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FAREWELL TO MR. C. B. PAUL
How should a man with the springs of song in him not break forth at the provocation of the Christmas story and the Christmas message? Nothing is more instinct with poetry than the Gospel narratives of the Nativity, while the vast significance attaching to them for mankind challenges the loftiest imagination. The event which was heralded by the song of angels has, in fact, inspired the songs of men through all the Christian centuries. Perhaps what is commonly known as the Prologue to the Fourth Gospel may be taken as one of the earliest examples—poetry of a different order to that of the Nativity stories of St. Matthew and St. Luke, but indubitably poetry, prophetic of the nobler lays of later Christmas singers.

No doubt, in so rich a field, many of my readers could pretty readily gather their own anthology of favourite Christmas verse. Nobody entirely approves of another's anthology, but I'll take the risks of that by giving some indication of what mine would be like. I should have to start, I think, with the Latin poets, because for so long, even in this country, Latin was the vehicle of the poets of the Church. Aurelius Prudentius, the fourth century Spanish poet, will represent these. His *Corde natus ex parentis* is perhaps best known, chiefly through John Mason Neale's English translation, "Of the Father's love begotten," which may be found in the Methodist Hymn Book. It is really a selection of verses from his "Hymn for all Hours" (Cathemerinon IX), traversing the Christian story from the Nativity to the Ascension and Enthronement. But Prudentius also has a distinct "Hymn for Christmas Day" and another "For the Epiphany". In the former he sings of the wonder of the event—and of the wonder of man's indifference to it,
When we come to the early English carols we frequently meet with a sort of compromise between the two languages, a refrain or last line of a verse being in Latin:

"This night there is a child born
That sprang out of Jesse's thorn;
We must sing and say therefore,
Verbum caro factum est!"

The minstrel, it seems, makes a formal bow to ecclesiastical propriety while tuning his lay for the common folk.

My anthology would demand considerable space for those early and traditional carols, with which may be associated the early Nativity plays. They are real products of the age of faith. They have an engaging naivete: like the religious pictures of the early schools of painting, which dress their figures in contemporary garb. They testify that our Lord's Nativity was something real to their writers; they realised the Incarnation—it entered into their own lives. Bethlehem was a village just over the hill and the shepherds were kin to those of their own countryside:

"The shepherd upon a hill he sat,
He had on him his tabard and his hat,
His tar-box, his pipe, and his flagat,
His name was called Jolly, Jolly Wet;
For he was a good herds-boy, Ut hoy!
For in his pipe he made so much joy."

There is the true original "Merry Christmas"; they ripple with a simple wholesome joy in the Good News:

"Man, be merry as bird on berry
And all thy care let away."

And here is the evergreen "God rest you merry, gentleman" (and do mind where the comma is placed!) and "Remember, 0 thou man"—which you will remember old William Dewy conducting for the rustic carollers in Under the Greenwood
Tree, though Hardy’s version rather sobers the original abandon of:

“Give thanks to God alway
With hearts most jolly”.

“This endris night,” the exquisite “I sing of a maiden”, “As Joseph was a-walking”, “Over yonder’s a park,” “The holly and the ivy” — I must have all these.

But I can see that my anthology threatens to exceed the limits imposed by these days of paper quotas. I shall have to take some of the choice for granted and be content with mentioning some noteworthy examples of their order. Here are the “metaphysicals” at Bethlehem — Crashaw, Vaughan, Herbert, and Donne. They gaze upon the Nativity scene with clairvoyant eyes, penetrating its profoundest import, but their faith often finds expression in a holy playfulness, like the phosphorescence on an orient sea. Crashaw’s shepherds discuss the circumstances of “this huge Birth”, and one of them is dismayed that the best this work can provide is “a cold and not too cleanly manger”. To which his fellow responds:

“Love’s architecture is His own,
The Babe, whose birth embraces this morn,
Made his own bed ere He was born”.

 Vaughan brings it all home to his own heart:-

“I would I had in my best part
Fit rooms for Thee! or that my heart
Were so clean as
Thy manger was!
But I am all filth and obscene;
Yet, if Thou wilt, Thou canst make clean.”

Herbert sees his own soul as a shepherd and longs that its worship shall be as meet and full as was theirs of Bethlehem; while Donne, in the confines of a sonnet, packs the amazement of the Divine humiliation, concluding with a couplet of haunting suggestion:-
"Kiss Him and with Him into Egypt go,
With His kind mother who partakes thy woe."

Milton's melodious and blithely-stepping "Ode" embraces heaven and earth in the drama of Bethlehem, leaps ahead to its presage of the trump of doom and proclaims with the new-risen sun the twilight of the pagan gods. Robert Southwell, the Jesuit martyr, has a Christmas day vision, as he "stood shivering in the snow", of a "Burning Babe," afire with Divine love, who proclaims that as none will draw near to warm their hearts at His flame He will "melt into a bath to wash them in my blood." Giles Fletcher, William Drummond, Wither, Herrick, should all have a place, but we must leave them and come to the moderns.

All the older traditions of Christmas song have their continuing echoes and developments down to our own time. Among the early carols are many lullabies of the Holy Child and lauds of the Maiden Mother. Nineteenth-century poets often liked to mark the kinship of all motherhood with the Mother and Child of Bethlehem. So Coventry Patmore in his "Regina Coeli," and Katherine Tynan in "Advenit Regnum Tuum" — who also, in "Christmas Communion," takes up the theme of "My heart a stable" and allegorises on the "Ox of my appetite" and "ass of my folly." Alfred Noyes contributes a series of "Slumber Songs of the Madonna". Sara Coleridge's "Our Lady" rebels against the exaggerated homage paid to the Mother of Bethlehem as obscuring the true wonder of the Divine Incarnation:-

"Mother of God! no lady thou:
Common woman of common earth."

Herbert Palmer catches that "universal spring-tide" hint from Prudentius and makes "A Spring Christmas Carol":-

"Jesus was born in a manger
On a May Day:
The wild lambs were gambolling,
Birds sang on the spray."

And Walter De La Mare, without forsaking the winter landscape, hears the Christmas Dawn breathe "Spring is here"

The animals have had their characteristic share of modern attention. Thomas Hardy recalls the belief that on Christmas Eve all oxen kneel in commemoration, wistfully confessing that, if some one invited him to go to see it, he would respond, "Hoping it might be so." Dorothy Sayers has a "Carol" in which the Ox and the Ass boast that they were there before either shepherds or Magi, Father Tabb, some... what anticipating Chesterton, sings "The Burthen of the Ass", who watched by the manger, bore Mother and Child to Egypt and back, and figured in the Triumphal Entry. Richard Lawson Gales celebrates "The Creatures' Nowel," claiming that "The creatures of the earth
They have great joy and mirth
On the night of the great birth"

Christiana Rossetti’s distinct carol-gift, Alice Meynell's and Laurance Houseman’s Nativity songs in the more theological or metaphysical tradition, these must not be overlooked, nor Chesterton’s robust Christmas joy. Arthur Shearly Cripps, faithful to his missionary self-dedication, translates the Nativity into an African setting, with "dark babe burthened mother" and "small brown goatherds," blue skies and a flower-sprinkled earth; and Edward Thompson salutes "Christmas 1916", in a golden West across the Tigris, thinking of "Peace the crowned Mother," welcoming home to Heaven "Sons that for the Kingdom died".

That brings me to a notable characteristic of modern Christmas poetry, for which I have all too little space: its critical reaction upon the current world. Kingsley's "Christmas Carol" of 1849 may fitly lead; Tennyson’s "Ring out, wild bells," section
In Memoriam has the note of it; Longfellow’s “Christmas Bells” of the Civil War period, is one of many protestations of the Christmas message of peace in the face of a war-ridden world; and there is George MacDonald’s “Christmas Carol for 1862 the Year of the Trouble in Lancashire.” Chesterton could blaze at Bethlehem against things that mocked its message as in “The Nativity” and his “Sonnet with the Compliments of the Season” and in “The Truce of Christmas”; a little less scorchingly, perhaps, in “The House of Christmas” and “A Song of Gifts to God.” Gilbert Thomas’ “Christmas Carol” is instinct with feeling for the crowds in the modern city.

“They are seeking all a kingdom,
but they all are gone astray."

And with those very up-to-date lines we may fittingly leave a subject that is never out-of-date and never will be.

ON COMING BACK

( BY THE REV. S. KULANDRAN )

With what feelings we woke up to see the sky line of Bombay! There it was spread out before us. There was the Gateway of India which had dwindled before our eyes last time we saw it! There were all the familiar landmarks of Bombay exactly as we had left them. One realises with a start that one has been away for more than a year. Between then and now one has gone to the far places of the earth and seen diverse peoples.

How much difference has it made? Here is Indian soil and one is back again in one’s own environment. How far has the mind travelled during the months preceding? The strange sights and sounds one has seen and heard, have they been an overwhelming and transforming experience, so that one is ever afterwards different?
A person once went to Socrates and said of another that he had not improved as a result of his travels. "I very well believe it," said Socrates "for he took himself along with him". We all take ourselves with us wherever we go. This may be an advantage sometimes. It may be a heavy disadvantage in other cases. One thing however is certain: it cannot be helped. We may take the "wings of the morning" and go to the uttermost parts of the earth, we are still ourselves.

What are we? Are we bundles of ignorance and prejudice before we set out, who think everybody is different from or against us? Do we boil over with jealousy or hatred against other peoples whose eyes must be opened and whose jealousies must be cleared by seeing and hearing those peoples? Whether the world has been morally progressing or not, many of the old prejudices and much of the old ignorance about other peoples have steadily tended to decrease of late years.

In this matter anybody from Ceylon is at great advantage. In Europe generally speaking there is an awareness of the fact that the world consists of many people, with different customs and traditions but still entitled to consideration. In America, however, very often there is a most amusing ignorance of the most elementary things about other lands and peoples. The American has got such a big country all for himself, that he does not have to know much about others. A Ceylonese on the other hand is by necessity a citizen of the world. His is a small island. He cannot afford to ignore the world. He knows the world is big. There are many nations and many cultural traditions. So he often knows more of other countries than of his own.

"Are there cats in your country?", asked a highly educated American gentleman of me. Though I could not have told him much about cats in America, there was far more I knew about America than he would ever know about Ceylon. Our newspapers are
full of reports of the sayings and doings of the great men and women of other lands. Their very features are familiar to us through pictures. I never saw Harry Truman; but I think I would have recognized him if I had seen him on the street. There were many people whom I recognized because their faces were already well-known to me.

"Where did you learn your English?", an American audience would often inquire of me. There is hardly a village in Ceylon where one cannot now get an English education. One goes to far distant lands, but still one hears a familiar language. A language always opens the doors to the heart of any nation.

One may, therefore, go far or near; but does one really travel very far? There are certainly differences. It is foolish to ignore the basic differences between various national temperaments, between respective kinds of outlook and the varying scales of values, but it is not a startlingly new world into which a modern man goes when he travels. He knows to a large extent what he is going to see. No doubt "things seen are mightier than things heard." But he has heard already.

In my case, it so happened that I moved mostly in Christian circles. I moved about in theological seminaries, homes of ministers and among Christian audiences. So it did not seem to me that I was very far from home at any time.

It is good to be back. It is good to see the familiar sights of Grand Bazaar, to see Jaffna College standing as it always stood, and the buses crowded as ever, the old familiar faces and hear the old familiar words. I am told I have been out of all this for more than one year; and on looking at the minutes of the Jaffna Council of the S.I. U.C. I find that quite a number of things had been happening while I was away. So I believe what I am told. But did I really go far, out of all this? Were they really very different countries which I
saw? "One World" was the title of a book Wendell Wilkie wrote after a trip round the world in about 80 days. There are different languages, and different customs, but it is one world. That is why when languages are translated we readily understand one another. The world is one simply means a man is one. A Biblical story tells how during the building of the Tower of Babel—i.e. at a particular time—men began to speak different languages.

Speaking of the British and Americans Mr. Bernard Shaw said "We are one people divided by a common language." Even when the language is not common, it is still true that "He has made of one blood all the nations of the world".

A SHORT NOTE ON **H. G. WELLS** 1866—1946

*By S. P. Amarasingam*

H. G. Wells died this year on August 13.

He was one of the best-known writers of the English-speaking world. As a publicist and a novelist he was very much in the limelight, and he attained a popularity greater than any other writer of fiction since the time of Charles Dickens.

He was something of a socialist, and also something of a Liberal, but he is best described as an independent progressive. Critical of all existing institutions, he was an ardent advocate, from his earliest days, of a World State.

*Draper's Apprentice and Prophet of Middle-class England.*

Herbert George Wells son of a professional cricketer, was born in Bromley, Kent, on September 21, 1866.

A draper's apprentice, he gained a scholarship to the Imperial College at South Kensington, where he acquired a sound scientific training, and became 2
a pupil of Thomas Henry Huxley, the biologist. After taking his degree, Wells taught science for sometime, and compiled a text-book on biology.

But by his late twenties he turned to writing. With the publication of "The Time Machine" in 1895 he entered on his career as an author. This book was the first of a series of speculations in science, cast in fictional form. Some were short stories, others longer romances. These opened a new world of imagination and fantasy.

Then he took to writing about the life of the lower middle-class in England.

"Kipps" was the best of this series. Wells was a supreme literary artist, and he drew vivid pictures of these small men, the shopkeeper, the odd-job man, the technician, and portrayed these helpless and likeable characters with all their loves, hates, frustrations, snobberies, hopes and aspirations.

His own early life, perhaps, is most nearly portrayed in his three or four greatest novels: "Love and Mr. Lewisham" (1900), "Kipps" (1905), "Tono-Bungay" (1909), and "The History of Mr. Polly" (1910). His widowed mother had been a housekeeper in an aristocratic country mansion, and in "Tono-Bungay" we get an unforgettable picture of the country house and thereby the history of England in the 19th century. In "The History of Mr. Polly", his small-shopkeeper seeks an escape from all his worries and ends up tending a ferry, happy in a lower station of life.

Wells, at a later stage, combined the two series—his scientific speculations with his middle-class romances—in his "War in the Air" (1908), where a familiar petty bourgeois character is suddenly caught up in an armageddon. The climax of this group was "The World Set Free" (1914) which contained a description of the atom bomb.

Fabianism, The Great War, and World History.

Wells had joined the Fabian Society in 1903. From 1906 while he wrote "This Misery of Boots",
and "New Worlds for Old," he carried on a campaign for modernisation and the expansion of the Fabian Society as a constituent of the Labour Party. Defeated by Bernard Shaw's slightly weightier arguments and enormously superior oratory, he retired from the battle, and washed everybody else's dirty linen in such writings as "The New Machiavelli" (1911).

Not satisfied with treading on Fabian toes, he proceeded to upset, most unceremoniously, the conventions of middle-class England by his novel "Ann Veronica" (1909), the story of a properly brought up young woman who took to living in sin and nevertheless did not come to a bad end. There was a universal outcry. The book was banned from the libraries, and youth was forbidden to touch its tainted pages—with the result its circulation shot up by thousands.

From this time on, Wells dealt chiefly with middle-class and upper middle-class characters whose discussions of sociological issues and personal problems, arguments testily reiterated, formed the main content of his writings.

When the first World War broke out in 1914, Wells immediately became one of the chief Allied propagandists, and he coined the slogan "The War to End War". The end of that war brought disillusionment, not only to Wells but to readers to whom he had been a prophet of a new era.

At this point Wells again acquired a new reputation with his "Outline of History" (1920) and its shorter version, "A Short History of the World" (1920). This became the "standard book of world history, not because it was the best possible (it is far from that) but because it was and remains the only one of its kind. The University world histories, written by pedants for pedants, remained unreadable. Wells' evolutionary and post-Biblical account, for its pathetic middle-class standards, is the only book of its kind."
In 1929, in collaboration with his son G. P. Wells and Julian Huxley he wrote "Science of Life". It never attained the popularity and circulation of "Outline of History" though it is undoubtedly the better book. In 1932 came "The Work, Wealth and Happiness of Mankind" with his blue-print for a Brains Trust and a World State.

Soviet Russia.

In 1920 he paid his first visit to Soviet Russia. His articles to the *Daily Express* gave the first real and moderately fair account of what was happening in the beleaguered and besieged young Republic. He called Lenin "The Dreamer in the Kremlin", and like any smug member of a suburban club he was not impressed with Lenin's scheme for urban and rural electrification, the success of which was to astound the world a few years later.

In 1934 he again went to the Soviet Union, this time to interview Stalin and to tell him how to run the country. Shaw has given us a scintillating picture of this talk in a tract that is now almost a classic.

"Stalin," wrote Shaw, "listens attentively and furiously to Wells, taking in his pleadings exactly, and always hitting the nail precisely on the head in his reply. Wells does not listen to Stalin; he only waits with suffering patience to begin again when Stalin stops.

"Nothing can shake Well's British conviction that Stalin being a foreigner, and having never attended a meeting of the Institute of International Affairs in St. James' Square, has no grasp of the possibilities of Clissoldism and has had his mind destroyed by a malicious degenerate named Marx."

A Strange Radical.

Wells was a strange radical, a queer mixture. He hated tyranny, and gave wonderful caricatures of the ruling class (Churchill as Sir Rupert
Catskill in "Men like Gods"), and he never lacked courage to express his views. He was particularly gifted as a short story writer. He took his mission seriously, and his novels have a quality over and above a missionary value. Their symbolism is universal, and their beauty permanent. He exercised an enormous, if rather vague, influence upon each of the successive younger generations that grew up during this century.

Right up to the end of his life, he had that youthful capacity to react to any question with a kick. But one could never be certain what he would say or do. He had violent dislikes, from Bonaparte to Gladstone, and above all Karl Marx. Soviet Russia he did not love, but few fought as he did against the suppression of the Communist "Daily Worker" in England in 1940. He hated Fascism consistently, right down to unrelenting opposition to the release of Mosely during the war. On many other issues, especially in his latter years, he swung about from one view to another, unstable, volatile, but never ceasing to hate the Vatican, the Monarchy, the old institutions, the old crusted ways of thought.

H. G. Wells lived and died fighting the old order.

OUR ANNUAL PRIZE-GIVING.

Our annual Prize-Giving was held in the Ottley Hall on Friday, the 23rd February this year, at 7 p. m., presided over by the Principal, the Rev. S. K. Bunker. The chief guests on the occasion were the Rev. Dr. A. B. Coe, and Mrs. Coe, two members of the American Board Deputation to India and Ceylon. Besides these, those who were accommodated on the platform included the other members of the Deputation, Miss P. Coghill and the Rev. R. A. Dudley, the members of the Board of Directors of the College, the Staff, Mr. V. K. Nathan

The proceedings began with prayer led by the Rev. Thambirajah. A welcome was then extended by E. A. Champian of the H. S. C. Arts Class. The Principal then read his annual report, which was followed by the distributing of prizes by Mrs. Coe.

**DR. OOE'S ADDRESS.**

Dr. Coe then delivered his address, the theme of which was "World Co-operation." The following is a summary of his address:

Dr. Coe said that he proposed to talk to them on 'World Peace' and how it might come. Peace would be possible only when the world realized the importance of human rights. There was slavery in Rome in the days of St. Paul. Slavery did not vanish from Europe till Wilberforce. "Abraham Lincoln, our greatest American, gave us the emancipation proclamation, but all this is not enough to ensure the fundamentals rights of man. Until every man is recognised as having rights as an individual, there can be no world peace." Secondly, they would never have world peace, unless there was complete obliteration of the word 'Empire.' That applied not only to his own country, the United States of America, but to every Power that persisted in having an empire. "You must be free of empire or there will be no world peace," he said. Thirdly, the world must be a co-operative world if world peace is to be achieved. There must be cooperation culturally, politically and economically. Nations must stop the iniquitous economic system that leads to wars. America was doing her best towards world's peace. She could not do it alone, she needed the co-operation of Britain and other Great Powers. He was convinced however that the word "Empire" must go and instead of the links of empire there must be treaties and trade agreements between the countries. And finally, if they
are to progress towards peace, there must be religion.

At the end of this address, Mr. Lyman S. Kulathungam of the Staff proposed a vote of thanks and the proceedings came to an end with the singing of the College Song.

Principal's Report

Dr. and Mrs. Coe, students, alumni and friends of Jaffna College: It is a very great pleasure to be here to greet the members of the Deputation of the American Board and to welcome them to a Jaffna College Prize-Giving. It is a pleasure, for one thing, to be here to do it. I have found the truth in the old adage, that absence makes the heart grow fonder, for Mrs. Bunker's and my absence the past eighteen months has served, among other things, to reveal how strong a hold Ceylon has upon our affections, how many are the friends we miss when we are away, and how engrossing are the problems and the opportunities we all are facing here. But it is also a pleasure to be here to greet you, Dr. and Mrs. Coe, as also Miss Coghill and Mr. Dudley. The exigencies of the recent wartime years have forced many changes and many developments which in more normal times would have taken much longer to come. They are far too numerous even to begin to enumerate, and in the eleven days you have already spent here you have heard of many of them, and have helped us to wrestle with them and to seek to extract from them some blessing for the future. It means more than we can ever express in words to you that the American Board invited you to come, that you are willing to come in spite of difficulties and inconveniences in travel and living conditions, and that you have entered with such friendly and sympathetic interest into all that we are trying to do in this American Mission field of work. With your rich backgrounds of culture, of professional training and practical experience you have been able to give us most useful, workmanlike
suggestions, both large and small. For these we are thankful, but we are even more grateful for the heightening and sharpening of our ideals, for the setting of our problems in a wider perspective, and for the evidence you have given us of the concern of the people of another land and of another church for us and for what we are doing here.

To you, Dr. and Mrs. Coe, we owe a special word of thanks for being so readily willing to give us of your time and thought and energy at the very end of what must have been an exhausting programme. We are honoured by your presence, but also pleased that you can see Jaffna College at her official best.

Perhaps I should explain to our American visitors, since I suspect that several of them have never seen a College Prize-Giving like this before, that one of its features is the opportunity it gives the Principal in his Report to advert upon any or all of the ills which beset the land and to set forth his views upon the general educational situation for the instruction of parents, alumni, and the general public, not to mention the Minister of Education. No visitor can be twenty-four hours in the Island without realising that the educational dovecots are aflutter and that "the general educational situation" is at present a happy hunting ground for anyone with views on education—which means any one living in Ceylon. It is only natural and right that every one should join in the discussion, since education is of such far reaching importance to the nation as a whole and to every member of it. It is all the more grievous, therefore, to have the discussion carried on often on so low a level of private and selfish interest and to see far reaching educational principles treated chiefly as a political foot-ball. Politics must necessarily concern itself with education, but it is a science of politics, not the game of politics, which will give Ceylon the educational system which she really needs and wants. Science implies knowledge
The introduction of free education is of course the most debated point in the present discussion in Ceylon. No right-thinking man can question that the principle of free education is just and necessary "wherever it is possible". Difference of opinion comes in in defining "wherever it is possible". It seems to me that much greater sanity in our discussions of this would be attained if we added one word — as the Congress Party in its platform for the new India has so added it — to the phrase "free education", namely "free basic education." In India the problem presents itself in its full magnitude: the cost of even free basic education will strain her resources to the uttermost. Here in Ceylon many of us feel that the recent surpluses of revenue over expenditure, which are due almost wholly to abnormal war time conditions, give no reliable indication of what our revenues will be in the days of depression which are almost certainly ahead of us. The original purpose in the appointment of the Special Committee of Education was to stabilize the costs of education at a level the country could afford, but the actual result of their recommendations has been to commit the country to unlimited expenditure upon it. If the present system of free education is maintained, it is all too likely that the limited funds available for education in future years will go to maintain the present schools rather than to build the new schools in neglected areas which only government can provide. If an effort had been made first to provide free primary education for all the children in the Island and then, as funds permitted, the free education were to be extended to higher classes, we would have a sounder scheme of education now and a more lively hope of better education in the future.

As for Jaffna College, we have implemented our view of the situation by pressing to be allowed
to enter the free education scheme so far as primary education goes. However, we have been steadily refused by the Director and the Minister; they have insisted that we go in wholly or not at all. This makes us think that the scheme is designed less for the provision of free education wherever possible than for device with which to gain effective control of denominational schools. It is hard for us to believe that when Government pays teachers' salaries in full and also an equipment grant for each pupil, however inadequate the latter is, that it will not soon demand the right to appoint teachers even as it has now assumed the right to control the dismissal of teachers. If this is the next step, and it is taken, the entire character of the denominational schools will change—indeed, they will cease, there and then, to be. It is already clear that with insufficient equipment grants our schools are being impoverished. Free education is going to be in increasing measure poor education. These are the reasons why Jaffna College, though it has tried to become partly free—and will approach free primary education on its own resources just as far as it can—has refused to enter the scheme. It believes that it is un sound financially, poor educationally, and that it will destroy the character of Jaffna College.

Some may say that Jaffna College has resources in its American endowment which would enable it to work the free education scheme without impoverishing the education it gives. It is a fact that in our College economy since I have been here fees have seldom provided more than a fourth of our income; but that fourth is essential to our well-being. Moreover, the Directors of the College believe that we should use the income from the American funds for the purpose for which they were collected, viz. to provide higher education of Christian character, through the bachelors' degree, to Jaffna youth, as well as the best secondary education. Indeed, the
Board of Directors at their last meeting decided to proceed with our plans to start instruction for the London Bachelor of Arts Degree, forming the first class in July, 1947. Our plans are not yet sufficiently advanced that we can give any more detailed announcement than that.

This is a very large venture which we are undertaking. It is not yet clear that with our own Jaffna College resources alone we shall be able to do this and still maintain the secondary school at its present level. We are, therefore, hoping that others will join us in this project, for we believe that there is a very real need and demand for such College-grade education in Jaffna. It will be a long time before the University of Ceylon will be able to meet the total demand in Ceylon for education of the degree standard. The number of students at present studying at Indian Universities bears witness to this. We realize that at first especially we shall not be able to meet the needs of any large number; but we are confident that there is a significant number of parents who will want to have their children study for the degree in a thoroughly Christian atmosphere, and it is for them that we aim to provide. It will be impossible at the beginning to provide instruction for the Bachelor of Science degree—the costs of laboratories and their equipment are beyond the resources we can foresee at present; but if there is a real demand for the kind of education we aim to give, we confidently hope that there will be local resources to aid us to expand.

To follow such a course as we propose we shall have to economise to the utmost. Jaffna College in the past, because of her endowment, has been in the habit of doing things in a more lavish way than other schools in the North. This will no longer be possible. While we are determined not to impair the standard of secondary education we give, we shall certainly have to prune the budget of the school. We also intend to reduce the numbers in
our primary and secondary school. At present there are over 800 pupils in these schools; that number by decision of the Board of Directors must be reduced to 500 as soon as possible within the next five years. Actually, this decision is a very wise one without reference to the scheme for higher education. Experience has shown us that we cannot hope to give the kind of personal education which a school like Jaffna College was founded to give if our numbers exceed 500. There is a necessary place for mass education, but also a place for quality education and for Christian education and that is what we are here to provide. All the adjustments and changes which these plans for the future entail will not be easy. We appeal to our friends and well-wishers for patience and for help as we attempt to make them, for we believe that you will agree that this is our vocation.

Now as I turn to reporting the more routine activities of the College since the last Principal’s report, I find my task considerably lightened by the fact that the last Prize-Giving was held only six months ago. The progress of the College up to that time was fully and ably reported to you by the Acting Principal, Mr. K. A. Selliah. And the first thing I have to report is the excellent shape in which I found the College upon my return. The past year had been ended with a credit balance in spite of the fact that large sums had been paid out from our American funds to extend the plant of two of our Affiliated Schools, a new engine for our electric light plant had been installed and the prices of all needed commodities for carrying on the school had risen so high as every one of you knows from your own bitter experience. The staff in spite of glittering inducements from Government schools was not only intact but even increased. The number of students was larger than when I left; this was not entirely welcome; but it testifies to the confidence of parents in the school and its administra-
The general morale among staff and students was excellent; and I was particularly pleased to find that the teachers on their own initiative were examining their work and the general condition of the whole school with a view to recommending changes which would strengthen every department of our school life. This self-examination is a very healthy thing. I also found a system started whereby admissions to the College depend upon a scholarship examination. For all of this I must pay most hearty and happy tribute to Messrs. Selliah and D. S. Sanders, Acting Principal and Vice-Principal respectively, and to the loyal support, from both teaching and administrative staff. To them I would express the thanks of all connected with the College, and my own in special measure, for their competence and for their very hard work in very trying times.

In the short time since the last report there have been but few changes to report. From the Board of Directors Rev. D. T. Niles and Mr. R. O. Buell, having served their terms, have retired. Mr. Niles has served the College most notably with his rare gifts of vision coupled with a strong sense of reality, of tact, and of remarkable originality of mind. We are thankful to Mr. Buell that he was able to give us as much time as he did from his multifarious activities as General Secretary of the splendid Colombo Y. M. C. A. In filling the places left vacant by them in the Board we have had in mind the ancient inter-denominational character of our work and have requested the Right Rev. Lakdasa de Mel, Assistant Bishop of Colombo—a long time and beloved friend of Jaffna—and the Rev. G. E. Jessop, Chairman of the Northern District of the Methodist Church, to serve on the Board. The chief lack in the Board of Directors at the moment is the representative elected by the Alumni Association. In the absence of an elected representative due to the failure of the Associations to vote in
time, we asked Mr. K. Kanagaratnam to attend our annual meeting, but pressure of business prevented him.

In the staff of the College we have lost three members. Mr. Justin Gallagoda was the pioneer of Sinhalese at the College. Considering the fact that we are able to give only two periods a week to the subject, he did very good work in the start in this language which he gave to our pupils in the three lower forms. As a rather shy and bashful Kandyman it was not easy for him, probably, to understand a staff of Jaffna Tamils; but he won his way into all our hearts and himself developed a love for Jaffna and the College that was clearly shown in the sorrows of our parting. He was selected by the Department to go for a three years' training course and we are happy at his better prospects.

Mr. Charles B. Paul came to the College after his adventure—full escape from Singapore. We knew we could not hope to keep him beyond the duration of the war; but we asked him to come and take over the duties of a Chaplain. He lacked formal Theological training, but this was made up for by his experience as a Methodist Lay preacher in Malaya and above all by his transparent religious sincerity, the complete integrity of his character and his unselfconscious, utterly unselfish concern for the boys of the College. He did especially good work through the Y.M.C.A. and the Scouts. His influence, backed up by an increased concern on the part of the staff, went far towards transforming the religious atmosphere of the College and indeed of the morale of the whole school. Our debt to him seems to me quite incalculable. We miss him exceedingly but feel sure that Malaya needs him even more than we do, and thus we know that his duty lies in that country to which he has recently sailed.

Mr. S. S. Selvadurai is leaving us to go as first assistant to the Headmaster of Uduppiddy
English School, one of our six Affiliated Schools. He has been a teacher at Jaffna College for 16 years. Starting with the Intermediate certificate he planned his work and his studies; at the due time he went on study leave and took his degree at the University College and returned to carry on his solid, efficient teaching. His quiet, steady ways which have made him so valuable to us will find larger scope at Uduppiddy, his home village. He goes at financial sacrifice to himself in response to urgent requests from his old school. We shall miss him here but admire his spirit and wish him well in his new and more responsible position.

Mr. Selliah reported last year the change in our method of managing the Affiliated Schools. Time has certainly proved the wisdom of our decision. Of course we have been extremely fortunate to have been able to induce Miss Bookwalter to serve as Manager. Her long experience in building up one of the finest schools in Ceylon with but few resources has fitted her most admirably for guiding the destinies of six struggling schools. Under her skillful tutelage the headmasters are assuming almost complete responsibility for schools which are making real progress towards genuine independence, financial and otherwise. Drieberg College has made the greatest strides and Mr. Saravanamuttu is to be congratulated on the development of his school. The place that Drieberg holds in its community is shown by the splendid response of its supporters. When the Men's Training School moved to Nallur and the buildings and lands at Chavakachcheri became available, Jaffna College agreed to help Drieberg acquire most of them if they would raise half the required sum of Rs. 15,000-00. They were given five years to pay their share of Rs. 7500-00, but in a little over a year they have raised Rs. 5000-00.

Manipay Memorial School is seeing the biggest change of any of the schools. It has long been "cramped, cabined and confined" in a little triangle
of land scarcely large enough for a primary school. Last year we agreed to help it also if it would raise half the cost. This time we put in Rs. 10,000 and Manipay is contributing a like amount through sale of the old buildings, a token payment for the land by Green Hospital, and by public subscription. The new building is now going up on the new site. And now Uduppiddy is feeling its growing pains and seeking the same remedy for them that Manipay found and we shall soon have to make a decision there.

Putting this money into these schools has not been easy, especially when there are buildings we feel the need of at the College; yet we have felt justified in our course partly by the contribution we are making to general education in Jaffna and the Christian community in particular, and partly by the philosophy of any father of marriageable daughters. We are trying to provide them with a dowry which will in due course allow us to give them our blessing and to say "Now you are in a position to live your own life in your own establishment." This is especially germane in view of the proposed changes in the organization of the rest of the work of the American Mission field. The Jaffna Council of the South India United Church and the American Ceylon Mission are studying the possibilities of integrating all their work completely. They would like Jaffna College also to join the scheme. This is no place to argue the pros and cons of the matter; it will be sufficient to say that, while the Board of Directors recognise their responsibility to the Christian work in this field, are ready to give closer co-operation than in the past, and are offering increased representation on the Board to the proposed new body, the Board has also decided that it cannot approve anything like amalgamation with the new body. But the situation in regard to the Affiliated Schools is different since they are scattered throughout the area in which the new body will work. They originally came from the management of the Mission to that
of the College, and so it is natural that they should now find a place in the new integration. Just how this can be arranged and on what terms it will be found workable is a moot point and one which all the bodies concerned hope can be successfully negotiated.

I hope I may be forgiven if I bring this report to a close without mentioning the many societies and activities of the College which normally find a place in it. Mr. Selliah recorded their progress a short time ago, and for myself I must confess that I have been here so short a time and there have been so many weighty matters of policy and planning to discuss and decide with the visit of the Deputation from America adding urgency to them all, that I have not yet acquainted myself with all that the Scouts, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., the literary societies and kindred organizations have been doing. However, there are a few facts which I think all will want to know. The total enrollment in the College is 221, including the Tamil School. This is one of the largest totals ever announced, but is deceptive in that it does not reflect some success in our effort to keep the numbers in the Secondary Schools within bounds. Actually the number in the Upper School, from the First Form through the H. S. C is 453, which is down by 40 from the peak recorded. Numbers are up in the Lower School where we have a real problem of imbalance due to the merging of Tamil and English School work. We have 5 divisions of Standard Five and four of Standard Four. It will take time before this disproportionate bulge is smoothed out.

Only one set of examination results has been published since the last report: the August, 1945, S. S. C. We sent 21 candidates; 14 passed, one in the first division.

In sports only the foot-ball team has completed its campaign since last September. It won all but one of its matches, thus standing second in its division of the Jaffna competition.
In closing I wish to refer to yet one more change we are planning in the College. I can speak with authority for at least the last eight years of the College during which time I have been connected with it when I say that the most difficult and disappointing side of our College life has been our boarding department. It is not only that it has been a constant problem financially and in the near provision of the material needs and comforts of our boarders. It is rather that we have not been able to shape the life of our boarders as we should and as we have wished to. There are extenuating circumstances, and even now I would remind our friends of the greater difficulty and the greater costs we face by being so far from the large markets and sources of supply; but the fact remains that we have not been able to attract as many of the class of boys we should. We now can definitely announce, however, that beginning next term we shall take over two of the houses at present occupied by members of the staff and make them into cottages for the Junior and the Senior and the Pre-Senior boys; and in charge of each there will be a resident Senior Master living in adjoining houses. This will mean that only our H. S. C. boarders will be housed in the dormitory; but it means even more - that the boys will receive the close and intimate supervision of veteran masters in more home like surroundings. Thus we are trying to give ever more effective expression to the ideals which have made the denominational schools the power for good in the life of Ceylon which they have been and which, I am convinced, they will continue to be in spite of attack and denunciation.

It is not without significance that in America, the land of free education, there is intense soul-searching going on in regard to our schools, and a significant increase in the numbers attending fee-charging secondary schools. Mass education is necessary, but it is also necessarily largely indiscriminate
education in spite of real efforts to make it less so. But children are not indiscriminate beings—each child is a particular being which needs particular attention. This kind of attention naturally costs more and it is likely to be a long time, even in the wealthiest country in the world, before such discriminating education can be provided for all children at state expense. Even in education-minded America the public is slow to pay a teacher as much as a good clerk in an office. I am confident that Ceylon will recognize this in time and will not forsake the support of schools which are in a position to give just this discriminating kind of education, this personal attention, which all our children deserve, and which wise parents will insist on and, if necessary, sacrifice for. In this way Ceylon will get the leadership she needs in the momentous days that lie ahead. Jaffna College renews her pledge to seek to approach this goal of education by the use of all her resources at every level of education from the Kindergarten to the Bachelor's degree.

LIST OF PRIZE-WINNERS—1945.

Upper School

**First Form C:**
- Vyramuttu S. P. Mathematics 1st prize.
- Thirunavakarasu V. T. Mathematics 2nd prize.
- Paramasivam S. Geography 1st prize, Science 1st prize

**First Form B:**
- Ahilandeswary K. English 1st prize, Bible 1st prize, Tamil 2nd prize.
- Selvanayagam V. Mathematics 1st prize.
- Tisseveerasingham S. Mathematics 2nd prize.
- Atputharanee A. Sinhalese 1st prize, Bible 2nd prize.
- Rajeswary K. Science 1st prize, Tamil 1st prize.

**First Form A:**
Kanagaratnam S. | General Proficiency, English 1st prize, Science 1st prize, Sinhalese 1st prize, Bible 1st prize, Tamil 1st prize, History 2nd prize.
---|---
Paramasothy A. | Mathematics 2nd prize.
Second Form B: |  
Gopalasingham T. | Mathematics 1st prize.
Appudurai B. | Science 1st prize.
Sanmugaledchumy P. | Science 2nd prize, Tamil 1st prize.
Sivalingam V. | Ethics 1st prize.

Second Form A: |  
Sundrarajah N. | Mathematics 1st prize, Latin 1st prize, Science 1st prize, Tamil 2nd prize.
Soundraranee J. | Mathematics 2nd prize.
Balasubramaniam M. | Latin 2nd prize.
Krishnarajah P. | Sinhalese 1st prize.
Thevamany C. | Bible 1st prize, Sinhalese 2nd prize.
Ampalavanar D. S. | Tamil 1st prize.

Third Form B: |  
Kandiah N. | Mathematics 1st prize.
Nadarajah Kandappu | Mathematics 2nd prize.
Gnanasambanthar N. | Tamil 1st prize.

Third Form A: |  
Eva Kulasingham | General Prof., Geography 1st prize, Science 1st prize, Bible 2nd prize.
Kanageswary J. | Mathematics 1st prize, Tamil 1st prize.
Santhirarajah S. | Bible 1st prize, History 1st prize, Mathematics 2nd prize.
Jeyaranee K. | Geography 2nd prize.
Wesley Williams | Sinhalese 1st prize, Latin 1st prize.
Rajeswary J. | Sinhalese 2nd prize, Latin 2nd prize.
Thankaratnam K. | Ethics 1st prize.
Ratnasingham K. | Ethics 2nd prize.

Pre. Sr. B: |  
Kanagaratnam V. | English 1st prize, Botany 1st prize, Tamil 1st prize.
Parameswaran V. | Chemistry 1st prize.

Pre. Sr. A: |  
Rabindranath S. | General Prof., English 1st Prize, Mathematics 1st prize, Physics 1st prize, Ethics 1st prize.
Rajapalan R. | English 2nd prize, Chemistry 2nd prize.
Amarasingham J. L. | Mathematics 2nd prize.
Sivappiragasam S. | Botany 1st prize, Chemistry 1st prize.
Nadarajah M. K. | Geography 1st prize, Tamil 2nd prize.
Sivagnanasundram V. | Geography 2nd prize.
Satchithanantham A. | Tamil 1st prize.
Senior D:
Ganesanantham M. History 1st prize.
Somasekarampillai K. Physics 1st prize, Ch. I.
Paramanantham V. Geography 1st prize, Botany 1.
Luther Selvarajah Mathematics 1st prize, Physics 1st prize.
Pathmanathan K. N. Chemistry 1st prize.
Senior C.:
Sangarapillai V. Chemistry 1st prize.
Senior B.:
Arulpiragasam R. Botany 2nd prize.
Kanagasingham R. Chemistry 1st prize, Mathematics 2nd prize.
Alagasundram K. Botany 1st prize, Tamil 1st prize.
Soundranayagam S. General Prof., Mathematics 1st prize, Physics 1st prize, Chemistry 2nd prize.
Senior A.:
Pasupathirajah S. General Prof., Botany 1st prize, Physics 1st prize, Mathematics 2nd prize, Chemistry 2nd prize.
Kandasamy K. Geography 1st prize.
Chandran C. W. K. English 1st prize.
Rajadurai A. K. Mathematics 1st prize, Chemistry 1st prize, Botany 2nd prize.
Susan Thomas
Seniors I Division
Seevaratnam K.
H. S. C. B. 2.
Amarasingham R. C. Physics 1st prize, App. Mathematics 2nd prize; General Proficiency.
Nadarajah N. Pure Mathematics 1st prize, Applied Maths 1st prize; General Proficiency.
Jeevarajah J. Zoology 1st prize.
Selvanayagam A. App. Mathematics 1st prize.
Arasaratnam S. W. Tamil 1st prize.
Matric 1943 January
1st Division
C. Balaraman
C. Sanmuganathan
Gunaratnam Luther
V. Rajanayagam
J. J. Rajanayagam
C. Theivandran
Thomas Mathew
Lower School

Std. V, A :
Selvamany S. General Prof., English 1st prize, Writing 1st prize, Tamil 1st prize, Bible 1st prize, History 2nd prize.
Maheswary J. History 1st prize, Geography 1st prize, English 2nd prize, Bible 2nd prize, Writing 2nd prize.
Anantharajah A. S. English 2nd prize, Writing 2nd prize, History 2nd, Geography 2nd.
Indraranee W. Geography 2nd.

Std. V, B :
Sanmuganathan M. Tamil 1st, Arithmetic 2nd.
Thevarajasingam R. Arithmetic 1st.

II Yr. A :
Thevamany C. General Prof., English 1st, History 1st, Tamil 1st, Writing 2nd, Geography 2nd.
Karunairajah J. General Prof., Writing 1st, Geography 1st, English 2nd, History 2nd.
Sivapackiasundram S. Arithmetic 1st.
Selvaratnam S. Bible 1st.
Sinnakone C. Bible 2nd.

II Yr. B :
Kularajah S. Writing 1st.
Daniel M. Bible 1st.

I Yr. A 1 :
Sivapackianathan S. Moral Science 1st.
Gnanakaneson Moral Science 2nd.

I Yr. A 2 :
Veerasingham V. Moral Science 1st.

I Yr. B 1 :
Anandharajan V. General Prof.
Thirunavakarasu V. Arithmetic 1st.
Pushparanee W. Arithmetic 2nd.
Thevarajan J. Bible 1st.
Soundraranee W. Bible 2nd.

I Yr. B 2 :
Packialedchumy K. Writing 1st, Arithmetic 2nd, Arithmetic 1st.
Mahadevi M. Arithmetic 1st.

I Yr. B 3 :
Sundralingam V. Arithmetic 1st, Moral Science 1st.
Scout Awards For 1945.

A. Thevarajah (1) King Scout, (2) Red and White Cord.
R. M. Selvarajah (1) King Scout.
A. Ratnasingham (1) King Scout.
T. Kulasegrampillai (1) National Service Badge, (2) Gold Cord, (3) Bushman's Thong.
J. J. Amerasingham (1) Bushman's Thong, (2) Gold Cord.
D. J. Ambalavanar (1) National Service Badge, (2) Gold Cord, (3) Bushman's Thong.
V. Sivagnanasunderam (1) King Scout, (2) Red and White Cord, (3) Best Scout for 1945.
R. C. Amerasingham (1) King Scout, (2) Red and White Cord, (3) Bushman’s Thong.

Dove's Patrol Best Patrol for 1945.

PHYSICAL DIRECTOR’S NOTES

Cricket

After a lapse of about five years the Jaffna Schools’ Sports Association organised the Inter-Collegiate Cricket Competition. The response from schools was rather poor, for only five schools out of a membership of about twenty took part in the competition. Our thanks are due to Mr. K. C. Thurairatnam, the Cricket Coach, who had a very difficult job making cricketers of boys who had never held a bat in their life. At the commencement of the season the outlook was rather poor, but with a group of youngsters who exhibited a will to learn and an interest for the game, things turned out for the better and soon we had all signs of a very successful season. The boys turned out regularly for practice and co-operated so well, that we are proud to say that the 1946 Cricket team was no second to any in the recent past. I must not fail to mention the part played by G. Kurien, the Captain, who proved to be a good leader. We played four games, won two and lost two. On the whole the season was a success.
The Track and Field season started with the Boarders-Dayscholars Meet, which unlike in the previous years created much interest. The keeness can well be judged by the results. The Meet ended in a 'draw, which we seldom come across in Track and Field Sports, with each side scoring 162½ points. Then came the Annual Lower School Inter-House Sports Meet. This Meet was run by the Lower School staff and I am glad to say that the people concerned spared nothing to make it a success. This Meet is annually improving and can easily be counted among the few big attractions at Jaffna College. This year's Meet was easily the best they have ever had, for interest among students and Teachers was very keen and arrangements perfect. The Meet was run under the Patronage of Rev. S. K. Bunker and Mrs. Bunker gave away the prizes at the end of the Meet. Well done Lower School!

The next big attraction for the season was the Annual Field Day (Inter-House Athletic Meet). With a view to getting more students to take part at this Meet, the Athletic Committee made a special appeal to the House Masters regarding training of Athletes, and I am happy to mention that the House Masters co-operated with us as best they could. This Meet was run under the patronage of Mr. O. S. de Silva, S.P., N.P., who also gave away the prizes at the end of the Meet. This year's Meet was a grand success. The contest was very keen and close, so close was it that the final result, gave a surprise to quite a number of us who had watched the various Houses during their training period. The Meet was interesting for it kept everyone present guessing to the very last event. Our congratulations are due to the Brown House who won the championship. Here are the results of the Meet:
INTER-HOUSE FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS -- 1946

HITCHCOCK HOUSE
INTER-HOUSE ATHLETIC CHAMPIONS — 1946

BROWN HOUSE
Ranking of Houses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brown House</td>
<td>119%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hitchcock House</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hastings House</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham House</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Individual Championships

- Senior Division: Brodie, M.
- Intermediate Division: Shanmuganathan, S.
- Junior Division: Jegadevan, S.

Our boys fared rather badly at the Inter-Collegiate Sports Meet, but we are not in the least worried by it knowing the material we had to handle. Practically all our athletes passed from one division to another and hence the poor results.

Football

We gave a good shock to many of our well-wishers and Old Boys when we decided to keep out of this year's Inter-Collegiate Football Competition. We had been for the past year or two wondering what step we should take to get out of a thing that was getting beyond our control. As we watched events at the J. S. S. A. grounds year by year, we felt that the schools were getting off their track and were going all out to win a championship under any cost. Students, both players and spectators, whom we were expected to teach fair-play and sportsmanship, were worked up to such a pitch by a few thousand enthusiastic supporters, that they very soon forgot themselves and played to the crowd. Things went to such an extent that we had to take the risk of exposing our boys to a mad crowd at times. We moved on the matter to see if we could solve this by once again getting back to the home and away system. A poor majority in the J. S. S. A. decided to continue on the J. S. S. A. grounds and this left no other choice for us and three other schools than to keep out of such a competition. When I look back, I feel we have made a very wise decision, for our season with friendly games with various schools is proving to be a success and creating just the spirit we were after.
OUR RESULTS

I—S. S. C. Examination, November 1945.

1. Amerasingham, V.
2. Alagasundram, K.
3. Arulpiragasam, R. (b) 1st Division.
4. Anpurajah, S.
5. Alalasundaram, C.
6. Balasubramaniam, S.
7. Balasingham, G.
8. Daniel, M.
9. Devarajah, A.
10. Ganaasundaram, K.
11. Ganeson, C.
12. Kandasamy, K.
13. Kumarasamy, C. (b)
14. Kanagasiningham, R.
15. Kulasekharampillai T.
16. Kanagaratnam, V.
18. Kalidason, N.
19. Kanesanathan, M.
21. Mann, S. A.
23. Nadarajah, S.
24. Nadarajah, C.
25. Nesarajah, B.
26. Nicholas, V. B. St. C. (el)
27. Parameswaran, T.
28. Pasubatharajah, S. (b) 1st Division.
29. Paramasothy, S. V.
31. Pathmanathan, N.
32. Rajadurai, K. A. (ems)
33. Rajadurai, N.
34. Rajadurai, D. A.
35. Ratnam, S
36. Ratnasabapathippillai, M. K.
37. Rasiah, D. S. (ph, b) 1st Division.
38. Ramachandran, K.
39. Somasekerampillai, K.
40. Somasundram, K.
41. Somasundram, K. R.
42. Selvadurai, A.
43. Soundranayagam, S. (ems, ph, ch, me) 1st Division.
44. Selvarajah, L.
45. Skandarajah, K. (b).
46. Sangarapillai, V.
47. Subramaniam, S.
48. Sivasubramaniam, V. (h).
49. Satkunasingham, K.
50. Sathasivam, A. (ct, h).
51. 1st Division.
52. Singham, B.
53. Thambry, T.
54. Theivendram, V.
55. Thirunavakarasu, S.
57. Thiraisingham, N. (b).
58. Vivekanantham, A.
59. Velauthan, E.
60. Vettivelpillai, S.
61. Vijayaratnam, A.
62. Yoheswaran, K. (ems, b) 1st Division.
63. John, G.
64. Jesupathy, C.
65. Chandranee, K. (b).
67. Mary, E.
68. Maheshwary, K. (b).
69. Pathmavthie, M.
70. Leelawathie, M.
71. Ranjithamalar, J. (ems) 1st Division.
72. Susan, T. (b).
73. Thilagamany, R.
NOTE: Marks for Distinction.

(ct) Classical Tamil (ems) Elementary Mathematics
(Special) (ph) Physics, (ch) Chemistry, (b) Botany, (me) Mechanics, (el) English Literature, (h) History.

II—H. S. C. and University Entrance Examination.

1. Jeevarajah Jeevaratnam H. S. C.
   Univ. Entrance Science
2. Jeevarajah Jeevaratnam
3. Selvanayagam A.
4. Kurien George
5. Subramaniam K.
6. Visuvanathan T.
7. Navaratnammah Visuvalingam
8. Ratnasingham E. Appadurai

III—London Inter Arts, July 1945

1. Rajasingam R.
2. Peraiyeravar N.
3. N. R. Balasingam
4. V. Atputharatnam
5. Miss N. Manickavasagar (Econ)
6. W. N. S. Samuel (Latin)

JAFFNA COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

I—COLOMBO BRANCH SOCIAL

The annual social of the Jaffna College Alumni Association, Colombo Branch, came off on Saturday the 9th November at the Central Y. M. C. A. Colombo. The chief guest was the Rt. Revd. Lakdasa de Mel, the Assistant Bishop. There was a large gathering present. The Principal, the Rev. S. K. Bunker, presided and made an appeal to the Old Boys for their help to launch the scheme for starting the degree classes next July. This appeal is published elsewhere. Revd. de Mel urged them to look more to the future of their College and asked them to put themselves solidly behind the Principal and the Board of Directors. “You must not lean on outsiders for help. The great thing is self-support,” he said.

Mr. J. V. Chelliah also addressed the gathering on this scheme.
II — Alumni Day, Jaffna.

The annual Alumni Day celebrations came off on Saturday, the 21st September, commencing with a Thanksgiving Service held at the Vaddukoddai Church and led by the Rev. S. Kulandran. After this Service came the Singing Contests in which the students from the Lower and the Upper Schools took part, and which were presided over by Mr. T. Buell. The following were the prize winners:

Sr. Girls: Sarah Elias.
Sr. Boys: Ponnurajah R.
Inter Girls: Atputharani Abraham.
Junior: Yoharasi, S.
Prep.: Gnanarasi, S.

The Contests were followed by Lunch at the College Dining Hall, where covers were laid for 85.

The afternoon celebrations commenced with the Oratorical and Elocution contests, both English and Tamil. The English Contests were presided over by Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam and the Tamil by Mr. J. Subramaniam Lewis. The following were the prize winners:

**ENGLISH:**
Senior Division: E. A. Champion.
Intermediate: L. J. D. Mahilrajan.
Junior: T. Gnanasegarampillai.
Lower School: A. Indreswari

**TAMIL:**
Senior Division: K. Alagasundram.
Junior: K. Mahadeva.
Lower School: S. Kularajah

**Annual Meeting**

Following the Oratorical Contests, the annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held presided over by the President, Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam. A vote of condolence was passed on the death of the following Old Boys: Messrs. S. C. Arnold,
C. D. Singharatnam, Dr. C. S. Ratnam and Rev. E. G. Proctor. The annual report of the Secretary was read by the Rev. K. S. Jeyasingham. Extracts from this report are given below. Next a statement of accounts was given by the Treasurer, Mr. A. C. Sundrampillai.

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

**President:** Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam.

**Vice President:** Messrs S. H. Perinbanayagam, J. S. Lewis, K. A. Selliah and I. P. Thurairatnam.

**Secretary:** Mr. P. R. Rajendra.

**Treasurer:** Mr. A. C. Sundrampillai.

**Annual Report of the Secretary**

The following are extracts from the report:

"During the year our Association has been highly honoured by His Majesty the King bestowing the great honour of O. B. E. on our President, Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam. Even His Majesty the King seems to have heard of our Alma Mater and the Alumni. The two Tamils who have been honoured with this title are both Old Boys of Jaffna College, Messrs. S. Rajanayagam and T. C. Rajaratnam. We can safely anticipate that the next one also will be from the Alumni. May I take this opportunity to congratulate our President on this honour and also thank him for having earned this honour for our Association and the Alma Mater.

Our membership this year is 108 and out of these 49 are Life Members. The figures will show you that our membership is not very encouraging although it has increased. It is imperative that we should now begin to consider ways and means of increasing our membership. The financial position of the Association is not very good. Although there was no deficit last year, there are
some accumulated debts and this is another matter that must receive the serious consideration of the Alumni.

Although the election of a Representative from the Alumni to the College Board of Directors should have taken place in November 1944, we should feel happy that it has taken place this year at least. In this connection our thanks are due to the Board of Directors for having invited the sitting member for the meetings, although it was constitutionally wrong. Nominations were called for from the members and Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, the sitting member, and Mr. S. H. Perinbanayagam were nominated. When these were submitted for election, Mr. S. H. Perinbanayagam was elected by a majority of one vote (73, 72). Out of 251 members who were eligible to vote only 147 voted. It is very unfortunate that more than a hundred did not vote. May I on behalf of the Alumni congratulate Mr. Perinbanayagam on the honour given to him by the Alumni. Mr. Perinbanayagam as an old student, a past teacher, and an educationalist, we are sure, will prove to be a very useful member of the Board in directing the affairs of the College. Our grateful thanks are due to Mr. K. Kanagaratnam for the valuable contribution both to the College and the Alumni as our past Representative on the Board.

Two very important matters directly concerning the future programme and government of the College came up for consideration by our Association during the year under review: one was Jaffna College and Free Education and the other was Jaffna College and Higher Education. There were appeals sent to us by the present students of the College and the Vaddukoddai Welfare League requesting us to persuade Jaffna College to accept the Free Education Scheme. I dare not express anything definite on the subject, because I am fully conscious that there is a very large difference of
opinion on it. But for the information of the Alumni I must not fail to mention that the Executive Committee of our Association supported the decision of the Board of Directors to run Jaffna College under the grant-in-aid system for the year 1946 and asked them to reconsider the question again. The Executive Committee has also urged the Board of Directors to examine the desirability and the feasibility of running Jaffna College as a Private School, preferably a Free Private School, bearing in mind the need for Higher Education.

It will not be out of place to mention how much we appreciate the move taken by the Staff in recommending that Jaffna College should become a Private School notwithstanding the sacrifice involved in it.

We are glad to know that the Board of Directors have decided to start degree classes in July 1947. You will remember that in 1944 a memorandum was submitted by our Association to the Board urging on them to start the degree classes in July 1944 itself. We should feel happy that our wish is going to be realised at least in July of next year. This important step by the Board will serve a great need of the whole community not only in Jaffna, but also in the whole Island of Ceylon. May I on behalf of the Association assure the Board and the Staff our help, support and encouragement in bringing the scheme to a grand success.

By the generosity of some of our Old Boys it has been possible to have contests in singing and elocution today. Our grateful thanks are due to the following prize donors: Messrs. T. C. Raratnam, R. C. S. Cooke, S. S. Muthiah, J. F. Ponnambalam, R. K. Arulampalam, A. W. Nadarajah, S. R. Kanaganayagam, V. C. Kathiravelu, J. C. Amarasingham, V. K. Nathan, Dr. E. V. Ratnam, and the members of the Lower School Staff of Jaffna College". 
ALUMNI NOTES.

(GATHERED BY ALUMNUS)

GENERAL.

Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam, J. P., Proctor, S. C., was awarded the title of O. B. E. (Civil) at the last King's Birthday celebrations.

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, Acting Auditor General, has retired from active service after a period of thirty years.

Mr. K. Thillainathan, of the Government Clerical Department, has been appointed an Assistant Assessor of the Income Tax Department.

Mr. G. N. Ponnambalam, B. Sc., has also been appointed an Assistant Assessor of the Income Tax Department.

Mr. S. R. Arianayagam, Proctor, S. C., has been appointed Commissioner of Oaths, Jaffna.

Lieut. Cyril Eihinayagam, of the Veterinary Department, is now attached to the Headquarters, Colombo, as Assistant Veterinary Surgeon.

Mr. Winslow Wijayaratnam, Labour Inspector, Jaffna, has been appointed Assistant Labour Controller, Colombo.

Mr. R. H. Paul, M. A., B. Sc., A. M I E. E., A. M. I. M E., Acting Director, Technical College, has been elected a full member of Institute of Electrical Engineers, London.

Mr. S. K. Appadurai, Chief Interpreter, Jaffna Kachcheri, has been promoted to the Special Grade of the Executive Clerical Class.

Rev. W. J. N. Snell, of the Church of Ceylon, Uduthurai, has been ordained a priest of the Church of Ceylon.

Mr. V. Bhuvanasundram, B. Sc. has joined the staff of the Union College, Tellippalai.

Rev. S. Kulandaran, B. A., B.D., President & Executive Officer, J. C., S. I. U. C., who went last year to America to attend the International Theological Seminar, has returned to Jaffna.
Mr. C. B. Paul, who returned to Singapore after three years of service at Jaffna College, has been ordained Deacon of the Methodist Church of the F. M. S.

Mr. Victor Williams is now Labour Inspector, Jaffna.

Mr. S. Handy Perinbanayagam, B A., Advocate, is now practising in Jaffna. He has been elected as the Old Boys' Representative on the Board of Directors of Jaffna College.

Mr. J. Pathirana, Advocate, is also now practising in Jaffna.

Mr. A. G. Rajaratnam, B. A. (Trd.), is the Vice-Principal of the Central School at Erukalampiddy.

Mr. P. W. J. Muthiah, B. A., of Hartley College, Point Pedro, is undergoing training at the Training College, Colombo.

Messrs. J. A. R. Sanders and K. Sittampalam are now Food Control Inspectors, Jaffna.

Messrs. D. R. Ampalavanar and G. Sugunaratjah have joined the United Theological College, Bangalore, to study for the ministry as candidates of the J. C. S. I. U.C.

Mr. E. Jeewaratnam Niles, of the staff of Jaffna College, is now following a two-year course of studies at the United Theological College, Bangalore.

Mr. S. S. Selvadurai, B. Sc., has been appointed Vice-Principal of the Jaffna College Affiliated School at Uduppiddy.

Mr. S. Soosaipiilai has also joined the staff of Jaffna College Affiliated School at Uduppiddy.

Mr. S. V. Perinpanayagam, B Sc., has joined the staff of Hartley College, Point Pedro.

Mr. W. S. Gunawardena is now the District Road Transportation Superintendent, Jaffna.

Mr. S. O. Thuraisingham, B. A., has joined the staff of Central College, Jaffna.

Dr. P. Brodie is now attached to the Government Hospital, Kurunegalle, as House Officer.

Mr. C. Kumaradasan, Chemist, British Ceylon Corporation, has been appointed as an Industrial Assistant in the Department of Commerce and Industries.
Dr. C. Ponnambalam is now the District Medical Officer, Batticaloa.

Dr. A. B. C. Dorai has returned to Jaffna from Malaya and is now in charge of the Co-operative Dispensary run by the Co-operative Stores, Jaffna.

Mr. S. K. Pathmanadhan has joined the Sanitary Department and is now working as Sanitary Assistant at Murungan.

Mr. V. C. Chanmugam has been appointed the Investigating Officer of the Village Committees, Northern Division.

Misses J. Arulampalam and N. Ambalavanar have joined the staff of Hartley College, Point Pedro.

Dr. Miss K. Karthigesu is now attached to the Government Hospital, Mannar.

Misses S. Amarasingham and R. Appadurai have joined the staff of the Uduvil Girls' English School.

Miss K. Visuvalingam has joined the staff of Jaffna College.

Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor, S. C., has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Judicial District of Jaffna.

Mr. M. Kantharatnam has resigned from the Government Clerical Service and is proceeding to England to qualify himself as a Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. K. T. Edward, who was on the staff of Drieberg College, Chavakachcheri, for a long time, has been appointed the Head Teacher of the Government Junior School at Weligama.

Mr. A. Arulpiragosa is now an Additional Assistant Government Agent of the Western Province.

Mr. P. Sri Skanda Rajah is now a Supernumerary District Judge with his headquarters in Colombo.

Mr. E. C. Navaratnasingam has been appointed Principal of the Government Junior School at Delft.

Miss Thevamalar Kandiah has joined the
Staff of Drieberg College, Chavakachcheri.

Miss Mary Richards has joined the Staff of Central College, Jaffna.

Miss S. Sivaguru has joined the Staff of the Uduvil Girls’ English School.

EXAMINATION SUCCESSES

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

Mr. J. J. Ratnarajah, B. A. B. D. (Serampori)
Mr. V. Bhuvanasundram, B. Sc. Gen. (Ceylon)
Mr. A. F. Tampoe, B. A. Hons. English: 2nd Class (Ceylon)
Mr. V. K. Palasundram, B. A. (Sect. B Econ.) (Ceylon)
Miss R. Nagalingam, Proctor, Intermediate (Ceylon)
Mr. K. Senathirajah, Proctors, Preliminary (Ceylon)
Mr. S. Makurkadan, 2nd Examination for Medical Degree (Ceylon)
Misses R. Veluppillai and R. D. Thamby and Mr. S. Sivasithamparam, First Examinations for Medical Degree & Dental Surgery (Ceylon)
Mr. K. Lakshmana Iyer, B.A. — M. A. (Annamalai)

WEDDINGS

Our best wishes go with the following newly wedded couples:

Mr. J. F. N. Daniel and Miss Maheswary Lawrence
Mr. S. V. Perinpanayagam and Miss Christine Sugirtham Ponhiah
Mr. K. Hensman and Miss Kanagamanie Joseph
Mr. W. V. Selvaratnam and Miss R. Thambipillai
Mr. W. L. Jeyasingham and Miss Sara Pushparanee Mills
Mr. J. J. Ratnarajah (Old Boy) and Miss Susan Kanagamalar Beadle (Old Girl)
Mr. R. S. Beadle and Miss Lily Mather
Mr. K. Ethirnayagam and Miss Maheswary Subramaniam
Mr. C. Sinnathamby and Miss Thilagavathy Sinnatambi
Mr. K. R. Rajanayagam and Miss Christial Jebamany Namasivayam
Mr. K. Thambirajah and Miss P. Somasundram
Mr. K. Kularatnam and Miss Pushpadevi Kasipillai
Lieut. S. Dharmaratnam and Miss Parasakty Veluppillai
Mr. W. S. Gunawardena and Miss Ena Fernando

Our best wishes also with the following newly engaged couple:
Mr. K. R. Navaratnam and Miss Blossom Kumarakulasinghe.

R. I. P.
Mr. S. C. Arnold died on January the 17th.
Dr. C. S. Ratnam died on the 23rd January.
Rev. E. G. Proctor of Malaya died on the 5th of March.
Mr. C. D. Singharatnam, Proctor S. C., died on the 5th Aug.
Mr. S. Arulampalam (Former Headmaster of the our Y. M. C. A. School at Eluvaitivu) died on the 28th December, 1945.

PRINCIPAL'S NOTES

My Notes this year will be confined to this appeal in connection with the most far-reaching action taken at Jaffna College in many years, viz. the decision to start degree classes preparing for the London B. A., and the B. Sc., too, we hope, in July, 1947. The Board of Directors made their decision to do this in consideration of several factors. In the first place it seems clear that the University of Ceylon is not going to meet the needs of Ceylon for higher education for a long time to come. At the present time there is a large number of Ceylon students studying in Indian universities. Even when present plans to provide for two thousand students at Peradeniya are given effect to, all students who wish to take the degree course from a population such as Ceylon has will not be accommodated. Moreover, even with free tuition in force at the University, it is estimated that the monthly cost for students at Peradeniya will be approximately Rs. 150/-. This is a sum which will exclude many deserving students. Further, there is a considerable body of.
dissatisfaction about the conditions which prevail at the University. In some quarters, at least, there seems to be an obsession with sex and psychology which is far from healthy. Moreover, at least one of the most valuable departments for providing a liberal education, the English department, seems to be exclusively interested in the few students of exceptional ability who can become literary critics. This shows not only in the standards within the department, but also in the H. S. C. and University Entrance examination, with the result that only a scattering of students throughout the island are taking a course which should lead a host into a richer cultural life. So long as there is a single university, this kind of thing can happen in any department.

Thus it is that Jaffna College has decided that it should return to its ancient task of providing College education to the degree. By preparing students for the general degrees of the London University we can help them to a broad, general education of constant and recognized standard. This will be made possible at a reasonable cost and in a Christian atmosphere. At first it will not be possible to provide the amenities nor the breadth of interest and contact that the University does; but if the response is what we think it will be, as time passes we expect to be able to give both a broader and a higher type of education.

This is an ambitious scheme, and a costly one; so our friends will want to know whether we can possibly afford it. I shall now try to show how we think we can do it. We are planning for both the B. A. and the B. Sc. classes. Even if we cannot manage the Science classes at first, because of the cost of laboratory equipment and materials, we hope soon to do so, and in any case we shall start the Arts classes. The costs which I shall now estimate are inclusive of both Arts and Science. We plan to get three or four Professors from
America and England, four or five from Ceylon and India. The costs of their salaries, we are confident, we can meet from fees and from income from our American endowment. But there will be considerable capital expenditure required. We shall need two hostels, one for men and one for women. We shall need at least four new houses if we are to have our Professors living at College, and nothing else will be satisfactory. For this we shall need to buy more land. We shall need many more books for our library, and equipment, both general and in our laboratories. We shall probably need an initial non-recurring sum of Rs. 10,000-00 for miscellaneous costs in getting the classes started. Finally, we are badly in need of a small but lovely Chapel to serve as the heart of our establishment and the conditioner of its atmosphere. The estimated costs are as follows:

2 Hostels (Wardens' quarters attached) Rs. 90,000
4 Teachers' houses „ 35,000
   Land „ 25,000
   Books and equipment „ 20,000
   Initial costs (remodelling rooms, etc.) „ 10,000
   Chapel „ 25,000
   Total Rs. 205,000

Of this sum for capital requirements, we are counting on our Trustees in America giving us Rs. 55,000. That leaves a balance of Rs 150,000 and for it we are looking to the Alumni and other friends of the College here in Ceylon, in India, perhaps, and in Malaya. This is a large sum in itself but a very modest one considering the aim we have in mind. It will seem an unreasonable sum to ask for to those who believe that Jaffna College has such unlimited funds in America that all it needs to do to get anything it wants is simply to ask for more money. I gather that this is very widely held—indeed, almost universally believed. It is so fantastically far from the mark that I have
never really taken it seriously before, but now it becomes necessary to prove how mistaken the view is.

The original gifts to Jaffna College in America probably did not amount to $150,000. But fortunately for us a considerable portion of that amount was Standard Oil stock which increased in value rapidly. Moreover, up to about 1935 a considerable portion of the interest each year was put back into capital. The result is that during the nine years I have been connected with the College, the total value of our invested funds has varied, according to the condition of the American stock market, between $550,000 and $850,000. The mean is $700,000—it certainly would be unwise, in view of the unsettled economic outlook in this post-war world, to assume that it is any more than that. Perhaps I should pause to assure you most solemnly that this is the whole truth and that no part of our resources is being concealed from your view.

Now if you will just consider what interest you can hope to get on your funds in truly safe investments, you will get some notion of what our annual income is. Two to three per cent is the average in Ceylon; it is also the average on Government bonds in America. Insurance Companies in America count on slightly less than four per cent. Four per cent of $700,000 is $28,000. Actually we are even more fortunate, for we have a most careful and expert Treasurer in Mr. James Allen, of Boston. He has been able so to invest our funds as to bring in slightly more than four per cent. But there are costs which have to be met in Boston: Treasurer's allowances, retirement allowances for past and present missionaries, office expenses, and also a yearly grant to the Bangalore Theological College (since some of our original funds were specifically given for theological training.) Thus the Trustees say we cannot count on any yearly sum greater than $28,000. In bad years we may
not be able to be certain of that. In terms of Ceylon currency at present exchange rates, that means Rs. 90,000. This is a tidy sum, but it is not an unlimited sum, and compared with the annual grants to the University it is minuscule.

But now it must be realized that only a small portion of this will be available for the new degree classes. To demonstrate this I must describe our present Jaffna College financial position. The prime fact here is that we have probably the most highly qualified staff proportionate to our numbers, in the Island. Such a staff is expensive, yet our fees have been consistently the lowest among schools of our class. The result has been this: that Government grant added to our total collection of fees has no more than paid the salaries of teachers on our eligible staff. In other schools these two items, grant and fees, have covered all other expenses besides teachers' salaries. We have been able to keep fees low and staff qualification high only because we have had funds from America which have met all other expenses: missionary salaries, salaries of excess teachers, administration, library, buildings, repairs, all equipment, sports and our Affiliated Schools. The amount coming from America has normally been $ 22,000 or $ 23,000 yearly. All these expenses will continue after the starting of the degree classes. Thus, of the $ 28,000 the Trustees think they can send us annually, only $ 5,000 or $ 6,000 will be in excess of what we have been securing to run the present school. Our new professors, foreign and national, will cost us in salaries probably $ 16,000. The balance of $ 10,000 or Rs. 33,000 will have to be found mostly through fees, but partly through economies in current expenditure. I think this is possible, but it will not be easy, and at least you can see we shall not be rolling in wealth.

The Trustees in America have a little over $ 18,000 in accumulated interest. We are asking
them not to put this into capital, but to let us have it for our capital expenditure on one hostel, and on books and equipment. This is the Rs. 55,000 towards capital expenditure noted above.

There may be some who will say: Let the secondary and primary schools enter free education. But whatever reasons one may offer for entering the Free Education scheme, the solution of our financial problem is not one of them. At present grant plus fees just pays our eligible staff salaries; under free education that is precisely what Government will meet. Its equipment grant will only be between four and five thousand rupees which is very little compared to the seventy thousand we have been spending. Of course, for parents it would be a real boon, and for that reason we are quite prepared to consider free education if we can be assured that our freedom will be the same under it as under the grant-in-aid system—a fact of which we are not yet convinced. This is no place to launch into a discussion of the Free Education scheme in Ceylon, but I may be permitted one remark, viz. that if Government would modify it to the extent of allowing schools to charge a moderate equipment fee, say up to Rs. 5 a month in the higher classes, and also assure us of freedom to run our schools as in the past, I believe both that most schools would come into the scheme and also that the whole free scheme would benefit by this added source of income for really good education, for Government says it cannot pay a larger equipment grant.

Our own present situation is such that we shall have to charge an equipment fee in addition to our regular tuition fees this coming year. If we are to have degree classes as well as the Secondary School run at its present standard, the Secondary School must pay more of its own way. On the other hand, we are studying the possibility of making the Lower School free and charging only an equipment fee, but it is not yet clear whether this will be possible,
I hope that it is clear from the facts here set forth how real is the need for help from our Alumni and friends if we are to provide degree classes in Jaffna. For most of our capital expenditure we are wholly dependent upon them, since we cannot draw on our endowment funds, and would not—if we could—thus kill the goose that lays our golden eggs. Further, we cannot put on a drive for funds in America. Our church constituency has many colleges throughout the world and I doubt if a single one comes even close to having as large an endowment as we.

Thus we are approaching our Alumni with the first large scale request in seventy-five years. Next July, when we plan to launch the degree classes, is the 75th anniversary of the founding of the College. I feel sure that the response will be what we expect. If we looked to the Bicknell Fund as evidence, we could not be hopeful; but I am sure that the reason for the pitifully poor response to that was the conviction that the College did not need the money. Now I hope that that idea is seen to be false. I personally would like to see Mr. Bicknell's wonderful service and the love of his Old Boys for him commemorated in the name given to the hostel which must await the giving of the Alumni. It is most fitting that his name should be associated with the collegiate branch, for this was a project dear to his heart and one that he really initiated by starting the London Inter classes.

The Old Boys of other colleges in Ceylon have demonstrated their loyal affection for their old school in the way they have contributed financially to its support. St. Thomas' College is outstanding in this. I cannot believe that Jaffna men will be one whit less generously loyal to their College in the North...especially when it means passing on to the coming generations not only the good things they received from the College...but something additional: a full College education.
EDITORIAL NOTES.

CHRISTMAS.

Dorothy Sayers in her book "The Man Born to be King" makes the three wise men prostrate themselves before Mary and her Child and hail Jesus as "The King of the Jews, the King of the World and the King of Heaven". These intellectuals appear then greatly troubled by the riddles that torment the world: "Shall Wisdom and Love live together at last? Shall Power and Love dwell together at last? Shall Sorrow and Love be reconciled at last, when the promised Kingdom comes?" But into the heart of Mary, quite humbly born, very foolish and unlearned, the Lord has put a song and the word of God is spoken to her. Hence, she replies, with sweet innocence and gleaming hope: "So I know very well that Wisdom and Power and Sorrow can live together with Love; and for me the Child in my arms is the answer to all the riddles". We ourselves know no other answer to all the riddles, fears and preplexities besetting the modern world. This Child is the only hope to the world torn by dissensions, darkened by suspicions and threatened with annihilation. Yes, Christmas is idealism unashamed!

H. G. WELLS.

The death of H. G. Wells that occurred last August has removed from the world not merely one of the most versatile men known in recent times but a commanding personality, a literary giant and one of the most powerful influences in the modern world. Wells filled many a role in his long career. He was a prophet, a preacher, an interpreter of science, a historian, a political pamphleteer, and a blower of Utopian bubbles. His books have a wonderful range of subjects. There are books on "Love and marriage, science and religion, peace and war, sociology, biology, and
politics, angels and mermaids, astronomy, and world history, the old and the new world to come, and even children's games". A critic, commenting on his numerous and varied books, has even gone to the extent of saying that Wells' "career might be described as 'the Tragedy of a Novelist' with overproduction as the villain". We would hesitate to accept this opinion. It seems to us to be a very harsh one. That Wells appears less of a literary artist in his later years may be admitted. A careful and comparative study of his earlier and later novels leads to this fact. But in our opinion this unfortunate decline is due, not to his overproduction, but to a change in his conception of the Novel. This change he almost announced to the world through his Essay on 'The Contemporary Novel' published in 1911. In it he denounced all people who looked on the novel as a plaything, and a means of relaxation. He advocated that it should be discursive in its scope and should in its form be elastic enough to take in the whole of life within its compass. He wanted to treat it as "a central platform for discussions and for the examination of human conduct". In this he was one with the Victorians, Dickens and Tolstoy, and his own contemporary Shaw, all of whom refused to be mere spectators of life, but preferred to be active and passionate participants of it even protesting against and denouncing it, when need arose. It is because of this attitude that Wells, along with Shaw and Arnold Bennet, appeals to C. E. M. Joad, to whom 'all literature should have a purpose'. Whatever the artistic flaws may be in Wells' discursive novels, to us the novelist and the master storyteller remain. His short stories, and his early novels—Kipps, Love and Mr. Lewisham, the History of Mr. Polly—will never fail to grip coming generations. They are assured an immortality. His early novels, though autobiographical, are free from the egoism that devastates his later books and have a
charm of their own. Even some of his autobiographical references to his early years spent through 'the valley of the shadow of education' and 'the purgatory of drapery' are interesting and revealing. Of particular interest to us is his portrait of the young pedagogue, Mr. Lewisham, with "an unnecessary pair of glasses on his fairly pronounced nose" worn to give himself older years to maintain discipline, and with a plan of what he was going to achieve in his future — specially a London degree with honours in every subject — prominently displayed in his study. This portrait reminds the readers of the ten years during which Wells himself was a teacher.

Two characteristics of Wells deserve mention: heroism in the midst of physical disabilities and his stoicism. It was his great misfortune to be subjected to great physical hardships. He had to carry always a kidney which had been damaged by a kick during his young days in a game of football. At a certain period in his life for five years he was under the fear of death because of a bleeding lung. He was a diabetic patient almost all this life. Through all these disabilities that he was able to keep heroic and benefit the world by his thought provoking writings speaks volumes about his courage. To him "there is only one philosophy that is worth any thing—stoicism. Do what you think is right."

**Higher Education At Jaffna College.**

The decision of the Board of Directors of the College to start degree classes definitely by next July will, we are sure, be welcomed by all the past students and the friends of the College. The reasons that made the authorities to take this important step are so clearly and forcibly stated by the Principal in his Notes in this Number that we do not propose to reiterate them here. Suffice it for us to stay that the present time in Ceylon demands this provision at Jaffna.
College and the College cannot very well put it off any longer.

We would like to refer to three things in connection with this scheme. First, to its nature. It must gratify the hearts of all that the present plans of the authorities are not for a shoddy, cram shop. If these plans materialise, there will be three or four professors recruited from abroad. It is hoped that the Methodist Mission in Ceylon also will be able to help by contributing a Professor from England to teach English. Thus this project is in the nature of a union venture. The present scheme is only a fulfilment of the dreams of the last two Principals of the College. The Rev. John Bicknell it was who after a lapse of many years made a start with higher education with the Intermediate Classes. And it was the dream of the Rev. G. C. Brown to have a Union College in Jaffna for higher education. There is another, who is happily still with us, Mr. J. V. Chelliah, who has been always, in season and out of season, doing all he can to persuade the authorities to take this step. And today there is no happier person than he over this scheme. He may well sing now “Nunc Dimittam.”

Secondly, we would like to refer to the decision to start the Science Classes also. Originally, when the scheme was mooted, only the Arts classes were intended. The Science classes were thought out of the question because of the expenses involved for equipment and staff. But now the authorities realising the popular demand for a science education have resolved to take the plunge. In our opinion, the decision is a wise one and will be appreciated by the general public.

Thirdly, we would like to recommend to all our readers the appeal of the Principal for financial help. The Principal’s appeal, stating the reasons for this project and explaining
the exact financial position of the College with regard to it, is irresistible. Jaffna College has never before this gone to its Old Boys with a similar appeal. And then it was the Alumni of the College that through their Associations in Jaffna and Colombo stressed upon the Board of Directors the urgency and necessity of these classes. Hence, we are sure that their response to this appeal will be ready and substantial. No better time could have been chosen for the launching of this scheme than the 75th anniversary of the founding of the College and the 125th anniversary of the founding of the Seminary. And it is also in the fitness of things that the Principal is thinking of dedicating a hostel to be erected from the donations of the Alumni and the public as a memorial to the Rev. Bicknell.

FAREWELL

Mr. Charles B. Paul, whom the Japanese War brought to us from Malaya, was the first to bid us farewell early this year. Mr. Paul had made for himself a big and sure place in the life of the College and in the hearts of both his colleagues and students. He filled many roles during his short stay of a little more than two years: teacher, Scout Master, President of the Y.M.C.A., and Chaplain. Whatever he did, he did it with remarkable enthusiasm, energy and thoroughness. He reorganised and revitalised the Scouts and the Y.M.C.A. He was cutting new ground in the work of the Chaplain, but through it he gave a fresh and welcome tone to the religious life of the College. The Staff miss in him a good friend and the students one who understood them and instilled into them ideals of service and one whom they loved deeply. Our congratulations to him on his promotion to the Deaconate of the Methodist Church. Our best wishes and prayers go with him.

Mr. S. S. Selvadurai left us after serving the College for 16 years. We had grown
to regard him as a permanent fixture in the College, but the call that came to him from his own school and village he found irresistible and today, in response to it, he fills the responsible post of the Vice-Principal of Uduppiddy. We are sure he will take to his present work all that he showed in whatever he did while here: soundness, efficiency and thoroughness, and uprightness of character. The students owed not a little to his patient, clear and efficient teaching in the class room. The Y. M. C. A., the Tuck Shop and the Physical Department will ever be grateful to him for the substantial help he rendered them. Knowing him as we do, we have no hesitation whatsoever that he will make a success of his present job. He always has our prayers and best wishes.

We had to bid farewell this year also to Messrs. S. Soosaipillai and J. Gallagoda. The former left us after working in the College for a short while to join Uduppiddy, and the latter, the pioneer in Sinhalese teaching here, is now undergoing training in a Training College. We would take this opportunity to express our appreciation of their services and wish them well.

We had also to bid au revoir in July to Mr. E. J. Jeevranthnam Niles who has gone to the United Theological College, Bangalore, for two-year course of studies. Mr. Niles on his return will have to bear a very good part of the responsibility for the religious work in the College. His fittingness to this work needs no examining We wish him a profitable stay at Bangalore.

APPRECIATION,

Nothing in recent times has given us greater satisfaction and pleasure than the election of Mr. S. Handy Perinbanayagam to the Board of Directors of the College as the representative of the Old Boys. It is altogether unnecessary for us to sing his praises or to show how appropriate
his election is, for our readers know him only too well. Mr. Perinbanayagam's long and intimate connections with the College, both as a student and a teacher, his thorough knowledge and rich experience of the educational problems and needs of the country, his acquaintance with the Ceylon University Council, his independent thinking and uncompromising idealism—all these must make an indelible mark on the counsels of the College. And, then, it is very fitting indeed that one who was in the vanguard of the agitation of the Old Boys for representation on the Board should be elected by them into it at the earliest opportunity.

This welcome to the new representative does not in the least mean a lack of appreciation or gratitude on our part for the services of the old representative, Mr. K. Kanagaratnam. On the other hand, we cannot adequately thank Mr. Kanagaratnam for all his contribution. We look forward to a time when he will, without doubt, find a place on the Board. His very long experience with the affairs of the State, his broad outlook, and his genuine love for the College which always finds expression in active service are things we wish very much to see harnessed into service for the good of this institution, ourselves.

A word of explanation about our size and contents is necessary. In the belief that the paper situation had eased, we had planned—and in fact completed a part of—an issue of a 100 pages; but suddenly, and unexpectedly, came the fiat from the Paper Controller that our issue was to contain only 64 pages. We do not think it fair to limit an annual of the kind of our magazine to 64 pages, but we have no alternative. So, we have had to keep out two articles by two of our good friends, and the accounts of the various activities of the College. We know that our readers will miss this important and inter-
esting feature from our pages. However, we are able to give them these accounts printed separately.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS.

The first article in this issue taken from the Methodist Recorder of London is hereby gratefully acknowledged. We wish to thank very much indeed our other contributors: the Rev. S. Kulandran and Mr. S. P. Amarasingham. Mr. Amarasingham is contributing for the first time to our pages; we hope it will not be by any means the last time. The contributions of this talented journalist and budding novelist will always be welcome. The Rev. Kulandran deserves special thanks for producing this article to order in the short space of just one hour. We are looking forward to his more serious observations on America in our future numbers.

NOTES FROM A COLLEGE DIARY

Saturday & Sunday, January 5 & 6
The Staff Retreat is conducted by Rev. Clifford Wilson of St. Michael's Church, Polwatte, Colombo.

Monday, January 7
The College reopens for the new year.

Thursday, January 10
The Bunkers arrive home after their furlough.

Friday, January 11
Rev. S. K. Bunker addresses the morning assembly.
The day is declared a holiday.

Monday, January 14
Thai pongal Holiday.

Monday, January 21
The Round Table entertains Mr. J. Gallegoda at a farewell dinner.

Wednesday, January 30
Mr. J. N. Thomas, D. C. C., the field officer of the Ceylon Scout Head Quarters, pays a visit to our Troop.
Thursday, January 31.
Rev. S. K. Bunker speaks at the annual general meeting of the Y. M. C. A. on "The Task of the Y. M. C. A. in the Modern World." Mr. S. V. Balasingham is elected the new President.

Saturday, February 9
The College Cricket First Eleven plays a match against the R. A. F. The match ends in a victory to the R. A. F. by 3 wickets.

Thursday, Feb. 14 & Friday, Feb. 15
Sextant break. Holiday.

Wednesday, February 20
The Round Table bids farewell to Mr. S. S. Selladurai at a dinner.

Thursday, February 21
Half-holiday on account of the J. C., S. I. U. C. Children's Rally at Uduvil.

Friday, February 22
The Cricket match against Jaffna Central College commences in our grounds.

Saturday, February 23
The match ends in a victory to us by an innings. Our annual Prize-giving takes place. Rev. Dr. Albert Buckner Coe is the chief speaker.

Monday, February 25
Holiday on account of the Prize-giving.

Wednesday, February 27
The Ceylon University Entrance Examination results are out. Seven are successful.

Thursday, February 28
The London Inter Arts results are out. 2 Pass and 4 are referred.

Friday, March 1
Cricket match against Jaffna Hindu College commences on their grounds.

Saturday, March 2
The match ends in a victory to us by 10 runs.

Sunday, March 3.
Rev. J. T. Arulanantham, the Principal of St. John's College, Jaffna, conducts the Vespers.
Monday, March 4.
Mr. C. Venkataraman of Jaffna Central College speaks to the Natural Historical Association on the "Evolution of the Mind."

Tuesday, March 5.
The S. S. C. results are out. We produce the best results in the Island—73 pass out of 89; 8 referred and 9 pass in the first division.

Friday, March 8.
The students' Farewell to Mr. S. S. Selladurai. The Boarders also entertain him at a farewell dinner. Cricket match against St. John's College on our grounds.

Saturday, March 9.
The match is won by the Johnians by 6 wickets.

Wednesday, March 13.
The Rt. Rev. Lakdasa de Mel, the Asst. Bishop of Colombo, speaks to the Round Table. Later he addresses a public meeting under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

Friday, March 15.
Mr. C. C. Rasaratnam, Bar-at-Law, Colombo, speaks on "National Parties in Ceylon" under the auspices of the Brotherhood.

Monday, March 18.
Dr. J. C. Kumarappa, the President of the All-India Village Industries Association, addresses the morning assembly. In the afternoon he addresses the Round Table on the "Philosophy of Work".

Thursday, March 21.
Dr. J. R. Wilson, the Director of the K. K. S. Sanatorium, speaks to the Y. M. C. A. on "Tuberculosis".

Friday, March 22.
Cricket match against St. Patrick's College on their grounds.

Saturday, March 23.
The match is won by St. Patrick's by 2 wickets.
Tuesday, March 26.
Miss L. G. Bookwalter speaks to the Y. W. C. A.

Monday, April 1.
The students beat the Staff in Volley-ball.

Wednesday, April 3.
Second Lieut. S. Dharmaratnam of the R. A. S. C., an Old Boy, speaks under the auspices of the Brotherhood on his experience overseas.

Friday, April 5.
The College closes for the Easter Vacation.

SECOND TERM

Sunday, May 19.
The Rev. S. K. Bunker conducts the Staff Retreat

Monday, May 20.
The College reopens for the Second term. We see a new face in our midst in Mr. P. T. John the new Physics Lecturer.

Wednesday, May 29.
Mr. John Rutnam delivers a "Kathapirasangam" under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

Friday, May 31.
Holiday—J. N. E. S. Festival at Uduvil.

Monday, June 3.
The members of the N. M. S. Gospel team, Revs. P. J. Thomas, C. Arangadan and Mrs. Mulliel at the college. They address the morning assembly and in the evening a public meeting.

Thursday & Friday, June 13 & 14.
Holiday—King's Birthday and Buddhist Poson.

Thursday, June 20.
Mr. D. R. Ampalavanar, speaks to the Y. M. C. A. on "Life in the Bangalore Theological College"
The Round Table gives a farewell dinner to Mr. E. J. J. Niles on his going to Bangalore.

Tuesday, June 25.
The Round Table Tea and Presentation to the newly married Mr. & Mrs. W. L. Jeyasingham.

Thursday, June 27.
The Heats of the Lower School Sports Meet.
Friday, June 28.


Saturday, July 6.

The Annual Boarders vs. Day Scholars Sports Meet. After a keen competition the Meet ends in a tie, each side gaining 162\(\frac{1}{2}\) points.

Thursday, July 11.

The Heats of the Inter-House Sports Meet.

Friday, July 12.

The Annual Field Day. The Browns win the Championship. Mr. Osmond de Silva, the Superintendent of Police, distributes the prizes.

Sunday, July 14.


Wednesday, July 17.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Revs. Kadirgamar and Lewis are the speakers.

Saturday, July 20.

The H. S. C. Hostel hold its annual dinner. Mr. R. R. Selvadurai, D. J., Jaffna, is the chief guest. Adi New Moon Holiday.

Tuesday, July 30.

Rt. Rev. Lakdasa de Mel addresses the morning Assembly.

Sunday, August 4.

Rev. S. Selvaratnam speaks at the Vespers.

Friday, August 9.

The Round Table gives a farewell dinner to Mr. S. S. Soosaipillai.

Friday, August 16.

The College closes for the August vacation.

THIRD TERM.

Sunday, September 8.

Bishop Mar. Timotheus of the Syrian Church in Travancore conducts the Staff Retreat.
Monday, September 9.
The College reopens for the Third Term.

Saturday, September 21.
The Annual Alumni Day celebrations take place.
The Scouts and the Cubs conduct a Camp Fire.

Monday, September 23.
Inter-House Football matches commence.

Thursday, September 3.
The Finals of the Inter House football matches.
Hastings draws with Hitchcock.

Friday, October 4.
Rev. E. L. Robinson addresses the morning Assembly. Conventions at the Vaddukoddai Church.

Tuesday, October 8.
Football match against Victoria College on their grounds ends in a victory to us by 6 goals to 2.

Wednesday, October 9.
The final Inter-House match between Hastings and Hitchcock ends in a win to the Hitchcock by 3 goals to nil and makes them champions.

Friday, October 11.
J. C. S. I. U. C., Festival at Uduvil—Holiday.

Monday, October 14.
Football match with Scandavarodaya College on our grounds. We beat them by 1 goal to 0.

Saturday, October 19.
The Senior Hostel holds its annual dinner. Messrs. S. P. Amarasingam and C. Suria-kumaran are the chief guests.

Tuesday, October 22.
Football match against Central College. The Centralites beat us by 4 goals to 3.

Wednesday, October 23.
Deepavali Holiday.

Friday, October 25.
Sextant break.

Wednesday, October 30.
Football matches against Hartley College on their grounds. 2nd Eleven wins 2—0, 1st Eleven 3—1.
Thursday, October 31.
Rev. M. P. Aruliah of Madura addresses a public meeting on 'Third Generation Christians'.

Friday, November 1.
Rev. Aruliah addresses the morning assembly.

Tuesday, November 5.
Hadji festival — Holiday. The H. S. C. Hostel Union holds its annual Social.

Wednesday, November 6.
The Asst. Commissioner for Local Government, Mr. C. Sriakumaran, speaks at the Y. M. C. A. on “Local Government.”

Thursday, November 7.
The Academy holds a public debate on “The Soulbury Constitution is an advance on the Donoughmore Constitution.”

Friday, November 8.
Football matches against St. Patrick’s on our grounds. 2nd Eleven Lost 3—2. 1st Eleven Drew 1—1.

Sunday, November 10.
The Y. W. C. A. Candle Light Service in the Church. Miss M. Luther is the chief speaker. The Y. M. C. A. Week of Prayer begins.

Monday, November 11.
Mr. S. Handy Perinbanayagam speaks to the Government Students’ Association on ‘Inarticulate Major Premise.’

Wednesday, November 13.
The most spectacular Football match for the season between the staff and the S. I. U. C. ministers ends in a victory to the staff by 2 goals to nil.

Thursday, November 14.
Rev. S. Kulandran speaks to the Round Table on “America”.

Saturday, November 16.
The Women’s Hostel holds its Social.

Monday, November 18.
Father W. Q. Lash of the Christa Prema Sangha Ashram speaks at the morning assembly.
Wednesday, November 20.
The Forum Annual Celebrations.

Friday, November 22.
The 1st Form A Concert.
The Junior Hostel Annual Celebrations.

Saturday, November 23.
The Lyceum Annual Celebrations. Mr. M. Sri-kanta, the Asst. Government Agent, N. P., is the chief guest.
The Form 1 A Class goes on a trip to Kilinochi.

Sunday, November 24
Rev. S. Kulandran preaches at the Y. M. C. A. Service.

Sunday, December 1.
Carol Service.

Thursday, December 5.
The Lower School Year-end Concert.

Friday, December 6.
The College closes for the Christmas vacation.

D. J. Ampalavanar.

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