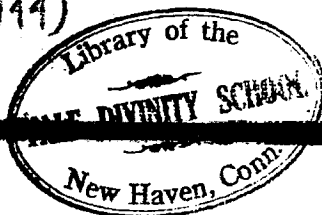


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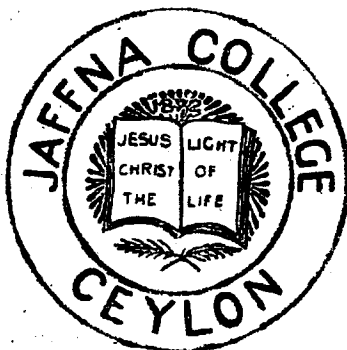
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# JAFFNA COLLEGE MISCELLANY

DECEMBER, 1944.



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**The Late Mr. C. C. Kanapathipillai**  
(of the College Staff who for several years was  
Supervisor of the Lower School.)



## *Love, Light, Peace.*

*Light looked down and beheld Darkness  
'Thither will I go,' said Light;  
Peace looked down and beheld War,  
'Thither will I go,' said Peace.  
Love looked down and beheld Hatred.  
So came Light, and shone;  
So came Peace, and gave rest.  
So came Love and brought life  
And the Word was made Flesh  
And dwelt among us.*

Francis of Assisi.

## DOUBT

( CAUSES AND POSSIBLE CURES DISCUSSED )

*By The Rev. S. Kulandran*

Books on Religious Philosophy keep to the intellectual level. "Soul-Surgeons" who do valuable work often have, I believe, a tendency to think that Doubt is at bottom always moral. While frequently enough Doubt does arise as a result of the above causes, there are others seldom recognised and therefore seldom tackled aright. I believe that altogether the following may be said to be causes inducing Doubt: (1) The idea that Doubt is more fashionable than Belief (2) Moral Trouble (3) Physical Reasons (4) Preoccupation with Business or Pleasure (5) Intellectual Difficulties. Often more than one cause may be found operating. Intellectual difficulties are frequently found going hand in hand with one of the other causes. While the above are at the root of Doubt and are responsible for it, Doubt may be said to express itself in any of the following forms, viz: Atheism, Agnosticism or a Type of Deism or Pantheism.

*Fashionableness.* Hitler has made one great contribution to the intellectual and spiritual atmosphere of the world. Chiefly as a result of his "work among the young," light-mindedness has ceased to be fashionable among the young. Energies of the young of today go into earnest speculation about the "brave new world" of the future; but the Byronic attitude has often had a strong appeal at a certain age, and bright young men have thought themselves intellectual giants if they could say with him "I rest a Timon not nineteen." They would profess that their creed is summed up in such cheerful sayings as "Life is not worth living," "Man's greatest mistake is to be born," "Hearts were made to be broken," "What is life for but to be despised" etc. Serious purpose and serious belief

would be supposed to belong to the dull and bald-headed. I do not know if the serious mindedness characteristic of this time, born perhaps out of the peculiar conditions of the present, has come to stay. In any case, the type of light-headedness referred to above passes away like measles. Previously young people see life second-hand. Life first-hand has a sobering influence on them. The necessity of earning one's own bread gives those who have to do it at least one serious purpose. This has a great curative influence on the imbecility of dilettantism. Identification of oneself with a great cause by drawing one nearer the heart of things usually removes the remaining traces of this type of affliction. Sir Robert Leithan in John Buchan's moving book "Sick Heart River" is restored to Belief by this very process.

*Moral Cause.* "Soul-Surgery" is right in holding this to be at the bottom of most unbelief. Some secret reason makes you uncomfortable in the presence of God. A secret transgression or illicit desire and belief in a Holy Personal God cannot be held together. Either the one or the other must go. You do not want to give up your sin; so you give up God. You cannot go up into the House of God; you cannot go on listening to sermons week after week. So you begin to grow irregular in Church attendance. You become very critical of the Church etc. Slowly, often unconsciously, you rationalise your attitude and discover intellectual reasons for it. The cure for this is obvious. When the canker is removed the troubled soul finds peace once again, and intellectual doubts disappear as by magic. It may however happen that some innocent pursuit or pleasure might have been represented to one as displeasing to God, by somebody who thinks that anything which pleases man must necessarily be displeasing to God. So one begins to dread the presence of God and begins to drift away from

Him; and the process of rationalisation may set in. To such I would commend the story of a young girl who was asked whether she believed that God loved her. "Yes," she answered. Then was the next question, "Do you think He will want you to give up anything which is good for you?" There is much good sense in this question.

*Physical Cause.* This may be considered too remote to produce unbelief. It is especially dangerous because its connexion with unbelief is seldom grasped. Weariness and a run-down condition induces a pessimistic disposition. I once heard an eminent teacher locating inside the stomach the reason for the change from the cheery outlook of the Rig Veda to the bleakness of the Upanishads. Once a Minister beginning to have doubts consulted his doctor. He was asked to take exercise and beef-tea; which prescription quickly restored him to his spiritual foundations. "Oh", wailed the Minister, "to think that my faith depended on beef-tea!" Elijah suffering from overwrought nerves after the events on Mt. Carmel went through a similar process of cure before receiving his next great experience. The process has been neatly summed up as follows: Elijah ate, Elijah slept, Elijah walked. The Scriptural narrative relates how the prescription was taken in pretty large doses. It is still a mighty good remedy for a melancholic trend of mind that slips into the notion that probably no one is in charge of the Universe.

*Preoccupation.* Particular causes are specially operative at particular times. Of all the causes mentioned above this may be said to be the most potent now. An un-ordered, competitive, industrial civilisation has the world in its grip. Unless a person regulates his programme of life very carefully, he is caught up in its whirl. One has to be always busy. One gets out of the habit of

Bible reading and prayer. Church attendance becomes irksome. One is always at work or planning for it. The soul dies out of sheer starvation. It may be said that the fact that one does not find time for spiritual things need not necessarily make one a doubter. Almost invariably, almost inevitably it does. The flame of faith must be constantly fed and tended. It is not something that can be put into cold storage and taken out when required. After long intervals of neglect it has a habit of diminishing, sometimes of even disappearing. If one has not worshipped God for a long time, one begins to wonder whether there is a God to be worshipped. Surely the old Tamil proverb is wise which says that relationships cease when relatives are not visited. The remedy is drawing up our programmes in the knowledge that communion with God is integral to life.

*Intellectual Difficulties.* While the reason for intellectual difficulties is not always intellectual, the fact must be faced that intellectual difficulties are some time quite genuine; and he makes a great mistake who will not frankly recognise them as such. Intellectual difficulties like doubts arising from any other cause express themselves in any of the forms mentioned earlier. Intellectual difficulties or problems that issue in doubt however are, I think, chiefly of two kinds viz: (a) Those connected with the problem of evil (b) The inability to accept the evidences of any specific system or revelation.

(a) PROBLEM OF EVIL. Every one who has gone through the London Matriculation class knows of "the earthquake that destroyed Lisbon and shook the faith of Goethe." Famine, pestilence, war or other forms of evil on a large scale often set people thinking why God should allow such things. Doubt frequently results. It has however been rightly said that in considering the problem of evil a headache is as important as an earth-

quake. How can the contrary principle of Evil find a place in the Universe, if the latter is to be considered a divinely planned economy? Why should there be death, suffering, war or any evil, for a matter of that, if there is a good and all-powerful God? Such questions may lead to any branch of the various kinds of Doubt referred to above. It has sometimes in the past led to the formulation of the principle of Dualism, such as may be found in the eternal conflict between Ahura Mazda and Ahriman in Zoroastrianism or in the system of Hindu philosophy enunciated by Madhava in the 12th century. This principle was revived in our time and enjoyed a brief popularity in the form of the doctrine of a Limited God put forward by H. G. Wells in his sensational book "Mr. Britling Sees it Through". Hinduism solved this problem of the presence of evil by the doctrine of Karma. That is however putting the difficulty a little further back, where it must be faced. This was solved by the doctrine of Pantheism. The modern man however confronted with war and poverty instead of indulging in philosophical doctrines cuts the Gordian Knot by imagining that everything goes on by pure chance. I am not attempting here a discussion of the problem of evil. There is much literature on the subject showing how in a finite world, where human free will is a reality, the presence of evil may to a large extent be explained. I do not mean to say that the subject has been explained to the intellectual satisfaction of everyone in the world. I would like however to point to one curious fact and that is: while the sight of suffering often causes Doubt, the experience of suffering seems to have the reverse effect. The sight of a blind man might make one an atheist. Milton however wrote the "Paradise Lost" and George Matheson "Oh love that will not let me go". Disease and suffering in others raise intellectual problems. Those who experience them (if of course

they are persons of spiritual refinement) are however drawn nearer God by them. Stanley Jones speaks in one of his books of a Missionary family in India, all of whose children were killed when their house collapsed. The husband and wife forthwith opened their house to all the street waifs and made them their children. War raises intellectual difficulties in the mind of the sophisticated at home. The soldier in the air or in the battle field has a strange feeling of the nearness of God.

(b) REJECTION OF FAITH BECAUSE OF INADEQUATE CREDENTIALS. Those who may be noticed under this head are those who have examined the case for any particular system of Theology or revelation and found it wanting, and therefore reacted from religion into scepticism. M. Renan, the brilliant French sceptic of the 19th century, was such an instance. "My faith was destroyed," he says, "by historical criticism, not by scholasticism nor by Philosophy." He says that his mother failed to understand "how a man could change his religious faith, because Messianic interpretations of the Psalms will not hold water and because Gesenius in his commentary on Isaiah has the best of it on almost every point against the orthodox." Huxley's rejection of Christianity was also largely the result not of his scientific views but of his failure to be convinced by its theological case. The Christianity of the Churches, he says, stands or falls by the purely scientific investigation of the origin of the Synoptic Gospels and the historical value of the narratives they contain. Many good people in the last century felt that Darwin had made it impossible to believe in Christianity. Shaw speaks of those to whom the world has never been the same since Professor Tyndale's speech at the British Association (1871). Some feel that they cannot accept miracles and therefore must reject religion. Others feel they cannot accept the Divi-

nity of Christ. Doubt beginning at one point spreads slowly till the entire area of Revealed Religion comes under suspicion. The trouble under this head is chiefly due to one-sided reading. The story is told of a new medical student reading the symptoms of various diseases and feeling that he had every one of them. Persons inclined to scepticism usually read the books of Sceptics. They feel their faith slipping away from them. Then they read still more of them, and feel "hope sink beneath the horizon." It is like the proverbial cat running after its own tail. I know of a person who was not impressed about the case for Christianity. I did not however find a single book on his shelves written by any profound Christian thinker. What a tremendous array of such thinkers have written quite readably! To mention a few: Dr. William Temple, Dean Mathews, Bp. Gore, D. S. Cairns, Canon Streeter, Emil Brunner etc. Of course every man must examine the evidence and judge for himself. It is however rash to dismiss glibly and without adequate examination a case that has commanded the adherence of such imposing intellects. A gentleman given much to queer theosophical speculations admitted to having been cured after borrowing a copy of Kraemer's famous book. The bug-bears of the time of Renan and Huxley have become tame little domestic cats now. Baron Von Hugel, the famous German Catholic writer, prescribes a good remedy against intellectual superciliousness from his own experience. For many years past he had, he says, made it a point to recite a certain number of *Ave Marias* and *Paster Nosters* every day thus keeping his spiritual contact with the millions of his correlative religionists throughout the world. Detachment may become wider and wider. Religious attachment gives you strength to face doubt and conquer it. "When I thought how I might know this, it was too painful for me, until

I went into the Sanctuary of God" says the Psalmist.

*Temperamental Scepticism.* Is there such a thing? Are certain people naturally and permanently inclined to be sceptical? I do not think so. Temperamental scepticism is simply a temporary phase which passes away at the touch of reality. Hence I have not included it in my list of the root causes of Doubt.

While the above catalogue gives the root causes of Doubt, I have said that Doubt may be expressed in various forms. I have given the chief forms of Doubt. There are of course many heresies. I have however, not treated disbelief in any particular article of Doctrine as unbelief. I am treating in this section only such views as affect the existence and personal nature of God on which is based the possibility of Revealed Religion. Most of these views may not merit the name of Doubt or unbelief because they are rather positive beliefs. The justification is that they are being looked at from the point of view of Revealed Religion.

Atheism is the belief that there is no God. Atheism is not popular now. It no longer rallies people to its banner. It no longer has its evangelists like Ingersoll and Bradshaw. Apart from the extreme bleakness of the evangel of Atheism, even those who are atheists feel it extremely rash to assert it categorically. To say that you will not accept the sort of God preached to you is one thing. To say that there is no sort of God anywhere is another thing. It will imply that you know all that there is to be known not merely in the realm of the finite but also in the realm of the infinite. Atheism on its positive side is often called Materialism, i. e. the assertion that matter is all that there is. In the last century there was a regular "religious" system built on this belief called Positi-

vism. Now an occasional scientist straying into the field of metaphysics or theology pronounces that there is no such thing as Spirit, almost as if Eton were to say it is entirely false to assert that there is a school called Harrow. In essence it is like saying I know something of Matter. Therefore, Spirit does not exist. These rash adventures are not taken seriously. On the whole the Scientists have become far more respectful towards the postulates of Religion. Materialism was founded on the solidity of Matter. Matter has been now resolved into entities scarcely more real than fleeting thoughts. The vistas of Science have indeed widened immeasurably and the old crude materialism of the 19th century has almost vanished.

**Agnosticism.** This is more respectful than Atheism. It means 'simply lack of knowledge. This is a strictly scientific attitude. It simply refuses to go beyond what it has verified. Darwin and Huxley were agnostics. They merely said they knew nothing of the Spiritual world. There is a two edged philosophic doctrine called the Relativity of Human knowledge, which says the human mind is incapable of knowing anything beyond the realm of the finite. On this good Christians like Sir William Hamilton and Dean Mansel have based the need for Revelation. On this those like Herbert Spencer have based their agnosticism. Spencer's attitude was that he alone should be permitted to go into Holy of Holies of the Unknowable and describe its characteristics, while the utterances of Revealed Religion should be summarily rejected. Agnosticism is often the refuge of those who are too preoccupied with other things or do not want to think things through. The term may also be sometimes applied to those who seem always to be on the quest for truth and never arrive. While in theory there is a world of difference between the Atheist and the Agnostic, in practice there is very little. The Agnostic behaves as if there is no God,

carrying out in principle the sentiment humorously ascribed to a famous scholar:

I am Jowett of Balliol College  
What I don't know is not knowledge.

An earnest Agnostic must ask whether he has disposed of God by merely not knowing him; whether there may not be other ways of knowing than the ones he has used. He will do well to realise what Evolution has taught us, that reason was evolved in our struggle for existence, and that its chief function is to fit us into our environment. Agnosticism is theoretically a humble creed. If it is humble in practice, it can be made the path way into a surer and firmer faith.

Deism has become unfamiliar as a name, but has not died out altogether as a mental resort. It was however in its heyday in the time of the French Revolution and was professed by most of the leaders in that movement. Voltaire, one of the most stringent critics of Christianity and often regarded the prince of Infidels, was a Deist. Deism is a fragment of philosophic speculation almost torn away before it was completed. Deism postulates a First Cause as necessary for the Universe but denies miracles and the supernatural. It emphasises the supremacy of reason and pre-eminence of the Rights of man. Deism permits a very shadowy Absolute to lurk about its precincts but is thoroughly materialistic and humanistic in outlook. The God of Deism merely satisfies the demand that every effect has a cause. He has no other function. Deism scarcely needs to be denounced now.

Pantheism. I was careful to say a form of Pantheism. I am not here keen to go into the various types of this doctrine. What I am having in mind is the type which thinks of God as himself in the Time process and as part of the Universe, as not standing out of it judging it.

Such a God satisfies your religious instinct, otherwise leaving you alone. Only there may be a secret wonder as to why He is there at all. If God is of this kind, you rightly decide to leave Him severely alone and carry on.

Not to know doubt is scarcely human. These "dark nights of the soul" have often left the person who has gone through them more strongly established in their faith. A steadying influence is always to keep yourself in the community of believers, even though your soul may be tossed on the waves of doubt. To say "I shall start attending Church only after I have solved the problem of the existence of God" is dangerous. Your attending Church may help you to solve the problem more than anything you might evolve at home. Above all, what every one, whether he has doubts or not, will do well to remember is that, if I am trying so hard to find the truth about God, is it not certainly possible that he Himself might have spoken? My speculation about God is not the last word in the matter. What purports to be from God about Himself must receive serious consideration. In other words you may not decide this question apart from the Bible.

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## MR. ANEY ON EDUCATION

*Speech delivered by Mr. M. S. Aney, the Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon, at the Annual Social by the Acting Principal and Mrs. K. A. Selliah to the Jaffna College Alumni Association, Colombo Branch, on Saturday, September 30, 1944, at the Central Y. M. C. A., Colombo.*

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It gives me great pleasure to be in the midst of the Alumni of Jaffna College and meet so many distinguished citizens of Ceylon who had the benefit of being educated in this institution.

It was indeed very interesting to read your nicely printed and beautifully illustrated Silver Jubilee Souvenir which gives briefly all the information about the history of the institution and of the principals, professors and some of its distinguished students also.

Your College although established in 1872 claims to be the linear descendant of the Batticotta Seminary founded in the year 1823. This was just the time when efforts were being made at least in Bengal to start some schools to impart higher education of western type to Indian students.

At page 10 of this interesting book, I find the ideals of this original institution described in the following words:--

"It is undoubtedly true that one of the foremost ideals in the minds of the men who originally started the Seminary was the conversion of their students to the Christian faith, and there was also present in good proportion the desire to raise up a trustworthy group of Christian leaders and Christian ministers."

It is however gratifying to read in the same report the following:--

“But it is equally true that their ideals were by no means bound by the narrow limits thus implied for they were also eager to serve the whole community.”

Further on, we have the following interesting and encouraging observation on the ideals of education which influenced the founders of the Batticotta Seminary:--

“And if one were to state the greatest ideal of them all in thinking of the long succession of Jaffna College leaders, it would be the ideal of independence—independence in thinking and training. Independence of the College from the fetters of the examination system and above all independence from Government control and from the grant system of the Education Department.”

“Again the school was to be a place for the cultivation of ‘Tamil Literature’, as the first prospectus of 1823 puts it, but the medium of education was to be English so that the knowledge gained in the foreign language might be transmitted into the mother tongue and a clear lucid Tamil prose be developed. Finally the institution was to be a B. A. college and to be conducted as an all-boarding establishment.”

After 32 years of existence the Seminary was closed in 1855. In giving the reasons for the closing of this institution it is frankly admitted that “The Seminary was failing to raise up sacrificial leaders and was failing equally to cultivate Tamil Literature.”

“Even the spirit of independence had gone by the board, for its sons were controlled by the

lure of Government service and any desire for learning for its own sake had disappeared."

The unhappy association of English Education with Government had the same demoralising influence on the ideal and practice of education in Ceylon as it had in India.

There is a lesson which the history of this Seminary has to teach. The question of National education in all its comprehensive aspects can be tackled only by the natural leaders of the people who constitute the nation. Foreign educationists imported into the country as heads of the educational department cannot deal with it. Even the best philanthropists imbued with true missionary zeal for the service of the poor and the ignorant cannot handle it in any real spirit of undenominationalism. Both of these agencies may be actuated with the best of motives in taking up and guiding the course of education in any land.

But pious wishes and lofty motives cannot remove the difficulties which lie in their way of correctly appreciating the force of the cultural agencies that have been influencing the entire life of the people for centuries together. The problem of using indigenous agencies of the Christians, the Buddhists and the Muslims in the cause of education must be properly solved by those who have the responsibility of shaping the educational problems of the Island.

The Report of the Special Committee on Education is a very valuable document and I hope that some of the recommendations therein which are of a far-reaching character will be soon given effect to. Particularly the one relating to the use of vernacular medium for education need not be delayed. The establishment of a University in the Island means the establishment of the educational autonomy for the people of Ceylon. Future progress

of Ceylon will largely depend on the ideals which the educationists will place before the coming generations of Ceylon and the degree of success they achieve in translating those ideals into effective inventives for action.

Educational activities are a part of the social service understood in its widest sense. It is therefore possible that the educational programmes may also demand emphasis on different aspects in different times to meet the requirements of the society or nation. There are no such things as absolute and eternal curricula or courses which can stand good for all time to come. To make my point clear, I will give a single illustration. Suppose a country finds itself surrounded by neighbours imbued with imperialist ideals, preparing for an invasion of that country, it will be the duty of the politicians of that country to give away pursuits of pacific ideals and bend all their energies to the training of her young generation into a nation of soldiers.

If it fails owing to its limited resources, it will not be able to defend its liberty single-handed as we have seen in the present war in the case of many nations, big and small, it will have to carefully consider who should be its best allies and make due provision in the educational course itself for the cultivation of friendly relations with such countries. It has to be planned. The politician and the educationist have therefore to work hand in hand. What type of youths are wanted must be determined by the politicians and how that type can be manufactured must be left to be finished by the educational experts.

Requirements of a country cannot be properly assessed without a fairly correct estimate of the international situation of the present time and that is likely to develop in the immediate future.

These are the days of planning, post-war planning, to speak more correctly.

What I have said above about the importance of the study of international situation is not only necessary for the purpose of determining the course of education but in shaping all policies, political, economic and cultural, that are intended to affect the lives of the people in the post-war period.

I shall not attempt any survey in this speech of the world situation. War is coming to an end sooner or later—with complete success for the allies. At the end of the hostilities, Russia, the United States of America and the United Kingdom will be the chief conquering nations. China may be free from the menace of Japanese invasion. But how far it will be possible for her to take an effective lead in the post war reconstruction is a problem. She will have to be satisfied with such position as will be assigned to her by the three great powers. There are parts of the old Chinese empire which have either been in the occupation of Japan or its influence. It will not be an easy problem for China to win them over to her and enlist their co-operation in a common effort for the uplift of the Chinese nation.

Russia will have a dominating voice in the reconstruction of the European States, particularly those on her Western frontiers. U. S. A. will enjoy a similar position in regard to the islands in the Pacific Ocean. The Japanese possessions will be divided between her, China and possibly some of the colonies like Australia and New Zealand. Britain's interest is mainly centered in Burma and Malaya and I think that she will get a free hand in dealing with them. India and Ceylon, though on the road to self - government, are at present under the domination of the United Kingdom. Arab nations under the lead of Egypt are trying to combine themselves

into an Arabic Federation. Other Islamic nations such as Persia and Afganistan have not so far shown any indication of their attitude. But the Soviet influences are likely to prove more powerful there. There are already a number of Asiatic Islamic Soviet nations in the U. S. S. R. The countries that lie south of Asia are naturally linked together by common cultural ties and also by common share of sufferings and sacrifices which the dependent nations have inevitably to make. India, Ceylon, Burma and Malaya should attempt to form themselves into a group of self-governing nations in the Indian Ocean. All questions should be approached with a view to facilitating the formation of such a group. Leaders of Ceylon and India can meet together, exchange views and work for the establishment of such a federation at the end of the war. Existence of a powerful group like this is necessary to save Asia from being exploited indiscriminately either by Europe or by America. There can be no permanent peace in the world unless there are groups well-balanced working for the common good of humanity and an international body over them all, invested with all the plenary powers necessary to prevent the different nations from running to the arbitration of the sword for the settlement of their disputes or conflicts.

If this view is acceptable, then all questions affecting the future of Ceylon and India deserve very close and serious consideration. Let us realise that it is necessary that Ceylon and India should go together. And therefore we must make an attempt to keep them together on the friendliest terms.

The Ceylon Ministers and members of the State Council have been of late meeting together to evolve the principles of the future constitutional reform of Ceylon by common agreement of the various interests in this Island. I sincerely wish them success in their great effort.

The Government and the people of India are naturally watching with utmost interest and attention the various stages through which the discussion of the Reform Committee is going on. I will not like to say one word to make their task difficult, Indian population in this Island forms about 1 | 6 th part of the total population. They are not aliens but British subjects. Even the labourers have been brought here with an undertaking of an equality of treatment for them with their brothers—the Ceylonese.

I wish that those who are engaged in the patriotic work of framing a constitution will shake off any petty prejudices they may have, sink all the differences and rise to the occasion. Greatest statesmanship and breadth of vision and a thorough international outlook are needed urgently. There is one point on which I find that the members of the State Council and even some of the Ministers seem to be labouring under some kind of misapprehension. It appears from the remarks alleged to have been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Bandaranaike as the Chairman of the Reform Committee at its meeting held on last Tuesday, if the newspaper report be right, that he thinks that Government of India does not want the question of the status of the Indian residents in this island to be discussed before the end of the war and therefore he considers it not wise for the Reforms Committee to take it up. The question was therefore not discussed.

I will like to point out in all humility that the view expressed by the Hon'ble Minister is incorrect. In the correspondence which took place between the Government of India and the Government of Ceylon, which is published as Sessional paper No III of 1943, there are letters addressed by the Government of India to the Representative on the Ceylon Government in which the Government of India have not only expressed their

anxiety to take up the question of the status and rights of the Indian people immediately for coming to a settlement but definitely laid down the lines and the principles along which they want the two governments to come to an immediate settlement leaving the details to be filled in at the end of the war if necessary.

The Borad of Ministers replied that they were unable to consider any counter proposals based on the draft statement contained in the Government of India's letter.

I am mentioning this fact with a view to removing the misunderstanding which I find somewhat common among the members of the State Council and even the Ministers.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the problem of minorities which you have been tackling now is not peculiar to you. In India we have it in a much acuter and complicated form. Most of you may regret that Gandhi-Jinnah talks have broken down. Let me confess that I am not at all surprised. Agreements and understanding are made with a view to strengthen a nation and not to weaken it. Any compromise between the Congress and the Muslim League in the acceptance of the demand of Pakistan can mean nothing else than the destruction of the Indian nation. No nationalist Indian can consent to, or even connive at, it.

There are still other ways open for the Hindus and the Muslims to come together and work out a common formula. If the politicians championing the cause of the two major organisations will cease to bother for some time to bring about any artificial agreement, the natural forces that have bound together these two great communities for several centuries in the past and are keeping them even now in a mood to work harmoniously in their day to day life in thousand and one ways will begin to assert effectively. The forces of fanaticism

will be at a discount in course of time. Common-sense, justice, fairplay, and nationalism will triumph. That is my faith. It will be in India and it will be so in Ceylon also.

## அவலம்

அல்லது

இளங்கோவும் செகப்பிரியரும் (Shakespeare)

[ அண்ணாமலைப் பல்கலைக் கழகத்திற் பரிசுபெற்ற கட்டுரை ]

By K. Lakshmana Iyer, B. A. (Hons.)

ஆங்கிலமொழி வளம்பெற்ற காலந்தொட்டுக் காலத்துக் குக் காலம் அறிஞர்பலர் தோன்றி அம்மொழியிற் பல நாடகநூல்களாக்கிப் போந்தனர். 16ம் நூற்றாண்டின் முற்பகுதியில் Marlow, Greene, Kyd, Lyly, முதலியோரும், அந்நூற்றாண்டின் பிற்பகுதியிற் செகப்பிரியரும், 17ம் நூற்றாண்டின் பிற்பகுதியில் Dryden, Ford, Shadwell, முதலியோரும், அந்நூற்றாண்டின் பிற்பகுதியில் Congreve, Wycherly, Vanbrugh, Eurhuhai, முதலியோரும், 18ம் நூற்றாண்டில் Goldsmith, Sheridan, முதலியோரும் இற்றை நூற்றாண்டில் G. B. Bhaw, Galsworthy, W. B. Yeats, Synge, முதலியோரும் ஆங்கில மொழியிற் பல நாடகநூல்களெழுதிய பெருமக்களாவர். இற்றை ஞான்று ஆங்கில நாடகநூலாசிரியருட் கலைசிறந்த விளங்குபவர் G. B. Shaw வேயாவர். அவர் தாம் செகப்பிரியரினும் மிக்க திறன் படைத்தவரென்று கூடக் கருதும் நோக்குடையர். அவர் கருத்து எவ்வாறாயினுமாகு. பல்வேறு நாட்டுமக்கள் பலராலும் ஒப்பற்ற ஆங்கில நாடகநூலாசிரியரென்று போற்றப்படுந் தனிப் பெருமை செகப்பிரியருக்கு மாத்திரமே வாய்த்துளது. அவரால் எழுதப்பட்ட நாடகநூல்கள் நாற்பதுக்கு மேலுள. அவைதாமும் உவகைச்சுவையும் இன்பமுடிவுங் (Comedies) கொண்டன சிலவும், அவலச் சுவையுந் தன்ப முடிவுங் (Tragedies) கொண்டன சிலவும், சரித்திரச் செய்

திகள் அமைந்தன (Historical Plays) சிலவுமாக  
மூப்பெரும் பிரிவுகளாயமையும் சிறப்பு வாய்ந்தவை.

இவ்வாறு நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டாகப் பிரித்துக் கூட்  
டங் கூட்டமாக நாடகநூலாசிரியரைக் குறிப்பிடும் பேறு  
தமிழ் மொழிக்கு வாய்த்திலது. ஆயினும் ஆங்கில நாடக  
நூலாசிரியர்களின் தோற்றம் ஐந்துநூண்டினதாக, அதற்கு  
எத்தனையோ நூற்றாண்டுகள் முன்னரே தமிழில் நாடக  
நூல்க ளியற்றிய பல் நல்லாசிரியர்கள் வாழ்ந்து மறைந்தன  
ரெனத் தமிழ் நூல்கள் கூறும். இன்று நின்று சிலவுவதும்  
நாடகச்சுவை மிகுதியும் பொருந்தியுள்ளதமாகிய சிலப்பதி  
காரத்தை இயற்றிய நன்னூற் புலவராம் இளங்கோ அன்  
னோருட்டையாவவொருவராவர். செகப்பிரியர் இன்ப  
முடிவு, தன்பமுடிவு, சரித்திரச் செய்தியாகிய மூப்பெரும்  
பிரிவுகளையும் நார்பதுக்கு மேற்பட்ட நூல்களி லமைக்க,  
அவருக்குப் பன்னூற்றாண்டுகளுக்கு முன் வாழ்ந்த இளங்  
கோவும் அம்மூப்பெரும் பிரிவுகளையும் முன்னரே உணர்ந்த  
வராய்க் குஞ்சரமொன்றின்றும் போன்ற தம் சிலப்பதிகார  
மொன்றிலேயே முதற்காண்டமாம் புகாரை உவகைச்  
சுவைக்கும் இன்பமுடிவுக்கும் நிலைக்களனாகவும், இரண்  
டாம் காண்டமாம் மதுரைக்காண்டத்தை அவலச்சுவைத்  
குந் தன்பமுடிவுக்கும் நிலைக்களனாகவும், மூன்றாம் காண்ட  
மாம் வஞ்சியை வீரச்சுவைக்கும் வரலாற்றுச் செய்திகளுக்  
கும் நிலைக்களனாகவும் அமைத்துச் சென்றமை ஆழ்ந்து  
ஒப்பிட்டு நோக்குவோருள்ளதைப் பிணித்தின்புறுத்தும்  
பெருஞ் சிறப்பென்க.

செகப்பிரியர் மேலே கூறப்பட்டவாறு இன்பம், தன்பம்,  
வரலாறு என முத்திரப்பட்ட நாடகநூல்கள் பலவியற்றிய  
போதிலும், அவர் தமது கவித்திறனின் உச்சநிலையை  
படைந்ததெல்லாம் அவலச்சுவையுந் தன்பமுடிவுந் கொண்  
டுள்ள நூல்களில் மட்டுமே பெண்பதை அவர் நூலாராய்ச்சி  
யாளரும் நூல்நயம் விபப்போருமாகிய (Bradley)  
பிரூட்சி, (Dowden) டெனடென், (Coleridge) கோல்ரிட்ச்  
முதலிய பேராசிரியர்களின் நூல்களைக்கற்றோர் நன்கனமறி

வர், செகப்பிரியர்போலவே எம் இளங்கோ தாமும் அவலச் சுவையைத் தீட்டிக் காட்டுவதிலேயே கைதேர்ந்தவராகக் காணப்படுகின்றனர். சிலப்பதிகாரத்தின் முப்பெரும் பகுதிகளுள்ளும் அவலச்சுவை மிகுந்த மதுரைக்காண்டமே கற்போர் உளத்தில் உறைந்த என்றும் அழியா ஓவியமாய்ப் பதிவதெனின் அது மிகையர்காது.

இவ்வாறு இவ்விரு பேராசிரியர்களும் ஏனைச் சுவைகளிலும் பார்க்க அவலச் சுவையைச் சித்திரித்துக் காட்டுவதிற்பெரும் பேர் பெற்றமைக்குக் காரணங்கள் தாம் யாவை? அன்னோர் தம் தனிப்பட்ட கைத்திறனோ அன்றி வேறு புறக்காரணங்களுமுளவோ என்பது ஈண்டு ஆழ்ந்து ஆராயற்பாலது. அவலச் சுவையுந் துன்பமுடிவும் அமைப எழுதப்படும் நூல்கள் எல்லா நாட்டு மக்களாலும் பெரிதும் விரும்பப்பட்டுப் போற்றப்படுவதற்கு அந்நூல்களை ஆக்கியோர் கவித்திறனோ கற்பனைத்திறனோ மட்டுமன்றி மற்றுமொருதலையாய காரணமு முண்டென்பது எம் கருத்து. அதுதான் யாதோவென்றிற் கூறுதும்; மக்கள் எதனையேண்டி நிற்கின்றனரோ, மக்கள் உளத்திற்கு எது உகந்ததாகக் காணப்படுகின்றதோ அதனை எப்புவவன் வரைந்து கொடுக்கின்றனோ அப்புவவனே மக்களால் திறனுடையவனாகப் புகழ்ந்து கொண்டாடப்படுவன். மக்கள் வாழ்க்கையில் எவற்றை மிகுதியுந் காண்கின்றனரோ எவற்றைத் தாம் மிகுதியும் துய்க்கின்றனரோ அவற்றை எந்த நூல்கள் மிகுதியும் வரைந்து காட்டுகின்றனவோ அந்த நூல்களே சிறப்புடையனவாகப் பேசப்பட்டு மிகுதியும் பயிலப்படும். மக்கள் வாழ்க்கையில் துன்ப நிகழ்ச்சிகளே மிகுதியாயவை. அவையே நிலையாவவை. இயல்பாயவையுமவையே. இன்பத்தைக் கண்டு இன்புறுவதிலும் துன்பத்தைக் கண்டு இன்புறுவதிலேயே மக்கள் உள்ளம் விரைந்து நிற்கின்றது. துன்பத்தில் தோன்றும் இவ்வின்பந்தானும் வாழ்க்கையில் பிறர் தோல்வியடைந்து துன்புறல் கண்டின் புற விழைவது, தாமே துன்பத் துய்த்தோ அன்றித் துன்பத் துய்ப்பதாகக் கற்பனை செய்தோவின்புற விழைவது, பிறர் துன்பங்கண்டு தாம் உடனுணர்ச்சியெய்தி (sympathise)

இன்புற விழைவதென முத்திரப்பட்டு கிற்கும். இங்ஙனம் முத்திரப்பட்டு நிற்கினும் மூன்றினது முடிவுந் துன்பங் கண்டின்புறவதாம் ஒன்றேயாகும். இவற்றுள் முதற்கண் கூறப்பட்டதாகிய பிறர் தோல்வியடைந்து துன்புறல்கண் டின்புற விழைவதென்பது மக்கள் சீரிய பண்புக்கு இழுக் கேற்படுத்துமோர் உரையெனச் சிலர் கருதக்கூடும். அவர் கருத்து எவ்வாறாயினும் அவ்விபல்பு மக்களிடத்தில் மிகுந் தோங்கிக் காணப்படுகின்ற தென்பது மறுக்கொணாவுண்மை. உள்ளதனை உள்ளவாறு கூறுவது சிறப்பாகும்.

மேற்போந்த எம்கருத்துக்களை இரண்டொரு எடுத்துக் காட்டுக்களான்வலியுறுத்துதும், பரீட்சையில் தேறிய மாணவ னொருவனதுள்ளம் தேறிய ஏனை மாணவர்கள் பெயர்களைக் கேட்டுக் குவிந்து, தேறத்தவறிய மாணவர்கள் பெயர்களைக் கேட்டதும் விரைந்து மலர்கின்றது. தேறத் தவறியவன் உறுவது துன்பமன்றோ! அத்துன்பத்தைக்கண்டின்புற வன்றோ இம்மாணவனுள்ளம் விரைகின்றது. இதுபோன்ற எத்தனையோ சான்றுகள் வாழ்க்கையின் பல்வேறு துறைகளி லும் மிகுந்து காணப்படுகின்றன. இதனையே வாழ்க்கையிற் பிறர் தோல்வியடைந்து துன்புறல்கண்டின்புற விழைவ தென்று குறிப்பிடுவது. செகப்பிரியர் நூல்களிற் பல விடங் களில் வரைந்து காட்டப்படுவதுமிதுவே. ஒன்றன்மே லொன்றாகப் பல இன்னல்கள் நேர்ந்து துன்புறு மொருவன் அத்துன்பத்துட் டிளைக்கின்றான். தான் துன்பங்கட்கெல்லாம் உகந்த உறைவிடமாக ஆக்கப்பட்டமை கண்டு பிறரெல்லார் கருத்தும் தன்பாற் செல்லும் நிலையில் அவன் உளம் விம் முற்றுப் பெருமதிமடைகின்றான். அப்பெருமதித்தின் அடி யிற்கேள்வதும் மெல்லியதோர் இன்பமே. சிறு துன்பம் நேர்ந்தவிடத்து அதனைப் பெரிதாகக் கண்டின்புற எம் முளம் விழைகின்றது. தனிப்பட்ட இடஞ்சென்றோ எமது அறையை உட்புறந் தாளிட்டுக்கொண்டோ எம் துன்பங்களை எண்ணியும் வாய்விட்டுச் சொல்லியும் கண்ணீர்விட்டு நிறைய அழுதுவிடவேண்டுமோல எமக்குத் தோன்று கின்றது. எத்தனையோ சமயங்களில் நாம் அங்ஙனஞ் செய்தே விடுகின்றோம். இதுபோன்றதனையே தாமே துன்

பத் துய்த்தோ அன்றித் துய்ப்பதாகக் கற்பனை செய்தோ இன்புற விழைவதென்று நாம் மேலே குறிப்பிடுவது.

சிறுவராயிருக்கும்போது நாம் வாசிக்கும் 'நொவெலி'ற் காணும் தலைமகனும் தலைமகளும் தமக்கு நேர்ந்த இன்னல் களையெல்லாம் கடந்து மணவினைமுடித்து ஈற்றில் இன்புற்று வாழ்ந்தனரென்று காண எம்முளம் விழைகின்றது. ஆனால் வயது முதிர் முதிர் அவ்வித முடிவுகள் இயற்கையாக எமக்குக் காணப்படுவதில்லை. சிறந்த தலைமகனும் தலைமகளும் மிகுதியும் துன்புற்று ஈற்றில் மாண்டு மறைந்தனரென்று கூறும் இக்காலத்த வங்காள, இந்தி (Hindi) நூல்கள் பலவற்றின் மொழிபெயர்ப்பை வாசித்து இன்புறவே எம்முள்ளம் பெரிதும் விழைகின்றது. பெருந் துன்ப முடிவுகொண்டு அந்நூல்களினிழையில் எம்முள்ளத் தேற்படும் அதிர்ச்சியும் உணர்ச்சியும் வேறெந்த 'நொவல்' முடியிலும் எமக்கு ஏற்படுவதில்லை. சேகப்பிரியர் எழுதிய நாடகநூல்களுட் சிறந்தனவென்று கொண்டாடப்படுவனவும் இத்தகைய முடிவினவே. இதுகாறும் ஈண்டு விரித்துக் காட்டியவற்றான் மக்கள் உள்ளத்துக்குந் துன்ப நுகர்ச்சிக்குமுள்ள தொடர்பும் அதனை நன்குணர்ந்த சேகப்பிரியர் இளங்கோ போன்ற பேராசிரியர்கள் மக்கள் உள்ளம் உலக்க அதனை வரைந்துகாட்ட முற்பட்டமையே அன்னோர் பெயர் பெற்றுப் பெருந் திறனுடையோரெனப் போற்றப்படுவதற்குப் புறக்காரணமென்பதும் ஊன்றி வலியுறுத்தப்பட்டது காண்க. டிக்கின்ஸ் (Dickens) என்னும் ஆங்கில ஆசிரியர் புகழுக்குக் காரணம் அவர் தம்கால மக்கள் உளப்பாங்கையறிந்து அம்மக்கள் வேண்டுகின்றதை ஆக்கிக்கொடுத்தமையே என்று அவர் வாழ்க்கை வரலாற்றை எழுதும் (Seccombe) என்பவர் கூறுகின்றதும் மேற்போந்த எம் கருத்தை வலியுறுத்து மென்க.

இனி இவ்வாசிரியர்கள் இந்த அவலச்சுவையை எங்ஙனம் வரைந்து காட்டுகின்றனர்! எந்த எல்லையுள் நின்று வரைகின்றனர்? அவர்கள் அதனுக்கு அமைத்த இலக்கணந்தான் என்ன? அவர்கள் இயற்றிய நூல்கள் எவ்வளவு

தூரம் அந்த இலக்கணத்துக்கு உட்பட்டு நிற்கின்றன என்பன பெரிதும் ஆராயற்பாலன. ஆங்கிலத்தில் (Tragedy) அவலம் என்னுஞ் சொற்பாந்த கருத்துடையது. அதற்கு இலக்கணம் (Definition) பலரும் பலவாறு கூறுப. அவற்றுள் எமக்கு மிகுதியும் பொருத்தமுடையதாகக் காணப்படுவது ("Tragedy is the deterioration of a noble character due to his flaw and circumstances") என்பதே. உயர்ந்தநாடக மகனொருவன் (Character) தன்னிடத்துக் காணப்படும் சில சிறுகுறைபாடு காரணமாகவும் சுற்றுச் சார்பு (Circumstances) காரணமாகவும் தன்னிலையிற்றழிந்து தன்புறலே அவலம். செகப்பிரியர் ஆக்கிய அவலநூல்கள் இந்த இலக்கணத்துக்கு அமைந்திருப்பது ஆழ்ந்து நோக்குவாரெவருக்குத் தெற்றெனப் புலப்படும். செகப்பிரியர் இவ்விலக்கணத்தை முன்னரே அறிந்த அதனைத் தம்கருத்துளிருத்தி அதனுக்கேற்பத் தம் நூல்களை ஆக்கினரோ அன்றி அவர்தம் உள்ளஞ் சென்றவாறு எழுதிய நூல்கள் பின்னர்த் தொகுத்து ஒப்பிட்டு நோக்குவார் புலனுக்கு அவ்விலக்கணத்துக்கு அமைந்தனவாகக் காணப்படுகின்றனவோ என்ற ஐயம் ஒருபுறமிருக்கட்டும். அந்நூல்கள் அவ்விலக்கணத்துக்கு அமைந்தன என்ற உண்மைமட்டும் எமக்குப் போதுமானது. செகப்பிரியர் நிலை இவ்வாறாக, அவருக்குப் பன்னூற்றாண்டுகளுக்கு முன் வாழ்ந்த எம் இளங்கோவும் தாம் எழுதிய சிலப்பதிகாரத்தையும் இந்த இலக்கணத்துக்கு ஏற்கவே அமைத்துப் போந்த மையே எமக்குப் பெரு வியப்பையும் மகிழ்ச்சியையும் அளிப்பது. இவ்விரு பேராசிரியருக்குமிடையிற் காணப்படும் இவ்வொற்றுமைச் சிறப்பே எம்மை இக்கட்டுரையை எழுதுமாறு தூண்டிய பெரும் பொருளாகும். எனவே கி. பி. 2ம் நூற்றாண்டில் வாழ்ந்த இளங்கோவே இவ்விலக்கணத்தை முதன்முதலமைத்து அதனுக்கியைய நூலாக்கியவர். 16ம் நூற்றாண்டில் வாழ்ந்த செகப்பிரியர் இதனை இளங்கோவிடம் கடன்பெற்றே தமது நூல்களை ஆக்கினர் என்று கூறி இளங்கோவுக்கு உயர்வும் செகப்பிரியருக்குத் தாழ்வுக் கற்பிப்பது எம் கருத்தன்று. மற்றும் ஆங்கில

ஆராய்ச்சி அளவுகோல்கள் (Canons of Criticism) கொண்டு தமிழிலக்கிய அமைப்பை அளவிடல் ஒவ்வா தென்று சிலர் கருதக்கூடும். ஆங்கில இலக்கிய அமைப்புக் கெற்பவே தமிழிலக்கிய நூல்களுமமைந்துள்ளன என்று கூறி ஆங்கிலத்துக்கு உயர்வும் தமிழுக்குத் தாழ்வும் கற்பிப்பதும் எம் கருத்தன்று. எங்கேனும் ஒற்றுமை காணப்படுமாயின் அவ்வொற்றுமையை எடுத்துக்காட்டி அவ்வொற்றுமை நயங்கண்டு வியந்தின்புறுவதே எம் கருத்தாகும்.

உயர்ந்த நாடக மகனொருவன் தன்னிடத்திற் காணப்படுஞ் சில சிறு குறைபாடு காரணமாகவும் சுற்றிலுள்ள காரணமாகவுந் தன்னிலையிற் றுழந்து துன்புற்று முடிதலே அவலநிலக்கணமென்றும் அவ்நிலக்கணத்துக்கு அமைப்பவே செகப்பிரியரும் இளங்கோவுந் தம் நூல்களை ஆக்கியுள்ளாரென்றும் மேலே கூறினோம். அன்றோர் எழுதிய நூல்களை ஈங்கு ஆராய்ந்து அவைவாயிலாக எம் கொள்கையினை நிலைநாட்டுதும். முதலிற் செகப்பிரியரின் நூல்களுள் ஒன்றிரண்டைப் பார்ப்போம். Macbeth என்று அவ் எழுதிய நூலில் மக்பெத்தே சிறந்த நாடக மகனாவன் (Character). அவன் உயர்ந்த பண்புகளுடையவென்பதற்குப் போதிய சான்றுகள் நூல்முழுதும் விரிவிக் காணப்படுகின்றன. அவனோடு நாளும் வாழ்பவளும் பிறர் குணத்தை நன்கு அளவிட்டறியுந் திறன் படைத்தவளா மாகிய அவன்மனைவியே “Thou art full of the milk of human kindness” என்று கூறுகின்றாள். “அன் பென்னுந் தீம்பாலால் நின்னுள்ளம் நிறைந்து வழிகின்றது.” என்று அவன்கூறும் இவ்வொன்றுமே அவன் உயர்வைக் காட்டுவதற்குப் போதிய சான்றாகும். இவ்வித உயர்வுடைய அவன் குணத்தில் போவா (Ambition) வென்ற ஒரு குறை காணப்படுகின்றது. “நீ விரைவில் அரசனாவாய்” என்று பெண்பேய்கள் கூறுகின்றன. அரசனும் அவன் உறவினுமான (Duncan) டன்கனும் விருந்தினனாய் அவனில்லில் வந்துறங்குஞ் சுற்றிலுளும் (Circumstance) ஏற்படுகின்றது. வன்கணம் படைத்த அவன் மனைவியும் அவனுள்ளத்துக்கு உரனாட்டுகின்றாள். ஊட்

டவே எள்ளிரவீர் கொடிய கொலைத்தொழிலைப் புரிகின்றான், ஒரு கொலை மறு கொலைபை வேண்டிநிற்க, அது மற் றொன்றை வேண்டக் கொலைமேற் கொலைபுரிந்து ஈற்றில் தானும் மாய்ந்து முடிவடைகின்றான். “குருதிவெள்ளத்து நடுப்பகுதியை அடைந்துவிட்டேன். திரும்பிக் கரை சேர் வதிலும் மேலே நீந்தி மறுகரை யடைவதே இலகுவானது” என அவன் கூறுவது சிலப்பதிகாரத்தில் கோவலன் “தேற்றா ஒழக்கத்தால் தீநெறிப்பட்டேன் இரு முது குரவர் ஏவலும் பிழைத்தேன் சிறு முதுகுறைவிக்குச் சிறுமையுஞ் செய்தேன் வழுவெனும் பாரேன்” என்று கூறுவனபோன்று உருக்கமாகவுள்ளன. ஈற்றில் அவன் கொலைத்தறியுட் கட்டுண்டு தப்ப வழியறியாது தத்தளிக்குமுயிர்போல உழலுவது மிகுதியுந் துன்பந்தருவது. ஒதெல்லோ (Othello) என்னும் நூலிலே தலைமகன் ஒதெல்லோ என் பான். ஒப்பற்ற குணப்பண்புகளுடையவன், வீரம் நிறைந் தவன். நிறைந்த அருளுள்ளம் படைத்தவன். தான் காதலித்து வரைந்துகொண்ட மனைகி (Desdemona) யிடத்து இணையற்ற காதலுள்ளங் கொண்டவன் (Suggestibility அல்லது Credulity) சிறர் கூற்றை ஆராயாது எளிதில் நம்பிவிடுவதே அவன் குணத்திற் காணப் படுங் குறைவாகும். ஒதெல்லோவின் படைத்துணைவனான (Cassio) காசியோவின்மேலுள்ள அழக்காறுகாரணமாக (Jago) யாகோ வென்பான், காசியோ ஒதெல்லோவின் மனைகியோடு முறைபிறழ்ந்தொழுகுவதாகக் கற்பித்துப் போலிச் சான்றுகள் காட்ட ஒதெல்லோவும் நம்பிவிடுகிறான். அவன் நம்பிக்கைக்கு யாகோவின் சூழ்ச்சித் திறனும் சுற்று நிலையுந் துணைநிற்கின்றன. ஒப்பற்ற அவனன்பு வன்பாக மாற அவன் அவளுடைய இன்னுயிரை மாய்க் கின்றான். பின் தவறுணர்ந்தகாலைத் தன்னுயிரையும் மாய்த்துக்கொள்ளுகிறான். யூலியஸ்சீசர் (Julius Caesar) என்னும் நூலின் தலைமகன் சிலர் கருத்தின்படி சீசரும் வேறுசிலர் கருத்தின்படி புறாட்டஸ் என்பானுமாவர். இருவருந் தலைசிறந்த மக்கள் என்பதற்குப் போதிய சான்று கள் நூலெங்கணும் காணப்படுகின்றன. முன்னவனில்

(Ambition) பேரவாவும் பின்னவனில் (Lack of Sophistication) உலகியல் தெரியாமையுமே அவர்கள் பண்பிற் காணப்படுங் குறைபாடுகளாகும். காலமும் இடனும் துணைசெய்ய அவர்களிருவரது வீழ்ச்சியும் ஏற்படுகின்றது. இவற்றால் செகப்பிரியர் எழுதிய அவலநூல்கள் மேற்கூறப்பட்ட அவலவிலக்கணத்துக்கு மிகுதியும் பொருத்தமாய் அமைந்துள்ளன வென்பது வெள்ளிடைமலை.

இனி இளங்கோவின் சிலப்பதிகாரத்தை நோக்குதல். இல்லாலின் தலைவன் கோவலனென்பான். அவன் உயர்ந்த நாடகமகன். எந்த நாடகமகனும் உயர்ந்தவனோ இழிந்தவனோ என அறிவதற்கு ஆறுவாயில்களுள். அவை, அவன் தோற்றம், அவன் செயல், அவனைப்பற்றிய புலவன்கூற்று, அவன் நெஞ்சொடு கிளத்தல் (Soliloquy) அவன் பிற ரோடு உரையாடல் அவனைப்பற்றிப் பிற நாடகமாந்தர் (Characters) கூற்று என்பன என்ப. இவற்றுள் ஒவ்வொரு வாயில் மூலமும் கோவலன் ஓர் உயர்ந்த நாடகமகனென அறிகின்றோம். நூலிலிருந்து இரண்டொரு எடுத்துக்காட்டுக்களான் இதனை விளக்குதல். முதற்காதையாம் மங்கலவாழ்த்துப் பாடலுள் கோவலன் தோற்றமும் அவனைப்பற்றிய புலவர் கூற்றும் ஒருங்கே அமைந்திருக்கின்றன.

“மண்டேய்த்த புகழினான் மதிமுக மடவார்தம்  
பண்டேய்த்த மொழியினு ராயத்துப் பாராட்டிக்  
கண்டேத்துஞ் செவ்வெளென் றிசை போக்கிக்  
காதலாற் கொண்டேத்துங் கிழமையான் ”

என்ற இளங்கோ அவனைச் சிறப்பிக்கின்றார். உரையெழுதும் அடியார்க்கு நல்லார் “மடவார் என்பதற்குப் பூமாதும் கலைமாதும் சயமாதும் புகழ்மாதும் புனிமாதும் மென்று கூறி, இவர், அழகிற்கும் அறிவிற்கும் ஆண்மைக்கும் புகழுக்கும் பொறைக்கும் இவனென்று உட்கொண்டு ஏத்துங் கிழமையானெனினும் அமைபு” மென்று கூறுகின்றார். கோவலன் உயர்விற்கு வேறு சான்றுகள் வேண்டா. “மதயானையின் கைப்பட்ட முது வேதியனைக்காத்தம், பார்ப்பானாற் கைவிடப்பட்ட பார்ப்பனி ஒருத்திக்கு மிக்க பொருள் தந்து இல்லிலிருந்து அறம் செய்யச்

செய்ததும், மகனே இழந்த தாயொருத்தியின் வருத்தம் கண்டு ஆற்றாது தன்னுயிரை இவன் கொடுக்கத் துணிந்ததும்” செயலால் அவன் உயர்வைக் காட்டுகின்றன. கவுந்தியடிகளால் குறுகியாக்கப்பட்ட இருவர் பொருட்டு அடிகள் பால் “நெறியின் நீங்கியோர் நீரல கூறினும் அறி யாமை என்றறிதல் வேண்டும்” என அவன் பிறருடன் உரையாடுமிடத்து அவன் உயர்வு புலப்படுகின்றது. அன்றி யும் இக்கோவலன் இசைத்துறையிலும் நாடகத்துறையி லும் மிகுந்த திறமையுடையவன். இத்தகைய நலம் பலவு முடைய கோவலனிடத்து ஒரு குறைவு காணப்படுகின் றது. அதனைச் சிலப்பதிகார ஆராய்ச்சினு லெழுதிய அறிஞரொருவர் காமப்பெருக்கெனக் கூறுகிறார். அவர்தம் நூலுள் கோவலன் பெருங் காமத்தான் என்று கூறுவதிலும் அவனிடத்துக் காணப்படுங் குறை பரத்தைமை மென்பது பொருந்தும். ஒரு தலைவனிடத்துப் பரத்தையிற் பிரிதல் குறைவாகக் கூறுவது பொருந்தாதென்பர் சிலர். என்னை! அஃது தமிழின் முந்து நூல்களிற் கண்ட முறையோடு மாறுபடுமாதலான். அன்றியும் அஃது தொல்காப்பியர் கூறிய தலைமகனுக்குரிய இலக்கணத்தோடு முரண்படும். தலைவன் தனக்கின்பம் வேண்டிப் பிரிந்து பரத்தையிற் சேர்தலன்று என்பது அகத்தமிழிலக்கணம் “பரத்தையிற் பிரிதல் என்பது தலைமகனை வரைந்தெய்தியபின்னர் வைக லும் பாலே நுகர்வானொருவன் இடையே புளிங்காடியு நுகர்ந்து அதனினிமை யறிந்தாற்போல, அவனுகர்ச்சி யினிமை யறிதற்குப் புறப்பெண்டிர்மாட்டுப் பிரியாகிற் றல், அல்லதூஉம் பண்ணும் பாடலு முதலாயின காட்டிப் புறப் பெண்டிர் தன்னைக் காதலித்தாற் றுனெல்லார்க்குந் தலைவனானின் அவர்க்கு மின்பஞ்செய்யப் பிரியாகிற்றல் என்றமாம். அல்லதூஉம் தலைமகனை ஊடலறிவித்தற்குப் பிரிதல் என்றமாம்” எனப் பேராசிரியர் உரைத்தனர். எனவே அகத்தமிழிலக்கணத்தோடு முரண்படப் பரத்தை யிற் பிரிதலைக் கோவலன் குறையெனக்கூறுது கணிகையரிற் பிரிதலே அவன் குறையெனச் சிலர் கூறுவர். என்னை, கணி கையர் பரத்தையரினும் இழிந்தோராகலான் பரத்

தைவர் பணங்கருதார். ஒருவன்மாட்டே தம் அன்பு முழுவதையுஞ் செலுத்தி இறுதிவரை ஒருள்ளம் படைத்து வாழ்பவர். மற்றுக் கணிகையரோ பொருள்கருதுபவர். பலர் மாட்டுந் தம் உள்ளத்தைச் செலுத்துந் தன்மை யுடையவென்று அவர் கூறுவர். அவர் கூற்றுக் கோவலனைப் பொறுத்தவளவிற்பொருந்தாது. ஏனோவெனில் மாதவி கணிகையர் குலத்துட் பிறந்தாளெனினும் கோவலனிடத்துப் பயன்கருதாது தூய காதலுள்ளவளாக இறுதி வரையிற்காணப்படுகின்றாள். எனவே எவர் எவ்வாறுகூறினும் ஒரு தலைமகனிடத்துப் பரத்தையிற் பிரிவது எவ்வாற்றானுங் குற்றமே, பென்பதும் அக்குற்றமே கோவலன்நிலையிற்றழந்து துன்புற்று முடிவடைவதற்குக் காரணமென்பதும் வலியுறும். “மணமனைபுக்கு மாதவி தன்னொடு, அணைவுறு வைகலின் அயர்ந்தனன் மயங்கி, விடுதலையா விருப்பினனாயினன்” என்று புலவர் அவன் காமமிதழையைப் புலப்படுத்துகின்றார். சோழன் அவையில் அழகுமிசூந்த மாதவி தோன்றவதும் பின்னர் கடற்கரைபிற்புன்னைநீழற் புதுமணற் பரப்பில் ஒருவர் குறிப்பை ஒருவர் அறியத் தவறியதும் வஞ்சப் பொற்கொல்லன் வலையிற் சிக்கிக்கொள்வதும் இவைபோன்ற பிறவும் சுற்றுநிலையான் ஏற்பட்டனவாகும். எனவே கோவலன் உயர்ந்த நாடக மகனென்பதூஉம் பரத்தையிற் பிரிதலாகிய குணக்குறைவுஞ் சுற்றுச்சார்புகளுங் காரணமாக அவன் தன்னிலையிற் றழந்து துன்புற்று முடிந்தானென்பதூஉம் பெற்றும். ஆகவே சிலப்பதிகாரமும் மேற்கூறிய அவல இலக்கணத்துக்கு மிகுதியும் பொருத்தமாய் அமைந்திருப்பது நன்கு புலப்படுகின்றது.

இவ்வாறு செகப்பிரியருக்கும் இளங்கோவுக்கும் நூலின் பெரு அமைப்புப் பற்றி ஒற்றுமை காணப்படுவது மட்டுமன்றி நூலுள்ளும் சில கருத்தொற்றுமையோடு வாக்கிய வொற்றுமைகூடக் காணப்படுவது பெருவியப் பினை அளிக்கின்றது. செகப்பிரியர் தமது வாலாற்று நாடக நூலொன்றுள் “Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown” என்கிறார். முடிதாங்குந் தலைக்கு ஒழியாத கவலைப்பது இதன் பொருள். சிலப்பதிகாரத்

தின் வாலாற்றுப் பகுதியுள் இதே கருத்தை 'மன்பதை காக்கு நன்குடிப்பிறத்தல் துன்பமல்லது தொழுதகவில்' லென இளங்கோ கூறுவது எம்முள்ளத்தை யென்றும் இன் புறத்தும் ஒப்பற்ற ஒற்றுமை நயமாகும்.

மேல் அவலத்துக்கு எடுத்துக்காட்டுகளாகக் கூறப்பட்ட மக்பெத், ஒதெல்லோ, யூலியஸ்சீசர், சிலப்பதிகாரம் முதலிய நூல்கள் அவலச்சுவை பொதிந்தனவாயினும் துன்ப முடிவுகள் கொண்டனவல்ல என்று கூறினும் பொருந்தும். அஃது நன்கு கூர்ந்து நோக்குவார்க்கே புலனாகும். நாடகத்தின் உச்ச நிலை (Climax) வரை நாடகமகனும் நாடக மகனும் இன்னல்களடையாமலும் தவறுகளிழையாமலும் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று எம்முள்ளம் விழைகின்றது. அவர்கள் இன்னல்களடைந்த நிலையிலும் தவறுகளிழைத்தபின்னும் அவர்களிடத்து ஒருகால் மதிப்புக்குறையும் ஒருகால் விருப்பக்குறையும் ஏற்படுகின்றது. அந்நிலையில் மேலும் மேலும் அவர்கள் துன்புறுவதையோ தவறிழைப்பதையோ காண எம்மாற் பொறுக்கமுடிவதில்லை. அவர்கள் அடியோடு அழிவதே அவர்கள் துன்பங்களுக்கு முடிவும் இழைத்த தவறுகளுக்குக் கழுவாயுமென எமக்குத் தோன்றும். அவர்கள் உயிர் நீத்தலே எமக்கு ஆறுதலளித்து இன்பம் தருமென்று கூடத் தோன்றும். புலவனும் அங்ஙனமே கருதி அந்நூல்களை முடிக்கின்றனன் போலும். இக்கருத்தையும் செகப்பிரியர் நூல்கள்வாயிலாக விளக்குதல் இயலும். எனவே இவ்வாறு கற்போர்க்கு ஆறுத லேற்பட முடிவடையும் நூல்களைத் துன்பமுடிவுடையன எனக் கோடல் பொருந்தாதென்னுங் கூற்றும் பொருந்துமென்க.

முடிவாக, செகப்பிரியர் நாடகநூல்கள் முத்திரப்பட்ட அமைந்தன வென்பதாஉம், இளங்கோவின் சிலப்பதிகாரமும் அங்ஙனமே அமைந்துள்ள தென்பதாஉம், இரு புலவரும் அவலச்சுவையை வரைந்து காட்டுவதிலேயே பேர்பெற்றன ரென்பதாஉம், அங்ஙனம் அவர்கள் இருவரும் அவலச்சுவையிற் பேர்பெற்றமைக்குக் காரணம் அவர்தம் கவித்திறன்மட்டுமன்றி மக்கள் உளப்பாங்குமாகுமென்பதா

உம், அவ்வுளப்பாங்கு எத்தன்மைய தென்பதாஉம், அவல  
மென்பதின் இலக்கணம் இன்னதென்பதாஉம், அவ்விலக்  
கணத்தில் இளங்கோவும் செகப்பிரியரும் ஒற்றுமைப்பட்  
டிருப்பது விபப்பிற்குரிய தென்பதாஉம், அவ்விரு புலவரும்  
தம் நூல்களை அவலவிலக்கணத்துக்கு அமைய ஆக்கியுள்ளா  
ரென்பதாஉம் நூலின் பேரமைப்பில் மட்டுமன்றி நூலுள்  
ளும் சிலகருத்தொற்றுமையோடு வாக்கியவொற்றுமைகள்  
கூடக் காணப்படுகின்றன வென்பதாஉம், அவல நூல்கள்  
அவலச்சுவை நிறைந்தனவேனும் துன்பமுடிவு கொண்டன  
வல்லவென்று கூறுவதும் ஒருவாறு பெருந்துபென்பதாஉம்  
இக்கட்டுரையுட் காட்டினேம்.

## BASES OF MODERN AGRICULTURE

BY T. J. KOSHY, Esq.

Agriculture is no more the mere tilling of the ground to sow seed and waiting at home for the harvest time. From the middle of the 19th century Agricultural Science has been growing up steadily by assimilating into itself the discoveries from other branches of Science. Day by day the Agricultural Scientist understands more about the natural forces which confront him in his march of progress. He has emerged from the pitiable and helpless stage of groping in the dark. All the wealthy and forward countries of the world are putting their agriculture which supplies them with food and raw materials on a sound and systematic footing. Its importance as the basic industry of all industries is widely recognised and for its betterment money, energy and time are lavishly spent.

A better system of Agriculture has to be established on the following important conditions:—

1. Better variety of crops. 2. Better control of water supply. 3. Better use of manures and ferti-

lizers. 4. Better use of implements and cultivation practices. 5. Prevention of soil erosion. 6. Better control of pests and diseases. 7. Better rotation of crops to produce more fodder so that more farm-yard manure may be obtained. On further analysis each of these conditions will be found to contain a large number of smaller factors. All these factors interact and exert their influence on the life of the plant starting from the stage of its sprouting and continuing right up to the harvesting.

An experienced agriculturist must be able to detect from these numerous factors that factor or factors which limit the growth of plants. The success of a crop depends on the immediate rectification of the deficiency. If all the ideal conditions are supplied, there is no reason why a crop should fail to produce an enhanced yield. But in the ordinary field practice much attention is not paid to the careful supply of all the conditions necessary for growth and consequently a particular crop falls very much short of its expected yield. Scientific methods of agriculture always aim at producing better conditions of growth so that the plants can yield their best.

Looking back into the past we come across some outstanding discoveries which have given confidence and hope to the modern agriculturist. These discoveries exert a far-reaching influence on the crop production of the world.

1. By about 1840 Leibig—the father of Agricultural Chemistry—published a book “Chemistry in its relation to Agriculture and Physiology”. This work revolutionised the attitude which agriculturists had towards Chemistry and we owe a deep debt of gratitude to Leibig who propounded the theory of limiting factors in plant growth.

2. The immediate successors of Leibig were John Lawes and Henry Gilbert who worked for more than half a century at Rothamsted Experimental

Station. They ascertained the object and meaning of most of the agricultural practices. The effect of artificial fertilisers was also studied by them and this gave an insight into the nutritive elements of plants.

3. Pasteur's findings in the field of Bacteriology helped in understanding the workings of putrefactive and nitrogen-fixing bacteria in the soil.

4. Based on the principle of bacterial activity Albert Howard organised in India a system of making compost from waste matter such as litter and sweepings. This was later on adopted in many parts of the world with necessary modifications.

5. The discovery of the German Chemist—Haber—that Ammonia could be produced out of Nitrogen and Hydrogen when heated together at high pressures in the presence of a catalyst made German agriculture independent of natural supplies of nitrate salts during the last Great War.

6. Wilstatter and Stall began the detailed study about photosynthetic power of green plants and the conditions which promote carbon assimilation. This was taken up by later workers. The first stable product of this process was found out to be simple sugars from which other organic complex food materials are synthesised by the plant.

7. The effect of temperature and light supply in the seedling stage of wheat plants was studied by Lysenko in Russia. He was able to cut short the duration of the life of wheat plants in the field. The treatment thus given is known as 'Vernalization'. It has given an impetus to Russian agriculture in the extremely cold northern regions.

8. Investigations into the colloidal contents of soil and the process of 'Base Exchange' furnished better information in the rectification of soil deficiencies.

9. The study of the ratio of Carbon to Nitrogen between shoot and root of plants became helpful in forcing some plants like fruit trees to blossom.

10. Detailed knowledge about the use of water and its importance in plant growth contributed to the solving of water requirement problems of crop plants.

11. The application of Mendelism from the beginning of this century by plant breeders opened new avenues in the improvement of the hereditary constitution of cultivated plants. Prior to Mendel, geneticists were engaged in the breeding of plants and animals on an empirical basis. Mendelism helped to breed plants or animals with special characters in view and to combine in a plant many desirable characters collected from different varieties or species or even genera of ancestors.

The study of the cells, nucleus, chromosomes, and genes when correlated with genetics gave rise to a special branch of information known as Cyto-genetics. The attention of the plant breeder is turned towards the search for new genes. (Genes are material particles in chromosomes which are supposed to control the development of hereditary characters in plants and animals) Thus new varieties of plants are 'made to order'. We can thus aim at a conscious evolution of plants and animals. As examples can be quoted the works of Vavilov and Zhukovsky in Russia who combined the qualities of wild wheat in cultivated varieties so as to give higher yields and better resistance to fungous diseases. The Coimbatore varieties of sugar cane in India are world famous. They have given a fillip to the sugar industry in India. Pusa wheats are superior in yield and in milling and baking qualities. Mention must also be made of the new developments such as Colchicine treatment in inducing polyploidy or multiplication of chromosome in plants which

have begun to show amazing results in crop improvement.

I have touched only upon some of the most important discoveries which have made modern agriculture what it is. The fortune of Ceylon's agriculture depends upon organised research in the various branches of the subject. Many more problems await the attention of the agriculturist.

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### **PRINCIPAL'S NOTES**

Owing to the severe restrictions imposed by the Paper Controller we have been compelled to make our magazine an annual publication and not a terminal one and hence my notes will have to cover a period of three terms. For the same reason, therefore, my notes will have to be brief and not touch upon all the events of the year.

There is not much to report from the first term. At the beginning of the term we welcomed into the College Mr. K. C. Thurairatnam, one of our Old Boys and a London Graduate in Arts. He had been teaching for a time at St. John's College, Jaffna. Knowing Mr. Thurairatnam's gift as a teacher both in the class and outside it, we have no doubt that he will enjoy teaching here and will prove a valuable acquisition to the College. He has filled the vacancy caused by the departure of Mr. G. A. Gnanasegaram. We also welcomed Messrs. C. R. Ratnasingham and A. R. Abraham into the Lower School. The former is an Old Boy and a son of a former headmaster of one of our Affiliated Schools. Both of them are First Class trained teachers. Mr. Abraham counts more than fifteen years of teaching experience and in addition is a good sportsman. They are both proving to be useful additions to our staff. We did not have our Annual Prize-Giving owing to the difficulty of procuring suitable

book prizes. The S. S. C. results arrived about the middle of February and we passed sixty five out of eighty-two, five of whom were placed in the first division. The Cricket team had a very successful season, though we did not have the usual Inter-Collegiate competition arranged by the Jaffna Schools Sports Association. Owing to the difficulty colleges experienced in obtaining supplies of Cricket materials the J. S. S. A. decided not to run a tournament but left it to each college to make its own fixtures. We had a team capable of winning the championship this year, and we are sorry that we were not able to get this coveted honour.

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors came off in February and we had the pleasure of welcoming to the Board Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, one of our leading Old Boys and a Hindu. Those of us who listened to his speech at the opening of the Food Exhibition on the College grounds, arranged in honour of Sir O. E. Goonetilleke's visit, were deeply touched by his loyalty and devotion to his old school. In K. K., as he is popularly known, we have a genuine friend who puts the interests of the College before everything else. We were sorry to lose Mr. A. W. Nadarajah from the Board. He resigned as he probably felt that he could not discharge his duties as a Director of the College satisfactorily along with his new onerous duties as a Magistrate at distant Gampola. We congratulate him on his appointment as Magistrate and thank him for the valuable contribution he made to the debates and the deliberations of the Board. He was a fearless critic and a sincere friend of the College. The sabbatical rule in the Constitution of the Board of Directors was responsible for our losing Messers T. C. Rajaratnam, J. C. Amarasingham and W. H. T. Bartlett. Mr. Rajaratnam was our President last year and a member of our Executive Committee for many years. He always took a very keen interest in the affairs of the College and gave the correct

lead to the College whenever the College needed it. We congratulate him on his election as President of the Alumni Association. Mr. Amarasingham had always something new and original to suggest and no discussion at Board meetings was complete without his contribution. We shall certainly miss his advocacy on behalf of 'common Christian causes' and 'total Christian enterprise.' Mr. Bartlett's contributions, though not very ostentatious, have been nevertheless very valuable. He rarely would miss a meeting and his advice on financial matters has been very noteworthy.

Towards the end of the term we had to bid farewell to Mrs. Bunker and the children as they were planning not to return with Mr. Bunker from Kodaikanal at the beginning of the second term. The Bunkers were planning to sail about the middle of June and Mrs. Bunker and the children owing to difficulties of travel decided to have an extended Kodai season till sailing time. The choir and the Y. W. C. A. miss Mrs. Bunker very much and she has endeared herself to the students and teachers by her simple and loveable ways.

The second term was our busiest term. Early in the term the results of the University Entrance, the Technical College Entrance and the Higher School Certificate examinations came and we were very disappointed over our performance in the H. S. C. examination. But we were somewhat consoled to know that we were amongst the best of the Jaffna Schools. Twenty sat for the University Science Entrance and nine were successful and twenty-two sat for the Arts and eight were successful. Twenty sat for the H. S. C. Science and six passed; twenty-two sat for the Arts and two passed. Our Entrance results were distinctly better, though in the H. S. C. Arts and Science we passed a little less than half the total number from the whole of Jaffna. There are many reasons for our poor results

and the still poorer show of the Jaffna Schools as a whole. The chief of these, to my mind, is our wanting to do this course in one year with large classes composed chiefly of second and third division S. S. C. students. The Headmasters in Jaffna and in some of the leading colleges in Colombo, Kandy, and Galle are planning to make the H. S. C. a two year course. I understand that at Royal College it has been a two year course right from the beginning. In the Technical College Entrance Examination we reached a high water mark when eleven out of the twelve presented were successful.

The Semi - Annual meeting of the Board of Directors came off about the middle of June just before Mr. Bunker left on furlough. The question of starting graduate classes at the College was discussed at length at this meeting and a Committee was appointed to formulate plans for the founding of a collegiate institution. We also decided at this meeting to pay "A" scale salaries to our teachers from January and to urge upon the Government to give its sanction,

Mr. Bunker left us soon after the Directors' meeting to join Mrs. Bunker and the children at Kodai and then to sail for America to enjoy their well earned furlough. They had to wait for nearly two months in Bombay before they could catch a troopship. They sailed on the 14th of August and I have had word by cable from them that they arrived safely in America on the 12th of September by way of Australia and that they had a good voyage. Mr. Bunker spent seven years in our midst as our Principal and I must say that he made his contribution most acceptably and most unostentatiously. On looking over his work, one is likely to compare him with his immediate predecessor, Rev. John Bicknell. Mr. Bunker was unfortunate to have followed a giant, literally and metaphorically, amongst school principals and he

has no doubt suffered by comparison. But each one had his own contribution to make in his own inimitable way along different lines and it is not easy to make a comparison. The liberal constitution of the Board of Directors and the intimate relationship between the Mission and the Church (as it ought to be) are mainly his own handiwork. In the College the teachers and students loved him for the human touch he showed in all matters and for the experiment he was willing to try in devolving the responsibility of running the College both on the students and the teachers. He had complete confidence in the ability of the nationals to fill successfully administrative positions held hitherto by the Missionaries and he has very often advocated changes whereby the Missionaries would work under the leadership of the nationals. We wish him, Mrs. Bunker, Charlotte and Grace good rest and a pleasant sojourn amongst their friends and relatives.

The annual Alumni Celebrations came off during the latter part of July. Instead of the usual Alumni Dinner we had a Lunch at which Sir O. E. Goonetilleke was our chief guest. It was pleasant to know him, to talk to him and to find that Ceylon's man of the hour today is so simple and very genial. The village had organised a food exhibition in his honour and he was given a rousing reception. From what I hear he seems to have taken away very pleasant memories of his visit to Jaffna College. We are thankful to Sir Oliver for his kind references to us and his message to the students, and to Mr. Kanagaratnam for bringing him to Jaffna College. Another feature of our Alumni Celebrations was that we had representatives from our Branch Association in Colombo sharing in the celebrations.

In the Jaffna Inter-Collegiate Athletics we had to be content with the third place, Thanabalasingham Sanders, our star athlete, winning the Parson's Challenge Cup for the best performance in the Meet.

We also want to take this opportunity to congratulate St. John's College on their winning the championship. In the All Ceylon Public Schools Meet we just missed the third place, the first three places going to three Colleges in Colombo. Here again Thanabalasingham was chiefly responsible for our good performance obtaining eleven out of the thirteen points we scored. Thanabalasingham was invited to represent the Ceylon Amateur Athletic Association in an athletic meet against the Services, but he was unable to take part in it as we needed him very badly for one of our key matches in Football. In him we have an athlete of exceptional merit and I am hoping to be able to report more about his achievements next year.

Mr. L. S. Kulathungam, who left us for a while to take up a more responsible position as Vice-Principal of Drieberg College, one of our Affiliated Schools, rejoined us at the end of the second term. Ever since he left us we were secretly feeling that we could not get along without him and I understand he too had been feeling that he could not get along without Jaffna College. Our mutual telepathical feelings brought about the desired effect when we decided to invite him to come over to the College to fill the vacancy caused by the departure of Mr. S. H. Perinbanayagam.

Mr Perinbanayagam's decision to leave came to us as a shock, for we thought that, inspite of the differences that might have existed between him and the management, we had learnt to appreciate and respect each other's point of view. His independence in his religious, social, political and educational thinking had our admiration always and, if I may repeat what I said at his farewell, he was one of those who was chiefly responsible for kindling an interest in the minds of the students for the worthier things of life. He was a land-mark in the history of Jaffna College and he has just disappeared in the horizon,

we hope, to rise again in the metropolitan law-courts. We shall always remember with gratitude the contribution he made to the College.

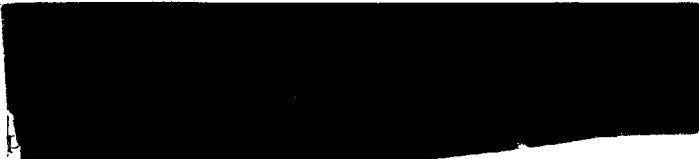
The beginning of the Third Term saw Mr. M. I. Thomas almost completely recovered from his serious illness back again in our midst. He has been our chief teacher in History and his absence for nearly six months had seriously dislocated our work and had opened our eyes to a long felt need of another History teacher to do the higher work. Mr. Thomas had most faithfully and efficiently handled all the higher work in History for many years and we owed to him some relief in his work especially after his serious illness. We were happy to secure the services of Mr. S. Balasingham, an Honours Graduate of the London University in History, to share the higher work with Mr. Thomas. Mr. Balasingham had all his secondary

was a graduate of

The Alumni Social of the Colombo Branch at which the Principal was At Home to the Alumni came off during the latter part of September at the Central Y. M. C. A., Colombo. Owing to certain unforeseen circumstances Mrs. Selliah could not join me in this trip. There was a very large gathering of the Alumni. The arrangements for the Tea and the Public Meeting were excellent, thanks to the efforts of Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, the two Secretaries and the Treasurer. In Mr Ramalingam, our senior Secretary, we have a devoted and active Alumnus who, it is no exaggeration to say, lives and works for the College. We have recently discovered that he is also a playwright and our junior students will be staging his play *Asokamala* during this Term.

At the public meeting Mr. M. S. Aney, the Indian Raj representative, was our chief guest. His speech is published elsewhere in this magazine. The other speakers were Sir Ratnajothi Saravanamuttu and Mr. K. S. Arulnandhi.

Mrs. G. A. Winslow (Miss Thankamalar Vytilingam) will be leaving us at the end of this Term to share in the work of her husband who is one of the Workers in our Churches. During the three years she has been here, she has given most faithful and efficient service as one of the teachers of our Lower School. She has been the live-wire of the Guide Movement here and has thrown herself fully into the many extra curricula activities connected with our Senior girls. We have no doubt that she is going to prove equally efficient in her new sphere of work and we wish her well.



Our First and Second Teams in Football are shaping well and we are bidding fair to win the championship. So far we have not lost a single match. By the time this Magazine is published we shall know our final position.

The task of managing the school boarding these days is not an enviable one. Those responsible for managing it have been doing a fine bit of work between themselves in keeping our boarders satisfied.

The over-head bridge leading from the Dormitory to the bath-room was completed early this term and seems to satisfy a long felt need.

We have introduced from the middle of last term certain changes affecting the religious life of the College. The Vesper Service which used to be held in the Church once a fortnight is now held weekly

in the Ottley Hall. There is a quiet time of twenty minutes in the morning set apart for individual worship. The family prayers in the evenings just before the boarders retire to their beds are held in the Library and Study Hall and the teachers living round about the College are helping to conduct these prayers. Mr. C. B. Paul spends the Sundays with us training our boys and girls to sing and has general oversight over the Sunday activities of the boarders. We have also planned to have a retreat every term for our Christian students.

No notes from a School Principal these days would be complete without reference to the main recommendations brought forward by the Special Committee on Education. In a week's time, I understand, these recommendations in the form of resolutions and amendments to these resolutions will be discussed by the State Council. In spite of some of the good features of this report the whole picture appears to be drawn on a political canvas. The headmasters and the teachers had asked for an independent Commission to report on our educational system but the Minister and his Committee felt differently and we find that the impartial judgment on a number of important questions is seriously lacking. In England the Education Minister is advised by a central advisory board composed of educational experts, but here he is advised by politicians.

The denominational schools are being looked upon as agents of denationalisation instead of as co-workers in the common educational enterprise. The Minister in his speech in introducing the new education proposals looks upon these proposals not so much as constituting reform in education itself but rather as being a method by which the influence of the denominational schools can be reduced. We regret that a Minister of State who represents the whole country should act in this manner especially when the State control and the System

of denominational control have existed side by side in all progressive countries. He forgets that some of these schools have been responsible for awakening in the minds of students a real love for nationalism and their mother tongue. The emphasis of the denominational system has been on the individual, while that of the State has been on 'type'. So naturally the denominational schools will not countenance any effort on the part of the Government to regimentise education. Schools of our type have been aware of the situation. If necessary we have got to get along without aid. We whole-heartedly welcome the introduction of the mother tongue as the medium of instruction and we are not opposed to free education, but we feel that the scheme of providing free education up to the University stage is not a workable one at present. We are afraid that the financial and economic structure of the country will not permit the successful working of the scheme, and what may appear free education to everybody will in the end turn out to be free education for those who can afford to pay. We whole-heartedly support the view of the Head Masters' Conference that the grading of students should come at the end of the Eighth Standard stage and not at the end of the Fifth Standard. We would also welcome free education up to the compulsory age. We would plead with the State Council to examine the implications of these resolutions fully and unbiassed, keeping in mind only the reform in education in itself. By the time this magazine is published we would know the decisions of the State Council.

Now my readers, you will probably say that my notes which were intended to be brief have been lengthy. It was because I was not able to condense them further. In conclusion let me wish everybody a happy Christmas time and a New Year which will usher in peace in all the theatres of war. The war has certainly brought us a number

of problems and it is our hope that with the New Year things will again begin to settle down to something like peacetime conditions.

Nov. 15, 1944.

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**MR. S. H. PERINBANAYAGAM  
AS A MAN AND TEACHER**

(BY S. MAHESON, INTER-ARTS, IN *'The Young Idea'*)

"I don't want to be called a socialist or a free thinker. I am only Mr. Handy Perinbanayagam." This is what Mr. S. H. P. said at his farewell function given by the students of this College. His very words fully reveal his personality. He has his own individuality, setting aside his great ideals which are his firm convictions resulting from his unbiased and critical thinking. Mr. Perinbanayagam is distinguished by his peculiar behaviour and mode of life. He does not apparently care for what people think of him. Mr. Handy often watches passers by on the roadside. He moves often from one side of the road to the other. He stops and thinks at least on five different places on the way from his house to College. He is fidgety. His mind appears to be in a state of restlessness. He does not run suddenly to conclusions. There is no finality in the statements he makes. It is remarkable that he is still in the making. This is indeed the sign of a cultured man.

Being a seeker after truth his diligent endeavour to know himself and the world was perhaps the greatest qualification he had for being a teacher—in the true sense of the word. As a teacher his chief concern was not to impart merely dull facts to students. He made his teaching as interesting as possible. The fact that he is well-versed in Tamil Proverbs and his inexhaustible humour made his lectures not only instructive but also interesting. He was always willing to enter into heated contro-

versies with students even in classrooms. These have been of great educative value to us, students. Frankness and intellectual honesty were some of the loveable qualities evident in him as a teacher.

Besides these great qualities there is something else that accounted for his great popularity among the students. He was always the greatest friend of the students at College. He was a great champion of the underdog. Although he did not associate as freely with the students as he did some years back—which is most probably due to his ill-health at present—yet his love and tender care for the students and his firm belief and confidence in them as a powerful force in this country did not lessen a bit.

Mr. S. H. P. was a great asset to the College. As was stated in the address presented to him, the name of our College has in recent years been associated with his name throughout our fair land. It would be no exaggeration to say that he gave Jaffna College the character of a national institution. That Jaffna College is noted for its politics, that our institution is well-known for its fostering of our precious national traditions, that it is an arsenal of freedom is I should say mainly due to him.

Mr. Handy has already left an indelible mark in the field of education. John Henry Newman wrote that "Education should aim at raising the intellectual tone of society, at cultivating the public mind, at purifying the national taste . . . . . and refining the intercourse of private life." No doubt Mr. Handy aimed at these things. Certainly he was a great educationist. His championing of the cause of free education, his advocacy of a planned system of education and his idea that the medium of instruction of every child should be its mother tongue, attest to his sincerity and greatness.

Mr. Perinbanayagam is not an educationist only. He is a man of versatile interests. Besides being an educationist, he is a philosopher and a political leader as well. His political ideas have influenced many in this country. He, above any other personality, has been identified with the Jaffna Youth Congress. He is one of the most fervent nationalists in this country.

His integrity of character is well known. As a man of principles and tolerance we admire him. As a great champion of national freedom and as an advocate of Gandhism and socialist democracy he has consistently fought for certain principles which are as dear to him as life itself. There are many in this country who pay mere lip service to these principles. There are many opportunists who throw overboard their principles, when they find that such adherence does not pay them. But in the case of Mr. Handy Perinbanayagam we find that his faith in the convictions that he holds is increasing day by day. As a firm believer in Gandhism he is tolerant. He recognises the right of every man to hold his own opinion irrespective of its merits. This tolerance in the matter of holding opinions is due to his innate love for mankind—his recognition of the worth of the individual personality.

The main reason why he resigned his post as teacher was that he wanted sufficient opportunity to devote his time and labour in the service of our fatherland. Although by his resignation we are losing in him a great teacher, our country is gaining a great leader who will "purify our present-day politics, forge national unity and steer her to the goal of freedom."

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## THE COLLEGE

### ABRAHAM HOUSE

<i>House Master:</i>	Mr. L. Jeyasingham
<i>House Captain:</i>	B. Nesarajah
<i>Girls' Captain:</i>	Miss S. Sanders

I must at the outset confess that the year under review has not been a very eventful one for the Abrahams. Although we were placed fourth in Athletics, we are satisfied that we fought to the end. Special mention should be made of our Tug-of-War Team which did very well under the leadership of David Ratnasingham. Our Football Team under the captainship of K. Nalliah was bracketed as Champions with the Hastings and the Browns.

Meanwhile I must make special mention of K. Velautham-pillai (Athletic Captain) and Miss S. Sanders (Girls' Captain) who rendered valuable services to the House in the last annual Inter-House Competitions. I should not fail to make mention of the fact that three of our members are representing the College on the Football Eleven.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not thank C. Sanmugham, our Ex-Captain, for the valuable services rendered by him. We wish him all luck in his new sphere of life.

B. NESARAJAH,  
House Captain.

### BROWN HOUSE

<i>House Masters:</i>	Mr. C. R. Wadsworth
	Mr. C. S. Ponnuthurai
<i>House Captain:</i>	Kurien George
<i>Girls' Games Captain:</i>	Miss A. George

Before submitting a report of our activities for the year under review, I must thank our former House Captain, V. Sivasubramaniam, for the great service he rendered to us during his captaincy.

Coming to the activities of this year I can say with pardonable pride that Brown House has been the most successful of all the Houses.

Our House has contributed three promising members to the College Cricket XI. All of them have done well in the matches played, and brought honour to their team and the College.

During the Second Term we had the Inter-House Sports Meet. And we came off with flying colours under the able captaincy of R. Rajasenan, also the College Athletic Captain. Our girls contributed greatly to our success. We are also proud of the fact that two of the four, who represented Jaffna College at the All Ceylon Public Schools Meet, were from our House.

We congratulate W. T. Sanders of Hitchcock House on his splendid performance at this Meet.

In Football we did well in the Inter-House Competition. The House takes legitimate pride in the fact that it has supplied the Captain V. Thurairajah and five other members P. Ratnasabapthy, C. John, Kurien George, K. Shanmugalingam and M. Jesuratnam to the College Football Team. We wish the Captain all success in the coming matches and also the championship!

KURIEN GEORGE,  
House Captain.

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## HASTINGS HOUSE

*House Master:*

*Acting Captain:*

*Girls' Captain:*

Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam

R. Thiagarajah

Miss K. Kandiahpillai

The sudden departure of our House Captain, T. Thurairatnam, at the beginning of this Term left our House leaderless for a time, though the enthusiasm of our House Master supplied the lack.

In Football we stand as one of the three Houses that occupy the first place in the keen competition that took place this term. In Athletics, though we were placed third, individually some of our members made outstanding performances. Special mention must be made of S. Selvaratnam, our Athletic Captain, who was one of the representatives of our College at the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Competition. He also created an amazing record in the Half-mile Race by running it in two minutes and eight seconds. In the College Football Eleven too he stands as one of the best players who are carrying our College successfully so far towards the championship. R. Thiagarajah, our acting House Captain, attained a superb achievement by securing the first place in the open mile event where outstanding athletes now employed in the Services took part.

We expect that in the future the members of the fair sex would make a fair contribution to our House now that they have begun to take part in out-door games.

R. THIAGARAJAH,  
Acting Captain.

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## HITCHCOCK HOUSE

<i>House Master:</i>	Mr. K. V. George
<i>House Captain:</i>	N. Kugarajah
<i>Girls' Captain:</i>	Miss Kamalam Tampoe

Although the Inter-House Athletic Championship was not declared, we believe that we are the Champions, thus winning the championship for the last three consecutive years.

Our congratulations to W. T. Sanders and V. Theivendram, who were the Senior and the Intermediate Champions respectively, scoring for us eighteen points each in the Inter-House Athletic Meet.

W. T. Sanders, our Athletic Captain, deserves commendation for his excellent performances. He was the runner-up and the winner of the Parson's Challenge Cup in the Jaffna Inter-Collegiate Athletic Meet and scored eleven out of twelve points scored by Jaffna College in the All Ceylon Public Schools Meet.

Our congratulations to Miss Kanagamalar Beadle who became first in the Athletic item she took part in.

N. KUGARAJAH,  
House Captain.

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## THE Y. M. C. A.

<i>President:</i>	Mr. B. K. Somasundaram
<i>Secretary:</i>	D. R. Ampalavanar
<i>Treasurer:</i>	Mr. P. W. Ariaratnam

This year, even though we have not achieved any enviable measure of success, we have done satisfactory work.

We sent five delegates to the All Ceylon S. C. M. Camp held at Kandy. The Camp lasted for five days and was followed by a Retreat for two days. Rev. J. E. L. Newbegg was the chief speaker.

We had regular meetings on Wednesdays, which meetings were well attended.

Some of the speakers and their topics are as follows:—

- Mr. C. R. Wadsworth — *"Christianity and other Religions"*
- Mr. G. K. C. Sundarampillai— *"Religion in Soviet Russia"*
- Mr. L. S. Kulathungam — *"Bible as Literature"*
- Mr. C. B. Paul — *"Thondy Mission"*
- Mr. D. S. Devasagayam — *"The Indian Problem"*
- Rev. A. J. C. Selvaratnam— *"Christocracy and Democracy"*

On Sundays we had Bible study led by Rev. A. C. Thamby-rajah. Our sincere thanks to him.

Our only Sunday School at Thunavy is being conducted well. At present there are four teachers and the number on the roll is about thirty-five. We took our Sunday School children to the Children's Rally held at Tellippalai in July. On the first of January this year, we had the annual prize-giving of this Sunday School. We are also having a Sunday School Library. Joining with the Y. W. C. A., we did evangelistic work in our neighbouring villages, during the month of Evangelism, and even now we are continuing it.

We had our annual Camp at the Ashram, where Revs. Selvaratnam and D. T. Niles were the leaders. We thank them. Especially we must thank Rev. Selvaratnam for spending a week with us at College and creating a religious atmosphere among the students. Several of us attended the Fellowship meetings and the annual J. I. C. C. F. mixed Camp. Also, a few of us were present at the All Ceylon Christian Youth Camp, held at the Ashram, where Mr. Chandran Devanesan and Rev. C. Fernando were the leaders.

Our senior members had the privilege of conducting Church services, Vespers and presiding at our meetings. With the able guidance of Mr. C. B. Paul, our choir is having its regular practices every Sunday.

Along with the Y. W. C. A. we have planned to observe the Y. M. C. A. Prayer Week and to conduct a Carol Service at the end of this term.

*I wish you all a Happy Christmas  
and a Prosperous New Year.*

D. R. AMPALAVANAR,  
Hony. Secy.

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## THE Y. W. C. A.

<i>President:</i>	Miss	P. Kandiahpillai
<i>Secretary;</i>	"	M. Richards
<i>Treasurer:</i>	"	S. Sanders

In presenting the Report of the Y. W. C. A. for the year 1944, I should say that we have done very little work, as many of the office bearers had to bid farewell to the unit. Miss S. Amarasingham and Miss R. Appadurai, Presidents for the first two terms, had to leave us.

I cannot boast of several achievements during the course of the year, but I am glad that a few undertakings attempted really proved a success. The J. I. C. C. F. Annual Camp for the year was held in February at Jaffna College. Its success was greatly due to us and the Y. M. C. A. and all others who had wholeheartedly put in their best. We were fortunate in sending three members to the S. C. M. Camp held at Kandy in April. As usual we joined the Y. M. C. A. in evangelistic work in the neighbouring villages of Thunavy and Koddaiakadu.

Miss Mathew, the National General Secretary for India, Burma and Ceylon, visited our unit at the beginning of this term. She spoke to the Y. M. and the Y. W. on the subject "Post-War Reconstruction." The meeting was followed by a dinner and entertainment.

We wish all members and readers a very Happy Christmas and a Bright and Prosperous New Year.

M. RICHARDS,  
Secy.

## THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

### SENIOR SECTION

<i>Patron:</i>	The Principal
<i>Director:</i>	Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam
<i>President:</i>	Miss Kamalam Tampoe

*Secretary:* George Thambyah

*Treasurer:* K. Nalliah

Due to the sudden departure of the former Secretary and other unavoidable circumstances, we were unfortunate in not having met until as late as the 4th of October.

The enthusiasm and interest of the members — especially of the Executive Committee — is only too evident in that five meetings were held in the course of a few weeks. And we were really fortunate in having at two of our meetings Miss Elsie Cook, Lecturer in Geography at the Ceylon University, who gave us an impressive talk on "The Geological Structure of Ceylon," illustrated by specimens of nearly all the rocks in Ceylon; and Mr. L. Stacey, who gave us an interesting talk on "Aircrafts, Stratospheric Conditions, Aviation and its difficulties", and also enlightened us on many subjects, till then a complete mystery to many, if not to all of us. To these two we are indeed grateful.

At two other meetings two members, George Thambyah and Ratnasingham Appadurai, read papers on "Man's farthest aloft", and "Irrigation in Ceylon".

This report will certainly be incomplete if no mention is made of the manner in which Mr. Vethaparanam shouldered his responsibility as our Director.

GEORGE THAMBYAH,  
Hony. Secy.

## THE NATURAL HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

<i>Patron:</i>	Mr. T. J. Koshy
<i>President :</i>	S. Sathasivam
<i>Secy. and Treasurer :</i>	W J. Rasanayagam

In presenting my report for the year under review, I regret to state that the activities of the above Association were not up to the mark as expected.

Rev. S. K. Bunker, the Principal, took a great interest in the forming of this Association.

We did not have the opportunity of hearing many speakers. But in spite of many difficulties we were able to have Mr. G. Henry talk to us on "Birds" and S. Sathasivam on "Bacteria".

W. J. RASANAYAGAM,  
Hony. Secy.

## THE CULTURE CLUB

*Patron:* The Principal  
*Vice-Patron:* Mr. K. C. Thurairatnam  
*President:* J. Mathews

It is my privilege to introduce to all readers the Culture Club inaugurated only last term and having as its chief aim the cultural advancement of its members. The Club already shows signs of a very promising future. More than enough enthusiasm for the successful working of the Club is evinced by the members and a profitable programme lies ahead. Activities up till now consisted of about ten meetings, three of which were public meetings. Mr. S. H. Perinbanayagam addressed one on "The future of Education in Ceylon", Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam addressed another on "Democracy and protection of the minorities with special reference to Ceylon," and S. Maheson presented a paper on "Communism" at the third. At other meetings discussions on various topics took place—discussions ranging from "Literature in the twentieth Century" to the Constitution of the Club, the latter being necessitated by the fact that we were just forming ourselves. It is hoped that from the beginning of next term we shall be able to pay more attention to what we are aspiring to attain.

E. R. APPADURAI,  
 Hony. Secy.

## THE STUDENTS' NATIONAL COUNCIL

*Patron:* Mr. D. S. Sanders  
*President:* N. Perayaravar  
*Secretary:* K. Rajasingham  
*Treasurer:* S. Thirupathy

The above Association, at first started as the Vaddukoddai branch of the All-Ceylon Students' National Council, has now been recognised by the College authorities and is functioning as a College organisation.

The existence of this Association and its long roll of members of 78, including ladies, show that politics and social problems are not the monopoly of a few 'turban-headed' politicians. Every member is afforded the full opportunity of getting himself acquainted with the social, political and economic affairs of the day. Student problems are discussed and grievances aired and remedies are sought as far as possible.

Distinguished speakers like Mr. Sanmugathasan, Mr. A. Thiagarajah, Mr. S. K. Kandiah, Mr. Karthigesan, Mr. S. H. Perinbanayagam were invited during the course of the year to address us on various topics ranging from politics to education.

The S. N. C. does not confine itself to fighting for student rights only. As much as possible it extends a helping hand to the needy and the poor. When Bengal was faced with the great famine, the Council with the whole-hearted co-operation of its members organised a relief fund and collected a sum of Rs. 215 to help our brethren who were dying of starvation. During harvest time we helped the poor farmers who were unable to hire labour in reaping their crops. The evenings were spent in the paddy fields and on the whole we reaped 115 lachams.

**K. RAJASINGHAM,**  
Secretary, S. N. C.

**தமிழ் அபிவிருத்திச் சங்கம்**

தலைவர் : திரு. K. E. மகியாபரணம்  
உப தலைவர்கள் : திரு. P. நவரத்தினம்  
திரு. S. A. விசுவலிங்கம்  
செயலாளர் : திரு. D. R. ஆம்பலவாணர்

நம் கல்லூரி மாணவ மாணவிகள் தங்கள் தாய் மொழியாகிய தமிழில் விருத்தியடையச் செய்வதே இச் சங்கத்தின் ஒரே நோக்கம். அனேக மாணவ மாணவிகள் இச்சங்கத்தின் கூட்டங்களுக்கு ஒழுங்காக வந்து கட்டப்பணவற்றைக் கருத்துடன் படிப்பதைப் பார்த்தும்பொழுது நம் உள்ளம் உவகையடைகிறது.

பிராகிராசியாராகிய திரு. V. நாகலிங்கம் இச்சங்கத்திற்குத் “தமிழ் இலக்கியத்தின் சிறப்பைப்பற்றி” ஓர் இனிய உபநித்யாசம் செய்தார். இவருக்கு எங்கள் மனமார்த்த நன்றி உருத்தாகுக.

எங்கள் தலைவரின் உதவியால் வாரமொருமுறை நாம் புரேழ்நதி யின் நளவெண்பாவைப் படித்துவருகின்றோம். இவ்வகுப்பிற்கு அனேகர் அவலுடன் வந்து படிக்கின்றனர்.

அடுத்த வருடம் தொடங்கிச் செய்வனவற்றைச் சரிவாச் செய்ய மாணவரும், மாணவிகளும், உபாத்திமாரும் நம்முடன் ஒத்துழைப்பாரோன நம்புகிறோம்.

**D. R. அம்பலவாணர்,  
செயலாளன்.**

## The Academy

<i>Patron:</i>	The Acting Principal
<i>President:</i>	S. Mahesan
<i>Secretary:</i>	A. Thirupathy
<i>Treasurer:</i>	K. Jaganathan

In spite of the existence of numerous Associations of which several are of recent origin, the Academy continues to be the centre of interest to the Undergraduates of the College. The most important feature of the Academy for the period under review is that its membership has reached the grand total of 106, which I presume is the record in the history of the association. The lady members of the Academy evince great interest as is evident from the contributions they make to the speeches and discussions. It is also an encouraging sign for the future that the lady members now exercise their rights of membership more than at any other time.

A number of debates have been held and speeches delivered during these terms. The subjects discussed were instructive and of current interest.

We were very fortunate to have had two Old Boys of the College, who have distinguished themselves in the political arena, to address us. Mr. S. H. Perinbanayagam B. A. (Lond.) spoke on "Communalism or Nationalism?". Mr. A. Vaidhyalingam, B. A. (Cant.), B. Sc. (Lond.) delivered an address on "The problem of Nationalities with special reference to the Soviet Union."

A mixed debate between the teachers and students on a lively subject, namely, "Democracy is a Myth" will be held in the course of this term.

It is also my duty to mention that we were hospitably entertained by the Jaffna Hindu College Inter-Union at a social and entertainment along with a debate on: "Non Violence is a Potent Weapon in international affairs" during the first term.

The revised constitution drawn up in conformity with the rules of Parliamentary procedure was accepted by the members. The enthusiasm and the spirit of the members of the association are to be appreciated greatly and I sincerely hope that they will continue to maintain the dignity and high standard of the Academy.

A. THIRUPATHY,  
Hony. Secy.

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## The Brotherhood

We had weekly meetings on Saturdays where we had debates both in English and in Tamil, ably edited English and Tamil papers, and well prepared individual speeches. Among the debates the following were important:-

1. Democracy has failed.
2. Ceylon's future depends more on industry than on agriculture.
3. Free education should be given in schools.
4. Sinhalese should be made the official language for Ceylon within a reasonable number of years.
5. The British Government is not justified in imprisoning the Indian leaders.

Among the Tamil debates:-

1. இந்துயாவுக்குச் சுதந்திரம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.
2. பேரமை என்பது மாதற்கு அணிகலம்.

We had our 34th Anniversary Celebrations with R. Thiagarajah, the President, in the chair. The Secretary's report, the Tamil and English papers were included in the programme. Mr. M. Balasundram, Advocate, was the chief speaker and spoke on "The Sense of Humour." A departure was made in the programme of our Anniversary Celebrations. This was the dropping of the dinner and the substituting of a garden party.

S. SOMASUNTHARAM,  
Hony. Secy.

## The Forum.

Apart from the usual activities of this Association, a most important and a sad event for the Forum was the transfer of our Patron Mr. C. R. Wadsworth to the Brotherhood as its Patron. We are grateful to Mr. Wadsworth for the great interest he took in our Association and for the valuable advice and instruction he gave us at the end of each meeting. To our new Patron, Mr. A. M. Brodie, we offer a hearty welcome. Regarding the meetings held it is with the sense of pleasure we write that not even one meeting was missed during the working days of the School. The literary menu offered by us was varied and we hope dainty to the palette. We had papers read by Student Editors, debates, talks on topics of the times and music.

P. J. CARPENTER CANAGASINGHAM,  
Hony. Secy.

## The Lyceum

<i>Patron:</i>	Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam
<i>Secretary:</i>	R. Ponnurajah
<i>Treasurer:</i>	V. Sivagnanasundaram

A history of this association has to be written at this juncture because of its resuscitation after 4 years. Ours is the oldest literary association in the College, even older than the Brotherhood. We are forty one years old and our Founder was Mr. A. A. Ward. It has undergone changes in its composition in the course of time and to - day its membership is restricted to the first three Forms. Our numerical strength is eleven less than a couple of hundred of whom about 25 are girls. They make their presence felt in our association by taking a lively interest in the debates, songs and speeches. Though it was given a rebirth during the latter part of the Second Term, we have had seven meetings of which three were in Tamil. Among the subjects discussed were:—

- (1) "The war is a curse"
- (2) 'தற்காலப் பெண்ணிற்கு ஆங்கிலக்கல்வி அத்தியாவசியம்'
- (3) Co-education is the correct education.

Our association is happy to announce the staging for the first time of the historical 'play "Asokamala" written by Mr. M. Ramalingam of the Income Tax Office, who is a keen research student into the historic past of our country and its dramatic literature and the energetic Secretary of the Colombo Branch of the Jaffna College Alumni Association. The drama was staged on the 20th of November under the patronage of Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, Acting Auditor General; and Mrs. Kanagaratnam. We hope to have the anniversary celebrations early next year.

R. PONNURAJAH,  
Hony. Secy.

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## The H. S. C. Hostel Union

<i>Patron:</i>	Mr. S. S. Selvadurai
<i>President:</i>	K. Thilagaratnam
<i>Secretary:</i>	M. T. Paramanathan
<i>Treasurer:</i>	K. K. Nirthiananthan

Only a few meetings were held this term as a result of the active part which almost all our members were taking in the Inter-Collegiate Football matches. Anyhow, the standard reached by the participants in the two debates we had was very high. More worthy of mention were the individual speeches which gave full scope to the intelligence and ability of our members. R. Rajasenani delivered a lecture on "Educational problems in Ceylon and how to solve them." E. Selvarajah delivered a lecture on "The problem of minorities."

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## The Literary Circle

<i>Patron:</i>	Mr. L. S. Kulathungam
<i>President:</i>	K. Renganathan
<i>Secretary:</i>	K. Shanmugalingam.

Our Circle was organised only late in the year because we feared two things—first that there were too many organisations and secondly that it would die off for want of enthusiasm. But the urgency of the need for a careful study of English Literature, especially as the Ceylon University demands a very high standard in English, made us form this association.

The members are all from the H. S. C. and the Inter-Arts classes. We have had only a few meetings. The first one was a business meeting. We decided that this ought to be purely a study group not bound by a rigid constitution. In another, Mr. L. S. Kulathungam spoke to us on "War in Modern Poetry." Mr. A. M. Brodie also addressed us on "Dr. Johnson and His Age." These addresses were very helpful to the students of English Literature.

Mr. S. Sivapathasundaram, Inspector of Schools, has consented to speak to us early next year on "D. H. Lawrence." It is hoped that the members will show more interest and enter freely into the discussion that follows each address.

K. SHANMUGALINGAM,  
Hony. Secretary.

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## The Scouts

G. S. M. :	Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam
S. M. :	Mr. C. B. Paul
A. S. M. :	Cpl. F. Labroy
T. L. :	G. Balasingham
Q. M. :	D. J. Ambalavanar
Secy. :	A. Devarajah

The year under review was marked by great enthusiasm and renewed vigour shown by the members of the Troop as evidenced by the many activities in which they were engaged. The strength of the Troop was 32 consisting of six Patrols. Regular Troop parades were held every Thursday, and the Council meeting on Wednesday. Attendance at these meetings was very encouraging and satisfactory.

Individual Patrol Camps and one Troop Camp were held during the year. Through these camps the Scouts attained real scouting spirit. It was also very encouraging to see the tents made by the Patrols.

All the P | Ls. and Seconds attended the Training Camp which was held recently. Five out of the six P | Ls. chosen at the Training Camp were from our Troop. Our Troop figured prominently at the Training Camp.

The Scouts had the opportunity of showing their skill and training on many public occasions. During the C. D. C's visit to the Alumni Lunch last July, an R. A. F. Officer, Mr. Gardiner, remarked in the course of his speech that he who had been a Scouter for more than twenty years complimented the Scouts and their Scout Master for the smartness of their turnout in the many activities in which they were engaged.

The Scout trophy for the best Patrol in 1943 was awarded to the Lion's. Thus the Lion's have won it for three years in succession. The award for the best Scout was made to P | L. T. Kulasekarampillai.

We bade farewell to R. S. L., C. S. Nagalingam, who was our A. S. M. and to L. Jeyarajah and Asst. T. L. R., C. Worthington. They have left behind them a record of useful service rendered to the Troop and the College. Mr. C. S. Nagalingam is at present the Scout Master of the 18th Colombo Troop.

The programme of the National Scout Week was not followed in toto, but the spirit of it was maintained throughout the week. The Scouts performed tasks in weeding and salvaging and a sum of Rs. 25 was earned by work done.

We are also glad to record that there are seven King's Scouts; five of them have recently passed the St. John's Ambulance. There are two holding the Signaller's and the Forester's Badges.

We wish to thank our A. S. M. for the good coaching he has given us in signalling. We also thank all the examiners and others who have helped us during the year.

P | L R. M. SELVARAJAH,  
Asst. Secretary.

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### **The Girl Guides**

The year under review has been a successful one for the Company. We had our regular meetings on Wednesday evenings and the interest shown by the Guides was very encouraging. At the end of last term we organized a Camp at Mathagal and it was a jolly success. I would like to mention here that it was we who started the games in the College Campus.

The Inter Company Competitions are over and this time the competition was on badge work. Most of the Guides have worked for the Cook's, Domestic Service, Home-maker's, Writer's and Ambulance badges, and now we are working for the Needle woman's and Entertainer's badges. After getting these two badges we shall be working for the First Class badge.

Our Lieutenant Miss R. Appadurai left us last term and we thank her for all the valuable service she rendered to us. We wish her all success in her present career. We are very sorry to lose our Captain Mrs. Winslow—nee Miss Vaithilingam—who will be leaving us this term. She was really a capable Captain. Her giving up the Captainship will be an irreparable loss. It was because of her able leadership that we were able to make a steady progress. We wish Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Winslow happiness and a life of useful service in the service of God.

K. CHANDRANEE,  
Secretary.

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## **The Brownie Pack**

We had another happy active year. During the first part of the year we had the Flying Ceremony when some of our First Class Brownies joined the Guide Movement. The strength of our Pack at present is 20.

We took part in the Toy making competition and we won the third place. "The best is yet to be."

The Brownie Revel took place at the Old Park on October 7th. All the Brownies were present there and we had a few hours of fun and frolic consisting of games, singing, etc.

We wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

SAVUNTHARARANEE JEEVARATNAM,  
Senior Sixer.

## **FAREWELL TO REV. S. K. BUNKER**

A farewell was given by the students of the College to the Rev. S. K. Bunker, Principal, on his leaving for America on furlough on the 18th of June. The school sessions closed early that afternoon and all the students marched up to the College gate. A guard of honour was formed by the Scouts and the Guides of the College. A committee of School Councillors accompanied by their Faculty Adviser returned with Rev. Bunker from the Principal's Bungalow to the accompaniment of oriental music. The proceedings took place in the Ottley Hall with the President of the School Council presiding. The function opened with a farewell song rendered by R. Thiagarajah. The reading and presentation of an address followed. Mr. D. S. Sanders of the Staff then spoke. He went on to point out the mettle that Rev. Bunker was made of, which he said was evident from the fact that he it was of all others who had firmly decided to live by the grave yard. The speaker then proceeded to persuade Mr. Bunker to return to Jaffna College and so "haunted" him that Mr. Bunker in his reply promised that he would. The student body was represented by E. R. Appadurai, who was followed by T. M. Ponniah, who spoke on behalf of the School Council. He wished the Bunkers a safe journey home and concluded with an appeal that they should return to us. The presentation of a set of national clothes followed and Mr. Bunker made a very moving reply. He thanked every one present for the happy time he had and assured them that he was taking with him pleasant memories of his short stay here. The meeting ended with three hearty cheers to the Bunkers.

E. R. A.

## **FAREWELL TO MR. & MRS. S. H. PERINBANAYAGAM**

The students of Jaffna College bade farewell to Mr. & Mrs. S. Handy Parinbanayagam on the 9th August. The function opened with a welcome song, sung by two students, and an address, expressing our high appreciation of the valuable contribution he had made to our College and of his services to our motherland was read by another. A presentation was then made to Mr. and Mrs. Perinbanayagam. The first speaker, Miss T. Somasundram, said that Mr. Handy being a dynamic personality was a source of inspiration for all, though his simplicity of life would sometimes get on one's nerves. The next speaker, S. Maheson, spoke about his ability and success as a teacher, his integrity of character, his contribution to Jaffna College in that he gave it the character of a national institution, and his political influence in the country. He said that Mr. Perinbanayagam was an Educationist, Philosopher and Political leader and finally urged him to contest the State Council seat for the Valikamam - West constituency. The third speaker, Mr. L. S. Kulathungam, is a friend and was a contemporary of Mr. Handy during his school days. He, in the tribute that he paid, said that Mr. Handy was a many-sided personality with versatile interests, a great teacher and characterised him as a free thinker. He also stated that Mr. Handy was head and shoulders above the rest of the staff in winning the confidence of the students. He expressed the hope that Mr. Handy would still return to Jaffna College as a teacher. The Acting Principal, who presided over the function, remarked that he agreed with all that was said in the address and called him a great socialist. Finally, Mr. Perinbanayagam replying to the speeches made thanked the speakers for having made sympathetic, and in some cases sentimental, character studies of him. He made public his desire to contest this seat for the State Council, and said that the main reason for his leaving College was the desire for a change and his eagerness to have more time to do other useful work.

After the meeting was over, Mr. and Mrs. Perinbanayagam were taken in procession round the College by the students to the accompaniment of native music. On the way they were garlanded by the H. S. C. Hostel Union, and the Women's Hostel. As soon as the procession reached his house Mr. Handy thanked the students for expressing their gratitude in such a manner and said that he would continue to reserve a warm corner in his heart for the students of our College.

S. M.

### **The Physical Director's Notes**

The year has brought us once again into the lime light in sports activities in Jaffna. Even though Cricket competitions had been brought to a stand still for the time being, we were fortunate in playing a few friendly games which helped us to maintain the usual standard in Cricket which, unlike the other games, requires constant and careful practice, and this in the past years was aided by the Inter-Collegiate Competitions. It is a pity that Colleges in Jaffna decided to cancel the usual competitions. In spite of handicaps in obtaining materials, our team, with the little that was available, had a very successful season in winning all the games played. Our thanks are due to Mr. K. C. Thurairatnam who trained our boys to success.

Track and Field Sports deserve special mention, for this year we have produced as in the past one of the best athletes in Jaffna, if not in the whole Island. Thus we are trying our best to maintain the standard of individual champions. The Annual Inter-House Sports Meet was run with the usual enthusiasm and the Meet was a grand success. We had a record crowd to watch our athletes in action, which is very encouraging. Our thanks are due to the various House Captains and the Masters who worked hard to bring the Meet to a success. At the Inter-Collegiate Sports Meet we were placed third, but had the special privilege of winning the Col. Parson's Challenge Cup offered for the best performance. This Cup has come to us for the fourth time, three times by the George brothers, and this time by W. T. Sanders. I should here make special mention of Sanders, who won the 100 yds in good time to equal the Jaffna Record. He is one of our best athletes, and with years of sports career ahead of him should prove to be one of Ceylon's best athletes. We wish him well.

After a year or two of absence from the All Ceylon Public Schools Meet, we have once again proved our mettle by being placed fourth in the Island at the Meet held recently. Here again Sanders was responsible for the majority of the points scored. Young Kurien, who figured for the first time at this Meet, tried his best and scored points towards the final total. Sanders won the 100 yds. at this Meet and was placed second in 220 yds. and Long Jump. In winning the 100 yds. and 220 yds. he has brought special credit to Jaffna, as these events were for the past few years never won by athletes from the North.

The climax in sports activities has been reached by the excellent performance of the members of the gallant Football Team, which has once again brought to us the Inter-Collegiate Championship, being joint champions with Jaffna Central College. I dare not make special mention of individuals in the team, for it was team work more than anything else that won the championship. Every member of the team did his best to contribute towards success. The special feature of this year's team was the spirit with which they went at it. As somebody said it was "A team with the will to win." Well done, the Jaffna College Football Team of 1944! Our congratulations go to them and to Mr. E. J. J. Niles, the coach, who devoted all his spare time to shape these youngsters to become champions. Our hearty congratulations to the Central College Team too!

I should not fail here to mention a word about the College Second Team. Mr. L. Jeyasingham's job in coaching the boys was really an uphill task. He had to handle a bunch of raw chaps, which he did well. This was obvious from the success that the team had. Though fresh at it, the boys did well. Our thanks are due to Mr. Jeyasingham who has been successful in creating the Footballers of tomorrow.

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## ALUMNI SECTION

### *The Jaffna College Alumni Association (Colombo)*

#### *I— Social*

"The merits of the Education Committee's report have been overlooked in the attempts made to criticise it. A national scheme of education has been attempted in the report and all lovers of education should give it serious consideration," said the Rev. S. K. Bunker, Principal of Jaffna College, who presided at the Social of the College Alumni Association at the Central Y. M. C. A. on the 23rd March.

Mr. V. Nalliah, Member of the State Council, said that so far the main recommendations of the report had not been challenged. The three types of schools advocated in the report were desirable. It was impossible, said Mr. Nalliah, for the State to abdicate its rights over the education of children, nor could it meet all the claims of the religious denominations.

Mr. N. Nadarajah, K. C., said that even the critics had welcomed free education. It was very strange that those who opposed the report had so far not put forward a scheme of their own. Mr. Nadarajah said the Government could not have sole responsibility for the education of children. That was why he advocated the retention of denominational schools.

Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, Civil Defence Commissioner, said that he had still to find a person who was against free education. The war had thrown the common man to the fore-front, and they found in what state health and education were. "We have been living in a fool's paradise in the past, thinking that all is well, now we find things different. We should tackle the problem boldly," said Sir Oliver.

The Rev. S. K. Bunker said that one criticism should be made against the report and that was: it attempted to centralise education. On the whole the report should be welcomed.

Mr. H. S. Perera, Director of Education, outlined in detail the recommendations of the report.

*The Ceylon Observer.*

#### *II— Secretary's Report for the period ended March 24, 1944.*

Today we have completed our thirtieth year and are starting the thirty-first year of our existence, I have great pleasure in

presenting to you this report which covers the period, from March 8, 1941 to March 24, 1944. The war has been responsible for our failure to hold two of our Annual General Meetings with the concomitant dinners. It is disappointing that we shall have to forego our customary dinner even this year. There is, therefore, a deviation from traditions, with school boy reluctance, since we shall have to be content with a "Social".

*Membership:*—As travelling has become a problem today the Secretary had no alternative but to trudge through the metropolis member-hunting. He was successful in enrolling 100 Old Boys and Old Girls, who had recently come to Colombo. This brings our number to 600. The Secretary requests members once again to make a personal effort to add one new member at least to the list, each.

*The Play "Poothathamby":*—The play, "Poothathamby," written by Mr. J. V. Chelliah and staged with great success by the Jaffna College Brotherhood under the able guidance of Mr. L. S. Kulathungam, was booked for us by Mr. J. F. Ponnambalam to be staged in Colombo in aid of the Bicknell Memorial Fund. There was objection to the staging of the play. The Secretary, with the help of Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, convinced the opposing parties that there was nothing in it to which exception could be taken. The Secretary was summoned by the C. I. D. in this connection. He has to confess that he cannot easily forget the experience he had at the office of the Superintendent of Police. The play was staged with great success in St. Peter's College Hall on November 1, 1941, under the patronage of Sir John and Lady Tarbat. Some 25 members helped the Secretary and Treasurer in the sale of tickets, while the rest purchased higher class tickets to promote the cause. It is impossible, in this short report, to name all those who offered assistance. Still, the Secretary cannot fail to mention the names of Messrs. V. K. Kandasamy and M. Seevaratnam who, besides the Secretary, secured the maximum sale of tickets. The Secretary is also thankful to Mr. A. T. Gunaratnam, who was mainly responsible for canvassing advertisements for the programme to the extent of Rs. 200. The nett proceeds of the drama amounted to Rs. 394 | 25. I cannot sufficiently thank Mr. K. Kanagaratnam for all services rendered in this connection. He was, I would say, mainly responsible for the success of the performance.

*Principal's Tea:*—During the period under review we had the pleasure of enjoying the Principal's Tea twice. The first was on October 4, 1941, when the late Mr. Francis de Zoysa and Messrs. S. M. Thevathason and M. Balasundram addressed us. It was an utterance of the late Mr. de Zoysa at this Tea about the women of today that created much excitement in the Island. We enjoyed the second Tea on March 20, 1943, when Mr. George R. de Silva

the Mayor of Colombo and Messrs. C. Suntharalingam and K. Kanagaratnam spoke.

*Our Old Girls*:—The paragraph about our Old Girls in the last report was highly commented by the "Tatler" of the *Times of Ceylon* and the "Contact" of the *Observer*. A good number of our Old Girls are reading at the Ceylon University. A few are teaching in schools all over the Island. A number of them will be with us at the Social this evening. I still hope that the day will not be far off for the Secretarial lineage to be honoured by an Old Girl.

*Our Old Boys*:—It will be admitted that our College is the oldest in the Island. It has produced eminent politicians of the type of Mr. K. Balasingam and Sir Wythialingam Duraiswamy. The latest politician from our mint is Mr. V. Nalliah, representing the Trincomalee electorate. Jaffna College has produced "City Fathers" of the calibre of Dr. E. V. Ratnam. We were about to have two more in Prof. T. Rudra and Mr. A. Vaidialingam this year; but luck was against us. We wish them better luck next time. In the field of Medicine and Law the achievements of our Old Boys have seldom been surpassed. Doctors W. S. Ratnavale, S. L. Navaratnam and the Amarasingams and Messrs. G. C. Thambiah, A. R. Subramaniam, P. Vythialingam, P. Sri Skanda Rajah, S. Alalasundram, S. J. V. Chelvanayagam, J. T. Bartlett and K. T. Chittampalam are some of the distinguished Old Boys. It has produced dramatists of the type of Dr. S. K. Chinniah and business men of the type of Mr. T. V. Edwards. It has also produced men like Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, who had the rare distinction of being entrusted with the task of examining and reporting on the work of high officers in the Civil Service. But, it is unfortunate that Jaffna College Alumni did not direct their attention to the Civil Service. Mr. A. Arulpiragasam is perhaps the first man to supply the want. We congratulate him, and Mr. S. A. Subramaniam, who though an Old Boy of the College, is yet not a member of the Association, on their well merited promotions.

Let us congratulate a few others whose abilities have been recognised by the Government. I refer to Mr. K. Thillainathan, Acting Assistant Assessor, Income Tax Department, and Mr. A. Ponniah, Acting Chief Audit Examiner, Audit Department. The meritorious services of two other Old Boys found recognition by Government in the conferment of an O. B. E. title and a Muhandiram title. I refer to Messrs. S. Rajanayagam and S. P. Amarasingham. The former, I may mention, is perhaps the youngest recipient of the O. B. E. in the Island. If I have failed to mention any other names, it is not intentional but due to oversight or ignorance.

*Demise of Old Boys*:—It is but fitting that I take this opportunity of placing on record our deep sense of sorrow at the passing away during the year of one of our Vice-Presidents. I refer

to Mr. C. Arumugam, Shroff of the National Bank, Colombo. He was a tower of strength to the Association financially. We have lost one of our oldest members, Mr. J. C. V. Ratnam, who was a member of our Committee from 1913 to 1929. The tragic circumstance under which three of our Old Boys were drowned in the sea at Mt. Lavinia needs reference in this report. May their souls rest in peace.

*Representation on the Board:*—At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors, held in March, 1941, it was voted that "the Board of Directors will grant the Alumni the right to elect one Alumnus to the Board by postal ballot, provided they perfect an electoral organisation which will make it possible for loyal and representative Old Boys in all parts of the Island, India and Malaya to participate in the voting; and provided also that they allow only those who have been full members of the Alumni Association for three years to vote." The details of the scheme for this election were worked out by Mr. J. F. Ponnambalam and were approved by the Board of Directors. Nominations were called and Mr. A. W. Nadarajah's name, being the only one, was duly nominated and he was declared elected our Representative on the Board of Directors on December 4, 1942.

Mr. Nadarajah has since been appointed Magistrate, Gampola. Let us jointly congratulate him on his well-merited appointment. He perhaps feels that in his present capacity it will not be possible for him to devote sufficient attention to matters connected with the Representative of the Old Boys and hence has submitted his resignation. It is now for us to elect another Representative to serve on the Board. On behalf of you all and the Association in Jaffna let me request Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, one of the most popular Old Boys of our College, to represent us on the Board.

*The Religious Policy at College:*—The matter of the religious policy adopted by the College authorities re the College Boarding which catches up the Hindu students in the Boarding, has been taken up for discussion by the Board of Directors and we understand is left as an open question till the next Board meeting. Certain amount of correspondence between the Principal and some Hindu Old Boys and letters in the local Press have appeared on the subject. Our Representative, Mr. A. W. Nadarajah, was unfortunately not able to be present at the last Board meeting. We hope that this problem will be solved if approached dispassionately and magnanimously by both sides concerned.

M. RAMALINGAM,  
Hony. Secretary.

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### *III— Annual Principal's Tea*

The annual Social given by the Acting Principal and Mrs. K. A. Selliah to the Alumni Association, Colombo Branch, came off on Saturday, the 30th September. Mr. Selliah presided and the speakers on the occasion were Mr. M. S. Aney, Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon, Mr. K. S. Arulnandhy, the Principal of the Government Training College, Colombo, and Sir Ratnajothi Saravanamuttu, Member of the Colombo Municipal Council. The speech of Mr. Aney appears as a special article in this number.

Mr. Arulnandhy paid a tribute to the outstanding personality of the late Rev. John Bicknell. Then he went on to advocate compulsory education up to 14 years and also an adult educational system. The whole country should be alive to the need for a hundred per cent literate population if it wished to be a A 1 nation. And education should be free. The scheme outlined in the Special Committee's Report would help to attain this goal.

Sir Ratnajothi Saravanamuttu said he was unable to agree with the two previous speakers regarding Free Education. He said: "Democratic freedom will disappear the moment we attempt to control and regimentate education. Free Education from the Kindergarten to the University was a mere political slogan of a slogan shouting Minister. The education for all would result in the creation of a nation of mediocrities." He referred to the Catholic journal, Social Justice, and advocated capitalism based on social security—or distributism, as the ideal state of the future. He blamed the Donoughmore Scheme for having given birth to the communal cry. Communalism now existed as a result of the failures of those who were raised on adult franchise. He condemned the D. R. O. appointments scheme as a camouflaged form of communalism, and asked whether the future society was to be an eternal Elara—Duttugemunu fight.

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### **ALUMNI DAY CELEBRATIONS: JAFFNA**

The annual Alumni Day celebrations came off on Saturday, the 28th July. The celebrations began with a Thanksgiving Service held in the Church conducted by the Rev. S. P. Vijayaratham. After the Service the Singing Contests were held, presided over by Mr. J. V. Chelliah.

#### **ALUMNI DINNER**

Later at about 1 P. M. Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, the Civil Defence Commissioner, the Chief Guest of the day, was met at the main entrance to the College by the Acting Principal and the

staff and the students, and taken in procession to a specially constructed dais from which he addressed the students. From there he went to the Alumni Lunch, which took place in the Ottley Hall.

At the Lunch covers had been laid for 225 and Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam, one of the Vice-Presidents, presided. The toast of the College was proposed by Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, who paid a high tribute to the splendid traditions set up by the College and the excellent work that is being done there. He also paid a tribute to the spirit of sacrifice dominating the missionaries from America who have given of their very best to this land. He thought that no body would deny a place to the denominational schools in the educational world of Ceylon in the future. Mr. K. A. Selliah, the Acting Principal, replied. The toast of Ceylon was proposed by F. O. H. E. Gardener and responded to by Mr. S. Handy Perinbanayagam. Mr. J. V. Chelliah proposed the toast of the Guests and Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, the Government Agent, N. P., replied.

At the end of the Lunch, the oratorical contests of the Senior Division took place at which Sir Oliver was one of the judges. A cup presented by him called "the Goonetilleke Cup" was awarded to the winner, Ratnasingham Appadurai.

## ANNUAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Alumni Association was held in the evening presided over by Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam. The reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer were presented by the Rev. K. S. Jeyasingham and Mr. E. J. Jeyarajah respectively. The election of the office bearers for the new year resulted thus:

<i>President:</i>	Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam
<i>Vice-Presidents:</i>	Messrs. S. H. Perinbanayagam, S. R. Kanaganayagam, K. A. Selliah and R. K. Arulampalam.
<i>Secretary:</i>	Mr. P. Nagalingam
<i>Treasurer:</i>	Mr. W. A. C. Ratnesar.

An Executive Committee of fifteen was also appointed.

At the end of the annual meeting, the Old Boys were entertained to Tea by the Acting Principal and Mrs. Selliah.

*The Morning Star.*

## ALUMNI NEWS

( *Gathered by Alumnus* )

## GENERAL

- Mr. K. Kanagaratnam**, Controller for Distribution of Subsidiary Foodstuffs, has now reverted to his substantial post of Acting Auditor-General. He has also been elected to represent the Old Boys on the Board of Directors of Jaffna College, in the place of **Mr. A. W. Nadarajah**.
- Mr. A. W. Nadarajah**, Advocate, Jaffna, has been appointed Magistrate, Gampola.
- Mr. P. Sri Skanda Rajah**, Magistrate, Galle, has been transferred to Matara as Additional District Judge.
- Mr. R. H. Paul**, Professor of Engineering in Technical College, has been appointed Officer-in-charge of the College.
- Mr. R. O. S. Cooke**, Asst. Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Batticaloa, has been appointed District Scout Commissioner of the Batticaloa District.
- Mr. P. T. Cooke** has assumed duties as Manager of the Experimental Station, Vavuniya.
- Mr. S. S. Edward** has been appointed Superintendent of the War Savings Movement, Jaffna.
- Mr. K. Kularatnam**, Assistant Geologist of the Mineralogical Department, has been elected a member of the Council of the Indian Geographical Society. This is the first time a Ceylonese has been elected into the Council.
- Messrs. W. D. Abraham & J. Navaratnam Appadurai** have been appointed Inspectors of the Co-operative Department.
- Mr. A. Arulpragasam** has been promoted from Class III to Class II of the Civil Service.
- Rev. K. S. Jeyasingham** has been ordained into the full ministry of the Jaffna Council of the South India United Church. He has also been elected Secretary of the Jaffna Christian Union.
- Mr. J. S. Danforth Ariaratnam** has been made Public Auditor and Valuer under Section 18 of the Societies Ordinance.
- Messrs. J. V. Chelliah and T. Buell** have been elected President and Vice-President respectively of the Board of Directors of Jaffna College.
- Mr. J. F. Ponnambalam** has been re-elected Secretary of the Board.

- Mr. A. S. Kanagaratnam*, of the Staff of Drieberg College, Chavakachcheri, has joined Jaffna Hindu College.
- Mr. K. A. Selliah*, Vice-Principal of Jaffna College, has been appointed Acting Principal during the absence on furlough of the Principal in America, and *Mr. D. S. Sanders* has been appointed Acting Vice-Principal.
- Mr. I. P. Thuraiatnam* has been elected the Manager of the "Morning Star," and *Rev. G. D. Thomas* as its Tamil Editor, and *Mr. C. E. Rajasingham* as its News Editor.
- Rev. W. J. N. Snell* has been ordained into the Deconate of the Church of Ceylon. He is now attached as Assistant to the Christ Church, Jaffna.
- Mr. R. T. Chelliah* has been nominated a member of the Central Board of Agriculture.
- Mr. J. T. Chelliah* of Holy Trinity College, Newara Eliya, and *Mr. Kulasegarasingham* have joined the Drieberg College, Chavakachcheri.
- Mr. A. Mathiaparanam* has joined the staff of Central College, Jaffna.
- Mr. A. R. Rajanayagam* has joined the staff of Hartley College, Point Pedro.
- Mr. P. Jeyaveerasingham* has joined the staff of Manipay Memorial English School.
- Mr. C. Subramaniam* of the staff of Jaffna Hindu College has been appointed Principal of Skanda Varodaya College.
- Mr. A. Aruliah*, Acting Head Master, Karainagar A. M. English School, has joined the Education Department as Inspector of Schools. He is now attached to Hatton.
- Mr. K. C. Thuraiatnam* of the staff of St. John's College, Jaffna, has joined the staff of Jaffna College.
- Mr. C. R. Ratnasingham* of the staff of the Uduppiddy A. M. English School, has joined the staff of Jaffna College.
- Mr. S. Handy Perinbanayagam* of the staff of Jaffna College has now taken his oaths as Advocate and is practising his profession at Colombo.
- Mr. D. S. Meadows* is now the Officer-in-Charge, E. S. L. C. Camp A at Trincomalee.
- Messrs. A. K. Kaddiah* and *C. Navaratnasingham* have joined, the Government Training College for their training.
- Messrs. V. Thiruchitampalam*, *V. Sivasubramaniam* and *A. Sivalingam* have taken up appointments as Food Distribution Inspectors, Colombo.

- Drs. A. Sundarampillai and S. W. C. Ratnesar* are now attached to the General Hospital. Colombo.,
- Messrs. C. Sinnathamby*, Proctor, *S. Gunaratnam*, and *N. R. Subramaniam*, of Richmond College, Galle, and Driberg College, Chavakachcheri, respectively have been appointed Inspectors of Labour.
- Mr. M. Chinniah*, Proctor, has taken his oaths and is practising in Colombo.
- Mr. K. Kumarasamy*, Irrigation Field Assistant, is now attached to the Irrigation Department Laboratory, Colombo.
- Mr. C. Jayasinghe*, Irrigation Field Assistant, is now attached to the Tissa Sub-Divisional Office.
- Mr. S. Kanagasabapathy*, Irrigation Field Assistant, is now attached to the Ratnapura Sub-Divisional Office.
- Mr. N. Selvarajah*, Excise Inspector, is now attached to the Alutgama Excise Station.
- Mr. K. Muttucumarasamy*, Excise Inspector, is now attached to the Atchuvely Ex. Station.
- Mr. K. Kandiah*, Sub-Inspector of Police, is now attached to the Panandura Police Station.
- Mr. C. Mahendran*, Sub-Inspector of Police, is now attached to the Matara Police Station.
- Mr. Raju S. Cooke*, Sub-Inspector of Police, is now attached to the Dandagamuwa Police Station.
- Mr. R. Vyravipillai* is now attached to the Forest Department, Colombo.
- Mr. P. J. Thambiratnam*, of the Electrical Department, has been transferred to the Vavuniya Kachcheri.
- Mr. K. Lackshmana Iyer* has joined the staff of St. Joseph's College, Colombo.
- Mr. J. P. Manikasingham* is now Principal of St. Thomas' College, Milagiriya Branch.
- Mr. D. R. Devasagayam* has taken up appointment as Asst. Textile Controller.
- Mr. J. A. Bartlett* has joined the Staff of Royal College, Colombo.
- Mr. Vijayaratnam G. Nallathamby* has joined the staff of Prince College, Kotahena.
- Mr. E. J. Jeyaweerasingham* has joined the staff of Carey Baptist College, Colombo.
- Messrs. C. Sivagnanam and M. Nadarajah* have taken up appointments as Probationary District Revenue Officers. The former is now attached to the Jaffna Kachcheri.

*Miss N. J. Bartlett* has joined the staff of the Chundiculi Girls' College.

*Rev. S. Kulandran* has been re-elected President and Executive Officer of the Jaffna Council of the South India United Church.

*Mr. Lyman S. Kulathungam* has been elected Vice-President of the J. C. S. I. U. C.

*Rev. B. C. D. Mather* has been re-elected Secretary of the J. C. S. I. U. C.

*Mr. P. W. Ariaratnam* has been elected Treasurer of the J. C. S. I. U. C. He has also been elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of Jaffna College.

*Lieut. V. G. George* is now promoted Captain in the Ceylon Engineers.

*Second Lieut. V. G. Joseph* is now a Lieutenant in the Ceylon Engineers.

*Mr. C. Arasaratnam*, Income Tax Office, Colombo, is appointed Asst. Accountant, Civil Defence Dept, Fire Service,

*Mr. S. V. Vairamuttu* of the staff of St. John's College, Nugegoda, has been appointed Headmaster of the A. M. English School, Karainagar.

*Mr. K. Krishnar*, Audit Office, Colombo, is appointed Statistical Assistant in the Dept. of Commerce and Industries,

*Mr. S. K. Thevathason*, Asst. Shroff, General Treasury, Colombo, is appointed Cashier, Income Tax Dept., Colombo,


*Mr. K. Jeyaratnam*, of the Co-oprative Dept., Colombo, is transferred to the Branch Office at Jaffna,

*Mr. C. Loganathan*, Bank of Ceylon, Colombo, is appointed Agent, Bank of Ceylon, Jaffna.

## WEDDING BELLS

Our heartiest congratulations to the following newly wedded couples :

<i>M. Ambalavanar</i>	and	Miss Amirtharani Vytilingam
<i>R. Namasivayam</i>	„ „	Vijayalakshmy Kanagaratnam
<i>T. Balasingam</i>	„ „	Thavapakivathy Kandiah
<i>K. Sittampalam</i>	„ „	Manonmany Arumugam
<i>C. Muttucumaraswamy</i>	„ „	Arulammah Thuraiappah



<i>R. Pararajasingham</i>	" "	<i>Pushpam Thambyah</i>
<i>A. Mathiaparanani</i>	" "	<i>Inpamany Arumainayagam</i>
<i>A. R. Rajanayagam</i>	" "	<i>Mary Selvanesam Chelliah</i>
<i>Stuart Wright</i>	" "	<i>Margaret Haworth</i>
<i>George T. Ecarts</i>	" "	<i>Inpamalar Paramanathan</i>

### ENGAGEMENT

*S C Selwaretnam* and *Miss Eunice Nesammah Niles* (Old Girl).

*K. G. Rajaratnam* and *Miss Elizabeth Paul*.

### REQUIESCANT IN PACE

The following deaths took place during the course of this year:—

*Mr. Thomas Chelliah*, retired Headmaster of the Roman Catholic School at Manadalay, Burma.

*Mr. S. Kanagasabai*, Crown Advocate, Jaffna, and Ex Member of the Jaffna College Board of Directors.

*Mr. S. J. K. Hensman*, retired teacher, Jaffna College,

*Mr. K. S. Kanakarayar*, Proctor, S. C., 'Tellippalai.

### EXAMINATION SUCCESS

*Messrs. T. Jeyaratnam* and *S. S. Edward*—London B. A. (2nd Division),

*Mr V. Kanapathipillai*—London B. A. (3rd Division).

*Mr. K. LakshmanaIyer*—B. A. (Hons.) of the Annamalai University,

*Miss S. Amarasingham*—London Inter Arts.

*Miss T. Navaratnam* and *Mr. R. Shanmugaratnam*—London Inter Arts: referred in Latin.

*Mr. S. J. Ratnasingham* has secured the Diploma of Public Administration of the London University,

*Dr. N. Navaratnam*, the final of Medical Department of the Ceylon University,

*Mr. V. Sabaratnam*, the Apothecaries Final in the First Class.

*Messrs. M. Shanmugarajah* and *V. Thiruchittampalam*—Railway Clerical Examination.

*Mr. K. Kularatnam*, M. A. of the London University.

The following Old Boys of the College in Class III of the General Clerical Service have been successful in the recent General Clerical Service Class II examination: *Messrs. C. A. C.*

Nallarathnam, Co-operative Dept, Jaffna; V. K. Somasundram Kachcheri, Jaffna; C. Sivapathasundram, Audit Office, Wellawatte; S. S. T. Duraisingam, Irrigation Dept, Bambalapitiya; K. Jeyaretnam, Co-operative Dept., Colombo; C. Muttucumaraswamy, Local Govt. Dept. Colombo; D. Selvaretnam, District Courts, Jaffna; V. Vanniasingam. P. W. D. Colombo; A. Nesaratnam, Medical Dept, Colombo; C. Rasyah, General Treasury, Colombo.

## NOTES FROM A COLLEGE DIARY

### FIRST TERM

Monday, January 10.

The College re-opens for the new term.

Friday, January 14.

Thaipongal Holiday.

Wednesday, January 26.

The 59th Annual General meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. K C Thuraiatnam is the chief speaker.

Tuesday, February 1.

Mr. S. H. Perinbanayagam delivers a lecture under the auspices of the S. N. C. on "The Report of the Special Committee of Education on Education."

Wednesday, February 2.

The Brotherhood bids farewell to its Patron, Mr. L. S. Kulathungam, and Mrs. Kulathungam

Wednesday, February 16.

Mr. B. K. Somasundram delivers a lyrical "Sermon" under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

Thursday, February 17.

The results of the Special S. S. C. held in December 1943 are out. Congratulations to those successful.

The mixed Camp of the J. I. C. C. F. starts at College.

Friday, February 18.

Sextant Holiday.

The J. I. C. C. F. Camp.

Sunday, February 20.

J. I. C. C. F. Camp ends with Lunch.

The Fellowship Meeting of the J. I. C. C. F. is held at College, in the afternoon. Rev. Ralla Ram and Mr. C. Devanesan are the chief speakers.

Monday, February 21.

Holiday on account of harvesting.

**Saturday, March 4.**

Cricket match against Union College at Tellippalai. The match ends in a victory for us by nine wickets and seven runs.

**Sunday, March 5.**

Vespers conducted by the Y. M. C. A. The speaker is Mr. K. C. Thuraiaratnam.

**Wednesday, March 8.**

Mr. K. A. Selliah speaks to the Y. M. C. A.

**Saturday, March 11.**

Cricket match against St. John's College at Chundikuli. The match is drawn in favour of St. John's College.

**Saturday, March 18.**

Cricket match against Jaffna Hindu College on our grounds. The match ends in a victory for us by five wickets and eight runs.

**Friday, March 24.**

Mrs. Bunker is entertained to a farewell dinner by the Round Table.

**Saturday, March 25.**

Cricket Match against Jaffna Central College on our grounds. The match ends in a victory for us by an innings and eleven runs.

**Friday, March 31.**

College closes for the Easter Vacation.

## SECOND TERM

**Monday, May 15.**

College re-opens for the Second Term.

**Wednesday, May 24**

Mr. O. R. Wadsworth speaks to the Y. M. C. A. on "Christianity and other Religions."

**Friday, May 26.**

J. N. E. S. Meeting held at Vaddukoddai. Holiday on account of it.

**Tuesday, May 30.**

Mr. K. Navaratnam of Central College addresses the Round Table on "Saiva-Sithantha Theism."

**Wednesday, May 31.**

Mr. C. R. Wadsworth delivers his second lecture on "Christianity and other Religions," to the Y. M. C. A.

**Monday, June 5.**

Dr. Angus, the Principal of the Serampore Theological College, speaks to the Round Table on "The Boy and the System."

**Wednesday, June 7.**

Mr. G. K. C. Sundrampillai speaks to the Y. M. C. A. on "Religion in Soviet Russia"

**Thursday, June 8.**

King's Birthday — Holiday.

**Tuesday, June 13.**

Mr. G. Henry delivers a lecture on "Birds" under the auspices of the Natural History Association. Mrs. S. T. Aseervatham speaks to the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. on "Unpaid Bills."

**Wednesday, June 14**

Lower School Sports Meet. Our congratulations to Hitchcock House, which ranks first.

**Thursday, June 15.**

Farewell to Rev. Bunker by the students.

**Friday, June 16.**

The Scouts go on a Camp to Senthangulam.

**Monday, June 26.**

Sextant, Holiday.

**Thursday, July 6.**

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

**Friday, July 7.**

The Finals come off. Brown House is declared first.

**Sunday, July 9.**

Mr. D. S. Sanders preaches at the Vespers.

**Wednesday, July 19.**

Adi Amavasai — Holiday. Rev. D. T. Niles addresses the Christian Youth of the College on "Sex and Youth.."

**Saturday, July 22.**

We rank third in the Inter-Collegiate Sports Meet. Our congratulations to Sanders on his equalling the 100 yds. record, and winning the Parson's Challenge Cup and to E. R. Appadurai on his brilliant performance in the 120 yds. hurdles.

**Monday, July 24.**

The Y. M. C. A. Evangelistic Week starts.

**Thursday, July 27.**

Exhibition in honour of the C. D. C.'s. visit is opened at 2.30 P. M. The College is closed in the afternoon.

The Heats for the Seniors in the Elocution Contest to be held on the 29th are worked off.

**Friday, July 28.**

The College is closed on account of the Exhibition. Mr. K. Kanagaratnam declares the Exhibition open. The Heats for the Intermediates and Juniors in the Elocution Contest and all three divisions in the Singing Contest are worked off.

**Saturday, July 29.**

Alumni Day.

The Finals of the Musical Contests are worked off. The C. D. C. arrives. The students assemble near the administration block, when the C. D. C. addresses them.

**O. B. A. Lunch.** Sir Oliver Goonetilleke is the chief guest. The Finals of the Elocution Contests come off. E. R. Appadurai the winner in the Senior English division is awarded the Goonetilleke Cup.

**Tuesday, August 1.**

Mr. Tissaveerasinghe, A. G. A. (Emergency) speaks to the College on Food Production.

**Friday, August 4.**

Mr. S. H. Perinbanayagam addresses the Academy.

**Monday, August 7.**

Farewell to Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Perinbanayagam by the students.

**Tuesday, August 8.**

Mr. S. H. Perinbanayagam delivers a lecture under the auspices of the Culture Club. This is followed by a Social of the Culture Club, at which he is the chief guest.

**Friday, August 11.**

College closes for the August vacation.

The Guides hold their first Camp, lasting three days, at Mathagal.

### THIRD TERM

**Wednesday, September 6.**

College reopens for the new-term.

Rev. A. C. Thambyrajah conducts a Retreat for the "Y" and the Christian Endeavour.

**Sunday, September 10.**

Mr. K. A. Selliah preaches at Vespers.

**Tuesday, September 12.**

The drabness in the campus during games-time is relieved by the colour-scheme of the dresses of our ladies, appearing for the first time on the field, and taking part in games.

**Wednesday, September 13.**

Mr. D. S. Devasagayam addresses the Y. M. C. A. on "The Indian Problem."

**Friday, September 15.**

Patrol Leaders' Training Camp at Old Park. Some of our Scouts attend.

**Saturday, September 16.**

The National Scout Week starts.

**Sunday, September 17.**

Rev. R. A. Jefferies preaches at the Vespers.

**Tuesday, September 19.**

Rev. S. Selvaratnam takes chapel. He spends this week at College.

**Wednesday, September 20.**

Mr. C. S. Ponnuthurai speaks to the Y. M. C. A. on "Right and Wrong."

**Thursday, September 21.**

Practice Football match against Hartley College on our grounds. We beat them 5—nil.

**Friday, September 22.**

Our Y. M. C. A. Camp at the Ashram starts. The leaders are Rev. D. T. Niles and Rev. S. Selvaratnam. Most of our Christian students attend.

**Sunday, September 24.**

The Camp breaks.

Mr. L. S. Kulathungam preaches at the Vespers.

**Monday, September 25.**

Mr. R. Thiagarajah, M. A. (Econ.) of Karainagar Hindu College, speaks under the auspices of the S. N. C. on "Indo-Ceylon Relations."

**Tuesday, September 26.**

Proctor V. Nagalingam speaks to the Tamil Literary Circle on "The Beauty of Tamil Literature."

**Wednesday, September 27.**

Mr. A. M. Brodie addresses the Y. M. C. A. on "Romola."

**Friday, September 29.**

Mr. Vytilingam, B. A., B. Sc., delivers a lecture under the auspices of the Academy on "The Problem of Nationalities."

**Saturday, September 30.**

The Annual Celebrations of the Brotherhood take place. They take the form of a Social, at which Mr. M. Balasunderam, B. A., B. Sc. Advocate, is the chief guest followed by a Public meeting, where Mr. Balasunderam speaks on "Humour."

**Sunday, October 1.**

Rev. S. T. Aseervatham preaches at the Vespers.

**Wednesday, October 4.**

Mr. C. B. Paul speaks to the Y. M. C. A. on "Thondi Mission."

**Thursday, October 5.**

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M. S. C., delivers a lecture under the auspices of the Culture Club, on "The Problem of Minorities with particular reference to Ceylon."

**Friday, October 6.**

Our first Soccer Match for the season is played against Victoria College. We win by 2—nil.

**Saturday, October 7.**

The H. S. C. Biology students go out on Botanical Excursion to Velanai.

Mr. L. S. Kulathungam speaks to the English Literary Circle "War in Modern Poetry."

An entertainment by the staff to the Military takes the form of a Supper and a Concert, where the Play, "The Boy Comes Home," is staged.

Sunday, October 8.

Dr. C. T. Chelliah preaches at the Vespers.

Wednesday, October 11.

The Athletic Team entering for the Public Schools Sports Meet leaves College, and entrains.

Mr. T. J. Koshy speaks to the Y. M. C. A. on "Modern India."

Friday, October 13.

J. C. S. I. U. C.—Holiday.

Saturday, October 14.

Our congratulations to Sanders and Kurien on gaining places at the All-Ceylon Public Schools Sports Meet. Jaffna College ranks fourth with 12 points.

Monday, October 16.

Deepavali—Holiday.

The Second XI Soccer Team plays a practice match against the Karainagar Hindu College Second team. We beat them 7—nil.

Wednesday, October 18.

Miss T. Vytilingam of the staff weds Mr. G. A. Winslow, an Old Boy. The Guides and Scouts give a Guard of-Honour.

The Second XI plays its first Inter-Collegiate match against Kokuvil Hindu College. The match is drawn each side scoring 2.

Saturday, October 21.

Our Football First XI plays against St. Antony's College. We beat them 4—nil.

Sunday, October 22.

Mr. C. B. Paul preaches at the Vespers.

Tuesday, October 24.

Dr. C. Ponnambalam of the Mental Hospital, Angoda, speaks to the Round Table on "Mental Diseases in Ceylon."

Thursday, October 26.

R. A. F. Flight-Lieutenant Stacey delivers a lecture under the auspices of the Geographical Association.

Saturday, October 28.

Football Match against St. John's College. We beat them 3—1.

Sunday, October 29.

Rev. S. Selvaratnam preaches at the Vespers.

Wednesday, November 1.

Mr. L. S. Kulathungam speaks to the Y. M. C. A. on "Bible as Literature."

**Friday, November 3.**

Hook-worm Treatment is given to the students.

Match against Manipay Hindu College. It is drawn, each side scoring 3 goals.

**Sunday, November 5.**

Rev. A. C. Thambyrajah preaches at the Vespers.

**Tuesday, November 7.**

Mr. S. K. Kandiah delivers a lecture under the auspices of the S. N. C. on "Soviet Russia—The Communist Beacon."

**Saturday, November 11.**

Match against Skanda Varodaya. We beat them 1—nil.

Miss Muttiah, the Guide Commissioner, inspects our Guides.

**Sunday, November 12.**

Mr. C. B. Paul preaches at the Vespers.

**Thursday, November 16.**

Second XI match against Urumpirai Hindu College. We lose by 3—1.

**Friday, November 17.**

The long-expected match against Jaffna Hindu College. The expected happens, when we beat them by 2—nil. This makes us undefeated champions in the "A" division.

**Sunday, November 19.**

Mr. K. Nesiah preaches at the Vespers.

**Monday, November 20.**

The Y. M. C. A. Week of Prayer starts.

The Lyceum stages Asokamala under the patronage of Mr. and Mrs. K. Kanagaratnam.

**Wednesday, November 22.**

Mr. M. Karthigesan delivers a lecture under the auspices of the S. N. C. on "The Communistic Solution of the Problem of Minorities."

**Monday, November 27.**

Sextant Holiday.

**Friday, December 1.**

Second XI Match against St. John's College. We lose 3—nil.

**Saturday, December 2.**

Championship match against Central College. It ends drawn 1—all, and both are declared Champions.

**Monday, December 4.**

S. S. C. Exam. starts.

**Sunday, December 10.**

Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Joint Carol Service. Rev. D. T. Niles is the preacher.

**Thursday, December 14.**

College closes for Christmas holidays.

The diarist wishes his readers a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

J. J.

### Editorial Notes.

In our last Number, December 1943, we referred to the departure from our midst of three members of the tutorial staff and said we would speak in detail in our subsequent issue about their contribution to the College. Of those three, one, Mr. L. S. Kulathungam, has returned to the College from Driberg College, Chavakachcheri, and it is left for us to speak in this issue of the other two, Messrs. C. A. Gnanasegaram and M. Rajasundaram. It is regretted that pressure of space, caused by the regulations of the Paper Controller, prevents our saying all that we would like to say about the valuable services rendered by these two men to the College. Mr. Gnanasegaram served on the staff for about fourteen years, during which time he was able to make a great impression as an excellent teacher, particularly of English. His abiding interest in and wide reading of English Literature helped him to create a fine taste and interest for it in his students. "The Young Idea", the Student paper started a few years back, was fortunate in having him as adviser during the early years of its life. If it is today enjoying a reputation of an interesting and well edited student journal, it owes its success to Mr. Gnanasegaram's guidance. In the field of Sports his advice and help were always found to be of very great use. Himself a good athlete in his student days he was able to train those under him efficiently and well. In the meetings of the Faculty or the Staff his contributions were always looked upon as of great worth. He would always have something new to say and what he said often proved valuable eye-openers. He was essentially a young man who was ever beholding visions and would not be satisfied with the existing state of affairs. Hence it was that one used to find often in him traces of a restless spirit. His students and fellow-teachers, to most of whom he was an excellent friend, miss him rather badly.

Mr. Rajasundaram's stay at the College was a short one of about five years. His brilliance, his command of the subjects (Physics and Mathematics) he handled, and his powers of speech always demanded and secured the admiration and respect of his students. His socialist outlook also had a fascination for them. We wish both these friends success in the career they have chosen for themselves in the Education Department. With many years of service in the Department in front of them we do not hesitate to prophesy a great future for them in it. Their merit and capabilities would not take long before they are recognised.

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The greatest loss to Jaffna College in recent times has undoubtedly been the departure from the staff of Mr. S. Handy Perinbanayagam. Though he had qualified to practice as an

Advocate some years back, we at the College never thought that he would take to it seriously some day. We had made ourselves confident that Handy would not think of effecting a wrench, which in our opinion would hurt him and the College. But now we have had to bid farewell to him. It is impossible to assess Mr. Handy's worth and contributions to the College in such a short paragraph as is available to us. The Principal's Notes and the special article from a student of his, appearing in this issue, speak to some extent about what the College has found in him and what a great debt of gratitude we all owe him for what he has meant to us and what he has done for us. As the writer of these Notes said at one of his Farewell functions, we of the staff were always envious of the popularity which he enjoyed not merely among his students and fellow teachers, but also in the community and the country at large. It is no exaggeration to say that he towered above the rest of the staff in his wide knowledge, gained by extensive reading, his leadership, his integrity of character and his love for the country and its people. Montaigne once said: "In the education of children there is nothing like alluring the interest and affection; otherwise you only make so many asses laden with books." Some of us might have succeeded in creating excellent asses, but the products of Mr. Perinbanayagam's teaching were young men and women, who could boast not merely of a wealth of knowledge on all kinds of topics they had gathered from their guru, but who could be found all over the Island as citizens taking an active, intelligent, and sacrificing interest and part in the life of the country. It was again an open secret that, whenever a problem had to be solved, the staff instinctively turned to him for solution, and invariably found it. Mr. Perinbanayagam's services to the Miscellany are well known by its readers for any repetition here. He it was that raised the Miscellany to its high standard and the proud place it holds among the readable Journals of Ceylon today. Now that he has left us, what shall we wish him? Knowing him as we do, we are sure it will not be long before he sheds the cloak of a Junior Advocate and rises to the top of the legal ladder. And then he has political ambitions, which we hope will find him not in the distant future in the State Council. Men of his type, who would refuse to compromise on the least pretext, who would abhor bartering away their country's freedom for the sake of some personal glory, are a crying need at this present hour. May we hope that the country would recognise that there is such a man in its midst now in the person of Handy Perinbanayagam.

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The departure of these splendid men from our midst, whom we had come to regard as permanent fixtures in our College

life, raises in our minds the question why they should have left the teaching profession. What has happened to us is just what is happening to a number of schools daily. The teaching profession is becoming depleted of its best men. Why should it be so? In the case of Mr. Perinbanayagam, the writer of these Notes suggested at one public function: Could it be that he wants to be freed of the number of restrictions he finds the teacher is surrounded by? In a recent issue of the Readers Digest, there is an article which records a similar state of affairs in the American Schools of today. The article speaks of how many excellent men are leaving the teaching profession because they refuse to be bound with this and that restriction. One such restriction is the poor standard of the School Inspectors, many of whom the writer of that article terms "nitwits, and nincompoops." We should not hesitate to say that the inspectorial ranks in Ceylon are today being strengthened by capable and qualified men. And so perhaps in Ceylon the teachers need not today feel that there are "sat upon" by incompetent and ignorant inspectors. But the truth remains that there are a number of other restrictions the teachers have to labour under. More than anything else, the chief reason for this exodus from the profession is the disgracefully low salaries paid to the teacher. As if the present salary is not low enough, proposals are there to reduce it further. The Minister of Education and his Committee may rest content that the University is producing a number of graduates yearly. But do they sincerely think that any young man of intelligence, capability, ambition and worth would regard the prospects of drawing a salary of Rs 225 | - a month after ten years of acceptable service as a magnificent one and fly into the teaching ranks? If they think so, then we do wish them undisturbed complacency in the Paradise of their own creation.

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Last July, we had to bid *au revoir* to the Bunkers, who have gone home to America on their furlough. We have had word to say that they have arrived in America and Mr. Bunker is pursuing an extension course of studies. We wish them a pleasant sojourn in the midst of their loved ones and a safe return to Jaffna College.

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One word of explanation is necessary for the appearance of the late Mr. C. O. Kanapathipillai's photograph in this Number. It was found impossible to insert in our last number; hence it appears in this.

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Our contributors to this Number are all our friends, to each of whom our deepest thanks are due.