—about work. Work is indeed Jaffna’s pride and glory.

Work, hard and unremitting, is necessary, particularly at a time like this when you in Ceylon

have before you the job of building a new and independent nation which can stand proudly in the family of nations as a full-fledged member ready to contribute significantly to the well-being of the world. That cannot be achieved without good, hard work—not alone with the brain or the pen, but with the muscles. Irrigation schemes, road improvements, electrification projects, harbour development, all of the many things that must be done to make Ceylon even a more healthy and pleasant place in which to live, will take good hard muscular labor on the part of many. The improvement of your country's economic situation means that all these things must be done and many more, and especially does it mean that individual families and groups must concentrate on growing more food, and making more goods. A constantly expanding economy is necessary to raise the standard of living of your people to the levels achieved by the people of the western World. In other words, what you must acquire in ever greater quantities is that spirit which we in America always call the "pioneer spirit".

For us, of-course, that term has exciting and inspiring historical connotations. In fact, it *is* American history. From the very beginning, the United States has been a land of pioneers—men who left their established homes, first in Europe, then on the East coast of the North American continent, and moved across the ocean, and across wild and unsettled land to establish new homes, new towns, a new country. As they went, they developed certain basic principles of living and of governing themselves—the principle that a man's religion is his own affair, that his parentage and where he came from, is his own affair. Men, according to Americans, are all free—and in the eyes of the law and the government, each independent man is worth just as much as every other independent man. The corollary of that is that every man must work, and work hard, at

any task that presents itself, and that has to be done, no matter how practical and menial.

In a frontier and pioneer land, such principles are necessary; in other lands, they are necessary too, but perhaps not quite so easy to put into effect. The people of the United States have always believed that good hard work is to be admired and encouraged. In the pioneer days when men and families were striking out into the wilderness to establish new homes, each man had to be able to turn his hand to any task. He had to build his own home, cultivate his own fields, make his own tools, and live his own life. As more people came into the area, the man, who could make the best plough, undertook to make many ploughs and sell them to his neighbours. But the man who was making the ploughs was just exactly as good as his neighbour who could prescribe remedies for illness and set a broken leg. Thus every man's increased effort meant increased return and the wealth and productivity constantly increased.

This philosophy of work, however, is not applicable only to a country of pioneers. It persists in American life to the present day and will continue as long as America exists, because it works. During the past quarter of a century, the productivity of the American farm worker has risen by three fourths, while the index of industrial production in October 1948 was 195 per cent of the 1935-39 average. True, great machines are now doing much of the manual labour that used to be done by men. But in the huge steel mills and coal mines, on the great farms of the middle West and the rolling cattle lands of the far West, all over the country individual men are controlling the machines, applying their technical skill and practical knowledge to the problems of utilizing the machines in the most efficient manner possible, so that more and better goods can be produced. The aim is always to pro-

duce more and to make it better than one's neighbour or one's predecessor. Only with such a spirit continuing and expanding can the world as a whole and from pole to pole achieve prosperity and well-being.

For you, my friends of Ceylon, this principle holds true. The unstinting efforts of every one of your citizens, great and small, regardless of background or position, is required in ever increasing quantity to maintain and expand your economy so that your people will have a more abundant life. It is one of the things which I would enjoin on you young people—to carry this idea with you into whatever jobs you may enter. The effort must never be relaxed to improve the quality and the quantity of what you produce—from carved elephants through cement to tea.

There is one special aspect of this principle that I want to mention and emphasize. Improvement in the quality and quantity of the things you produce can only be achieved by constant and practical effort. And this means that you must have people—both men and women—trained in the practical, technical and scientific studies that will enable them to work and direct the work of others along these lines. A good farmer can only improve his farming, if he knows how to use and maintain machines, and how to get the most out of his soil and plants. Training in mechanics and farming methods must be provided in schools and colleges, and through special classes. In the same manner, the establishment and expansion of industries can only take place if you have people trained to handle tools and machines. Jaffna College, with its American background, has already taken steps in this direction by establishing training in carpentry for all its students. We believe that a man who can make a tight and firm joint, fit a snug and smooth mortice when working in wood, can dovetail his thoughts

better, follow a logical trend, and do better intellectual work. Children learn by doing things, handling things, manipulating objects. Minds and hands must together know how to work with the tools of modern scientific, industrial society. The achievement of a truly worth-while life for your people will depend to a large extent on the speed with which your people learn how to handle tools and machines. Your Education Department is also, I know, conscious of the necessity of establishing such practical training courses in all the schools.

Now here I wish to make a short digression—and perhaps dispose of a reproach. Certain nations of Europe, who are not renowned for the comfort of their living quarters, reproach Americans for being “gadget-minded” particularly around their homes and living quarters—accuse us of being unduly excited about, and proud of, our various gadgets—frigidaires, deep freezers, automatic dish washers and clothes washers, electric stoves, toasters, egg boilers, bread and cake dough mixers, garbage destroyers built in the kitchen sink and so on and so on. But in a world where servants do not exist, I repeat where servants practically do not exist, such things are necessary and they make it possible for the house wife and her husband who earns 65,000 or 70,000 rupees a year or a lakh to prepare dinner for themselves and three children and then go out to the movies in the evening. It is the invention and use of these gadgets on an enormous scale, and some of them of immense complexity, which have made possible America’s great material progress and astounding industrial power—the greatest the world has ever seen. And all this, remember, is used for the benefit of human living, for the elimination of disease, and a fuller and broader way of life.

You in the East are prone to decry the material mindedness of the West. As an inhabitant of a country whose roots are in the West and whose

nourishment has always been drawn from the West, I can only ask: Is it not true that much of the motive power behind the admirable and successful recent drives in the East for independence, self-Government, self-help, self-development, has been to acquire for the Eastern nations and peoples, more and more of these same Western *despicable* gadgets—locomotives, diesels, automobiles, X-ray machines, lifts, D. D. T., hydro-electric plants, airplanes, and so on. If you turn your backs on the West, and wish only to be free of it in order to repudiate it and concentrate upon spiritual and contemplative mental values, you will have to limit your goals of future progress to improved bullock carts and harder wooden points on the wooden ploughs.

Let me turn again to American history to point out to you another principle that, I feel, is of importance to Ceylon. Ceylon is a new country organized as a democratic state on the principles of democracy that have been developed over the countries by the peoples of the world. You are particularly fortunate to have the aid and assistance of the democratic people of Great Britain as you organize your political life. No country in the world has contributed more to the practical application of the principles of democracy than Great Britain. The organization of your central government is soundly based on the highest standards of parliamentary government.

The American experience has developed a central government along different lines but with the same principles operating. Its experience in the field of local government is also unique and contains certain lessons—the most important being that democratic enterprise in the smallest local units is necessary if the spirit of democracy is to endure and grow in national affairs. American history is full of instances of the vitality of local government.

The New England Town Meeting was the earliest instance of democratic local government on the American continent, and variations of this form are found all over the country for the conduct of local affairs.

In pioneer days, the people had to govern themselves because there was nobody else to do it. They had to get along with each other, arrange for mutual protection, punish criminals, choose leaders. And when regularly established officers and systems came along, the experience of doing for oneself meant that the people would not give up their right to have a say in their own government.

That sense of a right to have a say in government has persisted with extraordinary vigour in the life of the United States. Every citizen feels that he has the right to criticize any action that the central or local government takes—and criticize most energetically. He has access to any form of communication, from soap-boxes to the radio, and he takes advantage of all of them. In his local Town Council or Town Meeting he will have a hand in the ordering of local affairs. Through innumerable clubs and associations he will join with other citizens who feel approximately the way he does about certain things and strive to influence the course of action of the state or national government. He will, in short, take part in his government. He will not allow any central agency to direct his local activities in any sphere unless he is convinced that it will work better that way. This is perhaps one of the most interesting aspects of American political life—the emphasis on the practical workability of a thing rather than on its theoretical basis. Theories of government are all right in their place—but when it comes to actually governing—the acid test is whether it works. And experience has shown most Americans that their own local

community works much better if they do the job of governing themselves. So that is just what they do; and it is a sound principle for democratic government: to do the job yourself rather than let somebody in a distant town decide what your particular community needs. You are undoubtedly making great progress in this respect in Ceylon.

From America, then, I would bring you two principles of action looking toward the development of your country as a free, independent, and democratic land. Hard work to produce the ever-increasing quantity of goods and services a high standard of living demands; and the cultivation of sound participation in the practical politics of local government by all the people. It is immediately obvious that the achievement of either of these ends, or of any of many more that will be equally important to you, can only be done on the basis of an ever-increasing number of educated people.

And now I must touch upon what is, perhaps, a controversial theme, that of whether *all* who can and care to absorb an education should have the highest possible degree of education which circumstances permit, or whether a government or some other high authority should determine (in its infinite wisdom) what is a proper proportion between graduates and employment "suited" to the education given. I wish to submit—for what an untutored or relatively uninformed private opinion may be worth—that, as I understand it, the American idea is to offer an education to any and all who may profit by it, leaving the student himself to decide later on about his "suitable" employment. We in America—I believe—still stand by the idea that a man is a better carpenter or a better petrol station attendant or railway driver if he is the sort of man who wanted an education and had the spirit of initiative, persistence, sacrifice and courage, to get it. It will be his duty, not the government's,

to fit the employment opportunities into that education and the cultural background so acquired. He can at least feel within himself, whether or not he is working at something preordained for him by our all-wise and all-knowing government or whether he is a free man working for and with free companions in a free country.

If men are educated *for* jobs instead of being educated to live and work, they will tend to settle down in those jobs and never expect anything better. They will tend to become puppets of the State. That is not the purpose of education, to enslave men. The purpose of education, on the contrary, is to free men. There is an old story of a man who sat under a tree with his mouth wide open waiting for roast larks to fall into it. Education is not a training to help one keep one's mouth open wider and longer, or how to locate the best roast-lark trees. The Lord's prayer begins: "Give us this day our daily bread". It is blasphemy to request "Government, Government, give us this day our daily bread". You are beset on all sides by prophets, insidious, bland, insinuating, luring you with theories that all will be well if only the Government does all, foresees all, manages all. The purpose of education is not to sit by while you *hope* the Government will do things for you, but to train you to go out and do things for yourself.

A recently published report of the President's Commission on Higher Education for American Democracy has given expression to the meaning of education in the following words:

"The Social role of education in a democratic society is at once to insure equal liberty and equal opportunity to differing individuals and groups, and to enable the citizens to under-

stand, appraise and redirect forces, men and events as these tend to strengthen or to weaken their liberties”.

I would commend these words to your study and thinking, for surely in this country education is designed to deal with a democratic society whose aims are similar to those of other democratic societies of the world. Wherever it is found, the fundamental concept of democracy must of necessity be a belief in the inherent worth of the individual, in the dignity and value of human life. At Jaffna College, in Ceylon, in whatever walk of life you students may afterwards find yourselves, these principles will work, if they are applied with sufficient faith and vigour. It must be your highest aim in life to see that they are never abandoned through any fault of yours, for the world depends on you and your brothers and sisters all over the Earth to make democracy work for the good of all. In the East, for very many and very various reasons, your task is particularly difficult and you will need, and get, the assistance of the West whenever and wherever it is needed. But the responsibility is yours—to study, to learn, and to do, that is, to *work*.



PRIZE WINNERS—1948

Lower School

Low. Kg.

Arunasalam A.	Gen. Prof., Number 1st prize
Ananthakrishnan S.	Gen. Prof.
Appulingam T.	Number 1st prize
Jeevathayalan T.	Bible 1st prize
Vettivetpillai	Bible 2nd prize

Up. Kg.

Masilachelvi M.	Gen. Prof.
Mary Pathmini Mather	Gen. Prof.
Rathakrishnan K.	Number 1st prize
Krishnar V.	Number 1st prize
Baladevan T.	Number 2nd prize
Maheswaran S.	Number 2nd prize
Gunanayagam V.	Bible 1st prize
Kathirgamarajan T.	Bible 1st prize
Sandramany S.	Bible 2nd prize

Std. II.

Nadarajah M.	Gen. Prof., Arithmetic
Mankayarkarasi S.	Gen. Prof.
Parameswary N.	Arithmetic 1st prize
Rajasuthanathan K.	Bible 1st prize
Jeevasountharan T.	Bible 2nd prize

Std. III. B

Rabindranath T.	History 1st prize, Geog. 1st prize, Hand Craft 1st prize, Arith. 2nd prize Tamil, Writing.
Sitsabesan R.	Moral Science 1st prize, Geog., Tamil Writing
Kulasegaram S.	Arithmetic 1st prize
Tharmalingam K.	Geography
Sinnarajah P.	Tamil Writing.

Std. III. A

Sarethamani S.	Tamil 1st prize, Geog. 1st prize
Sakunthaseelan M	History 1st prize. Tamil writing 1st prize, Geography
Manoharan S.	Arith. 1st prize, Tamil writing 1st prize

Rasaratnam C.
Mary George
Chelvanayagam
Jebaselvam W.

English 1st prize
Arithmetic
Geography
Tamil writing

Std. IV. B

Rajendra A.
Rajasingham K.
Sivanathan K.
Kumaradevan K.

English 1st prize
History 1st prize, Arith. 2nd prize
Arithmetic 1st prize
English 2nd prize

Std. IV. B

Ratnammah M.
Punithavathy M. N.
Nadanarajah R.
Chellammah S.

Hist. 1st prize, Geog. 1st, Moral
Science 2nd prize
Moral Science 1st prize, History,
Geography
History, Geography
History

Std. IV. A

Rajeswary A.
Sarojini K.
Edwin Appudurai
Sakunthala A.
Sarojini Devi P.
Selvaranee K.
Pancharatnam S.
Nagaratnam A.
Thankarajah K.
Selvarajah S.
Kumarayan P.
Kirupainayagam N.

Gen. Prof., English, Tamil, Arith.
Gen. Prof., Tamil Writing 1st
prize, English
English 1st prize, History
History 1st prize, Eng, Geography
Tamil 1st prize, Tamil Writing
Arith. 1st, Geography 1st, Tamil
1st Tamil writing
Tamil, Arithmetic, History
Tamil, Arithmetic
Arithmetic, History
History
Arithmetic
Bible 1st prize

Std. V. D

Theagarajah K.
Gnanambihai V.
Ranganathan S.
Parameswary M.
Ramakrishnan S.
Selvarsajah S.

Gen., Prof., Tamil 1st, History 1st,
Geog. 1st, Tamil Writ. 1st, Bible
1st. "A" Div. Std. V Examination.
History
"A" Div. Std. V Exam.
History, "A" Div. Std. V Exam.
"A" Div. Std. V Exam.
"A" Div. Std. V Exam.

Std. V. C

Sivasubramaniam V.

"A" Div. Std. V Exam.

Std. V B

Navamany T.

Arithmetic 1st, History 2nd, "A"
Div. Std. V Exam.

Pushpeswary S.

History 1st

Arunasalam V.

"A" Div. Std. V Exam.

Std. V A

Ananthakrishnan S.

Gen. Prof., Tamil 1st, Tamil
Writing 1st, History 1st., "A"
Div. Std. V Exam.

Selvaratnam M.

Gen. Prof., Arithmetic 1st, His-
tory 2nd, English Writing 2nd.,
"A" Div. Std. V Exam.

Sarojini Ariaratnam

Gen. Prof., English 2nd., English
Writing 2nd., Bible.

Thavamany N.

"A" Div. Std. V Exam.

Rajendra S.

English 1st., English Writing 1st.,
"A" Div. Std. V Exam.

Thevamalar S.

Bible 1st., "A" Div. Std. V Exam.

Jeyasuthanathan K.

Bible 1st.

Sooriamoorthy V.

"A" Div. Std. V Exam.

Selvarajah C.

"A" Div. Std. V Exam

L. F. I. C.

Somasundram N.

English Writing 1st.

Pathmavathy T.

Tamil 1st.

Rajeswary S.

Tamil 2nd.

Sababathippillai S.

Hand Craft 1st.

L. F. I. B.

Theivendram R.

English Writing 1st.

Thilakavathy M.

English Writing

Sivasubramaniam P

English Writing

L. F. I. A.

Thilakarane T.

Gen. Prof., English 1st, History
1st., English Writing 1st., Moral
Science 1st.

Rajakulathilakan M.

Gen. Prof., Handcraft 1st., Geo-
graphy 2nd., Science 2nd., Bible
2nd.

Selvarajan J.

Gen. Prof., Geography 1st., Science
1st., Bible 1st., English 2nd., Eng-
lish Writing.

Sitsapesan V.	English Writing.
Sathiasseelan P.	English Writing.
Jebasingham R.	Bible, History.
Maheswaridevi R.	Tamil 1st.
Paraman M.	Moral Science
Sivapiragasam S.	Moral Science

Prizes for Oriental Dancing

Rachel George	L. F. I. C.	(The donor of these prizes prefers to be anonymous)
Saraswathy Kadirgamar	L. F. I. A.	
Sarojini Ariaratnam	Std. V A	

Upper School

First Form A

Joseph John	Gen. Proficiency Mathematics 1st prize English 1st prize Geography 1st prize Science 1st prize
N. Rajasundram	Mathematics 2nd prize
S. Yoharasai	Science 2nd prize, Sinhalese 2nd prize
S. Sivananthan	Sinhalese 1st prize.

Second Form A

Karunairajah Jeevaratnam (Kanapathippillai Prize presented in memory of the late Mr. C. C. Kanapathippillai by his daughter Pushpam-Mrs. C. Gunasingam)	Gen. Proficiency (Special) Mathematics 1st prize Geography 1st prize History 1st prize Scripture 1st prize
P. J. John	Mathematics 2nd prize
K. Rajadurai	Science 1st prize
C. Thavamany	Science 2nd prize, Tamil 1st prize. Sinhalese 1st prize.
S. Kadirgamar	Scripture 2nd prize
V. Gnanasundram	Tamil 2nd prize
Pathmaranee Thurairajasingham	Sinhalese 2nd prize

Second Form B

V. Sanmugalingam	Mathematics 1st prize
R. V. Chellappah	Sinhalese 1st prize

Second Form C

S. Sivalingam	Mathematics 1st prize
	Science 1st prize
	Geography 1st prize
M Kadirgamar	Science 2nd prize
Rose Thankaratnam Paul	Sinhalese 1st prize
G. Kumareswary	Sinhalese 2nd prize
K. Nithianandarajah	Sinhalese 2nd prize
S. V. Gunaratnam	Tamil 1st prize

Third Form A

Maheswary Jesudason (Hensman Prize presented in memory of the late Mr. E. D Hensman by his son Victor Hensman)	Gen. Proficiency (Special)
	English 1st prize
	Geography 2nd prize
	Science 1st prize
	Sinhalese 1st prize
	Tamil 1st prize
	Scripture 2nd prize
P. Balasubramaniam	Mathematics 1st prize
	Geography 1st prize
N. Shanmuganathan	Mathematics 2nd prize
Selvamanie Selvadurai	English 2nd prize
	Science 2nd prize
	Scripture 1st prize
Anandarajah Abraham	Sinhalese 1st prize
K. Mahadeva	Ethics 1st prize

Third Form B

P. Vimalachandran	Mathematics 2nd prize
	Science 1st prize
S. Tisseveerasingham	Mathematics 1st prize
S. Rudramoorthy	Geography 1st prize
	Science 2nd prize
	Tamil 1st prize
K. Panchaledchumy	Geography 2nd prize
R. Paramanantharatnam	Sinhalese 2nd prize
T. Jeganathan	Sinhalese 1st prize

Pre-Senior A

Jegadevan Selliah (Hudson Prize presented in memory of the late Mr T.P. Hudson by his daughter Miss A. H. Paramasamy)	Gen. Proficiency (Special)
	Mathematics 1st prize
	History 1st prize
	Chemistry 1st prize
	Physics 1st prize
	Bible 1st prize

N. Kugarajah	Gen. Proficiency Mathematics 2nd prize English 1st prize Chemistry 2nd prize Physics 2nd prize
P. C. Canagasingham	Botany 1st prize
T. Kailasapillai	Botany 2nd prize
M. Sivanandham	Tamil 1st prize
K. Rajeswary	Tamil 2nd prize

Pre-Senior B

S. Sundramoorthy	Botany 1st prize
K. Abilandeswary	Tamil 1st prize

Senior A

A. Shanmugananthan	Gen. Proficiency Mathematics 1st prize History 1st prize Civics 1st prize
K. Poologasavundra- nayagam	Gen. Proficiency Mathematics 2nd prize Physics 1st prize
N. Sundrarajah	Gen. Proficiency Chemistry 1st prize
S. V. Jegasothy	Chemistry 2nd prize Biology 1st prize
P. Vimaladevi	English 1st prize
A. Balasubramaniam	Hygiene 1st prize
Kamalambihai Kanaga- ratnam	Gen. Proficiency Hygiene 2nd prize
D. S. Ampalavanar	Tamil 1st prize

Senior B

V. Arasaratnam (Abraham Prize presented in memory of the late Mr. Allen Abraham by some of his students on the staff of Jaffna College.)	Gen. Proficiency (Special) Mathematics 1st prize English Language 2nd prize Chemistry 1st prize Physics 1st prize Geography 1st prize
S. Sivakolunthu	Gen. Proficiency Mathematics 2nd prize English Language 1st prize Chemistry 2nd prize

M. Kumaradeva	Gen. Proficiency English Literature 1st prize Physics 2nd prize Tamil 1st prize
Chandramathy Visuvalingam	
S. Wijayanayagam Nesaranee Rasiah	Botany 1st prize Tamil Literature 1st prize

Senior C

Selvaranee Selvadurai	* English Language 1st prize
S. Jeyaratnam	Chemistry 1st prize
C. Rajeswaryammal	Tamil Literature 2nd prize

Senior D

N. Kandiah	Gen. Proficiency Mathematics 1st prize Chemistry 1st prize Tamil Literature 1st prize
K. Thangaratnam Tharmaseelan Vetha- paranam	Mathematics 2nd prize Tamil Literature 1st prize Chemistry 2nd prize Special Prize for Botany
K. K. Ratnasingham S. Sithamparapillai M. Gnanendran	

London Matriculation

Luther Selvarajah	First Division
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H. S. C. A. 2

V. Rachanachiar	Special Prize for Ceylon Hist.
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H. S. C. B 1

V. Parameswaran (Ramasamy Prize presented by his son Barrister Muttu- Ramalingam)	Gen. Proficiency (Special) Chemistry 2nd prize Zoology 1st prize
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H. S. C. B 2

Kanageswary Jesudason (Ramasamy Prize presented by his son Barrister Muttu- Ramalingam)	Gen. Proficiency (Special) Botany 1st prize Zoology 2nd prize Physics 1st prize Chemistry 2nd prize
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H. S. C. B 2

P. Balachandran

Gen. Proficiency
Botany 2nd prize
Zoology 1st prize
Physics 2nd prize

S. C. Sanders

Thirugnanasundram Under-
woodGen. Proficiency
Pure Mathematics 1st prize
Gen. Proficiency
Applied Mathematics 1st prize
Chemistry 1st prize

Inter Arts

Grace P. Mather

Gen. Proficiency (Special)
(J. V. Chelliah Prize presented in
memory of the late Mr. J. V.
Chelliah by his son Dr. C. T. Chel-
liah)

Sports Prizes

Cricket:

Batting Prize

T. C. Hannan

Bowling Prize

V. Krishnasamy

Football:

Colours

S. Thuraisingham

V. Krishnasamy

T. Ramachandran

A. S. Kadirgamar

V. R. Amarasingham

K. Sivasubramaniam

K. Sellarajah

T. M. B. Mahat

P. Tharmarajah

C. Soundranayagam

P. Karthegeyan

Special Prize awarded by Mr.
S. Rajendram of Messrs Dodge
and Seymore Ltd., through the
Sterling Products, Colombo for
the best student in the Senior
Forms for General English and
Penmanship

Prize Donors

We are grateful to the following donors of prizes:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The Rt. Rev. Lakdasa de-
Mel | 35. Mr. K. Thirunavakarasu |
| 2. Dr. E. V. Ratnam | 36. Mr. K. T. John |
| 3. Dr. S. L. Navaratnam | 37. Mr. V. K. Kandasamy |
| 4. Dr. J. M. Somasundaram | 38. Mr. K. T. Chittampalam |
| 5. Dr. V. Duraisamy | 39. Mr. C. Subramaniam |
| 6. Dr. J. V. Thambar | 40. Mr. V. K. Nathan |
| 7. Dr. D. Gurusamy | 41. Mr. A. W. Nadarajah |
| 8. Dr. A. B. C. Dorai | 42. Mr. R. K. Arulampalam |
| 9. Dr. T. P. Thamothersam | 43. Mr. G. C. Thambiah |
| 10. Dr. K. Rajah | 44. Mr. V. C. Kathiravelu |
| 11. Dr. S. Thirunavakarasu | 45. Mr. K. Sundranadarajah |
| 12. Dr. C. Sellathurai | 46. Mrs. P. Gunasingham in me-
memory of her father Mr. |
| 13. Dr. A. Sundrampillai | C. C. Kanapathipillai |
| 14. Dr. M. O. Chacko | 47. Mr. R. R. Selvadurai |
| 15. Dr. E. T. Buell | 48. Mr. Victor Hensman in me-
memory of his father Mr. |
| 16. Dr. C. T. Chelliah in Me-
memory of his father Mr.
J. V. Chelliah | Edwin Hensman |
| 17. Dr. J. T. Amarasingham | 49. Miss A. H. Paramasamy in me-
memory of her father Mr. |
| 18. Mr. A. Selvadurai | T. P. Hudson |
| 19. Mr. A. K. Kandiah | 50. Mr. N. Mahesan |
| 20. Mr. J. C. Amarasingham | 51. Mr. J. F. Ponnambalam |
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| 24. Mr. A. T. Gunaratnam | 55. Mr. A. Shivasundram |
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memory of his father |
| 26. Miss L. G. Bookwalter | Mr. Ramasamy |
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| 33. Mr. Prince R. Rajendra | |
| 34. Miss Mary Richards | |

PRESIDENT'S NOTES

The most notable development at the College this past year has been, I suppose, the putting into use of the new Hostel for the men of the Degree and Intermediate classes. As happens with most buildings, it was much longer in being completed than was expected. Even now there are final adjustments being made on it, but Dr. Holmes and his family were able to move into their apartment in it in August, while Mr. Appasamy moved in early September and the hostellers on the first day of the new term—September 12th, after an informal Service of Blessing by Bishop Kulandran. The formal opening, with the unveiling of plaques and tablet, we hoped to have this term also, but His Excellency the Governor-General, who has very kindly consented to declare the building open, was unable to come to Jaffna before the monsoon rains were due to begin, so his visit has been postponed. It is now expected that he will come in late January.

Those of you who have seen the building will, I think, agree that we have a well-built, simple, but handsome structure. Only the ground floor is now available for use of the students, since the shortage of quarters for our staff compelled us to make the upper story into two apartments (though in such a way that when alternative quarters are found for the staff families, very little will have to be done to make the rooms ready for students). There are now thirty-two students and two young staff-members living there, while the overflow is living in the cubicles in the old Athenaeum dormitory. The new building with its large dining-hall and common-room makes an excellent centre for the life of the men of the London courses—and, upon occasion, for the under-graduates as well.

We hope to make the Formal Opening the occasion for our first strictly Collegiate function which, for lack of a better name, we shall call 'College Day'. The Prize-Giving will be reserved for Primary-Secondary School activities entirely and will continue to be held in the first term. As a usual thing we shall plan to have College Day in the third term. The President's Report will be read then and some person of note will be invited to give an address. We are happy at the thought that this series of functions will be inaugurated by one who is not only of noble family and holding so high an office in Ceylon, but who is also associated in our minds with the world of education and of culture.

After writing the words "series of functions" in the preceding sentence, I began to wonder whether I am justified in the optimism that that suggests — as though the Degree Classes were a firmly established feature of the life of the College. I am more convinced than ever that there is a need for what we are trying to do in providing education up to the London degree standard in Jaffna. But our attempt has still to be considered an experiment. I have the feeling that there are many who have supported the idea behind these classes who now think that, since we have started them, we are bound to carry on. This is far from being the case. There are still many obstacles and difficulties in the way. We could be satisfied with makeshift arrangements in the matter of space, equipment and general facilities for a year or two in the hope that we could make more adequate provision in the near future, but we cannot continue in this way without stultifying our conception of what Collegiate education really is. We were counting on a considerable measure of support from the public, and especially from the Alumni of the College, for it was clear from the start that we do

not have the resources in hand for such an ambitious project. So far the support has fallen far short of the need. Because of the failure not only in the pledging of subscriptions but even in the payment of subscriptions (our goal was Rs. 150,000—the amount pledged was Rs. 80,000 odd—the amount realized is Rs. 40,000 odd)—because of this, our new hostel has burdened us with a debt of over a lakh, and this will prevent us from making any further expansion in our facilities for several years. If there is no improvement in this situation in the near future, I think we can only conclude that the experiment is doomed. As I see it now, something like a final decision will have to be made in early 1952, just before I go on furlough to the States.

It seems to me that there are two ideas which are chiefly responsible for the failure in local support of this project. One is the apparently ineradicable conviction that we have an inexhaustible supply of dollars coming from America. I hear it from every side, including many people who should know better. I have put the facts of the situation before the Alumni already. We have income fixed within quite narrow limits—fixed by the fact that we receive *no* donations, nor are we allowed to ask for any, from our American churches, and we are wholly dependent on interest from our invested funds. Practically the whole of this income has been coming to us for years now, so there just is no substantially greater amount there that can be sent to us. If our friends persist in believing this legend, then our project will fail.

The other idea which it seems to me is undermining local support is perhaps even more formidable—it is more than an idea, it is a whole social attitude and can be summed up in the phrase: 'Government must do it'. It is the refusal of all personal responsibility for social conditions. This is

a very large topic and would take far more space than I have at my disposal to discuss it adequately. But it is a blight that kills all local initiative. One of our Alumni who pledged a month's salary has written in to say that he has decided against paying it up because he has come to the conclusion that it is Government's job and not ours that we are undertaking. If this is or becomes the general opinion, then it seems to me that we have done much more than to give up this project at Jaffna College — we have gone far towards singing away our freedom. We say that we will have nothing unless Government does it for us and we become wholly dependent upon Government, and such dependence is but one form of slavery. We are free only as we are able to do the things we want to — whether another prevents us or we prevent ourselves, we still are not free if we think we cannot do it.

But there is more to this attitude than merely a matter of the theory of liberty. It presents practical difficulties. Government may not be willing to do what we think necessary—it may be for good, it may be for bad reasons — but what recourse have we? For most of us there are limits to our political influence. Or, again, Government may be willing, but it simply has not the means when there are other matters that seem more pressing. Are we then to sit down fatalistically and say, "Well it would seem that only our grandchildren can have it", even though it may be within our powers to get for ourselves if we bestir ourselves?

To be more specific, I think you will find few men in Government who are disposed to say, "Jaffna should not have higher education", but I think you will find that most of them will say, "We do not see how we can build a second university in Jaffna when our present University needs more than we can give it". On the other hand, if

we can say, "We believe Jaffna should have higher education; we can do so much but we need this limited amount of help", I think we have a real chance of getting that help. In all seriousness, I think the issue of the success or failure of our experiment is being now decided in the response that you who are reading these Notes are making.

I am sorry to be so serious, but I believe the occasion is serious. But in closing, let me wish you all the Season's Greetings, since this should reach you just before Christmas and the New Year.

PRINCIPAL'S NOTES

The decision of the London University to give up the Matriculation and the conversion of the University Entrance examination into a public preliminary examination have solved some problems and created others. This change over and the decision of the University of Ceylon to grant certificates for each subject passed, without issuing a certificate for the examination as a whole, made us review our withdrawals (we had planned to withdraw about half the number as they failed to satisfy us in our examination) and send everybody in. It is our hope that everyone will be able to pass at least in one of the four subjects offered.

Our increase in numbers and lack of adequate accommodation have necessitated our asking some of our students whose academic records have been low to leave us at the end of this year. All Seniors who have been with us for two years are being given a chance to take the examination, even though some of them are not fit, and leave us at the end of this year. By this means we hope to be able

to take in the superior students who are now unable to gain admission owing to want of accommodation.

I have a feeling—and this has been growing in me for some time—that parents of today do not take as much interest as those of the past in the supervision of the education of their children. Some of them perhaps think that their responsibility ceases with the sending of their children to a good school. Recently we sent out circular letters to parents regarding the poor progress of their children asking the parents to come and see us. Some only responded. I would plead with parents, particularly of day students, for an intelligent and useful direction and control of the time of their children outside the regular school hours.

The requests for free tuition and free board have increased recently and we have tried as far as possible to meet them. The starting of the Degree classes and the consequent drain in our American funds to steer this project successfully, have made the Secondary School watch its expenditure carefully and practise the strictest economy wherever possible.

Some of the Directors of the College are keen that our Secondary School should have a "Commercial Section" to cater to the several students who wish to do subjects like typewriting, shorthand etc. Though we agree with them in this point of view we do not have the funds to divert for this purpose.

Mrs. E. G. David retires at the end of this year. She has rendered most faithful and devoted service for 28 years. As a teacher of small children she has few equals. She was both a mother and teacher to all the children who came under her care. Her work with little children has always borne evidence of patience and loving kindness and we shall remember her contribution to the life and work

of this institution with gratitude. We wish her many years of joy and happiness during her retirement.

Messrs. A. M. Brodie and A. C. Sundrampillai will be retiring about the middle of next year and I shall be writing about them in my next Principal's Notes. Mr. L. S. Williams left us on study leave for a year's course in Education at the Ceylon University. He has been one of our good Science teachers, and we feel happy that he has this added opportunity to further enrich his already ripe experience. Mr. George Thambiahpillai left us at the beginning of this term to take up an appointment at the University. He was with us for a term and we wished we could have had him longer. Mr. K. Sagara left us to take up an appointment near his home in Colombo. We were sorry to lose him. He was a very good teacher of Sinhalese and had become one of us in every way when he decided to leave us owing to family interests. Their places have been taken by Messrs. R. Kanagaratnam and A. P. Amarasinghe.

Our Cricket team had a satisfactory season. We had a good batting side but our bowling and fielding were not too good. We put up good scores but we were not able to take full honours owing to our bowling weakness. We did not lose any match but our big matches ended in a draw. Hannan, our Captain, and Mahadeva deserve our congratulations for their consistent scores.

Our Athletic team fared very well at the Jaffna Group Meet but did not meet with any success in Colombo. The new surroundings and the grassy turf in Colombo were not to the liking of our athletes.

The performance of our Football team was very good until the last match of the season. We had fully hoped that we would remain unbeaten for the third year in succession. But fate decreed

otherwise. We had to accept defeat at the hands of St. Patrick's.

Most of the educationists of this Island seem to be convinced that in the interest of good education and in view of the fact that "nine-tenths of the people cannot make use of free education as at present conceived because they cannot afford it," the present Free Scheme will have to be modified. It may not be a wise policy to evolve a scheme based on the country's finances alone, but any scheme of education should not be so unrelated to finances as the "Scheme" is.

Is it difficult to try out a system of levying school fees from children based on parents' incomes? We are supposedly said to have a good system of levying Income Tax. Can't we relate school fees to income? It is worth investigating this before the "White Paper" is published.

The block grant contemplated by the Prime Minister will help Jaffna College more than any other school in Jaffna. As a matter of fact we distinctly stand to gain. But in the interest of education and schools in general we would strongly oppose it. We do hope that better counsels will prevail and there will be a more equitable and democratic basis for payments of grants.

Greeting to all for Christmas and New Year.



College Activities.**THE Y. M. C. A.**

I start this report with a very grateful heart, for the planning and carrying out of this sacred task this year has been one of joy to me because of the keen, enthusiastic and willing support of all the members and to the able guidance of the President, Chaplain and the Executive Committee.

At the very outset this year, we had planned to reduce the usual Wednesday lecture meetings and to introduce meetings where the members could take part in corporate worship. Emphasis was also made on personal religious work among the members as a result of which the 'Y' has also taken the responsibility of conducting the daily hostel prayers in the night. Hence, we have made an attempt to create in our members an interest in the various religious activities of the Church, the College the S. C. M. and the J. I. C. C. F. This attempt has not been in vain, for it has been encouraging to see our members willingly coming forward to take part in the conducting of worship meetings and chapel services. The keener interest shown by our members in attending the S. C. M. and J. I. C. C. F. conferences has also been a result of this attempt.

Some of the addresses delivered this year in our meetings were:-

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|------------------------|---|
| Rev. D. T. Niles | <i>"Personalities at Amsterdam"</i> |
| Rev. J. J. Ratnarajah | <i>"The Task of the S. C. M."</i> |
| Rev. S. Selvaratnam | <i>"Christian Dedication and Service"</i> |
| Mr. T. K. Nayagam | <i>"The benefits of visiting foreign lands"</i> |
| Mr. D. J. Ambalavanar | <i>"W. S. C. F. Asian Leaders' Training Conference"</i> |
| Mr. K. C. Thurairatnam | <i>"The Nature and Salvation of Man"</i> |
| Mr. S. P. Appasamy | <i>"The Destiny of Man"</i> |

The Y. M. C. A. members conducted a worship meeting on the theme, "Growth in Christian Living".

Our delegates to the S. C. M. Conference at Peradeniya conducted a meeting giving a detailed report of the Conference. The theme was "The Unity of the Church."

Two other worship meetings were held with the co-operation of the Y. W. C. A. One was on the theme, "Youth for Christ" held in the church on the last Sunday of the second term. It was an inspiring Candle Light Service. The other meeting was a beautiful and solemn Sunday evening worship held on the Y. M. C. A. terrace on the theme "Christian Life in the Hostels."

A combined tea party and service of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. were held for a very dear friend of ours, Rev. S. Selvaratnam, before his departure to Europe.

We sent eight delegates to the annual S. C. M. Conference held at Peradeniya during the Easter vacation. The theme of the Conference was "The Unity of the Church." The President of the Ceylon S. C. M., Mr. Gerald Cooray, was the Chairman of the Conference. The delegates had the privilege of being led by able clergymen and laymen of the Churches in Ceylon and this Conference created in them an interest to study the Scheme of Church Union in Ceylon. The Rev. D. T. Niles was also present throughout the Conference and contributed much to the understanding of the scheme, besides leading the delegates in a very useful course of lectures on "How to study the Bible". That the delegates had followed this Conference carefully was evidenced by the detailed reports they made of the discussions and findings of the Conference at a "Y" meeting. I would also like to mention that the Conference has gone a long way in instilling a sense of Christian Service into

these delegates and they have identified themselves with all our activities and have been a real asset to the Association.

Our Association, being affiliated to the Ceylon S. C. M., was represented by a member in the first sitting of the General Council held at the Training Colony, Peradeniya.

The Australian and Japanese delegates to the W. S. C. F. Asian Leaders' Training Conference visited our Association and our members benefited by the fellowship gained in meeting and knowing them.

The annual J. I. C. C. Conference was held in our campus in June and hence we had the opportunity of serving the delegates as hosts. The theme of the Conference was "Christ Our Life", and twenty-five of our members attended this Conference which was also the Silver Jubilee Conference of the Fellowship.

The Week of Evangelism followed immediately after the camp. The organisers of this week had spent much time and thought in planning out the programme and the religious atmosphere created during this week was due to their untiring efforts. The theme for the week was "The Nature, Salvation and Destiny of Man". During this week, morning watch was observed daily on the Y. M. C. A. terrace, and in the morning chapel services the theme was dealt with briefly. Noon intercessions were held and in the evenings Public Meetings were held when the theme was dealt with in more detail. A dedication service was also conducted for our unit by the President. A witness meeting led by Mr. Sam. Alfred of the Ashram was held at Koddaiyadu. Some of our members together with some of the Y. W. C. A. members visited the patients in the T. B. Sanatorium at K. K. S. and rendered a pro-

gramme of sacred music. The Week of Evangelism was wound up with a service in the Parish Church on the Sunday of the week when the Rev. S. K. Bunker spoke on the "World Student Christian Federation".

I regret to say that we could not carry out all that we had planned to do this year for want of time. Various other activities have been on the increase and we as Christian students have yet to realise that loyalty to Christ should be above all other loyalties.

We could concentrate only on certain sections of our usual activities. Mr. K. E. Mathiaparanam has made every effort to instil into the hearts of our members the longing and the desire to study the Bible and to pray. I am very grateful to him for the service he has rendered by conducting the Sunday Bible classes in the mornings and the personal piety meetings in the nights. He himself has been a source of inspiration to many of our members.

The Recreation Committee has also been very active. Table Tennis is becoming a popular game in Ceylon and hence much enthusiasm was shown in the Table Tennis Tournament which was conducted very efficiently by our energetic Chairman, Mr. M. Kumarachandran. Due to his efforts our members had the opportunity of witnessing Ceylon Star players of the game in action at College.

A Tuck Shop Committee was formed this year and I record with pride that the 'Y' has met a long felt need in the College by establishing and efficiently organising a decent Tuck Shop in the campus. Besides its serving a very useful purpose, an opportunity to train our members in its organisation, management and service has been created. The entire funds of the 'Y' have been utilised for

this purpose. I take this opportunity of congratulating the President and the Tuck Shop Committee for their splendid piece of work, of which the 'Y' is highly proud and for which the whole College is grateful.

Special mention must be made about our President, Mr. K. S. C. Thurairatnam, who took up this post almost immediately after his return from abroad. Hence, with the wider experience gained in America and Europe, specially with the Christian Youth abroad, he had much to contribute to the Association and he has been an able, enthusiastic and inspiring head of our Association.

My thanks are also due to Mr. George Thambiahpillai, who during his short period of work here showed much enthusiasm in the religious programme of the Association.

I express my thanks to our sister Association the Y. W. C. A. for their help and co-operation.

I would like to conclude this report with the following words of our great and respected leader Dr. John R. Mott, "Jesus Christ is the foundation. He provides the direction and the zest for life. If we understand His teachings and His personality, He will make his own impression on our lives and it will be revolutionary". Let us not forget that the Y. M. C. A. stands for Christ's ideals of sacredness of human personality, the unity of the human race, culture, friendship and service.

ARASARATNAM KADIRGAMAR,
Hon. Secretary.



HOUSE REPORTS**I — ABRAHAM HOUSE**

<i>House Masters:</i>	Mr. W. L. Jeyasingham Mr. K. C. Jacob
<i>House Captain:</i>	A. M. Brodie (Jr)
<i>Girls' Captain:</i>	Miss I. Vaithilingham
<i>Athletic Captains:</i>	• N. D. Yogaratnam Miss I. Rodrigo
<i>Basket-ball Captain:</i>	V. Mahadevan
<i>Net-ball Captain:</i>	Miss. S. Ponnudurai
<i>Foot-ball Captain:</i>	A. M. Brodie (Jr)

Before I set about my report I wish to accord a very warm welcome to Mr. K. C. Jacob, our new House Master.

Once again the year under review has been only one of very mediocre success for the Greens. We cannot boast of having achieved anything outstanding, but looking at this year we console ourselves that what we have tried to do has not been in vain. True to the tradition of the House, we played the game not to win, but for the game's sake. The motto of the Olympic Games that "The greatest thing in the Olympic Games is not to win, but to take part" has been our convenient motto.

The College Cricket team remained unbeaten this year and it was largely due to the presence of three outstanding members of our House in the team. A. Mahadevan, who opens batting for the College, has been a very consistent scorer and heads the batting averages and Brodie comes next. The former is the best fieldsman in the team and has brought off some very sensational catches which earned for him the admiration of many a crowd. T. Kulasegaram, the third member of the House

in the team, is an opening bowler, a hard hitter and a fine close-in fieldsman. To a large extent the success of the team depended on these three.

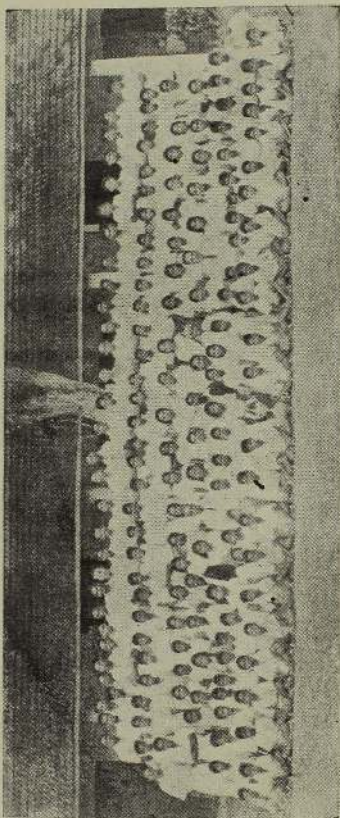
The Inter-House Athletic Meet was as interesting as usual. Once again we were content with the fourth place. While congratulating the Blues on their winning the Championship, I must also make special mention of N. D. Yogaratnam and T. Kulasegaram of the Greens who did very creditably at the Meet. Yogaratnam is the Senior Champion for the second year and Kulasegaram is a runner-up. S. Suppiah too did well and all these were among those who represented the College at the Public Schools Meet and achieved equal success as the other members of the team. The Girls' Captain, Miss I. Vaithilingham, did her part very well in and off the field. I must also thank Miss I. Rodrigo for her untiring help to the House.

Our Foot-ball team too has not been among the first three. Yet three members of the House form the backbone of the College team. A. Mahadevan, the cool-headed full-back, is a very valuable member of the team. The others are T. K. Nadarajah and A. M. Brodie. It is no wonder, then, that the team's defence is impregnable. We are proud to have four members of the House in the recently revived School Council.

The Basket-ball team under the captaincy of V. Mahadevan is doing very well. We have only to beat the White House to become champions. V. Mahadevan, who is the Captain of the College Basket-ball team, has the distinction of having shot the largest number of baskets this year in Jaffna. Two others, K. Pathmanathan and R. K. Selliah, are members of the College Basket-ball team.

My thanks are due to the House Masters for the invaluable help and words of encouragement

BROWN HOUSE



Inter - House Champions in Athletics and Football

that they have given me readily. Let me also thank the various Captains, and every member of the House for his or her support.

A. M. BRODIE, JR.,
House Captain.

II—BROWN HOUSE

<i>House Masters:</i>	Mr. C. R. Wadsworth Mr. George Thambiapillai
<i>House Captain:</i>	A. S. Kadirgamar
<i>Girls' Captain:</i>	Miss Eva Gulasingam
<i>Athletics & Football</i>	
<i>Captain:</i>	T. Ramachandran
<i>Girls' Athletic Captain:</i>	Miss Jeyaranee Kanapathipillai
<i>Basket-ball Captain:</i>	P. Sunderalingam
<i>Net-Ball Captain:</i>	Miss Mathivathanee Sebestiampillai

The year under review has been one of great all round success to the House of which we are proud. I feel happy to recount the various performances that go to show the uniqueness of our House.

The first term saw 8 members of our House playing in the College Cricket Team. They were: T. D. Hannan (who also captained the team), S. J. Navaratnam, A. Vijayasingam, T. Ramachandran, A. S. Kadirgamar, G. Ponniah, V. C. Kathirasan and I. Soundranayagam. Of these one was the opening bat and another the opening bowler of the team. They were the mainstay of the College side.

Working quietly and steadily, the Blues took the rest of the College by surprise by sweeping the board, rising from 4th to 1st on the final day of the Inter-House Athletic Meet. The day opened with our Relay teams winning the first place in all divisions which

was a source of great strength to our athletes who were determined to win the honours of the day. We are proud of our athletes who evinced such a fine spirit of co-operation and sportsmanship in winning the Relay Challenge Cup, establishing three new ground records and producing four individual champions in Ariasingam, Jegadevan, Thevamany and Maheswari. Special mention must be made of Ramachandran, the Athletic Captain, who set a good example by securing first places in all his events and establishing a new quarter mile record. The success of the Senior Relay teams in establishing two new ground records is greatly due to him. Jegadevan of the Intermediates in making a substantial contribution towards the Championship proved himself a worthy athlete.

Our grand achievements could not have been possible if it were not for the support, inspiration, enthusiasm and untiring efforts of our lady members, who worked day in and day out to bring to light their hidden talents! Their contributions on the field and services in the tent in the matter of refreshments, decoration, and enthusiastic cheering need praise.

Our victories reached a climax when we annexed the Inter-House Soccer Championship. Under the efficient captaincy of Ramachandran, our team found no difficulty in securing this victory. Five outstanding members, (including the Captain) of the College team hail from our House. They are A. Vijayasingam, T. Ramachandran, C. Sandrasegaram, V. R. Amarasigam and A. S. Kadirgamar. The last four won their Soccer colours last year.

Our Basket-ball team did not meet with success as the other teams, but yet has done its utmost to keep up the spirit of the "Blues."

Our academic achievements too were noteworthy. I shall fail in my duty if I do not thank

the various Captains for their unstinting support, the House-masters for their unfailing guidance, and willing help, the other Houses for the healthy rivalry that made all our activities worth the while. Finally, I wish to thank every member of the House for his or her loyal support, and whole-hearted co-operation.

A. S. KADIRGAMAR,
House Captain.

HASTINGS HOUSE

<i>House Masters:</i>	Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam Mr. S. V. Balasingham
<i>House Captain:</i>	R. A. Thambyrajah
<i>Girls' Captain:</i>	Miss Sarah Elias
<i>Athletic Captain:</i>	P. Tharmarajah Miss Ranjithamalar Beadle
<i>Football Captain:</i>	P. Tharmarajah
<i>Net - ball Captain:</i>	Miss Ranjithamalar Beadle

The year under review has been one of only mediocre success. It has been a success rather of individuals than of the House as a whole.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances we were unable to have the Inter-House Cricket, Basketball and Net-ball competitions.

In the 'Track and Field' we put up a good show and came second in the final rating. Our heartiest congratulations to the Blues on their splendid and well merited success. Our usual exquisite show failed because of the unexpected reverses we met with in the field. However, we are not down hearted and hope to be back at the top of the list next year. We are proud in having produced two outstanding athletes of the College, the Junior Champion T. Selvarajah and Rachel George.

The Tug-of war cup was once again won by our team and thus we became the 'Tug' champions for the third year in succession.

Our Football team did not show enough combination and team play to get the final victory. Our congratulations go to the Brown House, the ultimate winners.

The Senior Champion at the Y. M. C. A. Table-Tennis was D. J. Ambalavanar, in the Senior Open he was the runner up.

My sincere thanks to the Captains for their devoted and unstinting services to the House, and to all members and House Masters for the whole-hearted co-operation. A special word of thanks to the Girls' Captain, Sarah Elias, who rendered us invaluable service in spite of difficulties.

R. A. THAMBYRAJAH,
House Captain.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE

<i>House Masters :</i>	Mr. K. V. George Mr. M. D. Balasubramaniam
<i>House Captain :</i>	S. Shanmuganathan
<i>Girls' Captain :</i>	Miss Sivanantham Muttiah
<i>Athletic Captains :</i>	S. Wijayanayagam Miss Parimalam Selvadurai
<i>Basket-ball-Captain :</i>	R. Shanmuganathan
<i>Football Captain :</i>	K. Kanagasabapathy

My predecessors had been proud to present the reports of this House which was fortunate enough to annex the championship of one or another of the competitions, but I have no championships to

boast of. Still I find pride in presenting the activities of the White House, for there existed the same co-operation and team-work as in years past.

The White House made a contribution of two of its members—J. Balarajah and S. Suntheralingam—to the College Cricket eleven, which remained unbeaten this season.

The second term brought all members to the Athletic field for practice and it was a delight to see many members trying to jump or run and contribute their mite towards the Athletic championship. We were leading with points contributed by individuals, but failed in our team events and thus had to be contented with a third place. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not mention the achievements of some of the members. Mathew George, Kanagasabapathy and Wijeyanayagam were outstanding in the Senior Division and Nallasivam in the Intermediate. Our sister members under the able captaincy of Sivanantham Muthiah and Parimalam Selvadurai happened to concentrate on feeding the tired athletes and housing the members in a gaily decorated tent. Their contribution towards the House was very creditable and special mention must be made of the success in the field event, throwing the cricket ball for girls—introduced this year. The first place was won by Yogeswary Sittampalam, who covered a distance of 119 feet with her throw. My thanks are due to the Athletic Captains for their co-operation and untiring efforts to build up a team. Our congratulations to the Blues on their well-merited achievements. The latter part of the team saw the Inter-House Football championship worked off and we lost the laurels we gained last year because of sheer ill luck and were placed second. Here again my congratulations to the Blues. Four of our members helped to strengthen the College Football eleven. They are Kanagasabapathy, Varatharajah, Suntheralingam and Shanmuganathan.

In the Table Tennis tournament conducted by the "Y". S. Suntheralingam became runner up in the Senior Division. In the academic field, one of our members, namely T. Arulampalam, brought honour to himself, his House and the College by winning the Senior Oratorical prize in the North Ceylon Inter-School Oratorical Contest. The School Council which was formed in the beginning of the year included five Whites out of its eleven. They are Sanders S. C., Sundramoorthy S., Sanmuganathan, Parimalam Selvadurai and Kamalambikai Kanagaratnam. The last two are the only lady members of the Council and Sanders was elected Vice-President.

The proposed Net-ball and Basket-ball tournaments had to be cancelled for various reasons, but I must not fail to mention that the College Basket-ball team consists of four of our members—Mathew George, Shanmuganathan R., Sanders S. C., and Wijayanayagam S., who form the back-bone of the Team.

In conclusion my thanks are due to every member for his or her help and the masters who were a source of inspiration and encouragement to us in our activities. Wake up Whites! Recollect our past achievements and help to keep them up.

S. SHANMUGANATHAN,
House Captain.

THE SCHOOL COUNCIL

<i>President:</i>	A. M. Brodie (Jr.)
<i>Vice-President:</i>	S. C. Sanders
<i>Secretary:</i>	R. K. Selliah
<i>Faculty Adviser:</i>	Mr. W. L. Jeyasingham

After a lapse of four years, the Council came again into being. The first year of its infancy is almost over and I, with confidence, say that it has a bright future.

The new Council, as before, has been entrusted with responsibilities and the power that goes with responsibilities. At the Prize-giving this year A. M. Brodie (Jr.), as the President of the School Council, proposed the vote of thanks.

In maintaining order and discipline the co-operation of the students is vital. We are indeed thankful for the co-operation extended by the students so far, and it is hoped that as days go by the student body will continue to increase their co-operation to enable us to carry out our duties more efficiently.

Whatever has been achieved so far was mainly due to our eminent President, the Faculty Adviser, and the co-operation of the members of the Council. In the Adviser we had a real guide.

In conclusion I must thank all members for the lively interest they took in the affairs of the Council and in the execution of the several duties placed in their hands.

R. K. SELIAH,
Secretary.

THE JAFFNA COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES' UNION

The activities of the Undergraduates' Union have been steadily progressing this year. We are just two years old and ours is the glorious task of building up sound traditions. We have aimed at providing for a variety of interests ranging from sports, music, to debates and forums. To what extent our activities achieved great success is not for us to say, but they certainly did bring together about seventy undergraduates and undergraduettes from the different Faculties on a common floor to share one another's likes and dislikes, aims and ambitions, and thus create real sense of "community" which is the primary necessity in a College education.

We believe we have maintained a fairly high standard in debates and some of the subjects debated are listed below:

That "The progress of science is more of a loss than a gain to mankind"

That "The marriage customs of the West are superior to those of the East".

"That Present day civilization has led to barbarism".

"That The national languages should be made the medium of instruction in schools".

Addresses on the following subjects were delivered by some members of the Staff:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| " <i>Love in English Literature</i> "— | Mr. S. P. Appasamy |
| " <i>The Draft Constitution of India</i> "— | Mr. A. M. Brodie |
| " <i>The Modern Crisis in the University</i> "— | Mr. George
Thambyapillai |

Another feature of our activities was the forums at which various questions were discussed. Some Staff members were also invited to serve on the panel, and the discussions have proved very enlightening and instructive.

Not many social functions were held this year. We organised a social at the end of the second term which with its glee and glamour wound up a strenuous term's activities. We were fortunate to have for our Annual Dinner Mr. C. Suntharalingam, M. P., as our Chief Guest proposing the toast of the College, and Mr. M. Balasundram, Advocate, proposing the toast of the Union.

We cannot refrain from a word of gratitude to the two past Presidents: Messrs. S. Ponniah and S. Sivagnanam; they certainly gave of their best to build up the Union and our thanks are due to them. They have both left us having completed their course at Jaffna College, and we wish them well in all their undertakings.

The activities of our Undergraduates' Union have widened in scope and increased in interest in the second year of its existence.

THE ACADEMY

The Academy records with pride another year of success. The primary aim of the Academy—the promotion of culture and fellowship—has once again been firmly established during the course of this year. The high standard of intellectual and cultural activities maintained throughout the proceedings is most fitting to this association and to its name.

Speeches and debates, both in English and Tamil, are regular features of our programme. In addition to these are interesting items like 'Quiz' and 'Parliamentary Drill'. The Academy boasts of its many songsters who relieve the tension in the proceedings and keep the House entertained. Among the several other noteworthy items, there are two that need special mention, Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam, K. C., M. P. gave an informative talk on "A Federal Constitution for Ceylon" and Mr. Pieter Keneuman, M. P., spoke interestingly on "The Present Political Situation in Ceylon".

The first term saw the Academy being efficiently directed by Miss P. Selvadurai (President) and T. D. Hannan (Secretary). Our congratulations to the first Lady-President of the Academy.

The enthusiasm of the members had its outburst during the second term, when the Annual Academy Celebrations went off with a bang. It began with a variety entertainment, which attracted a large crowd, held on the 10th of August. S. C. Sanders, the President, invited the members to a grand Social on August 13th. The Dinner was held that night with Mr. K. T. Chittampalam as the chief guest. The success of the celebrations was mainly due to the untiring efforts of S. C. Sanders (President) and H. T. Jayakody (Secretary).

An Elocution Contest was conducted by the Academy in which T. Arulampalam was selected as the best speaker. We are proud that he gained first place in the Jaffna Schools Elocution Contest held on Education Day.

We hope that the Academy will ever maintain the same spirit of co-operation and fellowship.

Our humble thanks are due to the Patron, Mr. K. C. Thuraiaratnam, who has always been a source of help and encouragement to us.

T. NADARAJAH,
Hony. Secretary.

THE BROTHERHOOD

<i>Patron:</i>	Mr. C. R. Wadsworth
<i>President:</i>	V. Mahadeva
<i>Vice-President:</i>	K. Kanagasabapathy
<i>Secretary:</i>	K. Sathananthan
<i>Treasurer:</i>	B. K. Mather
<i>English Editor:</i>	K. Satchiathananthan
<i>Tamil Editor:</i>	M. Sivananthan

The Brotherhood after a period of dormancy has sprung into life during the last term of this year. Anyhow during the period under review the membership has reached the grand total of a hundred-and twenty five, which is a record in the annals of this association.

The members take very great interest and pain to maintain the traditions and dignity of this association. Recently we had a lively debate on the current topic "Ceylon should have a Federal Constitution," when the members were at the height of their eloquence. Further we are planning to have an "Evening with Shakespeare" which should prove both instructive and entertaining.

Our thanks are due to Mr. S. P. Appasamy, for having spoken to us on "Life in the American Universities". We gained not a little by his instructive and interesting speech.

The lady members, though a mere handful, have claimed equality of status with us in our association. Practically in all our meetings they have entertained us with sweet songs and kept us in a spirit of good humour after heated discussions. We are thankful to them for this additional contribution.

Our Editors too, who have never failed to maintain a high standard, deserve our thanks for providing us with witty sayings-short stories, studied and scholarly articles.

Finally, a word of thanks is due to our Patron, Mr. C. R. Wadsworth, who has never failed to attend our meetings, to give us timely advice, to discover talents in the members and to encourage us in our activities.

Our Anniversary Celebrations have been scheduled for next term and plans are afoot to make a success of it.

K. SATHANANTHAN,
Hony. Secretary.

THE FORUM

<i>Patron :</i>	Mr. A. M. Brodie
<i>President :</i>	S. Kumareson
<i>Secretary :</i>	K. Sivasithamparanathan
<i>Treasurer :</i>	K. Rajendra

In submitting my report of this association for the year 1949, I feel happy to record its steady progress and success, especially under the efficient guidance of our President. The membership of this association is open to the students of pre-Senior Class. Attendance at ordinary meetings is compulsory and there has been satisfactory work done. Our numerical strength is 76 out of which eleven are girls. Seven English meetings and four Tamil meetings were held. The following are some of the subjects debated:

1. Tobacco cultivation should be encouraged in Ceylon
2. Physical culture should be encouraged in Ceylon
3. இந்தியாவும் இலங்கையும் இணைக்கப்படவேண்டும்
4. திண்டிவனம் ஆசிரியர் இலங்கையில் ஒழிய வேண்டும்

In conclusion, let me convey my thanks especially to our Patron, Mr. A. M. Brodie, and to all the members for their whole-hearted support and co-operation to make the association a success.

K. SIVASITHAMPARANATHAN,
Hony. Secretary.

THE LYCEUM

The membership of the Lyceum is open to the Third Form and Second Form classes. There are 167 members altogether. The office-bearers for 1949 are :—

<i>Patron :</i>	Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam
<i>President :</i>	S. Sivalingam
<i>Secretary :</i>	J. Karunairajah
<i>Treasurer :</i>	P. J. John
<i>English Editor :</i>	T. Tharmarajah
<i>Tamil Editor :</i>	R. Mayilvaganam

In addition there are five representatives from the five classes, a Vice-President, an Asst. Secretary, an Asst. Treasurer, an Asst. English Editor and an Asst. Tamil Editor, S. Kadirgamar was Secretary during the First Term.

Seventeen meetings were held this year. Ten of these meetings were held in English and the rest in Tamil. Some of the subjects debated were :—

1. The pen is mightier than the sword.
2. யாழ்ப்பாணக் கல்லூரியில் ஆண்களும் பெண்களும் ஒன்றாகக் கல்வி கற்றல்
3. Sinhalese should be the official language of Ceylon
4. உயர்ப் பல்வீதி நிறுத்தவேண்டும்
5. School sessions should be from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Our Anniversary Celebrations took place on the 12th of November under the patronage of Mr. W. W. Mutturajah, Magistrate, Point Pedro, and Mrs. Mutturajah. It was very successful. I wish to thank Mrs. Holmes for training the members for the Anniversary Celebrations.

J. KARUNAIRAJAH,
Secretary.

The Student Council, 1949.



New Undergraduates' Hostel



Dedicated by the Rt. REV. S. KULANDRAN,

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THE UNDERGRADUATE HOSTEL

OFFICE BEARERS.

1st and 2nd Term	3rd Term
<i>President</i> : S. Ariasingam	S. B. Kulasingham
<i>Vice-President</i> : S. Alaganandan	V. K. Nadarajah
<i>Secretary</i> : R. Radhakrishnan	S. Thayanandarajah
<i>Treasurer</i> : L. B. Arulpragasam	L. B. Arulpragasam.

At long last the Undergraduate hostellers have come into their own. From the inception of the Collegiate section, the Undergrads had waited patiently for their 'promised land', while making the best use of the temporary quarters allotted to them. Today the New Hostel is a reality and to us falls the privilege of being its first occupants.

We came away from our make-shift wooden cubicles, to make a home of this imposing pile of concrete and tiles, with a thrill of anticipatory delight. As we scrambled about the building on that first day of occupation, with the smell of unweathered cement and wet paint still fresh in our nostrils, we were keenly aware of the good fortune that was ours. Here were modern amenities to the tune of two lakhs; conveniences expressly designed to take a part of the wear and tear out of our 'Undergraduate existence'. All this was wonderful; but we realised at the same time that the Hostel, however well appointed in its material comforts, could be no more than a place to sleep and feed—a mere shell—if it lacked the transmuting warmth of good fellowship. The rich possibilities of community living which are so intrinsically a part of Hostel life could, we knew, easily be missed for the lack of this bond of good will and camaraderie.

Today, after a lapse of no more than a few weeks the virginal aloofness of the new building has given place to an intimate air of homeliness, in response to our not too gentle wooing. Together with this homeliness has come that immensely satisfying sense of brotherhood which augurs well indeed for this new venture in co-operative living.

In this connection we must mention the 'Hostel Recreation Fund' which has been floated to serve the needs of

'Hostel Welfare'. The appeal sent out by the Fund Committee to "all those who still hark back wistfully to the remembered joys of their school days" is one that comes essentially from the hostellers themselves and it is indeed very gratifying to see that the call is not going unanswered.

In complimenting ourselves on the congenial atmosphere that prevails in the Hostel, we gratefully realize how much of it we owe to the tireless efforts of Dr. Holmes, our Warden. It has been often said that we are lucky to have a Warden who is married, for in the person of Mrs. Holmes we have one who is ever ready to labour on our behalf.

Many of the envious glances that are cast in our direction by the other hostellers on the campus spring, we believe, from the fact that we have these two charming people to look after us.

S. THAYANANDARAJAH,
Secretary.

H. S. C. HOSTEL UNION

<i>Patron:</i>	Mr. S. V. Balasingham
<i>President:</i>	T. Arulampalam
<i>Vice-President:</i>	V. R. Amarasingam
<i>Secretary:</i>	T. Nadarajah
<i>Treasurer:</i>	R. Sivanesan

The great enthusiasm shown by the members, though they number only about twenty, and the generous contributions to the Union in the form of speeches, songs and other interesting items, have been responsible for making the year under review a success.

Hostel meetings are held regularly. The items on the programme provide intellectual training as well as entertainment. An illuminating talk on "Genetics" by Mr. S. J. D. Issac during the early part of the year needs special mention.

The Union members have made valuable contributions to the College in the field of sports, Athletics, Football and Cricket.

We also have among us able speakers. The dramatic talents of the Union were greatly appreciated when a good many members took part in the variety entertainment conducted by the Academy.

The Union has played a vital role in promoting fellowship and good-will amongst the members.

We are greatly indebted to our Patron, Mr. S. V. Balasingham, for his guidance and advice.

T. NADARAJAH,
Hony. Secretary.

SENIOR HOSTEL UNION

<i>Patron:</i>	Mr. L. S. Kulathungam
<i>President:</i>	V. Mahadeva
<i>Vice-President:</i>	W. S. Senthilvel
<i>Secretary:</i>	K. Pathmanathan
<i>Treasurer:</i>	R. Shanmuganathan

1949 has been a momentous year for the Senior Hostel Union. There has been an influx of new members this year. Students from various schools and colleges bringing with them the best traditions of their institutions joined us. The Union itself became very cosmopolitan.

Regular sessions in which debates, speeches and songs formed the main items were held weekly. The members took the opportunity of the meetings to point out the various needs and defects of the Hostel. The meetings were conducted in a very lively and friendly manner and a great deal of keenness and enthusiasm were shown by the members.

The staging of a Grand Variety Entertainment by the Union in the Ottley Hall brought out the histrionic talent of the members of the Union. The Entertainment included an English play 'Five Birds in a Cage' and a Tamil social play 'Rajan'. Sandwiched between these two plays were several short and interesting items. Our thanks are due to our Warden, Mr. L. S. Kulathungam — the director of the English play and to Mr. M. D. Balasubramaniam — the author and director of the Tamil plays.

and to those who helped to make the Entertainment the success that it was.

The annual celebrations of the Union took place on Saturday, the 24th of September, and at the open air dinner held on our lawn, we had Mr. Victor Lewis, Editor-in-Chief of the 'Times of Ceylon' as our chief guest. We were greatly honoured by his presence and we thank him for having accepted our invitation. Covers were laid for seventy-five and K. Satiavelan, the then President, presided.

In proposing the toast of the College Mr. Victor Lewis said that this was his first visit to Jaffna and Jaffna College. Speaking of "Journalism as a Career", he paid a tribute to the high standard of journalism in Ceylon. Further he pointed out the necessity of including in the curriculum of High Schools and Universities a study of journalism and its technique.

Mr. L. S. Kulathungam, the Patron of the Union, in reply said that the educational institutions and the press had a big role to play in Ceylon. In order to clear the confusion prevailing in our educational system and in order to remove bribery and corruption from our administrative departments, Mr. Kulathungam said that the public conscience of the country needed much kindling and feeding.

Mr. S. P. Appasamy of the College Staff in a very instructive speech proposed the toast of the Union, which was responded to by K. Satiavelan.

A. S. Kadirgamar, the then Vice-President, proposed the toast of the Sister Unions and Mr. S. J. D. Issac of the College Staff replied.

V. C. Kathiresan the Secretary, proposed the toast of the guests. Mr. K. Chelvarajan of the Staff replied.

In bringing my report to a close I wish to thank Mr. Kulathungam for his able guidance of the Union as Patron.

K. PATHMANATHAN,
Hony. Secretary.

JUNIOR HOSTEL UNION

<i>Patron:</i>	Mr. S. J. D. Issac
<i>President:</i>	V. Sivalingam
<i>Vice-President:</i>	S. Sundramoorthy
<i>Secretary:</i>	S. Mahendran
<i>Treasurer:</i>	T. S. Mather

The year 1949 has been one of success and hard work for our Union. Of the seven meetings held during the year, 6 were English and 1 Tamil. Our time has been devoted to debates, speeches and songs. Among the subjects discussed at our meetings were "Should the Mother Tongue be the medium of instruction in Ceylon schools" and "Temple duty for Harijans." Our membership stands at 80 consisting of members of the Senior and Lower Forms. The interest taken by the members in the Union affairs is highly commendable.

Our annual celebrations took the form of a "Social" on the 14th of October. The simplicity of the event was typical of our mode of life. I have to thank my predecessors in office: T. K. Mather and Sri Vallipuram for their enthusiastic work. V. Sivalingam proved himself a capable and worthy President. We feel that the essence of College life lies in the hostel — our temporary homes — and Unions of our type help their members to develop their personality and a sense of responsibility.

I shall fail in my duty if I don't thank our Patron, Mr. S. J. D. Issac, for his valuable guidance at all times.

S. MAHENDRAN,
Hony. Secretary.

THE STUDENTS' TENNIS CLUB

In reviewing the achievements of this Club I am glad to state that we have made a marked progress not only in improving the standard of the game, but also in developing the spirit de corps.

During the latter part of the second term we had the pleasure of using our new court. We are very grateful indeed to the College authorities for having spent that vast sum of

Rs. 1,600 for our benefit. We shall also be very thankful if they spend a few more rupees and fix up a wire netting screen on both ends of the court.

The strength of our Club at present is 25 of which nine are ladies. The constant appearance of these damsels on the tennis court has proved not only an incentive to the rest of the members, but it has also lengthened the queue for membership. It is indeed a good harbinger of things to come. But unfortunately with only one court at our disposal, we regret to say that further extension of membership cannot be made at present.

With all good wishes for our budding Krammers and Mesdames Du Pont.

P. Karthigaen,
Hony. Secy.



THE SCOUT TROOP

Office—Bearers

<i>Scout-master:</i>	Mr. A. R. Abraham
<i>Troop Leader:</i>	E. M. Mather
<i>P L Wolf: Treasurer:</i>	L. C. K. Devasuthantharan
<i>P L Pea-cocks: Q Master:</i>	Raju Thomas
<i>P L Hawks: Secretary:</i>	A. S. Anantharajah

After a period of inactivity our Troop was reorganised at the beginning of this year. We had nine Junior Scouts to begin with. Though this number was small, those who turned up for Scouting did some useful work and attracted others to join the Movement. By about the middle of the second term our number had doubled and it was possible to divide the Troop into three Patrols with Scout E. M. Mather as Troop Leader. As a result of Patrol competitions there is greater activity.

Some of us had the opportunity of attending a week-end Leaders' Training Camp at Jaffna. Those who went there easily gained distinction by their smart turn-up and quick movements. Some also had the chance of visiting the Central College Scouts by accepting an invitation for their Social. By attending these meetings we have gained more knowledge, and we are looking forward to more opportunities of this kind.

We are thankful to Mr. W. N. Thevakadacham for helping us whenever he finds time. Our thanks are also due to Messrs. A. Devarajah and D. J. Ambalavanar who are devoting most of their spare time in instructing us.

A. S. ANANTHARAJAH,
Secretary, J | 3.

The Girl Guides

The year 1949 has been a fairly successful one for the Company. The present strength of the Company is nineteen and there are four Patrols in all. We had our meetings on Thursday evenings, and the Company would like to see more enthusiasm shown by its members in attending the meetings and taking part in the various activities.

The Inter-Company competitions are over and this year they were on Toy making and Company Drill. The judges came to judge our Drill Display on the 5th of October, and we did fairly well, although we are studying in a Boys' school, where there is no drill for girls. Thanks to Mr. R. J. Thurairajah for his assistance rendered in drill practice.

Let me also welcome Miss R. Suppiah who has kindly consented to be our Lieutenant.

In conclusion we wish all readers a happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year.

J. SOUNDARARANEE,
(Iris Patrol)

PHYSICAL DIRECTOR'S NOTES

The year under review has been one of great success in all the Sports activities of the College. I am happy to mention that all the representative teams of the College kept up the usual high standard both in efficiency and in sportsmanship to fall in line with the traditions of the College. I give below some of the performances at the various games for the year 1949.

Cricket: After an absence of a couple of seasons, we had Mr. K. C. Thurairatnam to come back and take charge of the Cricket Team. We were very fortunate in having a bunch of Cricketers who could have brought us a hundred per cent victory, if not for the time limit we had to impose on the games. The team with T. D. Hannan as the Captain had a very successful season in winning two games and drawing three out of a total of five games played. Our congratulations to them all.

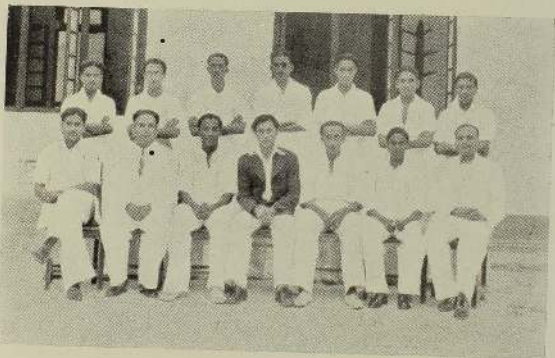
The following are the results:

Vs:	Hartley College	Won
Vs:	Jaffna Hindu College	Won
Vs:	St. John's College	Draw
Vs:	Jaffna Central College	Draw
Vs:	St. Patrick's College	Draw

Track & Field Sports: The Annual Inter-House Athletic Meet of the Lower Dept. was held under the Patronage of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Satcunan on the 24th of June. The Meet as usual reached a very high standard and the organisers ought to be congratulated on the efficient way in which a very crowded programme was worked out. The special feature of the Meet was the race for the children in the Kindergarten and the Std. II, in which all the children in the two classes were allowed to run



FOOTBALL XI 1949



CRICKET XI 1949

and all were given presents. The results were as follows:

Best performance at the Meet — Rachel George who did 13ft. 11½in. in Long Jump.

Individual Championships

Boys Under 13:	V. Selvarajah	Hastings House.
" " 11:	S. Kandasamy	Abraham House.
Girls Under 13:	Rachel George	Hastings House.

Ranking of Houses

Hastings House	97 points.	3rd. Year in succession.
Abraham "	93½ "	
Hitchcock "	67 "	
Brown "	53½ "	

The above Meet was followed by the Annual Field Day which was held under the distinguished Patronage of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Spencer on Saturday, the 2nd July. The various Houses spared no pains to make the Meet a success. The Houses were very tastefully decorated and the visitors made it a point to visit the various Houses during the Tea interval. Let me congratulate and thank all the House Masters and the House Captains for the willing hand they gave to make the Meet a success. The results of the Meet were as follows:

Individual Championship

Boys: Senior	Yogaratham, N. J.	Abraham House.
" Inter	Jegadevan, S.	Brown House.
" Junior	Selvarajah, J.	Hastings House.
Boys: Post Senior	Kumarasamy, S.	Hastings House.
	Ariasingam, S.	Brown House.
Girls: Senior	Thevamany, C.	Brown House.
" Inter	Maheswary, N.	Brown House.
" Junior	Rachel George	Hastings House.
Relay Championship		Brown House.
Tug Championship		Hastings House.

Ranking of Houses

Brown House	148 points.
Hastings House	125 „
Hitchcock House	114 „
Abraham House	82 „

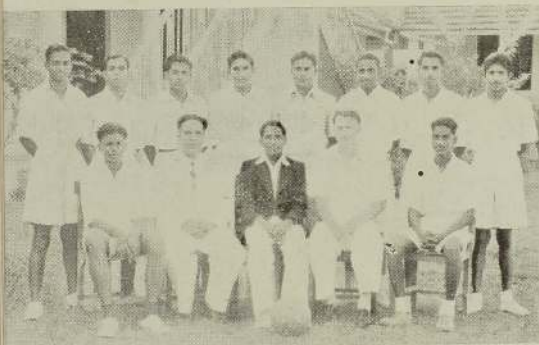
Jaffna College was the scene of a novel Athletic Meet on the 6th Aug. 1949. The split in the J. S. S. A. resulted in the granting of a separate Athletic Meet for those schools which kept out of the J. S. S. A. competitions by the All Ceylon Public Schools' Committee. The new group was named the Jaffna Athletic Group II and was given the necessary permission to run a non-competitive Meet. The five schools which formed this group held their selection Meet at Jaffna College, which was run under very favourable conditions with great success. The outstanding feature of this Meet was the good spirit with which the competitors went about the field. At the end of the day's programme the certificates were distributed by Mrs. Kanagaratnam and Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, M. P., the Patron of the Meet, spoke to those assembled.

After a lapse of about three years, we once again found it possible to send a few athletes to represent the College at this year's Public Schools Meet. Though we failed to win places at this Meet, the experience gained by the young athletes will, I am sure, stand in good stead for the future.

Football: Once again we were fortunate in having the services of our coach, Mr. S. T. Jeevaratnam, who has had a very successful season. Our team has been unbeaten save in one match, having played in all six matches. Though we are not in a regular championship competition, we are proud to mention that we have done well enough to reach championship standard for the third year in succession. My congratulations to the coach and



ATHLETIC TEAM 1949



BASKETBALL TEAM 1949

Captain Kadirgamar and his men for this excellent show. Well Done!

The following are the results of our Matches :

Vs.	Kokuvil Hindu College	Draw
Vs.	Karainagar Hindu College	Won
Vs.	St. Henry's College	Won
Vs.	Hartley College	Won
Vs.	St. John's College	Won
Vs.	St. Patrick's College	Lost

Basket-ball: After long years of easy going at Basket-ball, it is very encouraging once again to find our students take a very keen interest in it. Much of this interest is due to the enthusiasm of our energetic Basket-ball Coach, Dr. W. R. Holmes, who is trying his best to work hard with the boys to teach them how to play the game and play it clean. Inter-House matches are in progress and a high standard is exhibited in so short a time. We have also found it possible to play a few matches with outside teams and our record at these matches has been very satisfactory. We are also trying our best to have this game introduced in as many schools as possible, and I am sure our efforts will not be in vain.

During the first term, Jaffna College played four games in Basket-ball, two with St. John's College and two with Jaffna Central College. St. John's was defeated here 16—12 and in the last quarter our boys pulled ahead of them again, winning 31-27 on their court.

The scores of the Central College games were 8-12 and 8-24, Jaffna College winning both games.

In the third term, Jaffna College played the Madras Christian College Alumni here, the game ending in a tie 18-18. Two days later we played

St. John's on our grounds, also winning 26-13. In the return match, St. John's was strengthened by the services of two of its teachers and took a close game from us 18-15.

The Jaffna College team hopes to meet the Madras Christian College team in a return match in Jaffna and to play a game or two with Central College before closing the year.

Hockey: To the list of games played at College was added recently the game of Hockey. We found it necessary to introduce this game in order to encourage the outstations students who came here with a good knowledge of this game. We were also fortunate to have a number of Malayan children who had played this game and who longed to play it here. Though handicapped in space, we are trying our best to give this game a chance. We have a fairly good team, but we are unable to try their strength in matches, as we are unable to get teams to play them. We hope that more schools and clubs will take up to this game and make it popular in Jaffna. Our thanks are due to Mr. Jacob for all the pains he is taking to coach the team.

Boxing: There has been a long-standing demand from a section of the student body to introduce Boxing at Jaffna College. We are happy to mention that the College authorities have decided to introduce boxing here at the beginning of the next year. I expect the students to take up this seriously and train themselves so that it will be possible for us to take part in local tournaments as well as in tournaments outside Jaffna.

THE ROUND TABLE

The Round Table has been very active in 1949 due to the efforts of its President, Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam, who, though atomic in size, is also atomic in energy. The other officers for the year are: Mr. W. R. Holmes, Secretary-Treasurer and Mr. S. P. Appasamy, Auditor. Members of the Round Table Committee are: Miss V. P. Jeevaratnam, Messrs. A. R. Abraham and S. J. D. Isaac.

The year started normally enough with the annual meeting on February 9 at which the election was held and the usual reports and felicitations heard. This meeting closed with Mr. Appasamy's talk on "Literature and Life".

The month of March, however, was probably the busiest in the life of the Round Table. On March 2, Dr. Lowe, Director of Research of the Dept. of Industries, spoke to us after tea. On March 9, Justice Gratian addressed us. The following week a Round Table dinner honoured a new group of Jubilarians: Messrs A. M. Brodie, K. Sellaiah, A. T. Vethaparanam, S. A. Visuvalingam, and M. I. Thomas who was unfortunately unable to attend. On March 23 at another tea, we heard from Mr. G. Ramachandran, former Minister of Industries of Travancore.

After a well-deserved holiday, the members of the Round Table resumed activities for the second term. The Rev. S. K. Bunker was felicitated at a tea upon his appointment as Bishop's Commissary, Dr. Eddy Asirvatham gave a most interesting talk based upon his experiences in the U. S. where he is a Professor at Boston University, and at our third and last tea, the Rev. D. T. Niles spoke to us on "The Christian Teacher and Evangelism".

The third term began with a dinner in honour of Mr. L. S. Williams who left us for a year of study at the University of Ceylon. The following

week a tea was held at which gifts and felicitations were given to three members of the Round Table who were recently married: Mr. W. N. Thevakadacham, Mr. K. P. Abraham and Miss N. Chellapah who had become Mrs. I. Ponnuthurai. The wives or husbands of the members also attended.

On the following day, Pastor Sussbach explained at a tea the significance of the "Devaluation of the Pound," and a considerable discussion followed.

October 15th the Round Table members' and their wives or husbands entertained Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Kanaganayagam with a tea in honour of Mr. Kanaganayagam's appointment as a Senator. Principal Selliah spoke and the Senator responded.

The last function which can be reported before this goes to press is the tea on November 9 at which Mr. Alagu Subramaniam spoke on "Some Recent Trends in Modern Literary Writing".

A football game between the Round Table and the Undergraduates' Union is scheduled for November 16.

During the year the following new members were welcomed into the Round Table: Messrs A. P. Amarasinghe, K. C. Jacob, Kanagaratnam, V. Koshy, N. Sanmugaratnam, K. Chelvarajan, G. Thambyahpillai, W. N. Thevakadacham and Vargese and Misses John and P. Suppiah.

The thanks of the Round Table are due to one of its members, Mr. P. W. Ariaratnam, for his help in arranging the two dinners referred to above and to the Girl Guides who served at these dinners.

Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam is to be congratulated upon his aggressive leadership which has been responsible for enlivening the life of the teachers of Jaffna College in a great measure this year.

W. R. HOLMES,
Secretary.

JUBILARIANS



S. A. VISUVALINGAM, ESQ.



K. SELLAHAI, ESC,
(Librarian).



A. T. VETHAPARANAM, ESQ.

OUR JUBILARIANS

K. Sellaiah.

The late Rev. John Bicknell was said to have had a flair for judging character, and it certainly has proved true in the matter of his choice of the present librarian of Jaffna College.

Mr. Sellaiah has ruled over the greatest of all school libraries in the Island for the last two decades and a half. The pride of place and distinction that the Jaffna College library enjoys is in no small measure due to him. He knows each book by name and personal appearance. The tender care he bestows on the books seems to be reciprocated by the books themselves! They seem to recognize him by voice or touch! Else how could such a vast number of them—more than ten thousand—be true to him without a single going astray and finding homes elsewhere, as used to be the case in the pre-Sellaiah regimes?

“Each in his, her and its own place” is the principle on which this monarch over volumes wields his sceptre; and humble First-Formers and mighty Principals come under its authoritative sway.

He not only keeps a wary eye on his ten thousand and more wards, but brings in, from his week-end pilgrinations into the most unexpected corners of the peninsula, volumes and *ola* scripts of great age to add to the already vast store, so that people not only from all parts of the Island but also from over the seas come, view, and stand awe-struck by the ‘Golden Treasury’ and its great though diminutive warden.

May his age for retirement not arrive as long as the library exists in the College, is what one would wish for the benefit of Jaffna College.

Alfred M. Brodie.

'Join the U. N. P. and see the world!' is a new slogan compared with the old one, 'Join A. M. B. at a dinner at Brodie House and know about the *elite* of Ceylon'. As the dinner goes in, it displaces a string of anecdotes about the 'Senas' and 'Bandas,' the 'Wijes' and 'Samares' that one scarcely notices the time passing.

In the class-room and the assembly-hall, Gladstone and Palmerstone, Pit and Disraeli are brought to life to the amazement of young and old, and then relegated to refrigeration till the next group is ready to gaze with transport at the re-vivified party of ancients. Many a student has testified to the capability of this teacher of the language of the Anglo-Saxon race to create a love for, and desire to pursue, the study of the language. What greater tribute could be paid to a teacher than that which comes from his students?

But the school-room does not seem to be large enough to contain him much longer; for the wider Municipal portals have already swung open for him; and may be, the hinges of the still wider doors of the House of Representatives or even the Senate are being oiled at the present moment to get them to swing open at the approach of this person on whose ample shoulders such honours sit lightly, though comfortably.

One thing is certain: no place—not even the Senate—can ever prove greater than the 'noisy mansion' where A. M. B. ruled these twenty-five years! But we shall keep ourselves ready for the dinner that would inevitably follow his entry into the Senate!

Alfred T. Vethaparanam.

If one wants to know what range of interests a man can have, let him look at the letter-heads of the 'Mayor' of Vaddukoddai.

Slight of build, almost bordering on thinness, and not over strong, one wonders how such a one could hurry back and forth between the metropolis and home on errands for all sorts and conditions of people! Many are they that have been immensely benefited by this shuttle service of Mr. Vethaparanam; and many a ministerial ear has fallen to the charms of his mellifluous voice and honeyed and ornate words. Nor has his village been left behind in the disbursement of his favours. His magic touch has transformed the muddy water-courses of Vaddukoddai into lanes that Macadam himself would have envied.

But it is the class-room that is his real 'Studio'. There " . . . words of learned length and thundering sound.

"Amazed the gazing *Students* ranged around.

"And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,

"That one small head could carry all he knew."

Of Geography, the art of arts and the science of sciences, he is a real master. Little of it is there that he does not know.

Nor does his versatility confine itself to class-room and municipal activities. Of histrionic talent too he is well possessed - even to the extent of portraying Titania, the Fairy queen, on the stage!

We wish for him that he ceases to flirt with interloping beauties and return to his first love—Geography—and give his whole heart to her.

S. Alfred Visuvalingam.

"If music be the food of love, play on," said Shakespeare; and in the case of the Tamil Bard of Jaffna College a slight modification of the dictum will just suit: "If music be the result of being in love with Tamil Literature, sing on!" As the skylark hidden in the light of the sun pours out a flood of rapture, so does S. A. V. from within the four walls of a classroom pour out Tamil Literature to the enthralled children and the music of it overflows the room and the whole quadrangle is flooded.

Tamil is a passion with this 'Old-worlder' who hails from a family of Pundits and that is the cause of his success with the teaching of this subject. Many are the students that look on him as their saviour from the rigours of the S. S. C. examination. They chase him around and give him no peace even in his home till he drives into their heads sufficient knowledge of Tamil to enable them to clear the hurdle. Truly could it be said of Mr. Visuvalingam that if he were "..... severe in aught

"The love he bore to learning" was in fault" and he *was* severe as "every truant knew."

Never was a College function, be it a prize-giving, or a farewell, or a felicitation, known to sweep through its course without this bard's own composition sweetening the whole proceedings.

May this 'song-bird' continue to contribute its own quota to the harmony of that supremacy that Jaffna College holds in this field of learning.

x x x x x

M. I. Thomas.

"A teacher can be great only if he is a student" is a well known saying. This was what

made Mr. Thomas the great teacher of History that he was. Not only was his knowledge of this vast subject deep and wide, it was his master-passion too and it consumed him. So it is that he has had to leave us to enjoy a well-earned and much needed rest.

Alas for Jaffna College that he no longer is where we all wish he should be!

No constitution puzzled him, no political upheavals or contortions baffled him, no intricacies of governments eluded his grasp. He was a master with a capital M of his subject.

He was jealous too—of the results of his students in their examinations. A constant high percentage of passes in History with several distinctions is a record that will turn any rival green with envy, and that was Mr. Thomas' record here. This entailed such high pressure of work that it naturally told on his physique and resulted in the early retirement of this master-mind who laboured faithfully in this institution for a quarter of a century.

We wish him many years of happy, healthy and useful retired life.

C. R. W.



OUR RESULTS**Senior School Certificate Examination Dec. 1948 Pass list**

1. Arasaratnam V ref. for exemption
2. Balasubramaniam
3. David A. P. R.
4. Gunaratnam K.
5. Gubathason S.
6. Jegasothy V. ref. for exemption
7. Jeganathan R.
8. Kumaradeva M. R. ref. for exemption
9. Kanagasabai N.
10. Kanagasundram S.
11. Kathirasan C.
12. Mahadeva A.
13. Mylvaganam G.
14. Padmanathan K.
15. Perinbanayagam K.
16. Poologasavundranayagam K. ref. for exemption
17. Nadarajah K.
18. Pushpanathan A.
19. Ratnavale S.
20. Sanmuganathan A.
21. Sithamparanathan V.
22. Sithamparapillai V.
23. Sivasubramaniam N. K.
24. Sundararajah N. ref. for exemption
25. Sivakolunthu S.
26. Sivagnanaratnam M.
27. Sivabathasundram A.
28. Thevamanya Chelliah
29. Soundraranee Jeevaratnam
30. Kamalambihai Kanagaratnam
31. Shanmugaledchumy Ponnudurai
32. Nesaranee Rastiah
33. Selvaranee Selvadurai
34. Chanthiramathy Visuvalingam
35. Sivam Ganesanantham S.
36. Sivalingam S.
37. Sivanathan P. ref. for exemption

38. Sivasubramaniam M. K.
39. Srikanthan S.
40. Worthington W. J.

Referred for a Pass in one Subject

1. Ampalavanar D. S.
2. Ariaratnam P.
3. Ariasundram Niles
4. Balasubramaniam K.
5. Devarajah S.
6. Jeyaratnam S.
7. Jeyaveerasingham A.
8. Kandiah N.
9. Karthegeyan P.
10. Pathmanathan R.
11. Rajendram V. S.
12. Ramanathan S.
13. Selvaraj K.
14. Sathanantham W.
15. Selvanayagam K. J.
16. Selvarajah S.
17. Jesukadadcham Jeevaratnam
18. Vimaladevi Ponnampalam
19. Senathirajah V.
20. Senthinathan R.
21. Sethuratnam S.
22. Sri Balasubramaniam R.
23. Thampoo G.
24. Thirunavakarasu P.

S. S. C. July, 1949. Pass

1. Kanagasabai N. ref. for exemption
2. Mahenthiran V. exemption
3. Mahadeva A. ref. for exemption
4. Pathmanathan K. ref. for exemption
5. Rajanayagam N.
6. Ratnavel S. ref. for exemption
7. Ratnasingham K. K.
8. Sithamparanathan V. ref. for exemption
9. Sivakolunthu S. Exemption

10. Suntharalingam K.
11. Sithamparapillai V.
12. Sivapathasundram A.
13. Sivaraj K. Exemption
14. Sellarajah M. K.
15. Shanmuganathan K. ref. for exemption
16. Ampalavanar D. S.
17. Thanasingham T.
18. Sanmuganathan A.
19. Chelliah J. V.
20. Vimaladevi Ponnampalam ref. for exemption
21. Rukmanie Somasundram
22. Rajeswary Thambiah ref. for exemption
23. Jeyaveerasingham A.
24. Pathmanathan R.
25. Jesukadadcham Jeevaratnam
26. Sathananthan W.
27. Selvarajah S.
28. Thampoe G.
29. Veluppillai S.

Referred for a Pass in one Subject:

1. Balasubramaniam A.
2. Balasubramaniam M.
3. Devarajah S.
4. Kathegeyan P.
5. Kathiravetpillai T.
6. Mylvaganam G.
7. Mahadevan V.
8. Navaratnarajah K.
9. Navaratnam S. J.
10. Pushpanathan A.
11. Palanimalairajah M.
12. Ponniah G.
13. Ratnasingham K.
14. Sivagnanaratnam M.
15. Sivasubramaniam N. K.
16. Srikantha S.
17. Sanmuganathan R.

18. Tharmarajah S.
19. Ariasundram Niles
20. Rajeswariammah Chelliah
21. Kamalambihai Kanagaratnam
22. Sanmugaledchumy Ponnudurai

Ceylon University Entrance December, 1948.

- Arts : Thurairatnam K.
 Karthegesu M.
 Mahat T. M. B.
- Science : Balasubramaniam R.
 Ganesh C.
 Underwood T.
- Medical : Amarasingham J. L.
 Pasupathirajah S.
 Parameswaran V.
 Kanagasooriam J. M. N.
 Sanmuganathan K.
 Maheson S.

H. S. C.

1. Parameswaran V.
2. Maheson S.

First M. B.

1. Amarasingham J. L.
2. Pasupathirajah S.

London Inter Arts

1. S. Ariasingham
2. A. Devarajah
3. Miss Balambihai Arumugam
4. Miss Sugirtham Selvadurai
5. Miss Rajeswary Jesudason

London Inter Science

1. S. Alaganandham
2. T. Balasubramaniam
3. V. Kanagaratnam
4. S. Kandasamy
5. S. B. Kulasingham
6. R. Radhakrishnan
7. I. Vaithianathan
8. A. Ratnarajah
9. R. Sivappiragasam
10. Miss Thevakirupai Kandiah

JAFFNA COLLEGE ALUMNI DAY

Thanksgiving Service and Annual Meeting

The Annual Alumni Day celebrations came off on Saturday, the 17th September. The celebrations commenced with a Service of Thanksgiving held in the church led by Mr. E. Jeevaratnam Niles of the College staff.

The annual Business Meeting of the Alumni Association was held presided over by the President, Mr. W. P. A. Cooke. The annual report was presented by the Secretary, Mr. E. J. Jeyarajah. Since the report of the Treasurer was not ready, the new Executive Committee was authorised to receive the accounts.

The President of the College, the Rev. S. K. Bunker, then gave a report of the College, particularly of the Building Fund raised towards the New Hostel for the Degree and the Inter-Classes, and appealed for further financial help from the Old Boys. The meeting resolved to record its deep appreciation of the energy and perseverance of the President and the generosity of the Board of Trustees in America shown in the erection of the New Hostel. It was also resolved to appoint a special Sub-Committee to collect funds from the Old Boys towards the cost of this Hostel. Various suggestions for an adequate name for the Hostel were considered and the matter was left in the hands of the Executive Committee of the Association for recommendations to the Board of Directors.

The election of office-bearers for the new year resulted thus:

<i>President :</i>	Mr. D. S. Sanders.
<i>Vice-Presidents :</i>	The Rt. Rev. S. Kulandran, Messrs. P. Sri Skanda- Rajah, S. P. Satcunan, and Dr. J. T. Amarasingham.

<i>Secretary :</i>	Mr. E. J. Jeyarajah (re-elected).
<i>Treasurer :</i>	Mr. J. M. Sabaratnam.
<i>Executive Committee :</i>	Messrs. S. R. Kanaganayagam, W. P. A. Cooke, S. Sinnathamby, K. A. Selliah, A. C. Sundrampillai, S. S. Selladurai, R. J. Thurairajah, S. S. Muthiah, L. S. Kulathungam, T. Venayagamoorthy. the Rev. S. K. Bunker, Drs. C. T. Chelliah and A. B. C. Dorai.
<i>Auditor :</i>	Mr. S. T. Jeevaratnam.

A vote of condolence on the death of the following Old Boys was then adopted: Rao Bahadur Capt. Thambiah, Dr. E. V. Ratnam, Muhandiram S. P. Amarasingham, Messrs. S. A. Nathan, and M. S. Samuel.

A vote of appreciation of the services of the outgoing President and the Treasurer, Mr. B. K. Somasundram, terminated the proceedings.

This meeting was followed by Tea at which Old Boys and Old Girls were entertained by the President and Mrs. S. K. Bunker. The Tea was served at the New Hostel. Tea was followed by a variety entertainment provided by the students of the College.

Annual Dinner

The annual Alumni Dinner followed in the Ottley Hall. Covers were laid for about 130, and the dinner was presided over by Mr. W. P. A. Cooke.

Dr. C. J. Eliezer, Professor of Mathematics, Ceylon University, the chief guest, proposed the

toast off the College. In proposing the toast, he expressed his joy at seeing Jaffna College fast developing into a university. He thought that the residential nature of the College was a great advantage. If the transition from a high school to a university worked, there should go with it a clear appreciation of the difference between a school and a university. "In a school", he explained, "we aim at dissemination of knowledge: in a university the emphasis is on creation and dissemination. In a school the student takes on trust and teachers make bold assertions; in a university the spirit of inquiry has to be encouraged". The function of a university, Dr. Eliezer went on to say, was to escort the soul to the frontiers of knowledge and instil into it the spirit of research and inquiry. Very often the education a student received did not give him a good sense of values to enable him to choose between what is valuable and what is not. Comparing the Ceylon student with his British counterpart, he was of the opinion that, though the Ceylonese was in no way inferior to the Briton in brain power, he lacked the spirit of mental adventure, endeavour, and perseverance that the other had. This example set by the English youth must be followed by the youth of Ceylon. Dr. Eliezer reminded the audience that they must remember with pride the inventive genius of the famous pupil of the College, Martyn, of the last century. Concluding he said, that true education should give the student a good training so as to equip him well for the future. The student should learn how to spend his leisure hours wisely. Education should inspire in the student the spirit of service both to his neighbours and his community. It was the mark of a good student to be able to piece together the various branches of knowledge and make something useful out of it.

Mr. K. A. Selliah, the Principal of the College, replied to this toast. In the course of his speech,

he deplored the fact that by dabbling too much in politics some students had neglected developing the finer virtues. He said that it had not been possible to run the College successfully owing to the lack of funds. He deplored the unwillingness of the people of Jaffna to make endowments towards the promotion of higher education of their country's youth. It was a sorry state of affairs that our men were concerned with big bank balances.

The Rev. S. K. Bunker, the President of the College, in proposing the toast of Ceylon, said that the first description he had of this Island was that it was a 'pearl on the brow of India.' He spoke of the Island's loveliness, its richness and variety. He was greatly impressed, he said, with the richness of colour in the South—the mountains, mist and greenery, and the lovely sunsets of Jaffna. He said that, though Ceylon had attained independence, a national flag—the symbol of freedom—had yet to be evolved. He feared that there were traces of communalism hidden under the new-born nationalism. Politicians, he added, could dupe the people, but they could not dupe history. There was much corruption hidden under plausible appeals to be good Ceylonese and to support Ceylon under all circumstances "Ceylon is a fairyland but the question is whether the poor people in the villages also find it a fairyland. Probably not".

Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam, J. P., O. B. E., replied to this toast. Referring to America he said that it was a country which had saved us out of two wars. In Ceylon at this time of change he thought that Mr. D. S. Senanayake was a great stabilising influence. He went on to say that the common man is Ceylon's man of destiny. He may be exploited and misled by politicians, but the day will come when he will decide his own fate and the fate of his country. Speaking of the plight of teachers, he said that it was true that they were suffering under

a great grievance, but he congratulated them on their high calling.

Next on the toast list was the toast to the Sister Colleges which was proposed by *Mr. K. C. Thuraiaratnam* of the College staff and responded to by *Mr. A. E. Tamber* of Central College, Jaffna, and the President of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers.

Mr. P. Sri SkandaRajah, District Judge, Point Pedro, proposed the toast of the Guests, and *Mr. Sam. A. Sabapathy*, Mayor of Jaffna, replied.

The dinner terminated at about twelve midnight with the singing of the College Song.

E. J. JEYARAJAH,
Secretary J. C. A. A.

SENATOR KANAGANAYAGAM FETED

Senator and Mrs. S. R. Kanaganayagam were the guests of honour at a Complimentary Dinner given to them by the Alumni Association of Jaffna College at the Town Hall, Jaffna, on Thursday the 24th November. Covers were laid for 80, and Mr. D. S. Sanders, the President of the Association, presided. The toast of the Senator was proposed by the Rt. Rev. S. Kulandran, the Bishop of the J. D. C., C. S. I., and supported by Messrs. V. K. Kandasamy, Advocate of Colombo and Lyman S. Kulathungam of the Staff of Jaffna College.

The Bishop in the course of his speech, made in a light and reminiscent vein, referred to the days he spent with the Senator at Jaffna College and paid a high tribute to his integrity of character, simplicity of life, great humour, geniality and his democratic spirit.

Mr. Kandasamy brought the greetings of the Colombo Branch of the Alumni Association.

Mr. Kulathungam said that he regarded the appointment of Mr. Kanaganayagam as a Senator as a recognition not merely of the legal profession in Jaffna but also of the splendid services Mr. Kanaganayagam had rendered to various good causes. It must also be regarded as a recognition of his Alma Mater, of his integrity, of character, and of the ideal he had always worked for, a United Ceylon where clashes of communalism had no place. The speaker said that Mr. Kanaganayagam fortunately had no uncomfortable loves to lay aside when this appointment came, he was so loyal to the U. N. P. Mr. Kulathungam also said that there were some signs that some in the present Government were disposed to adopt a totalitarian attitude and hoped that the new Senator would be able to bring to bear his influence on them for the better.

Senator Kanaganayagam replied.

"Morning Star"

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION COLOMBO BRANCH

The Annual Social given by the President of Jaffna College to the Alumni in Colombo took place in the Central Y. M. C. A. on November 19. A large gathering was present. The Alumni were received at the entrance to the Hall both by President Bunker and Principal Selliah. At the meeting which followed the tea Messrs. J. C. A. Corea, Principal, Royal College, and Mr. Bryce Bryan, Professor of Sociology in the Ceylon University, were the principal guests. The Rev. S. K. Bunker gave a brief account of the year at College.

Mr. Corea said he envied Jaffna College for the spirit of independence she has been displaying

in the field of education and the contacts her students are fortunate to have with teachers of other nationalities. He congratulated Jaffna College on her very successful experiment on co-education and on her efforts to do collegiate work. He further said that it would be an evil day for Ceylon if any one body had the monopoly for higher education.

Mr. Bryan spoke of how Jaffna College "had conspired" in making his stay pleasant in Ceylon. From the time he received his appointment in the Ceylon University to that very day he had been overwhelmed by the friendliness and good-will of the members of the Staff of Jaffna College, and her Old Boys. He was also pleased to find that some of his good students in the University were from Jaffna College.

"Morning Star"

ALUMNI NOTES

Gathered by Alumnus

General

The Rt. Rev. S. Kulandran, Bishop in Jaffna of the Church of South India, has returned from America, where he went to attend the International Council of Congregational Churches held at Wellesley College, at Massachussets.

He has also published a book, entitled "*The Message and Silence of the American Pulpit.*"

He has been elected the Chairman of the National Christian Council of Ceylon for this year.

Mr. S. R. Kanaganayagam, Advocate, Jaffna. has been appointed a Senator, in the House of Senate, Ceylon.

Mr. S. J. Ratnasingham, of the Food Control Department, has been appointed Assistant Director of Social Services.

Mr. Ernest Appadurai, Labour Inspector, has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of Labour.

Mr. S. P. Satcunan is now Education Officer of the Northern Province.

Mr. R. M. Gunaratnam, of the Staff of Hartley College, Point Pedro, has been appointed Co-Vice-Principal of the same College.

Mr. S. Handy Perinbanayagam, Advocate, has returned to the teaching profession. He is now the Principal of Kokuvil Hindu College.

He has also been elected Chairman of the Village Committee, Manipay.

Mr. A. T. Vethapiranam has been elected Chairman of the Vaddukodai Village Committee for the third period in succession.

He is also the President of the Jaffna Village Committees Association and one of the Vice-Presidents of the All-Ceylon Village Committees Conference.

Mr. T. Arumainayagam, Proctor S. C., Jaffna, has been appointed a J. P., and U. M. for the Jaffna District.

Mr. K. T. Edward is now Principal of the Government Junior School at Mannar.

Mr. S. K. Gnanamuttu has been appointed Principal of Dharmaduta College, Badulla. He takes up the appointment with the beginning of next year.

Mr. S. Navaratnarajah has been appointed Industrial Assistant in the Department of Commerce and Industries.

Mr. S. K. Pathmanabhan, Sanitary Assistant, has been transferred to Velanai.

Mr. W. T. Sanders has been appointed Sub-Inspector of Police. He is now attached to Kandy.

Mr. C. A. Gnanasegaram is now Inspector of Schools, Colombo District.

Mr. K. H. Jeyaratnam of the Co-operative Department, Colombo, has been transferred to Batticaloa.

Mr. K. Rajaratnam has been transferred as Shroff of the Bank of Ceylon at Trincomalee.

Mr. P. Sri Skanda Rajah is now District Judge, Point Pedro.

Captain V. G. George, of the C. L. I., Colombo, has been sent to England for a short period of military training.

Mr. A. S. Ponnambalam is now Additional District Judge, Kurunegala.

Mr. W. P. A. Cooke has been appointed General Manager of Schools of the Jaffna Diocesan Council of the Church of South India.

Mr. T. T. Jayaratnam has been elected President of the Northern Province Teachers' Association.

Mr. S. V. Balasingham has been elected Secretary of the N. P. T. A.

Mr. A. C. Sundrampillai has been elected President of the West Jaffna Teachers' Association.

Mr. J. C. Amarasingham has retired from the teaching profession. He was Principal of the United Christian Training College, Nallur, for a period of 20 years.

The Rev. S. Selvaretnam, Sevak of the Christa Seva Ashram, Chunnakam, has gone to the West on a holiday. He was for some months at the Ecumenical Institute, Bossey. He is now in America.

Mr. I. P. Thurairatnam, Principal of Union College, Tellippalai who was away in America on study leave, has returned to Jaffna.

Mr. S. S. Sellathurai, Vice-Principal of American College, Uduppiddy, who was away in England on study leave, has also returned to Jaffna.

Dr. S. L. Navaratnam, of the De Soyza Lying-in-Home, is away in Europe on a holiday.

Mr. R. C. S. Cooke, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Jaffna, has been elected Secretary of the Rotary Club of Jaffna.

Mr. L. Sountharam Williams, of the staff of Jaffna College, is doing post-graduate work in Education at the University of Ceylon.

Mr. J. T. Chelliah, of the staff of Drieberg College, has joined the staff of St. John's College, Jaffna.

Mr. C. Ramanathan, Investigator of the Department of Census and Statistics, has been appointed Inspector of the Co-operative Department. He is now attached to the Jaffna District.

Mr. J. A. R. Sanders has been appointed Investigator in the Department of Census and Statistics.

Mr. S. Sabaratnam has returned from England where he had gone for study. He has completed in full his A. M. I. C. E. Engineering from London.

Mr. M. Edward Manickam, of the Ceylon Railway, has retired from active service. The last post he held was that of Station Master, Ragama.

Miss Florence Rajanayagam has joined the staff of St. John's College Jaffna.

Miss Alice George has joined the staff of Panda terruppu Girls' School.

Miss S. Saravanamuttu has joined the staff of Uduvil Girls' School.

Mr. R. Jeganathan has joined Lawrie Muttu Krishna & Co. (Chartered Accountants), Colombo, to follow a four years' course of Accountancy.

Mr. K. Rajasingham is now Assistant Food Controller, Kegalle.

Mr. K. C. Jacob, who was away prosecuting higher studies in America for two years, has now returned to India. He is now Assistant Engineer, Government Cement Factory, Bihar.

Mr. V. K. Nathan, Education Officer, N. P., has retired from active service.

Mudlr. S. K. Sabanathan, Chief Transiator of the Department of Education, has also retired from active service.

Mr. S. Sinnathamby, Mudaliyar of the Supreme Court, has been transferred to Jaffna as Deputy Fiscal, N. P.

Mr. C. Subramaniam, Principal, Skanda Varodaya College, Chunnakam, has been elected a Vice-President of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers.

Mr. K. Chelvarajan has joined the staff of Jaffna College.

Mr. P. Arumugasamy has joined the staff of the Hindu English Institute, Vaddukoddai.

Mr. T. Venayagamoorthy has joined the staff of the Manipay Memorial English School.

Mr. M. Ramalingam of the Income Tax Department has been promoted to Class I of the Civil Service.

Mr. Victor S. Williams of the Labour Department has returned to the Island after post graduate work at the London University. He specialised in Sociology. He is at present an Assistant Commissioner of Labour.

Dr. J. T. Amarasingham, D. M. O., Kankesanturai, has been transferred to Trincomalee.

Mr. M. D. Jesuratnam has been appointed Assistant Food Controller, Colombo.

Mr. George R. Thambiahpillai has joined the staff of the Ceylon University as Assistant Lecturer in Geography.

Mr. C. S. Ponnuthurai has joined the Staff of Wesley College, Colombo.

Miss Leela Ponnampalam has joined the Staff of Ladies College, Colombo.

Examinations

Our heartiest congratulations to the following on their success at their respective examinations:

Foreign Universities

Mr. I. P. Thurairatnam, B. Sc.—M. A. (Education) of the Columbia University.

Mr. S. S. Sellathurai, B. Sc. —Diploma in Education, Selly Oak's College, Birmingham. Obtained First Class in Practical Teaching.

Mr. K. C. Jacob, B. Sc. —M. Sc. (Chemical Engineering) of the Illinois Institute of Technology.

Ceylon University

Dr. Miss Maimoon Lebbe & Dr. A. Poopalasingham
M. B. B. S.

<i>Mr. S. Thirunavukkarasu</i>	Second Class in Chemistry.
<i>Mr. R. Vijayaratnam</i>	B. Sc. Pass.
<i>Mr. J. Jeevarajah</i>	Botany (Subsidiary)
<i>Mr. G. G. R. Thambiahpillai</i>	B. A., Second Class in Geography.
<i>Mr. M. D. Jesuratnam</i>	B. A. Second Class in Economics.
<i>Mr. A. Thadchanamoorthy</i>	B. A. Second Class in Economics.
<i>Mr. P. Sathyanandan</i>	B. A. (Section A) Pass.
<i>Mr. E. R. Appadurai</i>	B. A. (Economics) Pass.

London University

<i>Messrs K. G. Sugirtharainasingham, M Thomas, S. Gunc-ratnam, and S. Kandasamy</i>	B. Sc. Engineering (Honours, Part I.)
<i>Mr. M. Mahadevan</i>	B. A. History (Honours) IIIrd Class.
<i>Mr. P. Arumugasamy</i>	B. A. General, 2nd Division.
<i>Mr. V. G. Sampanthan</i>	B. A. General, 3rd Division,

Indian Universities

<i>Misses Florence Rajanayagam, Alice George, and S. Saravanamuttu</i>	B. A. of Madras University.
<i>Mr. T. Venayagamoorthy</i>	B. A. of Calcutta University.

Ceylon Advocates' Final

Mr. G. K. C. Sundrampillai

Marriages

Our felicitations to the following newly wedded couples :

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Mr. S. J. Ratnasingham
(Old Boy) | & | Miss Amirtharane
Rasiah (Old Girl) |
| Mr. K. Krishner (Old Boy) | & | Miss Thanaled-
chumy Velupillai
(Old Girl). |
| Mr. N. Ratnasigham | & | Miss Parameswary
Kumarasamy |
| Mr. N. Selvarajah
(Old Boy) | & | Miss Saraswathy
Subramaniam (Old
Girl.) |
| Mr. R. Sithamparanathan
(Old Boy) | & | Miss Ratneswary
Murugesu |
| Mr. T. Murugesu (Vyrava-
nathan) | & | Miss Pakiam Kana-
pathipillai |
| Mr. K. Gnanasambanthan | & | Miss Pathmavathy
Thambiah |
| Mr. D. C. Nathaniel | & | Miss Punithavathy
Kandiappillai (Old
Girl) |
| Mr. Sam. R. Sathaseevam | & | Miss Emily Gana-
ratnam Thambiah |
| Mr. Welch J. Balasingham | & | Miss Emily Pon-
malar Canagasin-
gham |
| Mr. C. W. Niles Kirupai-
raj | & | Miss Pushpam
Hensman |
| Mr. J. T. Chelliah (Old
Boy) | & | Miss Saraswathy
Walton (Old Girl) |

Mr. J. M. Sanders	&	Miss Clara Sironmany Ayadurai
Mr. A. D. Arulampalam	&	Miss Grace Neysa-many Duraisamy
Mr. G. Edward Ratnasingham	&	Miss A. Venita Seevaratnam
Mr. K. Thevathasan	&	Miss Mercy Appadurai
Mr. K. P. Abraham	&	Miss Alexandra Rosamony Mathan
Mr. V. R. Ratnasingh	&	Miss Rita Gnana-poovathy Emerson
Rev. Wilfred Snell	&	Miss Kirupai Thamo-tharam
Mr. K. S. Rajah	&	Miss Leelawathy Sellathurai
Mr. K. Chandirarajah	&	Miss A. Sathasivam.

Engagement

Our congratulations to the following engaged couples:

Mr. K. Rajasingham & Miss Nageswary Sinniahpillai.

Mr. Victor Gnanamuttu & Miss Sironmany Kadiravetpillai.

R. I. P.

We mourn the deaths of the following:

Rao Bahadur Capt. Dr. Thambiah, retired Professor of Medicine, Madras University, died on the 18th February, 1949.

Muhandiram S. P. Amarasingham, retired Post Master, died on the 18th February, 1949.

Mr. M. S. Samuel, retired teacher, Uduvil Girls' School, died on the 27th May, 1949.

Mr. R. A. Gnanamuttu, retired, Post Master, died on the 31st October, 1949.

Mr. Nalliah S. Sanders, retired Superintendent of Excise, died on the 19th November, 1949.

Mr. A. Tharmakulasingham, Advocate, died in September.

JAFFNA COLLEGE BUILDING FUND

The following is the List of paid-up subscriptions up-to-date.

		Rooms Club	
NAME			
1.	Dr. S. L. Navaratnam		Rs. 5,000 00
		Salary Club	
1.	Mr. E. Nagalingam		100 00
2.	Dr. T. Visuvalingam		500 00
3.	Mr. K. Kumarasamy		130 00
4.	„ M. A. Veluppillai		94 00
5.	„ K. Thiruchelvam		82 00
6.	„ H. N. Ponnambalam		250 00
7.	„ T. Kanagalingam		70 00
8.	„ A. S. Ponnambalam		750 00
9.	„ D. Meadows		300 00
10.	„ S. Ariyaratnam		400 00
11.	„ J. S. Bates		76 00
12.	„ S. K. Gnanamuttu		200 00
13.	„ M. A. Rajaratnam		70 00
14.	„ M. M. Kulasekaram		600 00
15.	„ S. Sathchithanantham		200 00
16.	„ T. Thaliasingam		300 00
17.	„ S. Palaraman		100 00
18.	„ R. S. B. Beadle		120 00
19.	„ P. Nadarajah		140 00
20.	„ T. P. L. Arulampalam		150 00
21.	„ P. W. Ariaratnam		280 00
22.	„ A. R. Abraham		260 00
23.	„ S. V. Balasingham		200 00
24.	„ A. M. Brodie		300 00
25.	Rev. S. K. Bunker		500 00
26.	Miss P. Chelliah		60 00

27.	Mrs.	E. G. David	107 50
28.	Mr.	V. Ehamparam	93 00
29.	"	C. O. Elias	300 00
30.	"	K. A. George	315 00
31.	"	K. V. George	250 00
32.	"	S. T. Jeevaratnam	360 00
33.	"	W. L. Jeyasingham	220 00
34.	Miss	P. Jeevaratnam	63 00
35.	Mr.	L. S. Kulathungam	320 00
36.	"	T. J. Koshy	220 00
37.	Mrs.	K. Nathaniel	63 00
38.	Mr.	K. E. Mathiaparanam	315 00
39.	"	T. Meadows	50 00
40.	"	P. Navaratnam	1,000 00
41.	"	S. Navaratnam	70 00
42.	"	C. S. Ponnudurai	280 00
43.	Mrs.	N. Ponnudurai	72 50
44.	Miss	L. Ponnampalam	200 00
45.	Mr.	T. Ponnampalam	75 00
46.	"	C. R. Ratnasingham	210 00
47.	Mrs.	R. Ratnam	40 00
48.	"	R. Ramanathan	63 00
49.	Mr.	A. C. Sundrampillai	500 00
50.	"	B. K. Somasundram	300 00
51.	"	K. A. Selliah	500 00
52.	"	J. Sinnappah	160 00
53.	"	K. Sellaiah	170 00
54.	"	S. S. Sanders	250 00
55.	"	J. A. Selvadurai	220 00
56.	"	D. S. Sanders	425 00
57.	"	K. C. Thurairatnam	250 00
58.	"	Thomas John	200 00
59.	"	R. J. Thurairajah	131 00
60.	"	M. I. Thomas	200 00
61.	"	A. T. Vethaparanam	300 00
62.	"	S. A. Visuvalingam	150 00
63.	Miss	K. Visuvalingam	50 00
64.	Mr.	C. R. Wadsworth	300 00
65.	Mrs.	A. Winslow	60 00
66.	Mr.	L. S. Williams	200 00

Pension Club

NAME

1. Mr. W. H. T. Bartlett (2)	1,012 50
2. Dr. W. S. Ratnavale	480 00
3. Mr. T. S. Selviah	200 00

Subscription

1. Mr. K. Sivagurunathan	50 00
2. „ C Gunasingam	10 00
3. „ N. Nadarajah	1,000 00
4. „ A. T. Sabaratnam	100 00
5. „ J. T. Sabapathipillai	15 00
6. „ M. J. Thambiah	10 00
7. „ S. S. Ariaratnam	100 00
8. „ S. Appar	50 00
9. „ S. Armstrong	50 00
10. „ G. S. Chetty	500 00
11. „ D. R. Devasagayam	250 00
12. „ R. A. Gnanamuttu	25 00
13. „ V. C. Kathiravelu	200 00
14. „ K. Navaratnarajah	75 00
15. „ V. Nalliah	100 00
16. „ R. N. Nathaniel	200 00
17. „ S. Nadesan	1,000 00
18. „ K. C. Nadarajah	500 00
19. „ D. K. Perinpanayagam	100 00
20. „ J. F. Ponnambalam	250 00
21. Dr. E. V. Ratnam	300 00
22. Mr. A. Ramachandra	50 00
23. „ J. P. Thuraiaratnam	50 00
24. „ M. Arunasalam, Malaya	200 00
25. „ Thamboe Buell	100 00
26. Senator S. C. Gardiner	1,000 00
27. Rt. Rev. Lakdasa de Mel	1,000 00
28. Rev. C. H. Ratnaike	10 00
29. V. Sinnadurai & others	1,085 00
30. Dr. J. M. Somasundram	100 00
31. Mr. J. M. Sabaratnam	100 00
32. Mr. K. Thevasagayam	50 00

S. K. Bunker,
President.

COLLEGE DIARY

Ist Term.

January :

- Monday* 10 College Re-opens. We welcome the new additions to the staff: Messrs. K. C. Jacob, V. Koshy, W. N. Thevakadacham, N Shanmugaratnam and Miss P. Suppiah.
- Wednesday* 12 The Australian Delegates to the Asian Christian Leaders' Conference entertained to tea by the Y. M. C. A.
- Thursday* 13 Holiday—Mohammed's Birthday.
- Friday* 14 Holiday—Thai Pongal.
- Wednesday* 19 The Y. W. C. A. hold their Annual General Meeting in the evening.
- The Rev. D. T. Niles addresses a public meeting under the auspices of the 'Y' on "Personalities at the Amsterdam Conference".
- Thursday* 27 Mr. S. Kumaraveilu, M. P. for Kotagala, pays a visit to the College.
- Saturday* 29 Annual Prize Giving at which the Hon. Mr. Felix Cole, the Ambassador for the United States, is the Chief Guest.
- Sunday* 30 Mr. Kintaro Shiozuki, the Japanese delegate to the Asian Christian Leaders' Conference is entertained to lunch by the "Y".

February :

- Wednesday* 2 Rev. J. J. Ratnarajah addresses the Annual General Meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. K. C. Thurairatnam is elected as the new President.
- Friday* 4 Holiday—Independence Day.

Wednesday 9 The Round Table elects Mr. A. T. Vetha-
paranam as its new President. Mr. S. P.
Appasamy addresses the Round Table on
"Literature and Life".

Thursday 10 Mr. A. Ignatius Perera, the Post Master
General, pays a visit to the College

Saturday 19 Cricket Match against the staff of the Kan-
kesanturai Cement Factory which we win
by 152 runs.

Wednesday 23 Mr. S. P. Appasamy addresses the Y. W.
C. A.

Saturday 26 Cricket Match against Hartley College
which we win by an innings and 102 runs.

March :

Wednesday 2 Dr. Lowe, Director of Research, from the
Department of Industries addresses the
Round Table.

Thursday 3 Dr. and Mrs. M. K. Kennedy of Illinois pay
a visit to the College.

Saturday 5 Cricket Match. We draw with St. Patrick's
College.

Wednesday 9 Justice E. F. N. Gratian speaks to the
Round Table.

Thursday 10 The Y. M. and Y. W. C. As. bid farewell at
a tea to Rev. S. Selvaratnam on the eve
of his departure to Geneva. Later in the
evening Mr. Selvaratnam addresses a meet-
ing on "Christian Dedication".

Saturday 12 Cricket Match Vs. St. John's College. The
match ends in a draw.

Wednesday 16 The Round Table fetes five of the Jubi-
larians at a dinner. Messrs. A. M. Brodie,
K. Sellaiah, M. I. Thomas, A. T. Vetha-
paranam and S. A. Visuvalingam.

Friday 18 Cricket Match Vs. Jaffna Hindu College commences.

Saturday 19 The match ends in a victory for us by 6 wickets and 199 runs.

Wednesday 23 Mr. G. Ramachandran, Ex Minister of Industries, Travancore, addresses the College Later in the evening he speaks to the Round Table.

Friday 25 Cricket Match Vs. Jaffna Central College. commences.

Saturday 26 The match ends in a draw.

April :

Friday 1 College closes for the Easter Vacation.

Saturday 2 The new Bishop of Colombo of the Church of Ceylon, the Rt. Rev. Graham Campbell pays a visit to the College.

2nd Term.

May :

Monday 16 College re-opens. We welcome one of our Old Boys, Mr. George Thambiahpillai to the Staff.

Friday 27 J. N. E. S. celebrations—Holiday.

June :

Wednesday 1 The delegates to the S. G. M. Conference at Peradeniya give reports of the Conference at a meeting of the "Y".

Thursday 2 Mr. F. G. Pearce, Assistant Permanent Secretary to the Minister of Education, pays a visit to the College.

Tuesday 7 Rev. B. C. D. Mather addresses the Y. W. C. A.

Wednesday 8 The Silver Jubilee Camp of the J. I. C. C. F. takes place on the campus. The camp continues up to Sunday, the 11th.

- Sunday* 12 The "Y" begins to observe the Week of Evangelism, the general theme for the week being "The Nature and Destiny of Man".
- Friday* 17 The Round Table felicitates Rev. S. K. Bunker on his appointment as Bishop's Commissary of the Jaffna Diocese of the Church of South India.
- Sunday* 19 World Student Christian Federation Sunday. Rev. S. K. Bunker preaches at the morning service.
- Friday* 24 The Lower School Sports Meet takes place under the patronage of Mr. S P. Satcunan, Education Officer, Northern Province and Mrs. Satcunan
- Saturday* 25 Cricket Match. Jaffna College Staff Vs. Kankesanturai Cement Factory. The match ends in a draw.
- July :
- Friday* 1 Mr. K. Chelvarajan joins the staff.
- Saturday* 2 Annual Inter House Athletic Meet under the patronage of Mr W. G. Spencer, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, and Mrs. Spencer. Brown House carries away the championship. Our congratulations go to them.
- Tuesday* 5 "Kathaprasangam" by Sevak. I. T. Yesu-sayagam under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A.
- Wednesday* 6 Mr. T. K. Nayagam addresses the "Y" on "Benefits of Visiting Foreign Lands."
- Saturday* 16 Education Day—T. Arulampalam of the H. S. C. Arts Class comes off first at the Senior Elocution Contest of the all Jaffna Schools, Our congratulations go to him.
- Sunday* 17 Professor T. L. Green, Professor of Education in the University of Ceylon, is on a visit to the College.

- Monday* 18 Dr. Eddy Asirwatham, Professor of Missions and Indian Religions at the Boston University, addresses the College. Later in the evening he speaks to the Round Table.
- Tuesday* 19 Dr. Eddy Asirwatham meets the Economic section of the Collegiate Department. Mr. G. Thambiahpillai addresses a meeting of the Y. W. C. A.
- August:**
- Monday* 1 Rev. D. T. Niles speaks to the Round Table on the "Christian Teacher and Evangelism."
- Tuesday* 2 Y. W. C. A. Annual Social is followed by a meeting at which Rev. S. K. Bunker speaks.
- Friday* 5 } Group II Athletics Meet of the Jaffna
- Saturday* 6 } Schools takes place on Bicknell Field.
- Saturday* 6 The finals of the Y. M. C. A. Table Tennis Tournament.
- Results :-*
Open—Mr. M. D. Balasubramaniam
Seniors—Mr. D. J. Ambalavanar
Juniors—Mas, Jagadevan Selliah—our congratulations go to them.
- Monday* 8 Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayagam K. C., M. P. addresses a public meeting under the auspices of the Academy on "Federal Constitution."
- Wednesday* 10 Variety Entertainment by the Academy.
- Saturday* 13 The Annual Celebrations of the Academy take the form of a dinner. Mr. K. T. Chittampalam, Proctor S. C., Colombo, is Chief Guest.
- Sunday* 14 Mr. George Thambiapillai is the chief speaker at the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. Candle Light Service.
- Friday* 19 Second Terms Ends. We regret to hear that our Sinhalese teacher, Mr. K. A. Sagara, will be leaving us this term.

3rd Term

September :

Monday 12 College reopens. We welcome three new members to the Staff: Messrs. A. P. Amerasinghe, A. Varughese and A. Kanagaratnam.

Monday 12 Bishop S. Kulandran dedicates the new Undergraduates Hostel building. The Undergraduates move into their new quarters.

Wednesday 14 The Round Table bids farewell at a dinner to Mr. L. Sountharam Williams who is going on a year's study leave to the Ceylon University.

Monday 19 We regret to hear of the sudden departure of Mr. George Thambiahpillai, who leaves us to join the Staff of the University of Ceylon.

—The Round Table felicitates the following new couples: Mr. and Mrs. K. P. Abraham, Mr. and Mrs. I. Ponnuthurai; Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Thevakadacham.

Tuesday 20 Rev. W. R. Sussbach addresses the Round Table on "The Significance of the Devaluation of the Pound".

Thursday 22 Senior Hostel Concert.

Saturday 24 Senior Hostel Annual Dinner at which Mr. Victor Lewis, Editor-in Chief, "Times of Ceylon", is the Chief Guest.

Sunday 25 The Undergraduate Hostellers entertain Mr. Victor Lewis at a tea in their new hostel.

Tuesday 27 Mr. C. R. Wadsworth speaks to the Y. W. C. A.

Friday 30 J. D. C. S. I. Festival—Holiday.

October :

Monday 3 Holiday—Muslim Hudji Festival

Saturday 8 The Annual Celebrations of the Women's Hostel.

- Thursday* 13 Senator Justin Kotelawala pays a visit to the College.
- Friday* 14 Mr. Pieter Keuneman M. P., addresses a meeting under the auspices of the Academy on the "Present Political Situation in Ceylon."
—Some of our athletes take part in the All Ceylon Public Schools Meet.
- Saturday* 15 The Hon.'ble Mr. E. A. P. Wijeyaratne, Minister of Home Affairs, addresses a meeting in the Ottley Hall in connection with the Cottage Industries Exhibition.
- Monday* 17 Football Match against Kokuvil Hindu College. Draw 1—1
- Wednesday* 19 It is a great relief to the students to see a new Tuck shop being opened by the Y. M. C. A. in the old "Cabin Hostel" quarters. The Cabin which has been renovated is now the new Tuck-shop and certainly is a place of attraction.
- The Principal, Mr. K. A. Selliah, formally declares the Tuck-shop open. He congratulates Mr. K. C. Thurairatnam, President of the "Y", and members of the "Y" on their bold and useful venture.
- The Round Table felicitates the new Senator S. R. Kanaganayagam, who is an Old Boy of the College.
- Friday* 21 Sextant Holiday—Football Match against Karainagar Hindu College We win 2—0.
- Friday* 28 Football matches against St. Henry's College. IInd Eleven—draw
Ist Eleven—win 3-0
- Saturday* 30 Messrs. C. Suntheralingam M. P. and Advocate M. Balasundaram are the Chief Guests at the Annual Dinner of the Undergraduates'

November :

- Friday* 4 Senator S. R. Kanaganayagam is the Chief Guest at the Annual Forum Celebrations.
- Saturday* 5 The Hon'ble Dr. L. A. Rajapakse, Minister of Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. C. Sittampalam, Minister of Post and Telegraphs pay a visit to the College. Later in the evening they speak at a public reception given to Senator and Mrs S. R. Kanaganayagam in the Ottley Hall.
- Some of our Christian students attend the J. I. C. C. F. fellowship meeting at Telli psalai.
- Monday* 7 Football matches against Hartley College. Hind Eleven won 2-0
Ist Eleven won 2-0
- Wednesday* 9 Mr. Alagu Subramaniam, Barrister at Law Jaffna, speaks to the Round Table on "Some Recent Trends in Modern English Literature."
- Friday* 11 Football matches against St. John's College. Hind Eleven lost 0-2,
Ist Eleven won 2-1.
- Wednesday* 16 The Round Table XI defeats the Undergrads' XI in a football match 3-1.
- Wednesday* 23 Football matches against St. Patrick's College.
Hind Eleven draw 1-1
Ist Eleven Lost 4-2.
- Thursday* 24 Lower School Concert for children.
- Friday* 25 Lower School Concert under the distinguished patronage of Mr. Sri Skanda Rajah, District Judge, Pt Pedro, and Mrs. Sri Skanda Rajah.
- Wednesday* 30 Round Table Tea for Mr Carl W. Phelps Principal of the American School in Kodai-kanal. Mr. Phelps gives an interesting talk on "Methods of Teaching".

December

- Thursday* 1 Football match Jaffna College Staff vs St. John's College Staff, won 3-2.
- Saturday* 3 The Annual Celebrations of the Lyceum under the patronage of Mr. W. W. Muttu. Rajah Magistrate, Point Pedro, and Mrs Mutturajah.
- Monday* 5 The Hon Sir John Kotelawala, Minister of Transport pays a visit to the College.
- Wednesday* 7 Y. W. C. A. organises a Christmas Tree for the Kodaikadu children,
- Friday* 9 The Round Table entertained the College Football eleven to a tea, preceded by a football match in which the Staff team played the First team for one-half a game (losing 3-1) and the second team for the Second half of the game (score 0-0).
- Saturday* 10 College Carol Service
- Wednesday* 14 College closes for the Christmas Vacation
- SARATH ALAHENDRA

Acknowledgment

We thank all the schools and colleges which sent us their magazines during this year. —*Ed.*

Stop Press

As we go to Press, we learn, with very great pleasure, of the grand victories which our Basket-ball won in their matches in Colombo recently. They played four matches and won all of them—three against the Central Y. M. C. A. and one against the Prince of Wales Playground. —*Ed.*

Manager: Mr. S. V. Balasingham
Editors: Messrs L. S. Kulathungam
 C. R. Wadsworth