JAFFNA COLLEGE
MISCELLANY

AUGUST, 1942.
Jaffna College Miscellany

August, 1942.

VOL. XLXII                       No. 1.
The Jaffna College Miscellany is published three times a year, at the close of each term of the College year. The rate of annual subscription is Rs. 2.00 including postage. Advertisement rates are sent on application.

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

Address all business communications and remit all subscriptions to:

The Manager,
Jaffna College Miscellany,
Vaddukoddai, Ceylon.

American Ceylon Mission Press,
Tellippalai, Ceylon.
CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In Himalayan Solitudes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gajabahu I and His Times</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Education</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumni Day</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alumni Day
19th September 1942.
Please keep the day free

N. B.
To be eligible to stand for or vote at the next election of our Representative on the College Board of Directors please send in your Annual Subscription of Rs. 2. Why not become a Life-member by paying Rs. 20?

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

Jaffna College Alumni Association 63
Alumni News - 70
Notes from a College Diary - 74
Editorial Notes - 80
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In Himalayan Solitudes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gajabahu I and His Times</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned Education</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principal’s Notes</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Y. M. C. A.</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Council</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Agricultural Club</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Geographic Association</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Girl Guide Movement</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffna College Tuck-shop Co-operative Society</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report of the Hunt Dormitory Union</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Accounts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham House</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown House</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings House</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitchcock House</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Academy</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Director’s Notes</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our Results</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffna College Alumni Association</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alumni News</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes from a College Diary</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editorial Notes</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IN HIMALAYAN SOLITUDES

By Swami Vipulananda

It is the tenth day of the moon. There is not a speck of cloud in the sky. The deep shadows of the tall Himalayan cedars alternating with bright patches of moonlight lend a mysterious beauty to the whole scene. The snow ranges in the north, glimmers softly like a dream vision. Almost at the Zenith stands Mars, the red planet. Now it glows mildly like a live charcoal and again it sheds the soft lustre of a Ceylon ruby. In the western sky Venus appears in all its glory, reminding one of the goddess of love and beauty, whose name it bears. There is nothing martial or forbidding in the outward appearance of the red planet. It may be that softer sentiments of love directed towards the wave-born Aphrodite has calmed down the heart of the god of war. 'Jove's planet rises yonder silently over the pine-trees'. Its soft bluish rays make the eastern sky beautiful. Higher up stands the constellation of the Pleiads appearing pale amidst the glare of the moonlight. Close to this constellation stands Saturn, sombre, forlorn and down-hearted like a king deposed from his throne. There is nothing malignant about this planet. It only evokes in one's heart feelings of pity. Even a god in his fallen state deserves the compassion of a mortal.

Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn are all assembled tonight in our beautiful Himalayan sky. It appears that they have forsaken their own Olympus, may be with the object of taking their abode somewhere here. It may also be that they are in deep consultation about the conflict that is raging in this planet of ours. Let us leave the celestials to their own plans and direct our attention earthwards to the eternal snows which from time immemorial have been
the abode of ascetics who endeavoured to find a solution to the question of the ultimate destiny of man.

Homely joys and sorrows have been left behind in the plains. Here there is neither joy nor sorrow; there is only a peace that passeth understanding. Stillness reigns over the whole place. The monks are in their cells performing their evening meditations, covering themselves up with thick woollen rugs. The thermometer stands 38° F. As the winter advances, there may be a fall of ten degrees more when the water in the garden pond will be frozen. Of course, there will be a cheerful log-fire in the sitting room, long before that.

A peculiar squealing sound falls on the ears of the solitary star-gazer breaking the stillness of the night. It comes from the valley five hundred feet below the peak on which he stands. There is a little rivulet trickling down the valley. Unmistakably the squeal comes from a bear that is quenching its thirst in the clear waters of the rivulet. There are acorns in the oak-trees and ripe pumpkins in the garden. Bears are very fond of acorns and pumpkin seeds. A week ago the house-boy solemnly declared that he saw a bear slinking away near the water cistern. We had no reason to doubt his veracity, yet as good grown-ups always do, we wounded his feeling by laughing at him. Two days after, the hunter came and reported that a whole herd of bears had taken their abode in the valley below. The constellation of the Great Bear is indeed a pleasing sight in these northern latitudes, but a bear in flesh and blood is quite another proposition. Star-gazing and poetizing are not the proper things to do for the ascetic who should be at this time closed up in his solitary cell calmly meditating upon the eternal problems of existence.
GAJABAHU I AND HIS TIMES

(Concluded)

BY THE LATE DR. S. C. PAUL

According to Pliny there was no year in which India did not drain the Roman Empire of at least fifty-five millions of sesterces (£986,979) sending in return wares which were sold for a hundred times their original value. South India had also an extensive trade with other countries such as Egypt, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, China, Malay Peninsula, Burma, and Northern India. This flourishing trade and the alliance with Rome gave the South Indian kings opportunities for political supremacy over their neighbours. Their policy of employing Roman soldiers in their armies secured for them efficient and well trained soldiers equipped with all that Roman military genius had attained. In naval warfare they probably enlisted the aid of Roman soldiers as Rome was equally interested in the suppression of piracy. The court bards of these kings naturally spoke in ballad and song, the glorious achievements of their patrons in their wars and conquests. The suppression of piracy, and Muziris being mentioned as the chief port in the west coast, fix Senkuttuvan's period after the death of Pliny in 79 A.D. and before the cessation of the Roman trade in 217 A.D. Gajabahu's visit to South India must be placed before 163 A.D. as, when Ptolemy wrote, Uraioor had again become the capital of the Cholas, while the great port and capital Kaveripattinam has sunk into insignificance as an emporium only. When Manimekalai was about to leave for Kaveripattinam she learnt that the city had just been destroyed by the sea, and she was advised to go to Vanchi where a temple had already been built in memory of her stepmother. It would therefore be more correct to
adopt the old date for Gajabahu’s reign as from 113 A. D. to 135 A. D. than Fleet’s chronology sixty years later. I may venture the suggestion that Gajabahu’s visit was sometime after 125 A. D. It should be remembered that in the Mahawansa, Gajabahu was credited with only a reign of 12 years. It would appear according to Tirukonasala Puranam, Thakshina Kailasa Puranam, and Konesar Kalvettu, that Gajabahu had embraced Hinduism. The devotees of the Hindu temple at Trincomalee were collecting lotus flowers in a tank midway between Anuradhapura and Trincomalee when some Buddhist priests objected to their doing so. A free fight ensued in which the Buddhist priests were worsted. They went to Anuradhapura and reported how when they prevented some Sivites from collecting flowers from the tank they were attacked by them. The king grew angry and immediately ordering the army to follow him, he rode furiously and reached the tank. When he reached the shores of the tank, he suddenly lost the vision of both his eyes. While the king was suffering great pain of mind at this sudden affliction, God Siva appeared in the form of a mendicant with long white hair, his body smeared with ashes, and wearing a rosary of beads and approached the king and said: “You have lost your eyesight because of your intention to destroy my temple at Konesar, but if you become a Sivite and smear the holy ashes on your forehead your sight will be restored to you.” Thus saying he gave him the ashes. The king calling on the name of Siva rubbed the ashes on his forehead. Immediately the vision of one eye was restored. From this circumstance he named the tank Kantalai which means “the restoration of vision of the eye.” While the king overjoyed fell down and worshipped the mendicant, he disappeared. With mingled joy at the restoration of his sight and
sorrow at the disappearance of the religious man. He decided to go and worship Siva at the Konesar temple at Trincomalee. He halted at Tambalagam on his way and worshipped in the temple there. Here the scales fell from his other eye also and he was able now to see with both eyes. He named the temple and the rock on which it stands "Kanthalaikal" or the rock of the restoration of vision. Although miraculous events are interwoven in this account, there must be a kernel of truth in the story. It is difficult to believe why Gajabahu of all the kings should have been selected if this is a purely romantic story. It is just possible that the king was suffering from some eye trouble and that he was cured by a Sivite sannyasi, and as the result of the cure, he embraced Hinduism. His apostasy from Buddhism alienated the sympathy of the Buddhist clergy, which would account for the scant notice of his reign, both in the Dipawansa and the Mahawansa. All events subsequent to his apostasy have been omitted. In spite of this he had succeeded in capturing the popular imagination in the innovations he introduced in the religious outlook of the people, and as I have already pointed out, the Pattini worship and the yearly perahera in connection with it, have stood the test of time. The Kandyan dance which closely resembles the Katakali dance of Malabar was probably introduced by him. It is said that Senkuttuvan was fond of Kuttu or dancing and drama which was liberally patronised by him. On his return from his successful expedition of the north at Paravur, a town in North Travancore, he and his queen were entertained by one Sakkaiyam, a well-known actor, by the recitation with appropriate action of the story of Trpura-Samhara, Gajabahu was probably greatly

1 Čera kings of the Sangam Period by Sesha Iyer P. 25.
impressed by this type of dancing and he must have brought with him a company of dancers with their families, who to this day have preserved their identity, social customs and their dress, in spite of the changes both in customs and dress of the rest of the population of this country. Perhaps it was more to this spectacular dancing that the annual perahera had got hold of the popular imagination and had secured for itself all these long years a permanent affection in the hearts of the populace.

It may be permissible to suggest that Gajabahu I went to India at the invitation of the Chera king Senkuttuvan to attend the Rajasyu sacrifice to which the kings of Kongu, Malwa, and Magadha were also invited. These neighbouring kings were invited because they had been of some service to Senkuttuvan in his invasions of the north. It is not quite clear as to the reason of the invitation of king Gajabahu. Perhaps it was for the reason that Senkuttuvan was instrumental in breaking the power of the Mukku-wars, the sea pirates, who for over four-hundred years had dominated the maritime provinces of Ceylon. Gajabahu must have expressed his gratitude and thanks to this king for having broken the power of these pirates, and consequently sought his alliance. Soon after this ceremony, the Chera king dedicated his new temple to Pattini Devi at which these kings were present. I suggest that Gajabahu at least had leanings towards it, decided to introduce this worship into Ceylon. For this purpose he got a replica of the gold foot ornaments of Pattini made and also obtained a copy of the ritualistic service in Tamil. He also got the arms of the four gods of Ceylon made in gold, to be used in his temple in Ceylon for he found that in India, instead of the image of the whole idol being made of gold only the head and arms
were made of gold and the rest of the idol's body was hidden by vestments. Accompanied by Malabar dancers who were going with him to Ceylon he reached Kaveripattinam to take ship to Ceylon. Here a deputation of the Mukkuva captives who were brought to work on the Kaveri scheme of Karikalan, and who were now without work, appealed to him to be repatriated, to which the Chola king had no objection. But a great difficulty confronted Gajabahu. In the past, these men had been a menace to the Sinhalese kings on account of their piracy. He agreed to take them back if they consented to settle away from the maritime provinces. And he was also anxious to take with him an equal number of Indian seaboard men who would take their place on the maritime coast in Ceylon and act as a check to any piratical activities of the members of this clan who were still living on the sea coast. On this supposition it is easy to understand why Gajabahu settled the Ceylonese captives in the interior districts of the island while the Indians were settled on the sea coast extending from Negombo to Puttalam. It would thus appear that this story had grown up in stages from a bald statement of Gajabahu's friendly visit to the court at Vanji to highly fantastical descriptions of his so called achievements. When the various statements are examined in chronological order of their appearance, they are found to bear marked traces of accretions, each author in giving a fanciful turn to his description.

No mention was made in the earlier chronicles of Karikalan's exploit of carrying away 12,000 captives to build his dams on the Kaveri river. This is quite explicable as the maritime provinces had ceased to be under Sinhalese rule for over three hundred years and any historical events of kingdoms other than their own affairs were not recorded
The destruction of the forts at Mantai first by Karikalan, then by Imayavaramban, and finally by Sankuttuvan, found no place in the island’s chronicles. One would, however, expect a mention of Gajabahu’s friendly visit to the Chera court. Either because Gajabahu had embraced Hinduism at this time or because he introduced an alien faith on his return, he lost favour with priestly biographers, and hence their silence of his reign after his fifteenth regnal year.

The historian of the Pujawallia was aware that Gajabahu went to India unaccompanied by an army and that he returned with the Ceylonese who were working on the Kaveri scheme and also with a number of Indians whom he settled on the sea coast. He did not know under what circumstances the Ceylonese had gone to the Kaveri, nor does he account for Gajabahu’s determination to get back these workers by a personal visit to the Chola capital. As was usual for writers of this period to invoke the miraculous where commonsense would not fit in, he is said to have divided the waters of the sea by striking it with his iron mace, and crossed over with his warriors without wetting his feet; and having displayed his powers the nature of which he does not disclose he is said to have brought back the Ceylonese with an equal number of Indians. He says nothing of Pattini worship or spoils of victory, but states that he celebrated his triumph but not in what manner. The Ragaratnakara, and the Rajawallia which were written later had based their account on the Pujawallia with additions and amplifications. The Rajaratnakara practically repeats the Pujawallia account and adds that Gajabahu settled the Malabars he brought with him in Alutkuru Yorale, and that he also brought with him certain bones of the Buddha and his drink-
ing cup. The author of the Rajawallia further varies the story by the statement that the Ceylonese were taken as captives by a Chola king in a previous reign and that Gajabahu went to Soly Rata from Jaffna attended only by his faithful attendant. No mention is made that the captives were made to work on the Kaveri bunds or about his crossing over to India by the parting of the waters of the sea. He then deals with the singular deeds of valour of the king and his attendant which so terrorised the Chola king that he yielded to all his demands. Then he falls into the error of stating that the foot ornaments of Pattini Devi which had been carried away during the reign of the former king along with the arms of the four gods and the patrya dawtoo of the Buddha were brought by him after admonishing the Chola king never to be guilty of removing such spoil any more. Pattini was not worshipped in Ceylon prior to the visit of Gajabahu to India.

I have endeavoured to show that Gajabahu I, instead of being an avenger to the insult offered to Ceylon in a previous reign and returning to Ceylon with spoils of victory and the repatriation of the Ceylonese captives who were accompanied by an equal number of Cholian prisoners, went over to India as an honoured guest of the Chera king Senkuttuvan to attend his Rajasyu sacrifice and dedication of the newly erected temple to Pattini who a few years before had immortalised herself by her chastity and her faithful devotion to her husband who least merited it. Gajabahu and the other kings who attended this dedication festival were desirous of building altars to this goddess in their own countries, as they were convinced that the worship of this goddess would give seasonable rains and freedom from epidemics to their countries. He pro-
vided himself with replicas of the anklets of this goddess, and returning to Ceylon he established temples in her honour and a yearly festival in his capital in the month of August. Ceylon is indebted to his memory that to this day the annual festival that he instituted is carried on a grand scale. The characteristic feature of the festival is the performance of the Kandyan dancers who are the descendants of the dancers who were brought from Malabar by Gajabahu. The internal evidence of this festival as it was conducted before the reign of king Kirti Singha reveals the fact that it was a festival dedicated to the goddess Pattini to invoke her blessing on this island, so that seasonable rains would fall on the land and the country would be rendered free from visitations of famine and epidemics. It was in Kirti Singha's reign that the tooth relic headed the procession and gave the festival a Buddhistic cast, and yet preserves in all other respects its Hindu characteristics and its early associations with Malabar.

Gajabahu is therefore to be regarded not as a victor of Southern India but as a pacific king who visited South India whose rulers were at this time undisputed masters of both land and sea power in India. The Rajasyu sacrifice to which he was invited by the Chera king was organised to celebrate the paramouncy of Senkuttuvan who by his victories over the northern kings and the complete destruction of the pirate fleets earned this distinction. His claim to be invited to this function depended on the fact that this country was for a long time precluded from foreign commerce by these pirates, and as the result of Senkuttuvan's aid this menace was at last destroyed. His action in settling the captives of Karikalan in the interior provinces of Ceylon and replacing them with the Cholian sea-
Incidental to this visit he introduced to this island the worship of Pattini, at the dedication of whose temple he was present. It is a remarkable fact that all the Pattini temples in North Ceylon lie along the route from Anuradhapura to Jambukula, the present Sambuturai, which was the port from which at that time people embarked for India. Gajabahu on his return from India through Jaffna appears to have established altars and temples to Pattini all throughout his route. "A king of no account in the old chronicle but who attained a certain fame in popular legend" as Codrington puts it, Gajabahu of sea skirt Lanka according to Silapadikaram was an honoured guest of Senkuttuvan's court, and the founder of Pattini worship in Ceylon. Gajabahu's merit to fame lies in the survival today of those institutions which he established in spite of the vicissitudes caused by the shifting of capitals, changes of dynasties, and the many reforms of the Buddhist faith inaugurated during several reigns.
One of the most fruitful ideas contained in the philosophy of life known as Socialism is that every historical process contains in itself the germs of its destruction. While one idea is working itself out—or is worked out—in all its implications, there are laid bare its imperfections and there is a movement to remedy these and evolve a newer and more comprehensive formula wherein the contradictions inherent in the older formula will be resolved.

The Nineteenth century in its early and middle decades was dominated by the idea of competitive individualism. In Biology, in Economics, in Politics, it was taken for granted that competition i.e. the struggle for existence with the survival of the fittest and the wiping out of those who were unequal to the rigours of the struggle was an eternal principle whose validity was self evident.

But the century which in its early years had accorded divine honours to this principle of unbridled competition had not run its full term when the inadequacy of competitive individualism as a final philosophy of life was evident. Anxious questionings and upsurging doubts began to appear where before there had reigned an unshakable faith in the efficiency of individualism. The waste, the absence of ordered and organized effort, the failure to establish a connection between human needs and their satisfactions, the accidental nature of the circumstances that often gave permanent advantages to favoured groups and individuals, the ruthlessness of the whole competitive process began to focus attention on themselves. Then there set in a reaction against the
sufficiency and worthwhileness of competition as a final philosophy of life.

In every department of life and speculation where competition had been the accepted doctrine, there occurred a revolution in men's thoughts. In Biology, in Economics, in Politics, there appeared thinkers who drew attention to the defects of the philosophy prevailing at that time and attempted to suggest remedies. Then emerged the ideas of planning, forethought, conscious and deliberate adaptation of human effort to the satisfaction of human needs and to comprehensive organization where heed will be given to the capacities and needs of the entire social fabric. Men began to feel the injustice of allowing initial advantages which were often due to accidents and seldom to merit, to influence the destinies of human beings for all time.

Society as represented by the state should endeavour to counteract this basic injustice and to equalise opportunities for every one of its members. These are some of the ideas that are operative in the world of today.

This preface is rather long, but, I think, necessary. What has been said about individualism, competition and planned economics has a very direct bearing on Education. Education too like everything else was looked upon as an entirely private and individual matter. Whoever wants education provided he can pay for it, let him have it. Regardless of his aptitudes and of the needs of the society to which he belongs he can have whatever education he can pay for. Whoever wanted to impart education, whatever his abilities or training, let him give it. Dotheyboys Hall is an unforgettable picture depicting the state of Education in
England in Dickens' time. It is obvious that this system—or rather absence of system—was exposed to all the evils that competition and absence of planning had caused in other departments of life. The capacities of students or teachers, the needs of the nation, the claims of social justice were all overlooked. We see the effects of this system in our land today.

All the education that is worth the name at all is of one type producing one type of students and putting a premium on just one kind of ability and endeavouring to force all who seek education to conform to that one type. If we ignore for the moment the negligible efforts that are being made to provide industrial and agricultural education we cannot deny that all our education is all cast in the same mould. Whether the country needs engineers and technicians and agriculturists, whether the students have any aptitude for Latin or Mathematics are matters of indifference to our educational machine.

Pundits and pseudo-pundits are the only products this education can yield. Their days of usefulness are over. This is a survival from an earlier age. This education was introduced at a time when our rulers wanted minor officials to carry on the administration of the country. The supply was for some time inadequate to the demand. Soon it caught up with the demand. Now it is far in excess of the demand. Yet our schools and colleges are producing just the same kind of students. Certainly one of the causes of unemployment among the educated is that these educated young folk are qualified for just one kind of employment. And since the number of posts that can be filled by these people is more or less cons-
tant and the number of people who can satisfactorily fill them is increasing year after year, it comes to pass that year after year, the number of the educated unemployed is also increasing.

Just because there is only this kind of education available, the aptitudes of pupils also are ignored. Our children do not receive the education they are fit for but are forced to fit themselves to the education that is available. No effort is made to ascertain a child’s peculiar tastes or gifts. And every child is presumed to be capable of receiving the maximum benefit from the education now available in the country. Originality is smothered and a dull routine of conformity is enforced.

Yet another evil that owes its origin to the present chaotic condition in education is that while there is an excess of young men competent for one kind of work that the community needs there are not enough men available for other kinds of work that are equally or more valuable to the community—engineers, manufacturers, agriculturists, craftsmen whom the community needs as much as it does clerks, schoolmasters and lawyers are not available to the community in proportion to the demand that there is for them.

Many, if not all of these evils are due to the unorganized individualistic and haphazard basis on which the education of this country has been carried on. If that be granted, then it follows that the remedy for all these evils lies in a policy of planned education.

If we are to have in Ceylon, a comprehensive educational policy and programme, can the agencies engaged in education, whether private individuals or denominational bodies inaugurate such a policy and
programme? Can we expect that these agencies all of whom are now employed in imparting one kind of education will agree among themselves about their respective roles in the planned educational economy we have in view and accept a scheme that would necessitate the abolition—of many existing schools and the alteration of the status of many others? As things are today in this country Academic studies i. e. the studies provided for in our present system of schools, enjoy a certain amount of prestige and all parties now employed in education will want to continue these schools. It is not easy to imagine that the agencies now engaged in education will of their accord arrive at some mutual understanding by which they will evolve a system of schools where all the educational needs of the country will be adequately provided for, i. e. can we seriously believe that all the technical, industrial, agricultural and other specific educational needs of the country will be provided for by the parties now carrying on education in Ceylon on a basis of mutual understanding and adjustment.? Were even this impossible feat possible and these warring parties should agree on a system of schools adequate to all our manifold needs, can they put into effect the system they have agreed upon? The essence of planning in this field is that every child should receive the kind of education for which he or she has the aptitude. But since every parent believes his child is a genius and the child too will endorse his fond father's estimate of his capacities, every child will insist on having that education to which he or his parent feels the child entitled to whatever others may think of the particular child's aptitude for that kind of education. All the apparatus of scientific testing now available or hereafter to be developed will not make any impression on the self esteem of the father and the son. The organized opinion of the country as
embodied in the state will be the only power that can avail in such a situation. Even if this obstacle, to me insurmountable, is somehow circumvented, can private and denominational enterprise command the financial resources necessary for such nationwide planning as the present and future needs of the country require? I am convinced that education planned and carried out by the state is the only way to eliminate the waste of money and human material that our present chaotic education entails. Such a system alone can reasonably bring it to pass that the country reaps an educational benefit commensurate to the expenditure of energy and money that is being absorbed by education.

When we speak of planning an educational policy, it is obvious this planning cannot be in isolation i. e. it will necessarily depend upon factors that are not strictly educational, for education is not a thing apart, out of contact with the exigencies of a people’s political and social life.

Educational planning can take place only in relation to some social end the community seeks to achieve. Therefore when we are thinking of a planned educational economy for our country, the planning must be in terms of a political and social philosophy explicitly, and deliberately held by those who are responsible for the planning. What is the end or aim in reference to which Ceylon’s educational policy is to be planned? Fortunately for me the question need not be answered wholly by me, nor even by others. Forces over which men living in Ceylon today have little control have to a large extent fixed the social and political philosophy of the future. Although, today Fascism is making a desperate bid for the world’s soul I believe the ultimate triumph will rest with the libertarians i. e. to those
who pin their faith to freedom as an ultimate spiritual value which Humanity cannot forego without at the same time foregoing other values which differentiate man from the rest of creation. Freedom is not just one isolated good. It is a good which involves and engenders other distinctly human goods.

I shall be content to regard my belief in the ultimate victory of Freedom as an act of faith and not go into the evidence which justifies this faith. Those who do not share my faith need not read the rest of this article, for what I am proposing to say hereafter rests largely on such a faith. This faith may even be due to 'wishful thinking'. But constituted as I am, I cannot help this kind of wishful thinking. In interpreting the objective evidence available to us on matters of this kind I am afraid the most scrupulously honest among us cannot avoid importing subjective factors into whatever assessment of facts they may be called upon to perform. Temperament and personal predilections cannot be eliminated from such an act of judgement. Therefore one might just as well plead guilty to wishful thinking at the outset and avoid debate and argument.

The social order which I am envisaging for Ceylon in the very near future is one grounded on the fundamentals of democracy defined in a comprehensive manner. By this I mean that this New Democracy will approximate more closely to the definition of Democracy as a system of Government which gives due recognition to the worth of Human personality. Advantages conferred by accidental circumstances like birth, wealth and social positions will not be allowed to play the decisive role they are now playing in human affairs. The phrase 'equality of opportunity' will be made to mean what it says instead of being the expression of pious wish to be
realized in some remote and possibly unearthly future.

In other words the evils of competitive individualism which our generation has perceived with unprecedented insight will be eliminated from the new social order. About fifty years ago Sir William Harcourt said "We are all socialists now." That remark is truer today, if by socialism we mean the supersession of competitive individualism by a philosophy which has begun to think of wholes rather than of parts, of nations than of individuals, of Humanity than of nations. A new political idiom is in process of supplanting the old and a new social orientation is already in progress.

The new order, then, in relation to which our educational planning has to be undertaken is one in which the basic conceptions of Democracy and of socialism will be reconciled—A state of affairs where the material wherewithal for living the abundant life (not merely in a materialist sense) and for all the spiritual values of democracy will be available. Legal restraints will be imposed on private cupidity. The Law is already circumscribing your right to do what you wish with your own and in the Social-Democratic state I am envisaging these restraints will operate not in the piece meal fashion now obtaining but according to a comprehensively planned national economy. There will be the maximum co-ordination between needs and the means for satisfying them, between rights and the capacity and training to exercise them. For example we have in Ceylon today universal adult suffrage without any effort being made to provide universal free education to teach the voters their duties and rights. Democracy presumes every person’s capacity to exercise the vote intelligently. Social Democracy shall insist that by the time a
citizen is called upon to exercise his vote he shall know how to discharge his responsibilities efficiently. It will not leave matters of so much moment to chance. But rather as far as in humanity lies it will base its policy on forethought training, planning and discipline. To sum up, our educational future must be planned to train our citizens to play their part in such a system.

I believe I have said enough to show that if we take all aspects of the problem into account, there is no real alternative to a state controlled and state-planned educational policy. I know there are objections, some of them of a serious nature to the proposals I have been putting forward. But nothing human ingenuity can devise, can be free from objections. Reasonable people balance the good and the evil a proposal involves and decide the issue on the preponderance of the good over the evil. There is a well known Tamil story in which an ayurvedic physician deputed to buy vegetables for a meal goes to the market and returns home, having made no purchases since he had valid hygienic and dietetic objections to every vegetable offered for sale. Even so the case for a planned system of education financed, organized and controlled by the state, cannot be abandoned because there are objections of varying degrees of validity against it.

I have hitherto said nothing of the great battle that is being fought in this connection over the question of conversion and proselytization. Fulminations and counter-fulminations have flashed forth from the contending camps. I say that in this controversy this is an irrevalent interlude that has obscured the real issues. The relationship that exists between state education, denominational education and proselytization is more psychological and historical
than logical. It is not difficult to see that the controversy has little relationship to present day realities. It serves now as a nuclear element round which unconscious animosities focus their blind and elemental energies. The history of denominational education is so charged with emotional overtones that a dispassionate evaluation of the question is almost impossible; violent partisanship and equally violent hostility are the only two moods this topic evokes.

This attitude, I repeat, is due to historical causes and does not bear any logical relation to the merits of the argument today. The case for a planned educational economy rests on grounds that have little to do with the preventing of unfair proselytization—and the case for denominational schools today does not rest on the desire of religious bodies to use their schools as media of proselytization. Yet from the controversy that has been raging for some time, one would have been justified in believing that the issue of proselytization was the sole and exclusive factor to be taken into consideration in deciding between state schools and private (including denominational) schools.

The problem I have attempted to show should be solved in quite other bases. That is why my remarks on this point are in the nature of a postscript.
“அல்லாஹ்வு சன்னதியுள்ள விஷயங்களை நோக்கி காண்பு இறத்தினர் நூற்றாண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னர் நம்பிக்கையிலிருந்து முழுந்தொன்றுக் கூறியுள்ளார். அதில் இவ்விற்குச் செய்யும் யோகாதிகள் குருக்கத் துளைகளின் நல்ல விளக்கத்தை நம்பிக்கையுள்ளார். அதில் பாடலை பாடும் போது புகழ் நல்லது நல்லது வரலாறு நல்லது. அதில் பாடலை பாடும் போது புகழ் நல்லது நல்லது வரலாறு நல்லது. அதில் பாடலை பாடும் போது புகழ் நல்லது நல்லது வரலாறு நல்லது. அதில் பாடலை பாடும் போது புகழ் நல்லது நல்லது வரலாறு நல்லது. அதில் பாடலை பாடும் போது புகழ் நல்லது நல்லது வரலாறு நல்லது. அதில் பாடலை பாடும் போது புகழ் நல்லது நல்லது வரலாறு நல்லது.
கல்வி நிறுவனத்தின் பல விளக்கமாக எழுதிய வருடத்தில் தொகுக்கப்பட்ட (Examination) ஒரு திசையில் காளி பிறந்து உள்ளனவற்றை பக்தவான் படித்து காளியும் பண்ணியும் செய்து அறிவித்தனர். அவ்வாறு செய்யும் காலத் தொடர்பில் ஒழுங்கங்கள் வளர்ந்தது காலத்தில் படியா பாதுகாப்பை எழுந்து மோசத்தில். பின்னர் பெற்று பாத்திரம் பட்டினம் பெற்று செய்து, பெரும்பாடுகள் திருமணத்தை பாதுகாப்பு திண்மம் கூறியுள்ளடி கூறியளித்தனர். இவ்வாறு விளக்கம் செய்யும் போது அந்த செய்திகள் துவங்கியது நிலையில் குறியீடுகள் முனைவிக் குறிப்பிட்டன. முதலில் காளியும் பல்வேறு பாதுகாப்புடடியில் உள்ள ஒரு அவுடத்தில் தொடர்ந்து குறிப்பிட்டன. பலதரப்பட்டுக் கூற்று பெற்று அந்த தொடர்ந்து குறிப்பிட்டன. பெரும்பாடுகள் திருமணத்தை பாதுகாப்பு திண்மம் கூறியுள்ளடி கூறியளித்தனர். இவ்வாறு விளக்கம் செய்யும் போது அந்த செய்திகள் துவங்கியது நிலையில் குறியீடுகள் முனைவிக் குறிப்பிட்டன. முதலில் காளியும் பல்வேறு பாதுகாப்புடடியில் உள்ள ஒரு அவுடத்தில் தொடர்ந்து குறிப்பிட்டன. பலதரப்பட்டுக் கூற்று பெற்று அந்த தொடர்ந்து குறிப்பிட்டன. இவ்வாறு விளக்கம் செய்யும் போது அந்த செய்திகள் துவங்கியது நிலையில் குறியீடுகள் முனைவிக் குறிப்பிட்டன. கல்வி நிறுவனத்தின் பல விளக்கமாக எழுதிய வருடத்தில் தொகுக்கப்பட்ட வேலை பாத்திரம் பெற்று செய்து மோசத்தில். ஒரு பாதம் கிளை சாய முழுசுற்று ஒன்றியம்
இன்றைய பக்தரங்களும் பல கோவமகளும் கொண்டிருந்தனர். பக்தருடன் பல கோவமகளும் கொண்டிருந்தபோது, பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு பலரிட்டு
மறைப்பாற்றக்கூட்டு உண்மையான வகையான கனிமினை
பணக்காட்டுத் தட்சு உயை அற்று முற்றம் (Matriculation) பதிவு
செய்ய வேண்டும் குறிப்பிட்டு. அவற்றில் உள்ளபடி விளையாடிய
துறையில் உள்ள பணியினங்கள் அறிவுறைகளை போன்ற செயற்பாடு
அல்லது செயல்பாடு செயல்பெயர்பாடு கண்டு போன்ற பணியினர்
முடிக்கிறது. இவ்வுருவம் காலப்பாதைச் செய்ய பணியினை
உண்மையாக விளையாடிய விளையாடும் பணியினங்களை உயர்வாக
கொள்ளவும் காரணமாகும். இவ்வுருவம் கூறுமாறு பணியினை
செயற்பாடு செயற்பெயர்பாடு இல்லாது செயல்பாடு
செய்யவும் கதைச் சொல்லப்பட்டுள்ளன. 

முன்னேற்றங்கள் கையேற்றப்பட்டு குறுக்கு பொருளாகக்
செய்யப்பட்டு, காற்றிற்கும் கிளையும் மூன்று குறன்று
துருக்கல் கோர்த்து. கிளையுள்ள பணியினை உயர்வாக செயல்பாடு
விளையாட்டுப் பணியினங்களை உயர்வாக செயற்பாடு இல்லாது
செய்யப் பணியினை இட்டு காண்டு பணியினங்களை
செயற்பாடு செயல்பாடு இல்லாது விளையாட்டுப்
செயற்பாடு செயற்பெயர்பாடு இருக்கிறது. பணியினை
செயற்பாடு செயற்பெயர்பாடு இல்லாது செயல்பாடு
செய்யப் பணியினை இட்டு காண்டு பணியினங்களை
செயற்பாடு செயல்பாடு இல்லாது விளையாட்டுப்
செயற்பாடு செயற்பெயர்பாடு இருக்கிறது. பணியினை
செயற்பாடு செயற்பெயர்பாடு இல்லாது செயல்பாடு
செய்யப் பணியினை இட்டு காண்டு பணியினங்களை
செயற்பாடு செயல்பாடு இல்லாது விளையாட்டுப்
செயற்பாடு செயற்பெயர்பாடு இருக்கிறது. பணியினை
செயற்பாடு செயற்பெயர்பாடு இல்லாது செயல்பாடு
செய்யப் பணியினை இட்டு காண்டு பணியினங்களை
செயற்பாடு செயல்பாடு இல்லாது விளையாட்டுப்
செயற்பாடு செயற்பெயர்பாடு இருக்கிறது.
முன்னெடுத்து செய்யப்பட்டதில். அல்லாமலே கூறுகையில் காணப்பட்டுள்ள பொருள் சொல்லடைந்த தொகுப்புகள் குறிப்பிட்டுக்கொள்ளலாம். அதன் நேரடி திட்டமையானது என்பது என்று நம்பவும் செய்யலாம். குறிப்பிட்டு பராமரிக்க வேண்டும் பாதுகாப்பு அதிகமாக வேண்டும்.
பாதுகாப்பு சம்பாதனையில் பாதுகாப்பு சம்பாதனையில் முக்கிய
பாதுகாப்பு சம்பாதனை என்பது. இது தமிழ் பாதுகாப்பு
சம்பாதனைகளும் விளக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இது பொருள் பாதுகாப்பு சம்பாத
னையின் முக்கிய பகுதியாகும் என்பதை விளக்கம் செய்யும்
பாதுகாப்பு சம்பாதனையும் உள்ளது. இது பொருள் பாதுகாப்பு சம்பாத
னையின் முக்கிய பகுதியாகும் என்பதை விளக்கம் செய்யும்
பாதுகாப்பு சம்பாதனையும் உள்ளது. இது பொருள் பாதுகாப்பு சம்பாத
னையின் முக்கிய பகுதியாகும் என்பதை விளக்கம் செய்யும்
பாதுகாப்பு சம்பாதனையும் உள்ளது. இது பொருள் பாதுகாப்பு சம்பாத
னையின் முாகையாகும் என்பதை விளக்கம் செய்யும்
பாதுகாப்பு சம்பாதனையும் உள்ளது. இது பொருள் பாதுகாப்பு சம்பாத
னையின் முக்கிய பகுதியாகும் என்பதை விளக்கம் செய்யும்
பாதுகாப்பு சம்பாதனையும் உள்ளது.
புனிதமாக உயர்ந்து காண்போம் என்று பார்த்தால் விளக்கம் கிளக்கிறது. ஆனால் விளக்கம் வயசாக காணப்படுகிறது. இதில் நமக்கு கீழே இரும்பு விளக்கம்.

புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று காண்போம் குறிப்பிட்டு வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் பุனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும் புனிதமாக காண்போம் என்று வருகையிலும்
குறிப்பிடுதல்: என்னுடனும் விளக்கத்துடனும் பல்வேறு வகைகள், அந்தயல் அளித்து அம்சத்தில் செய்யப்பட்டது. மேலும் வயது வரையறியப்படுவதால் அவ்வாறு போக்குவிட்டது. முதலில் மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும் கிளையும் விளக்கம் வைத்து தொடர்ந்து. மேலும் வயது வரையறியப்பட்டது. அவ்வாறு போக்குவிட்டது. முதலில் மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும் கிளையும் விளக்கம் வைத்து தொடர்ந்து.
நமது மகாவிகாரரின் தொடர்பு பார்வைகள் என்னுடைய விளைவில் அனு வித்யார் இந்தியாவின் வெளியில் போன்றிக்கொள்ளும். இவ்வகையான போதாடிகள் இந்து ஆலயங்களின் போதாடிகளை Telegram என்றவற்றிலிருக்கின்றன. ஏனெனில் யாரும் வல்லுணர்த்த்துக்கும் கருத்தின் பற்றியிருக்கின்றது. இவ்வகையான போதாடிகள் இந்தியாவின் வல்லுணர்த்த்துக்கும் கருத்தின் பற்றியிருக்கின்றது (J. R. Arnold) குறிப்பிட்டு 'பார்வை விளைநிலை' இளவில் 35 குறிக்களை வந்து விளைநிலை என்றும் போட்டி வல்லுணர்த்த்துக்கும் கருத்தின் பற்றியிருக்கின்றது. யாரும் வல்லுணர்த்த்துக்கும் கருத்தின் பற்றியிருக்கின்றது. 'குறிப்பிட்டு 'பார்வை விளைநிலை' குறிக்களை விளைநிலை என்றும் வல்லுணர்த்த்துக்கும் கருத்தின் பற்றியிருக்கின்றது. அனைத்தும் வல்லுணர்த்த்துக்கும் கருத்தின் பற்றியிருக்கின்றது.
பாற்றாறு பரப்பிய பல்வைத்தலும் வேலூர் விளாயத்துடன் தோன்றியது. தேசியக்கூட்டம் நாட்டின் விளைவுக்கான துடுப்பாட்டாளர் குறிப்பிட்டு, முதலாம் வருடம் முதல் முடியும் கல்விக்காலத்தில் பல்வைத்தலில் விளைவு புகுத்துறை. தேசியக் குடியரசுக்கு வரும் காலம் வரையில் இருந்து பன்னாட்டு பாற்றாறு பரப்பு என்று குறிப்பிட்டு விளக்கம் கையேற்ற வேண்டும்.

பாற்றாறு பரப்பிய பல்வைத்தல் வேலூர் விளாயத்துடன் தோன்றியது. தேசியக்கூட்டம் நாட்டின் விளைவுக்கான துடுப்பாட்டாளர் குறிப்பிட்டு, முதலாம் வருடம் முதல் முடியும் கல்விக்காலத்தில் பல்வைத்தலில் விளைவு புகுத்துறை. தேசியக் குடியரசுக்கு வரும் காலம் வரையில் இருந்து பன்னாட்டு பாற்றாறு பரப்பு என்று குறிப்பிட்டு விளக்கம் கையேற்ற வேண்டும்.
ஒருவணியரின் பணியில். கல்வி விளக்கத்தின் போது தந்தையின் குறுக்கு மறுநிலையான வசதியின் போது இயல்புகளின் செயலைக் கூறினர், பெரும் வகைப்படி விளக்கம் பற்றியுள்ளது, உடைகளையும் குறிப்பிட்டே இதை இழுத்துக் கூறியார். நோக்கான்களின் குறிப்பிட்டே படுத்தும், பட்டமுறை சோதனைகள் இன்று மூலம் தம்மை எள்ளன வேண்டும். இவ்விதமான குறிப்பிட்டே குறிப்பிட்டே விளக்கத்தின் போது இயல்புகள் பற்றியுள்ளது. கல்வி விளக்கத்தின் போது குறிப்பிட்டே விளக்க செயலை பற்றியுள்ளது. கூறுக்கு வசதியின் போது இயல்புகள் பற்றியுள்ளது, உடைகளையும் குறிப்பிட்டே இதை இழுத்துக் கூறியார். நோக்கான்களின் குறிப்பிட்டே படுத்தும், பட்டமுறை சோதனைகள் இன்று மூலம் தம்மை எள்ளன வேண்டும். இவ்விதமான குறிப்பிட்டே குறிப்பிட்டே விளக்கத்தின் போது இயல்புகள் பற்றியுள்ளது.
மொத்த விளக்கம் பராட்டப்பட்டது. அறிவியல்
முனிவர் ஆனால் பலவச காண்பதே வேண்டும். அனைத்து
செயற்பாடுகளும் குறிப்பிட்டிருப்பதன் வழியே உட்படுத்தியது. அவை அறிவியல் வகை
இன்று தமிழில் உள்ளது என்று அறிவியல் வகை
உடையது குறிப்பிட்டு பெண்களின்மை வேளுக்கும்
போற்னுற கூறுகின்றன. அகமத், குருக்கள் எளிய
வல்லவியல் காட்டாவரு அமர் கவிஞின் சமான
சமயவியல் இழியுருவியைப் பொறுத்ததை அவைகள். அவை
அர்த்தமானது விளக்காமலாய அனைத்து
வரிசையான போற்னுற கூற்றுகள் வேளுக்கும்
பாலாக அமர் கவிஞின் சமான
சமயவியல் இழியுருவியைப் பொறுத்ததை அவைகள். அதேவேண்டும்
அமர் கவிஞின் சமான
சமயவியல் இழியுருவியைப் பொறுத்ததை அவைகள்.
35

இதையும் போறும் விளக்கம் கிளப்புநிலையில் விளக்கமும் பதிவுபட்டுக்கான கருத்துற்செல்வை அடை. உலக நூற்றாண்டு வீதியின் புத்த குரு பார்வைச் செய்யும் விளக்கம் இயற்றுவதற்கு நேர்ந்த காலத்துக்கு எடுக்க கோடத்துறத்துக்கு எளிதானலே. காய்த்து வைத்து பொட்டை அண்மை சுருக்கத் தோல்விகள் குறிப்பிட்டு வருகையையும் அடை கூறினார்.

இலங்கையில் பசு முறையின் பார்வைகள் இருந்து மேலும் விளக்கத்தில் கிளைகள். சூழலின் கல வாய்வுகள் கூடி விளக்கத்தில் வருகையைத் தோல்விகள் குறிப்பிட்டு வருகையையும் அடைக்கக் கூறினார்.

தேசியம் உள்ள எல்லா விளக்கத்தில் பார்வைச் செய்து ஆண்டுகளின் இருலக்கு பிரிவுகளைப் பூர்த்துக்கு வழங்க நேர்ந்த காலத்துறத்துக்கு எளிதானலே. மேலும் ஆண்டுகளின் இருலக்கு பிரிவுகளைப் பூர்த்துக்கு வழங்க நேர்ந்த காலத்துறத்துக்கு எளிதானலே. இரண்டு பார்வைத் தோல்விகளைப் பூர்த்துக்கு வழங்க நேர்ந்த காலத்துறத்துக்கு எளிதானலே.
நூற்றாண்டுகளாக மாணவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்த கல்வி பயிர்களை கருத்துறையாளர் அல்லாமல் லிங்களால் கிழித்து குறிப்பிட்டன. பானை பேரின் பார்வை சிறந்த கல்வி பயிர்கள் கொண்டிருந்திருப்பது, உடல்களின் இலக்கியக் குழு தொடங்க வந்தது. இதில் கல்வி பயிர்கள் கொண்டே கல்வி பயிர்கள் இருந்து மேம்படுத்தப் பயிர்கள், இந்தப் பயிர்கள் மேம்படுத்தப் பயிர்கள் வெளியிட்டு குழு தொடங்க வந்தது. இதில் கல்வி பெறும் பயிர்கள், ஆனால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட கல்வி பயிர்களை உருளையில் உருவாக்கினார், ஏனும் காரணத்தினால் ஏனும் காரணத்தினால். பாபு ஆசியன் பார்வை சித்திர குறிப்பிட்டு விளக்கிய குறிப்பிட்டு இன்னும் மையமான ஆக்கமான குறியீட்டு பெரும் குறியீட்டு மற்றும் இவ்விதமான இரண்டு புத்தையின் மீது. கீழ் குறியீட்டு மற்றும் இரண்டு புத்தையின் மீது. கீழ் குறியீட்டு மற்றும் இரண்டு புத்தையின் மீது. கீழ் குறியீட்டு மற்றும் இரண்டு புத்தையின் மீது. கீழ் குறியீட்டு மற்றும் இரண்டு புத்தையின் மீது.
கொண்டாட்டங்கள் ஒன்றில் புரித்த முடிவுகள் கொண்ட குழுப்பங்கள் பற்றிய கல்விகளில் புரியாத கூறுகள் குறைந்து வரும் செயல்கள் ஆனது.

இந்த கொண்டாட்டத்தில் பொருளாக்கத்தில் குறைந்து வரும் காரணிகள். இவ்விதத்தில் குழுப்பங்கள் பற்றிய குறைந்து வரும் கூறுகள் குறைந்து வரும் செயல்கள் ஆனது. பொருளாக்கத்தில் குறைந்து வரும் காரணிகள் பற்றிய குறைந்து வரும் செயல்கள் ஆனது. பொருளாக்கத்தில் குறைந்து வரும் காரணிகள் பற்றிய குறைந்து வரும் செயல்கள் ஆனது.
தெரியும் பட்டை தவிர பலரும் வாழ்க்கை பட்டியல் மற்றும் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான விளங்குற்றுக்களை விளக்குவதற்கு தக்க ஆர்வம் இல்லை. குறுக்கு கணினியிலான பயன் கிளைக்கணைகளின் மதிப்பில் முதலாம் ஸ்கோட்லாந்தில் கூடைக்கும் தொடர்பு செய்யவும் தொடர்ந்து கூடைக்கும் செய்யவும் விளக்குவதற்கு இந்தக் குழுவின் வெளியில் என்ற காரணமாகும். 

தொன்மாரான பிரபலமான நகரங்களில் கூடைக்கும் நுழைவு பணிகள் என்னும் கிராமக் குழுக்கள் செயல்பட்டியல் தவிர்க்கும் காரணமாகும். தொன்மாரான பெண்கள் புற்றைகளின் வெளியில் என்னும் காரணமாகும். குழுக்கள் கூடைக்கும் பணிகள் செயல்படும் காரணமாகும். குழுக்கள் தொன்மாரான பெண்கள் புற்றைகளின் வெளியில் என்னும் காரணமாகும். குழுக்கள் தொன்மாரான பெண்கள் புற்றைகளின் வெளியில் என்னும் காரணமாகும். குழுக்கள் தொன்மாரான பெண்கள் புற்றை�ளின் வெளியில் என்னும் காரணமாகும். குழுக்கள் தொன்மாரான பெண்கள் புற்றைகளின் வெளியில் என்னும் காரணமாகும்.
பாறைதுடன் முனிவரையும் ஆசைதெருகின்ற பானொட்டு திசையில் முடிவுமன்வானும் சுருக்கமாக உருவாக்கப்பட்ட உரை. கேதி புனிதமான கீழே மறைப்படுத்தும் நன்கு பாகம் போன்ற ஒரு குறிப்பிட்டு பதில்வாயில் வரவு அளிக்கவும். இவ்வாறு நாசிக்காணற்ற கள்ள பாறை கால்நடையான குடும்பத்தில் குழந்தைகளை கூற்றுதல் தொடர்ந்து வருவது காணப்படுவது. சிற்றாக குளிர் இருளியும் குழந்தைகளுக்கு அதிகமான புலவர்ச்சிகள் நடந்து பிள்ளையாளர் வந்து வந்து புயலினால் விளயிலான குழந்தை.
PRINCIPAL'S NOTES

It is a very different looking world since last I sent some Notes to the Miscellany. I need only remind you that the last time I wrote was before December 7th.; the rest any reader can fill in. Quite apart from the air-raids on Colombo and Trincomalee, our ties with Malaya have been so close that I suppose there is not an educated family in Jaffna that is not intimately affected by what has happened in that unhappy land. We can only rest back on hope that better days will tell us that the realities there were not as bad as our fears.

The shortened first term of ten weeks instead of twelve and the disturbed conditions of those days made the issue of the Miscellany impracticable. Therefore I must cover two terms in this review of events, so I can only touch on the chief events and those but briefly. I think all the staff of the College (I cannot speak for the students) hope they will never see another term like the first term. A. R. P. rehearsals, with changing advice as to what is or is not a safe place and the correct posture in an air-raid, added to the blackout and the food and petrol rationing, made the running of a boarding school no easy matter. However, we survived and without casualties except to the dignity of some of our teachers during air-raid rehearsals. This second term has been quite normal, with less tension and with good work done. The science block and the Staff Room have been made into reasonably safe shelters: shelters which we trust we shall have no call to use except in practice.

Now our chief trouble is that which each of us faces: the difficulty of getting many supplies and the high price of everything one is able to get. Yet on the whole I think it is surprising how well we do fare, and while we all enjoy grumbling over
it I think we are fortunate not to have anything serious to complain about. Of all the jobs on the campus I think that of Miss Perumal's, of finding good and varied food for a large number of hungry students, has been the most difficult, but it has been performed with real imagination and success. One other notable effort has been that of Mr. Wright whom the College loaned on full time for several months, and who, as Deputy A. R. P. Controller for Jaffna, has really done a fine job of organizing A. R. P. throughout the peninsula. He now divides his time equally between the College and this civil defence work and will continue to do so for the rest of this year.

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We have been happy to welcome Mr. Mathiaperanam back from Annamalai University after his two years away. His second class in the Tamil Honours course was creditable and we shall enjoy the benefit of his study in days to come. We have also to congratulate Mr. S. S. Selvadurai on the news of his B. Sc. results from London. We are sorry that Mrs. Nagalingam has reached the age-limit and has had to retire from work in the Preparatory School. Many classes of children have now been ushered into the world of our school by her and they could not have found a more understanding guide nor one who would so quickly and skillfully overcome any fears or reluctance to enter. We shall miss her greatly. Her place has been taken by Miss Ruby David. Another newcomer is Miss P. Kandiahpillai, one of our Old Girls, who is helping us meet the problem of increased attendance owing to evacuation from Colombo by teaching for the rest of this year in the Lower School.

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Mr. & Mrs. Lockwood and their children have left for America on furlough. The decision to go was rather suddenly made, for they had not planned to go home until July; but sailings are few and far between these days, and so when the American Government arranged a liner to take all Americans who wished to go they seized the opportunity. They sailed May 31st. and we had word from them in Cape Town. Now (mid—July) we are anxiously waiting for word that they have reached New York. I fear they will find war-time America a very different place from the country they left in 1936, but we wish them a satisfying time in the home-country and a safe return to us, possibly to a different and even more responsible work here.

* * *

There was one other wholly new addition to our staff at the beginning of this year. Rev. S. Kulandran was appointed Honorary Chaplain at the College. We should like to have had him as full-time Chaplain, but his duties to the Church, both as President of the Council and as Pastor of the Vaddukoddai Church, made this impossible. As it is, he takes the higher Scripture classes, but his greatest contribution is his presence within the College walls for his outstanding abilities and devotion show us what dynamic Christian leadership can be.

There have been changes in our Board of Directors. Our most serious loss has been the passing away of Rev. R. C. P. Welch. It is hard to express the greatness of that loss. Mr. Welch was an alumnus of the College, a true example of the very best in our tradition of sterling independence of character. He was long a member of the Board of Directors and there was no member more zealous of the good name of the College. His absolute inte-
grity was his most notable trait and this made him the trusted leader of the Church and the supporter of every good policy for the College. Few men I have known have been so worthy of reverence.

* * *

The first persons to be affected by the new rule of the College constitution which provides for a sabbatical year for members of the Board were our President, Mr. K. Balasingham, and Vice-President, Mr. J. V. Chelliah. It scarcely seems the Jaffna College Board of Directors without them and we expect to see them counselling with us once again. Mr. S. Kanagasabai has also left us and we were happy to have him with us for one full term as the first non-Christian to find a place among the Directors. The four places thus left vacant have been filled by Mr. W. P. A. Cooke, upholding the family tradition, Mr. A. W. Nadarajah, the representative of the Alumni, Mr. J. F. Ponnambalam, the representative of the College staff, and Rev. D. T. Niles, the Secretary of the Ceylon Christian Council. Youth is the dominant note in this motif and we welcome them all.

* * *

Already these notes have threatened to prove their title false and to become a dissertation, but I must add a few statistics which will interest many readers. The evacuation of many students from Colombo has meant an increase in our numbers, but not a very large one, fortunately. The fifty or so who can properly be called evacuees (but whom we hope to convert to residents) have set new high water mark of attendance, the total enrollment being 646 at present and at a time when we normally have a falling off in numbers. Our Collegiate Department is strong with 39 registered in
the Post - Matriculation classes and 30 in the Intermediate classes. Probably our examination results have something to do with the attendance, for they read as follows: in the June (1941) Matriculation Examination, thirteen entered, eight passed: in the December Special S. S. C. Examination 44 entered, 30 passed, 13 with Matric. exemption: in July (1941) Inter Science, five entered, two passed and two were referred in a subject; Inter Arts nine entered, eight passed, and one was referred in one subject. Our recent successes in the Inter Arts Examinations have been well-nigh unprecedented and we extend our congratulations and thanks to the teachers responsible.

* * *

I cannot close without referring to the death of Mr. D. S. Seevaratnam. It was he who greeted me in the name of the Old Boys as I first set foot in Ceylon and put the first garland round my neck. It was he who showed me unwearying kindness, in those first days especially, and his love for and loyalty to the College have ever kept me aware of how great a place a school can have in the life of those who pass through it. He was restless whenever I saw him because his own sons could not be in Jaffna College, and retirement had for him this pleasant aspect, that he could bring them to Jaffna and send them daily to the College. To me his life, so marked by friendliness, courtesy and service, is typical of what the College has produced, and may she long continue to send out men of his spirit and character.
In presenting the report of the Y. M. C. A. for the terms under review, I should say at the very outset that we have had a few months of very successful work. Apart from the numerous activities that the Y. M. C. A. was engaged in, the one that helped to direct to a certain extent the spiritual life of the students is a refreshing one. From the various remarks made by students of all shades of convictions, we should feel thoroughly gratified and strengthened — gratified that our endeavours were not fruitless; strengthened that we may do more useful work in this direction.

The business meeting which was delayed owing to unavoidable circumstances made the following elections for the year:

- **President**: Mr. W. L. Jeyasingham.
- **Vice-President**: C. S. Nagalingam.
- **Secretary**: Sanders Arulrajasingham.
- **Treasurer**: J. K. Mills.

There were some lively meetings held during the first term. The speakers and their topics were:

1. Mr. D. S. Devasagayam — “Christian Socialism and Communion”.
2. Mr. G. A. Winslow—Devotional Meeting.
3. A meeting at Kanavakai to do social work.
4. Sing-song meeting.

We began the second term well and I am proud to say even now we are doing magnificently well. We felt the need of amending the constitution and we did it most successfully with the able guidance of Mr. P. W. Ariararatnam.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances we were not able to have the Wednesday meetings very regularly, but still in the meetings that we had there
were lively discussions. During the second term our meetings were still livelier, because of the members of the Y. W. C. A. They have come in large numbers from the first. We thank them for having helped in our meetings. We thank Miss Regina Thambiah for helping us with the music. When she left us, Miss R. Navaratnasingham very readily took her place. Our thanks are due to her for her ready help.

The following are the speakers and their topics:
1. Mr. J. J. Ratnarajah — "The Bible".
2. Mr. G. K. C. Sundrampillai — "War and the Christians".
3. Rev. S. Selvaratnam — "Pioneers of God".

Once again the Students' Week of Evangelism came round and brought with it Rev. D. T. Niles. We were really fortunate in having had him as the leader in charge of the Vaddukoddai centre. His talks were instructive and enlightening. Some of our members profited a great deal by the contact they made with him. Of the three meetings we had we gave one to the Y. W. C. A. Rev. D. T. Niles on the first day met the Y. W. C. A. after dinner. The next day he met the Y. M. C. A. at 4 o'clock. Our thanks are due to Rev. D. T. Niles for the same.

In conclusion, I thank Mr. W. L. Jeyasingham, our President for all his valuable help and guidance. Our thanks are also due to the Executive Committee for having co-operated in our work all through, specially during the Students' Week of Evangelism. I thank the Y. W. C. A. also for their kind help.

Sanders Arulrajasingham,
Hony. Secy. Y. M. C. A.
In submitting my report for the period under review, I have got to mention a few things. The Council has entered its second year of existence, and I can with confidence say that the experiment is beginning to be a successful one.

This term saw a new council functioning, as eleven new members were elected to fill in the vacancies of those who left us. The new council has been empowered with enhanced rules, and thereby with more power and responsibilities to the student representatives.

In maintaining discipline and order, the co-operation of the students is essential. We are thankful to the students for their co-operation so far. What we want from them is more of it.

Under the able presidency of R. Shanmugaratnam, we hope to make much headway in maintaining order among the students.

In conclusion I must thank the councillors who left us, for their whole-hearted co-operation.

M. A. Mahendran, Hon. Secretary.

THE AGRICULTURAL CLUB

The new term commenced with the new patron Mr. S. T. Jeevaratnam and the new instructor Mr. H. L. Hastings, who succeeded Mr. E. C. Lockwood and Mr. V. Ehamparam respectively. Circumstances have forced our energetic patron, Mr. E. C. Lockwood, to leave us for America and Mr. V. Ehamparam to join the military. Three of our most energetic members, M. A. Veluppillai the Secretary
K. Sathasivam the President and C. Rajaratnam, being chosen as students of agriculture at Peradeniya, had to leave us.

Now our strength is forty. All the members have been divided into four groups. The office-bearers and the group leaders are as follows:

- **President:** M. A. Mahendran
- **Secretary:** S. Ganesan
- **Treasurer:** P. Rajendrem
- **Rodrigo Group:** Luther Gunaratnam
- **Senanayake Group:** A. Kumarasamy
- **Balasingam Group:** R. Yohanathan
- **Feiris Group:** V. V. Chelliah.

Last term, we cultivated tomatoes and cabbages on a fairly extensive scale and the produce obtained was very encouraging. And almost the whole produce was distributed among the members of the club. In the old garden, that part which was left uncultivated for a long time was also cleared up and turned into good cultivable land.

At the end of last term, a new patch of land beside the sports field, which had been turned into a fine garden, was added on the care of the club. Realising the need for food production, some students volunteered to come and work during the last holidays. The Kambu and millet, which were sown during the holidays, have already been harvested but the tapioca plants which were planted over a very wide area are still being watered regularly, though with difficulty. This term we have planted onions and chillies on a fairly large scale in the new garden and some brinjal, in the old one.

Now, theory classes on agriculture are being conducted by Mr. Hastings in the evenings for those who are interested in it. The new patron
and the instructor, who are very happy to see the students take all responsibilities into their own hands, are watching their independent-mindedness with anxious eyes, doing their best to help them wherever possible.

More and more active work is being done in our Club. The fact that coolies have been employed on not more than three or four occasions this term reveals the intense interest which the students have taken in agriculture. More and more energetic members are joining the Club, but still many more such members are needed.

This Agricultural Club was started with great difficulty and the people responsible for this, had to face many criticisms and objections to the effect that it would fail and end only in vain expenditure, because they thought that the students would not take any interest in it. But we, the members of the Agricultural Club, are determined to make it the most leading organisation in the whole College, though we realise that it is not very easy. Therefore we appeal to the students for their whole-hearted support.

S. Ganesan,
Hon. Secretary.

THE GEOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION

The report which I submit is an account of our work from January this year. Last term we had about four meetings in which students read papers or subjects of Geographical importance.

This term we could not hold any meetings owing to many difficulties. The chief one was the Inter and Matric examinations, which prevented stu-
dents of the higher classes from taking a keen interest.

Next term we hope to make up for all that was lost this term, by holding frequent meetings and discussions.

It is with great interest that we note the increase of Geography students.

Finally I must make mention of our energetic president K. Segeram, who left us early this term.

M. A. MAHENDRAN,
Hon. Secy.

THE GIRL GUIDE MOVEMENT

We are proud to present the first report of the Guide Movement at Jaffna College. It introduces a new phase in the annals of the Co'eds life; and we are happy to say that we are making very good progress.

Our pack consists of about thirty-two students and we meet weekly on Wednesdays. The Guide hour with all its "fun and frolic" is eagerly anticipated by each guide. The first Guide enrolment came off on the 8th of July. It was quite a success in itself. The Guides in their trim uniform and tie, right royally received their tenderfoot badges and were reminded that they were from hence members of a worldwide organisation. Well, we can't boast of any great achievement as yet, but the future promises fair.

We give Miss Vaithilingham our Captain a warm welcome and hope she will enjoy her work along with us.
I take this opportunity to thank the school authorities, our brother Scouts and other friends concerned for their invaluable help rendered to us. Any progress we can boast of is all due to their untiring help and kind encouragement.

N. AMBALAVARNAR.
Secretary.

JAFFNA COLLEGE TUCK-SHOP
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

President: G. N. Vijayaratnam
Vice-President: M. A. Mahendran
Secretary: E. R. C. Selvanantham
Asst. Secretary: J. K Mills
Joint: Mr. C. A. Gnanasekaram
Treasurers: G. N. Vijayaratnam

I have to mention at the outset that the majority of the members were not very keen about the welfare of this Society, as was evinced by their absence from many of the meetings called during the course of this year. The indifference of the members made it necessary for the Managing Committee to act on its own initiative in all matters.

Various changes took place in the personnel of the Managing Committee during the last two terms. E. S. Moorthy, our joint Treasurer, left us early this year, and M. A. Veluppillai, the then Secretary, acted as Treasurer until he left us during the early part of this term. We are greatly indebted to these two members for the yeoman service they rendered to this Society. E. S. Moorthy was the live-wire of the Society during his stay with us.

Mr. C. A. Gnanasegaram, the Senior Treasurer, was solely responsible for restoring the equilibrium
of the Society after the rapid fluctuation that took place during the last two terms.

Now the President G. N. Vijayaratnam is carrying on the office of Joint Treasurer as well. We are very much thankful to him for his sacrifice of time and energy in his dual capacity, to make this Society a success.

M. Nadarajah and V. Jacob have left us, and their places in the Managing Committee have been filled recently. In passing, I thank T. Thurairatnam for his valuable service to the Society.

I appeal to all the members to take a lively interest in the Society especially at this time when it is being greatly affected by the rise in price of commodities, owing to war conditions.

E. R. C. SELVANANTHAM,
Hony. Secretary.

REPORT OF THE HUNT DORMITORY UNION

President: M. A. Mahendran
Vice-President: T. Sinnapapillai
Secretaries: K. Alagaratnam
Gunaratnam Luther

The term under review was very interesting in spite of the fact that we had only a few meetings. This was due to many boarders going home during week-ends. Many problems such as food rationing, water supply, sick-room etc. were the topics of discussion in our meetings and I am glad to say that when our suggestions were represented to the authorities, they did not turn a deaf ear to our grievances.
Early this sextant, the Union was deprived of its energetic President M. A. Mahendran. He was elected both a member of the School Council and its Secretary. Our heartiest congratulations are due to him.

In conclusion, I must also make special mention of J. K. Mills, T. Sinnappapillai and S. Selvanandham for their unceasing and unselfish co-operation as senior members in making our meetings a success.

GUNARATNAM LUTHER,
Secretary.

HOUSE ACCOUNTS

ABRAHAM HOUSE

House Masters: Mr. C. Gnanasegaram
               Mr. W. L. Jeyasingam

School Councillors: A. F. Tampoe
                  S. Ganesan
                  E. Sanmugam

Athletic Captain: B. Nesaratjah.

In submitting the report for this term, I am proud to say that this term has been a successful one for the Greens. There were not many sports activities during this term except the Inter House Athletic Meet. In this Meet our athletic team led by B. Nesaratjah, after a keen contest with the Hitchcock House for the first place, came second. Our congratulations to the Hitchcock House on their splendid success. Though we did not get the first place in this Meet, some of our athletes distinguished themselves by their outstanding performances. G. Joseph and B. Nesaratjah came first and second in hop-step and jump clearing 41 ft. 11 in and
54

40 ft. 1 in. respectively. Joseph did remarkably well in long jump and pole-vault too. He was one of the senior champions and was also awarded a special prize for the best performance in hop-step and jump.

I thank all those who took part in the Meet and all those who rendered valuable help in the decorations and in the discharge of my duties to make the Meet a success.

We had a special meeting this term for the election of school councillors. A. F. Tampoe and S. Ganesan were elected to represent the inter-boarders and the day-scholars respectively.

C. Sanmugam.
House Captain.

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**Brown House**

*House Masters:* Mr. C. R. Wadsworth
Mr. C. S. Ponnuthurai

*House Representatives in the School Council:*
G. N. Vijayaratnam
A. Mahendran
P. Ratnasabapathy

*Athletic Captain:* K. Sitsapason

*Girls' Captain:* Miss R. Navaratnasingham.

In submitting the report of my House, I regret to say that the term under review was not a very successful one.

"Success sways with the breath of Heaven". In Athletics we found these words to be very true. Though we did not annex the Athletic Championship this year, yet no one can say that Brown House hadn't the best Athletic Team. In spite of
our failure we had two outstanding Athletes in our House. They were G. Kurien the Intermediate champion and S. Kularatnam the Junior champion. I congratulate them on behalf of the House. Miss J. Rangithamalar and Miss G. Alice also deserve our congratulations for obtaining the first and second places in the Potato Race, the only event for the Junior girls.

This term we had to bid farewell to our old councillors N. Nadarajah, S. O. A. Somanathar and T. Vyravanathan, the House Captain.

Under T. Vyravanathan's captaincy last year Brown House was all round champions. He also did much to keep up the morale of the House. We wish him all success outside College.

In the place of the old councillors, G. N. Vijayaratnam, A. Mahendran and P. Ratnasabapathy have been elected.

Before I end my report I wish to thank the House Masters, the Councillors, the Athletic Captain and other members of the House for the valuable service rendered to me in making the Athletic Meet a success.

P. RATNASABAPATHY,
House Captain.

HASTINGS HOUSE

House Masters : Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam
              C. C. Kanapathipillai
House Captain : C. Paramjothy.

With the redivision of the Houses, some of our most eminent members who had taken great interest in the House have left us. On the other hand
this redivision has brought in many new members who, I am sure, will help the House on to fame and glory maintaining past traditions and achieving new ones.

S. Kandasamy, K. Velliampalam and C. Paramjothy were elected as representatives of the House to the School Council — and C. Paramjothy as the House Captain. R. Theagarajah was elected Captain of Athletics, Miss N. Subramaniam was elected a representative of the Women’s Hostel in the School Council. Miss P. Somasundaram, N. R. Balasingham and C. Paramjothy are members of the Editorial Board of the Young Idea. C. Paramjothy is the Vice-President of the Brotherhood and S. Mahesan is its Secretary.

Vying with the Brown House for the third place on Field Day our House came out victorious, thanks to the fruitful labours of K. Kumarasamy, our ex-House Captain and R. Theagarajah our Athletics Captain. Our next step should be to get the second place next year and the first the year after.

It is a matter of great regret that we are losing the invaluable services of many of our prominent members. K. Kumarasamy, M. K. Segaram and Rajakone have been the pillars and bulwarks of the House for many years. We are sorry to lose their services. We are also denied the services of S. Rajaratnam, our energetic and hard-working Secretary. The task of making the House function has thereby been made all the more difficult. We all hope that our Secretary soon gets well and comes back to us. To those who have left us to go for higher education or for getting employed we wish them all a bright future.

In conclusion, I would like to say that in addition to College activities our House is taking a great
interest in social service for the village. A number of the members of the House took part in A. R. P. and First Aid work during the summer holidays and Social Service work was done among the depressed classes. For all these activities we have in our House Masters two very industrious and willing workers.

C. Paramjothy,
House Captain.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE

House Masters: Mr. K. V. George
Mr. Samuel Beadle

School Councillors: R. Sanmugaratnam
(President of the Council)
R. Ratnasingham
K. Kandiah

Girls’ Captain: Miss Saraswathy Amarasingham
Athletics Captain: K. Alagaratnam

This is the first report of the House for this year and I am proud to have something worth mentioning. Last term we did not have any competition, so we were doubting whether we would have our Annual Athletic Meet this term.

But when the Meet began points came by themselves and we had the highest number of points on the first day. On the second day also we kept up and no other House was able to defeat us during this Meet. Thus we were left Champions.

I must not fail to thank Mr. S. Beadle (Coach) K. Alagaratnam (Captain) and the members of the team for their splendid work on those two days. Also I must thank the Girls’ Captain Miss S.
Amarasingham for the enthusiasm she showed towards the Meet.

Special mention must be made of Thevarajah Beadle and Kanagasabapathy for contributing much towards gaining the first place. Also I must congratulate Miss Kanagamalar Beadle of the Junior section for willingly taking part with the Senior girls in the 50 yds. dash and winning a place.

K. KANDIAH,
House Captain.

THE ACADEMY

Altogether six meetings were held during the first term. At the first meeting of the year, presided by the Patron Rev. S. K. Bunker, the office-bearers for the term were elected. P. C. Rajacone was President and the energetic Secretary was S. Manickavasagar. The veterans have left us now after having sat for their Intermediate examination, and for the current term new hands form the majority in the Executive Committee. T. M. Ponnaiyah has been elected President for this term, he has worthily discharged his duties. We had five meetings this term; one of them was conducted in Tamil. The introduction of Freshers was a tedious programme, because we had ever so many freshers. The Academy has increased considerably in number. We had two lively debates:

(1) "தமிழ் மொழியில் போராட்டங்கள் பெரும்பான்மையானது என்பதையும் கூறவுடன் என்னையும் போராடினையே என்று நம் நூற்று.

(2) "Women should be given equal right as men".

E. N. VIJAYARATNAM,
Hony. Secretary.
PHYSICAL DIRECTOR'S NOTES

1. Annual Inter House Athletic Meet (Field Day)

The Annual Inter-House Athletic Meet took place on the 16th. and 17th. of July on the Bicknell Field. The Meet was run under the distinguished patronage of Mr. and Mrs. M. Prasad. The competitors took a very keen interest and the Meet reached a good standard. The introduction of events for the girls proved a grand success. Girls from almost all the classes took part and our thanks are due to those who took part and made the Meet a success. Special mention ought to be made of the two outstanding performances of G. Joseph and P. Ratnasabapathy who did 41 ft. 8\frac{1}{2} in. in Hop, Step and Jump and 34 ft. 3 in. in the Throwing the Weight respectively. With the help of the Officials and the co-operation of the House Captains the Meet was run to time and without a hitch. At the end of the Meet, Mrs. M. Prasad gave away the prizes. I should not fail to thank the Ceylon Hardware Stores for their kind offer of a beautiful cup for the best performance, which cup was won by G. Joseph for his record jump of 41 ft. 8\frac{1}{2} in. in the Hop, Step and Jump.

**Ranking of Houses**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>House</th>
<th>Points</th>
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<tr>
<td>Hitchcock House</td>
<td>97</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abraham House</td>
<td>87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hastings House</td>
<td>76</td>
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<td>Brown House</td>
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**Individual Championships**

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<th>Division</th>
<th>Winners</th>
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<td><strong>Senior Division</strong></td>
<td>G. Joseph, R. Theagarajah</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Intermediate Division</strong></td>
<td>G. Kurien, B. Thevarajah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Junior Division</strong></td>
<td>S. Kularatnam</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
2. Inter-Collegiate Athletic Meet

The Annual Inter-Collegiate Athletic Sports Meet was held on the 30th. and 31st. of July and 1st. of Aug. Even though Jaffna College failed to come within the first three, some of our athletes did extraordinarily well to win some of the coveted prizes. Special mention ought to be made of the George brothers who created records at this Meet. G. Joseph won the Senior Championship with a new record of 43 ft. 2½ in. in Hop, Step and Jump to his credit. This event was judged the best in the Senior division and Joseph was awarded the Parsons cup. Joseph has won the Parsons cup for the second year in succession. G. Kurien our Intermediate Athlete created a new record in the 100 Yds. Hurdles by doing it in 14.4 sec. Well done George brothers!

Our congratulations to all those athletes who won points at the above Meet.

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**OUR RESULTS**

**January 1942**

1st Div.  

1. Jegatheesa Iyer K. (Panchanatha Iyer)  
2. Balakrishner S.  
3. Palasundram K.  
4. Buvanasundrarajah V.  
5. Kumarasamy K.  
6. Alfred Devasagayam Daniel.  
7. Jacob Chacko  
8. Sundranadarajah K.  
9. Veluppillai M. A.  
10. Kandasamy V.  
11. Kanagalingam T.  
12. Sellathurai S.
13. Thiruchelvam K.
14. Chelvarajah K.
15. Sitsapesan K.
16. Kandasamy C.
17. Krishnasamy M.
18. Jeyaseelan K.
19. Thambimuttu M.
20. Balasubramaniam K.
21. Ratnasingham N. S.
22. Mahendram K.
23. Nadarajah N.
24. Carrim M. A. C. M.
25. Ranee Welch
26. Thangasothy Welch
27. Parameswary Somasundram
28. Regina Harriet Atputhamany T.
29. Ruby Appadurai
30. Mahenthiram A. (Referred)
31. Navaratnam V. K. ,, 
32. Vaitheeswaran M. ,, 
33. Rasiah J. J. ,, 

Intermediate Examination Results

**Arts:**
1. Maheswary Somasundram
2. Leelavathy Ponnambalam
3. Lily Ariamalar Chelliah
4. Violet Pushparanee Kanapathippillai
5. Rajapoopathy Kandiah
6. Mahadevan M.
7. Sharvanandha S.
8. Navaratnathasan S.
9. Nancy Jeyamany Bartlett (Referred)

**Science:**
1. Sivalingam A.
2. Jesudasan J.
3. Jeyasingh C. (Referred)
4. Shanmugarajah T. ,, 
Government Clerical Examination Results

M. A. Veluppillai
K. Kumarasamy
K. Gnanasambanther
V. Thurairatnam
T. Shanmugarajah
K. Kailasanathar
K. Subramaniam
T. Wijayasingham

Agricultural Learners

M. A. Veluppillai
K. Sathasivampillai
C. Rajaratnam
R. Ethirveerasingam

Sanitary Learners

K. Tharmaratnam
# Jaffna College Alumni Association

## Statement of Accounts for the Year 1941

### Receipts

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Total Receipts: Rs. 536.50

### Payments

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Total Payments: Rs. 536.50

Note: The following old debts have been cleared.

- To Bicknell Memorial Fund: Rs. 50.00
- Secretary: Rs. 17.65
- Treasurer: Rs. 19.79

A sum of Rs. 48.75 is still due to the Treasurer.

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Hony. Treasurer,  
J. C. A. A.
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E. J. Jeyarajah,
Hony. Treasurer,
J. C. A. A.
OLD BOYS' NOTES

[Gathered by Alumnus]

GENERAL

—Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, Deputy Auditor General has been appointed Acting Auditor General. Our heartiest congratulations to him on his well-merited promotion.

—Mr. G. Crossette Tambyah, Additional District Judge, Colombo, has been transferred to Jaffna as District Judge.

—Rev. S. Kulandran, B. A., B. D. has been elected the Chairman of the Christian Council in Ceylon for the current year. He has also been elected as the Executive Officer of the Jaffna Council of the South India United Church.

—Mr. S. P. Satcunam, B. A., L. C. P., has been appointed Acting Divisional Inspector of Schools, Northern Division.

—Mr. V. Veerasingham, B. A., Principal of Manipay Hindu College, was given the title of J. P. on the King's Birthday.

—Mr. A. S. Ponnambalam, Advocate, Colombo has been appointed Acting Crown Counsel.

—Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam Proctor S. C., J. P., has been appointed Unofficial Police Magistrate for the Jaffna Division. He has also been elected Vice-President of the Board of Directors of Jaffna College.

—Mr. Tampoe Buell, J. P., has been elected President of the Board of Directors of Jaffna College.

—Mr. J. F. Ponnambalam, Proctor, S. C., has been elected the representative of the Jaffna College Staff on the Board of Directors. He has also been elected the Secretary of the Board.
—Mr. S. Jeevaratnam, B. Sc., of Jaffna College, has been elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Board of Directors.

—Mr. W. P. A. Cooke, M. Sc., Divisional Agricultural Officer, Galle, has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of Jaffna College.

—Dr. J. S. Amarasingham has been transferred to Jaffna as School Medical Officer.

—Mr. V. Nalliah has been transferred to the Fiscal's Office, Jaffna.

—Mr. A. Ponniah, of the Audit Office, Colombo, has been made a Chief Audit Examiner.

—Mr. R. K. Arulambalam has been transferred as Registrar of Lands, Jaffna.

—Dr. S. G. Mills, of the Green Memorial Hospital, Manipay, has retired from active service after 42 years of work in the institution.

—Mr. Winslow Rajakone has been appointed Junior Assistant Irrigation Engineer, Matara.

—Mr. R. Vynavippillai is now attached to the Forest Department, Colombo.

—Mr. R. C. Thavarajah is now attached to the Police Office, Ratnapura.

—Mr. M. Kantharatnam is now attached to the General Treasury, Colombo.

—Mr. J. J. Ratnarajah has joined the Serampore Theological College, winning an academic scholarship there.

—Mr. Charles B. Paul, formerly of the Anglo-Chinese School, Singapore, has returned to Jaffna and is now attached to the Chankanai Church as its worker.

—Mr. S. H. Perinpanayagam, B. A., of Jaffna College, has been elected the representative of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers on the University Court. He has also been elected a Vice-President of the A. C. U. T.
EXAMINATION SUCCESSES

Our congratulations to the following on their success at their respective examinations:

—Mr. K. E. Mathiaparanam: the B. A Hons. of the Annamalai University.

—Mr. C. E. Rajasingham: the B. A. of the London University.


—Mr. K. Lakshmana Aiyer: the Preliminary examination for the B. A. Hons. of the Annamalai University.

—Mr. T. Rajadurai: the Teachers' Diploma in Commercial Subjects. He has also been made a Fellow of the Institute of Commerce, Birmingham.

MATRIMONIAL

Our congratulations to the following newly married couples:

Mr. C. E. Rajasingham and Miss Ruby Navamany Stickney.

Mr. T. Jeyaratnam and Miss Raniratnam Poiniah.

Mr. K. Sabaratnam and Miss Punithavathi Sivaratnam.

Mr. D. S. Williams and Miss Cecilie Thangapoopathy Rajanayagam.

Mr. P. Balasundrampillai and Miss Ramalingam.

Mr. K. Shanmugam and Miss Maheswary Ramalingam.

Mr. P. G. Jeyaratnam and Miss Annapackiam Paramanathan.
Mr. E. T. Kirupainayagam and Miss Poothathamby.
Mr. S. S. T. Thuraisingham and Miss Angelina Pakia Sironmany Nathaniel.
Mr. E. B. Anketell and Miss Susan Emily Selvaratnam Watson.

Our congratulations to the following newly engaged couples:
- Mr. S. Ariathurai to Miss Ranjitham Sundrampillai (Old Girl)
- Mr. A. C. Balasingham to Miss Lily John.

**Old Girls' News**

- Miss Leela Candiah has finished her course of studies at the Ceylon Medical College, passing her final examination in the First Class, obtaining two medals.
- Miss Kamalanayaky Karthigesu, has also passed her final examination of the Ceylon Medical College.
- Miss Punthavathy Kandiahpiilai, has joined the Staff of Jaffna College.
- Miss Monie Elias has passed her Matriculation examination of the Madras University.

**In Memoriam**

The Rev. R. C. P. Welch, Executive Officer, Jaffna Council of the South India United Church, died on the 31st January.
Mr. K. S. Pillai, Pensioner, F. M. S., died on the 2nd February.
Mr. A. A. Ward, retired Missionary, died in America on the 10th February.
Mr. L. B. Fritts, former Professor at Jaffna College, died in America in March.
Mr. D. S. Seevaratnam, retired Inspector of Schools and retired Principal of St. Mathew's College, Colombo, died on the 20th June.
The Rev. V. M. John, retired Minister of the J. C., S. I. U. C., died on the 27th July.
Mr. A. K. Selvadurai, Pensioner F. M. S died on the 29th July.
Mr. A. Ponniah, retired Inspector of Schools, died on the 5th June.

NOTES FROM A COLLEGE DIARY

FIRST TERM

January, 12.
—College re-opens after the Christmas vacation. Many new faces are seen.

January, 13.
—The London Matriculation examinations commenced and continued through the week.

January, 14.
—Thai pongal — Holiday.

January, 28.
—The Annual General Meeting of the Round Table takes place.

February, 6.
—We play our first inter-collegiate Cricket Match against St. John's College on their grounds.

February, 7.
—The Cricket Match is continued. We are defeated.

February, 13.
—Our second inter-collegiate Cricket Match. We meet St. Henry's College on our grounds.

February, 14.
—The Cricket Match is continued. The College XI defeats the opponents by an innings and 57 runs.

February, 17.
—The London B. Sc. results are out. Mr. S. S. Selvadurai, a member of our College Staff, is successful in the exam. Our congratulations to him.
February, 20.
—Sextant home going and holiday.

February, 23.
—The Boarders return after the sextant break.

February, 28.
—Our College XI meets the Hartley College XI at a Cricket Match on their grounds.
—We defeat our opponents by 7 wickets and 13 runs.

March, 4.
—At the Teachers' Round Table meeting, Miss E. Peek, a member of the Uduvil Girls' English School Staff, speaks on "Some trends of Education in America and her experience on her voyage from America to Ceylon."

March, 6.
—Inter-collegiate Cricket Match. St. Patrick's College vs. Jaffna College.

March, 7.
—The Cricket Match is continued. We defeat our opponents by 4 wickets and 5 runs.

March, 20.
—College closes for the Easter vacation.

March, 21.
—The Cricket Match is continued. The match ends in a draw.

March, 27.
—The last inter-collegiate Cricket Match, Jaffna Hindu College vs. Jaffna College,

March, 28.
—Cricket Match is continued. The match ends in a draw in our favour.
—Kandiah and Kuruvilla put up a record partnership of 207 runs.
SECOND TERM

May, 11.
- College re-opens after the long Easter vacation. We see many new faces. The after effects of the air raid on the Metropolis of the island on Easter Sunday.
- The new Junior Intermediate classes are formed.

May, 17.
- Mr. K. A. Selliah, Vice-Principal, speaks at the Vesper Service.

May, 18.
- Senior Inter withdrawal, Senior Inter Entrance, Matric. withdrawal tests begin and continue through the whole week.

May, 27.
- Mr. G. K. C. Sundarampillai speaks at a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. on “The Christian Student and the Present International situation.”

May, 29.
- A half holiday for Jaffna National Evangelical Society Festival.

June, 1st.
- Mr. W. R. Watson, retired Director of Education, speaks at a meeting of the Round Table on “The Ceylon University.”

June, 2nd.
- The London Matriculation examinations commence and continue through the whole week.

June, 10.
- Mr. J. J. Ratnarajah delivers a lecture at a meeting of the Y. M. C. A.

June, 11.
- King’s Birthday. Holiday.

June, 13.
- Sports Meet. Boarders vs. Day Scholars.
The day scholars get the day. Boarders! Better luck next time.

*June, 14.*

—Mr. W. R. Watson, retired Director of Education, speaks at the Vesper Service.

*June, 18.*

—At a meeting of the Round Table, Captain Thambiah speaks on “The teacher and the taught.”

*June, 20.*

—The College Second XI meet the Union College Second XI at Cricket. The College XI defeats their opponents by 8 wickets and 1 run.

*June, 22nd.*

—The new Senior Intermediate classes are formed.

—The staff gives a farewell tea to Mrs. S. Nagalingam, member of Lower School Staff.

*June, 25.*

—Rev. S. Selvaratnam speaks at a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. on, “Th Pioneers of God.”

*June, 28.*

—Mr. C. A. Gnanasegaram conducts the Vesper Service.

*June, 29.*

—Matriculation application and sextant tests begin and continue through the whole week.

*July, 4.*

—Sextant Holiday. Boarders go home.

*July, 6.*

—The Students’ Week of Evangelism commences, Rev. D. T. Niles conducts a morning worship on “The Problem of a Broken Well.”

—In the evening he delivers a public lecture under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.
July, 7.
—Rev. D. T. Niles conducts a morning worship on "Life’s Ambition".
—He delivers a lecture in the evening under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. on "Punishment, Suffering, Meaning."

July, 8.
—Rev. D. T. Niles speaks at the Assembly, on "Democracy."
—He delivers his last lecture of the series on "God’s Answer."

July, 16.
—The Inter House Sports Meet commences with full vigour. Keen competition prevails among the athletes, both boys and girls.

July, 17.
—The Finals of the Inter-House Sports take place. The first time in the history of this institution the girls take part in track events. Great enthusiasm prevails.
—The Hitchcock House annexes the championship.

July, 19.
—Mr. M. I. Thomas speaks at the Vesper service.

July, 21.
—The January Matriculation results are out. 29 out of 47 pass. 7 gain first division—Well done!

July, 22.
—The semi-annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. takes place.

July, 29.
The Valigamam West Health Exhibition with Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam, of the College staff as
Secretary is held in the College Campus. In view of this Exhibition school is closed.

July, 30.
—Health Exhibition is continued. Our students are benefited by the lectures delivered by various doctors on various diseases such as "Dental diseases" and "Tuberculosis."

July, 31.
—The Exhibition is continued. The students learn more of cottage industries like, twine making, weaving, etc.
—The girls learn more about the preparation of various kinds of dishes.

August, 1.
—The Finals of the Inter-Collegiate Sports Meet is held on the Central College grounds in Jaffna.

Once again Joseph George, and Kurien George rise to the occasion and maintain the standard and dignity of the College in Sports by breaking each a record. Kurien breaks the hurdles record. Joseph breaks the record in hop, step and jump by 2 feet and 4 inches and brings home the Parson's Challenge cup. We are proud to note that this is the third year in succession that this cup has been brought to the College.

Congratulations to all those who contributed points, especially to Joseph and Kurien.

August, 2.
—Mr. Lyman S. Kulathungam speaks at the Vesper Service.

August, 3.
—The football season commences with great enthusiasm.

August, 4.
—The Inter-House football matches commence.
August 5.
—Inter-house football match. Abrahams vs. Hitchcocks. Abrahams defeat the Hitchcocks by 4 goals to 1.

August, 6.
—At a meeting of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. K. E. Mathiaparanam speaks in Tamil on "संप्रदायिक परिचयः

August, 9.
The Annual Guide Rally takes place in the Old Park. Some of our Guides and Brownies attend this Rally.

August 11.
—Term exams. commence and continue through the whole week.

August, 14.
—College closes for the August vacation.

C. S. N.

EDITORIAL NOTES

THE CEYLON UNIVERSITY

We are happy, as every one interested in the educational advancement of the country should be, that the University, which was a tantalising vision for over a hundred years, has now become a reality. We should take this opportunity to congratulate all who were responsible for the ushering of it. It is needless to remind ourselves that but for the vigorous efforts of Dr. Jennings even for another few years the question of the Ceylon University would not have passed beyond the discussion stage. Dr. Jennings deserves all the thanks of our people for bringing the University into being so quickly as his year.
However, our happiness is mixed with some disappointment with regard to the restriction of admissions into the University. While we welcome the residential system as very desirable, we cannot but condemn any arrangement that restricts higher education to only some. It is certainly true that the residential system will lift the University far above a mere degree producing factory, but it is equally true that it will restrict a university education only to a select, privileged few. No artificial restrictions should be placed in the way of any one wishing to have a university education. As things are at present and as they will continue to be for a long time after the 'Varsity has gone to its new Kandy site, the accommodation in it will be necessarily limited. Until such time as when the 'Varsity can provide accommodation to all seeking admission the authorities should make one or both of these two things possible: the creation of a few constituent colleges and the allowing of the London examinations to continue. In saying this we do not want to be misunderstood as advocating the continuing of the foreign examination as a desirable thing. Our convictions on the subject of foreign examinations are too well-known to our readers to be repeated here. The sooner they are done away the sooner will the educational renaissance of our people come in. But the allowing of these examinations to continue for a time seems to us to be a better alternative than starving the craving of a good number of our capable, qualified students for a higher education. In our opinion, there are a number of colleges which can be recognised as constituent colleges to the University, and which can function as such adequately and successfully.

There is another matter that the authorities must tackle in connection with this residen-
tial system; it always involves a high cost. Even when accommodation is available at the 'Varsity the expenses involved in residing there will prove prohibitive to a good number of students. We would suggest that, as it is done in some foreign countries, the fees charged should be based on the incomes of the parents of the students. If our university authorities do not address themselves to this question seriously and find ways and means by which such financial aid can be given to the really deserving students, they would be impoverishing the intellectual standard of our people. That intellectual ability and aptitude for higher studies are not the monopoly of the privileged rich need hardly be stressed here.

The advocates of a system which restricts higher education have a stock excuse that it would prevent unemployment. To them our reply is this: The educated unemployed always have a better chance of employment than the unemployed or the half educated. It is better to have educated unemployed than the others. And we are not of those who would look at education only from the utilitarian view. Who can gainsay the fact that the cultural life of the country will become richer and richer as more and more young people get out from its university? Perhaps, what these advocates are really troubled about is the possibility that such a wide university education will create discontent in the country. Yes, we have no doubt but that it will; and the divine discontent created will be truly a blessing.

One more remark we would like to make about the university and that is with regard to its course of studies. Though the languages and the history of Ceylon are given a place in the course of studies, we regret that as yet there are no signs that
our university is going to carry with it any thing distinctive of the culture of our land. We grant it cannot be done overnight; but a more vigorous, positive policy towards giving this orientation to the university is needed. We do not want our university to be a mere replica of Oxford or Cambridge. While at this subject, we should like to draw the attention of the authorities to an undesirable arrangement which has been made in the grouping of various subjects. Pali, Sanskrit, Tamil and Sinhalese have all been included in one group. It is our opinion that Tamil and Sinhalese should each have a separate department.

Let us hope that public opinion, which has been rather dormant on this matter of the university will awake and take the steps necessary to remedy these and other matters relating to the 'Varsity.

**Higher Education in Jaffna College**

At this time, when the whole question of education in Ceylon is in the melting pot, it is necessary that the authorities of Jaffna College should address themselves to the question of providing for higher education. Our institution has its past traditions to keep in this respect. It is in no vain-glorious mood that we ought to remind ourselves of the part we as an institution have played in providing higher education in this country for a century and two decades. If any school in Ceylon is qualified by virtue of the resources and equipment, not to speak of its staff which has been uniformly successful in producing good results in examinations and in turning out leaders for our country, to provide any course of higher studies, it is Jaffna College. Hence, we would urge on our authorities to examine this whole question once again with a view to finding ways by which we can be more useful than even in the past to our land.
When Dr. Saminatha Iyer died in Madras a few months ago, there passed away from Tamil Learning its chief glory. A savant, who with single eyed zeal and devotion gave his whole life to the cause of Tamil Learning Dr. Iyer had at the time of his death become a venerable figure claiming and receiving homage from all who were interested in Tamil Literature and its ancient classics. With tender solicitude and almost superhuman diligence and patience he hunted high and low for manuscripts of Manimekalai, Cheevakachintamani and Silappadikaram, and years of study and collation are enshrined in the editions of these works, he has made available to the Tamil reading public. The tale of Dr. Iyer's pursuit of elusive manuscripts is an entrancing romance comparable to the finest products of the human imagination. In his quest for manuscripts he begged, he travelled far, he pressed into his service eminent figures in the Tamil land. And lovers of Tamil can never be too grateful to him for his services. Yet it is sad to reflect that among Ceylon Tamils, there was at the end of his life a feeling of resentment over certain disparaging remarks he had made about the late Sri La Sri Arumugam Navalar and C. W. Thamotharampillai: but even those who most bitterly resented those remarks cannot forget their debt of gratitude to Dr. Iyer for his imperishable services to Tamil learning. In addition to, perhaps in spite of, his ripe scholarship and profound familiarity with the classics, Dr. Iyer was the master of an easy, lucid and smoothflowing narrative style which was the delight of all his admirers both learned and not quite so learned. We too pay our humble tribute of gratitude and admiration to this departed scholar.
The Late Rev R. C. P. Welch,

Death has, with unexpected suddenness, robbed Jaffna College of a true and valued friend, and the Jaffna Christian community of a respected leader in the person of the Rev. R. C. P. Welch. Mr. Welch was a very loyal and distinguished Old Boy and an influential member on our Board of Directors for a number of years. His counsel was sought after very much and listened to with great respect and attention in the management of our College affairs, as in all matters with which he identified himself. He was one whose personality left an indelible impression on all those who came in contact with him. It could never be said of him that in any matter he was actuated by any selfish motive or had any axe to grind. Nurtured in the best traditions of independent thinking, strengthened and inspired by a strong Christian faith, he stood always uncompromisingly for justice and truth. His Christianity was of the vigorous type that hated and exposed all cant and hypocrisy, and that exalted the Christ above all. His early death has undoubtedly left us and the whole Christian community the poorer at a time when his proved leadership would have been of the greatest use.

Congratulations!

In our last issue we extended our congratulations to an Old Boy, Mr. A. W. Nadarajah, on his being elected by the Old Boys as their representative on the Board of Directors of the College. Today it is our pleasant privilege to congratulate Mr. J. F. Ponnambalam, another Old Boy, on his being elected as the representative of the College Staff on the Board. Mr. Ponnambalam, it need hardly be said, deserves the honour the staff has conferred upon him and the responsibility they have put on his
shoulders. From what we have seen of his doings in connection with this position of his, we have no doubt that, acting on the best parliamentary traditions, he will prove a worthy and valuable representative of the staff. The staff is also thankful to the Board for having even at this long last recognised the right of the employed to be represented on the Board governing them. We would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Ponnambalam also on being elected as the Secretary of the Board.

AN APOLOGY

Whenever the Miscellany fails to appear, it is a fact to be taken note of and explained, for it is seldom that it fails to make its appearance at the appointed time. It is said that Kant’s fellow towns-men set their clocks and watches by his daily walks. We do not know whether our readers have made use of the Miscellany’s regularity for any such purpose. If there be any such, we tender them our apology for our failure to bring out the Miscellany at the end of last term. But let them and others remember that the blame is not wholly ours. By the end of March, the whole of Ceylon was in a state of tense unrest, not knowing when the Japanese planes will visit our skies; and the College too shared this unrest. The term ended a fortnight earlier than planned; and the normal term-end activities, including the publication of the Miscellany, had to be abandoned. The time is out of joint and a fair share of the blame for our failure falls on that fact.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Srimat Swami Vipulananda writing from the Himalayan heights is too well known to need any introduction. Many who know the Swami think of him as a man of
God and a Tamil scholar only, failing to do justice to his versatility. At the time he sent us his Musings, he was Editor of the Prabuddha Bharata, an influential philosophical journal managed by the Ramakrishna Mission. Let those who think of the Swami as a Tamil scholar only now see what a fine and discriminating taste he has in English too—our congratulations to him on his being nominated member of the University Senate.

Dr. S. C. Paul, the last instalment of whose article on Gaja Bahu and His Times is appearing in this issue, has gone into the Great Beyond. We too are among those who knew his gifts and valued them highly and shall miss him very much.

Mr. S. H. Perinbanayagam is a member of our staff and one of the Editors of the Miscellany.

We REJOICE

As we go to Press, we hear with great pleasure the news of the election of Mr. Handy Perinbanayagam as the representative of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers on the University Court. This is a high honour indeed. That Mr. Perinbanayagam richly deserves this honour and is eminently fit to discharge the duties attached to this position a those who know him will testify to. It is awkl-
ward for us to sing his praises in these pages. Suffice it for us to congratulate him on this honour and to convey to him the jubiliations of the whole College and her Old Boys over it.

L. S. K.