Jaffna College Miscellany

DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR.

December, 1950.

Manager: Mr. S. V. Balasingham
Editors: Mr. L. S. Kulathungam
         Mr. C. R. Wadsworth

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Dr. S. L. Navaratnam,
Died: 18th October, 1950.
What if old lights have gone out?

Yes, we hear it said that the lights have gone out in the whole world.
Such a thing has happened many times before.
It was dark in Bethlehem on a certain night.
Yet on that night a new star was shining.
And there is light enough today to make a track of thought.
For those who have a mind for living truth.
Enough to show the peoples of the earth the way
To build a world in justice and goodwill.

What if old lights have gone out?
Kindle new ones everywhere.
Get out your lamp, your candle, or your lantern!
Put it in your window! Or better still —
Take your own light with you and go outdoors into the world!
You will be surprised to find so many there ahead of you!
You may be even more surprised to find
That God, Himself, is there.

— Dwight Brad'ey.
EDITORIAL NOTES

Ourselves

With this volume we are completing the 60th year of the life of the Miscellany. But we know that this announcement will surprise those who have been very carefully following the numbering of our volumes in recent years. Our last volume was numbered 49, and we ourselves were under the impression that this volume was going to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Miscellany. However, a scrutiny of the history of the Miscellany has revealed that a mistake in the numbering of the volumes has crept in during the last decade and this is 60th volume. We, therefore, hasten to rectify the error and announce the celebration of our Diamond Jubilee with this number. For two reasons we are not bringing out a special issue: one, it was only three years ago that we published a Special Jubilee Number in connection with the 125th year of the life of the College; secondly, the printing expenses are really becoming prohibitive, especially with the recent rise in the cost of paper. However, we do hope that this issue, containing as it does special articles of some variety and importance, is not a bad substitute for a full dress Diamond Jubilee Number.

A word about the early history of the Miscellany will, we are sure, be found interesting and useful. Though we are today celebrating our Diamond Jubilee, the origin of the Miscellany goes as far back as 1879. The first Number was published in October of that year with this motto: "He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best". The Miscellany was then edited by students and had two objects: to give an opportunity to the students to express themselves and to act as a link between the Alumni and the institution. The Miscellany then included in it the contributions of the students which appeared in the Student and the Banner, the
periodicals that were read at the Improvement Societies. For five years all seem to have gone on well; but in 1884 its publication was given up. However, it was revived after six years and the first volume of the new series appeared in March 1890. One problem the authorities were confronted with in the early years — and that is our problem today also — was that of money to defray its expenses. Regular appeals were made to the Alumni for support and, though the yearly subscription was 50 cts, the response from the Alumni appears to have been unsatisfactory, for once again in 1899 there was a move to stop publication. But thanks to the support pledged by the Alumni Association, that catastrophe was averted, and up the present day the Miscellany has had a continuous existence.

This is not to say that our financial position is sound. By no means is it so, and the Miscellany is helped yearly by a large subsidy from the College funds. The subscriptions, both from the present students and the Alumni, are not enough to stave off our big deficits. At the beginning of this year we seriously considered giving up the Miscellany and concentrating on a much smaller news bulletin. But we have again decided to continue with this magazine. We take this opportunity to appeal to all our Alumni for their support. Now only a very small fraction of the old students are on the list of our subscribers. We know that the majority of them treasure the Miscellany very dearly and would not like to see its extinction.

We must also recall with gratitude on this occasion all our past Editors and Managers. For about 15 years from the commencement the Principal of the College functioned as the Editor of the Miscellany. Mr. L. B. Fritts, an American professor, was the first teacher Editor in 1906. And from that date the Miscellany has been fortunate in the several teacher Editors it has had. Particular mention
ought to be made of the late Mr. J. V. Chelliah. In his days he enlarged the scope of the Miscellany by providing in it rich readable matter of general cultural interest, and he always provoked thought by his inspiring, instructive, and versatile contributions. Mrs. M. H. Harrison and Mr. S. Handy Perinbanayagam are two others to whom the Miscellany will ever remain a debtor. The present writer counts it among his pleasant privileges to be connected with it as one of its Editors for the last 20 years—a third of the period under review. Among our Managers, Messrs. K. Sellaiah and C. S. Ponnuthurai deserve particular mention for their special contribution to the success of the Miscellany.

To all our contributors in this issue our grateful thanks are due in an abundant measure. Miss E. K. Mathiaparanam, Principal of Pandateruppu Girls' School, records here, from her experience gathered during her recent tour of Australia, her reactions to the educational system in vogue in that country. The article on George Bernard Shaw was sent to us at very short notice by Mr. Godfery Gunatiloke, C. C. S., Assistant Government Agent, N. P. Our readers would find it stimulating and provocative of thought. That is what one would expect from the brilliant pen of a scholar of English Literature of the type of Mr. Gunatilake. Two of our articles are reproductions of public addresses. The one on “Whither Jaffna?” is the text of the inspiring address delivered by Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan, Permanent Secretary of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, when as Chief Guest he proposed the toast of the College at the last Alumni Association Dinner. The address, containing as it does his candid opinion of the present situation in which the Jaffna man finds himself and his appeal to his fellow countrymen, deserves a wider public. His gracious tribute to our institution is hereby very gratefully acknowledged. The Rev. Dr. Bryan de
FAREWELL

A. C. Sundrampillai, Esq.
1919 - 1950

C. R. Wadsworth, Esq.
1926 - 1950.
Kretser has very gladly permitted us to publish his learned address on "The Nature of Truth" delivered at the last Conventions in Jaffna. Our readers would find in it rich material for serious thought and study. Mr. S. P. Appasamy of our Staff examines in his well thought out contribution the task of the Christian teacher in the teaching of English Literature.

Retirement

Two of our very good friends, Messrs. A. C. Sundrampillai and A. M. Brodie, have retired from active service in the teaching profession, and a third, Mr. C. R. Wadsworth, is retiring at the end of the year.

Mr. Sundrampillai had given 32 years of his life to service at Jaffna College. Though he first joined service here in 1913, he left the institution at the end of that year and went to India for his higher education. Returning in 1919 to Jaffna College, he gave us of his very best all these years. He taught his special subjects — Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry — with great relish. His teaching was enlivened by interesting stories of his professors at Allahabad and other distinguished scientists, specially from India. It was his proud boast that many of his students, whom he had singled out quite early in their school career to be outstanding and possessing the possibility of developing into outstanding men, were today holding positions of honour and responsibility. More than his instruction in the class room the students found his interest in themselves to be really valuable. They found in him one who had a genuine concern for their welfare and their future career. Knowing as he did intimately their family history and connections and their background, not only would he treat them with understanding but would also give them necessary and appropriate direction. As Discipline Master he had to come into close contact with each student, but he did not use
his position to overawe the students into sheepish submission. Though possessed with a rough exterior (prominently marked by an imposing and almost terrifying moustache) and a stentorian voice, his most disarming and beaming smile, and his heart of gold won the love of all — students and teachers. Truly this 'guileless Israelite' went about the College shedding his benign influence all around him.

To us teachers he was a model not only in speckless, faultless attire, but also in his high sense of punctuality and duty, and his relationship with the students. More than that, he was a treasured friend. Indefatigably he toiled for our rights and privileges. On most occasions he acted as a link between us and the authorities — by no means a pleasant task. In spite of occasional rebuffs from both parties he kept to his task, because he believed in his ideal that the institution would thrive only if extreme cordiality and confidence cemented the teacher-management relationship. And it was to him that both the authorities and the teachers turned at moments of need. In his utter devotion and loyalty to and his consecrated love for the College, he can hardly be surpassed. The void caused by his retirement is hard to fill and we want Mr. Sundrampillai to know that we already miss him dearly and shall continue to miss him for years to come. We know that he too will miss us badly. However, we shall not grudge him his well earned rest.

With the retirement of Mr. A. M. Brodie passes a personality from the College life who will not, and cannot, be easily or for a long time yet forgotten. Himself an Old Boy of the institution, he joined our staff in 1924, and celebrated his silver jubilee of his service here only last year. The fact that he spent eight years of his previous service in four other institutions and his last 26 years at Jaffna College would show how congenial Mr. Brodie found
the College to be and how close the bond was between him and the institution. His special subjects were English and History, and his students drank deep from his knowledge of them. His love for English Literature and his enthusiasm for it made his classes absorbingly interesting. Their interest was heightened by the rich fund of anecdotes that Mr. Brodie possessed—we were almost saying was possessed by. This fund was drawn not only from his famous heroes in History and Literature like Dr. Johnson, Edmund Burke, Goldsmith, Gladstone, and Theodore Roosevelt, but also from his friends and acquaintances, always 'the big ones', in Ceylon and India. It was remarkable how this fund was continuously replenished.

Mr. Brodie's contribution to the extra-curricular activities was also praiseworthy. The Forum (the literary society of the Pre-Senior classes) whose Patron he was for a number of years, owes him most, while most other Associations also benefited richly from his informative, interesting and eloquent lectures. He was a tower of strength to our dramatic productions, himself strutting on the stage when necessary and commandeered. His portrayal of Bottom in 1+32, an interpretation of the character which any Shakespearean actor would well be proud of, still remains vividly impressed on the minds of those who saw it.

Most of us teachers shall always remain debtors to him for his lavish hospitality. When the Round Table was re-organised in 1935, Mr. Brodie became its first Secretary, and ever since has helped enthusiastically and unstintingly all its activities. The institution, to which he is so intensely devoted, has benefited very much indeed from his larger and wider contacts.

He has still five years to go before his compulsory retirement, but he has chosen to retire
now, probably (or is it obviously?) because he cannot resist the call of politics. We know he will be restless till he finds the opportunity to serve his country on the Burke or Gladstone model. While we thank him for his rich contribution to Jaffna College, we wish him success in his new sphere of activities.

Mr. C. R. Wadsworth is a subject which we are somewhat nervous and even afraid to approach—we find it certainly embarrassing to deal with it—because of our nearness to him. But we derive encouragement from the fact that ours is a task of assessing his contribution to the institution as a member of its Staff for 24 years, and also from our confidence in our ability to be objective in our remarks. His contribution to the life here has assuredly been remarkable for its variety as for its depth.

From the time we came into contact with Mr. Wadsworth in his and in our student days, his influence over us has been not only beneficial, but even overpowering. We found it always difficult to speak unfairly or do wrong in his presence. And that has been, we know, the experience of the hundreds of students and many fellow teachers who have known him.

In the class room his students were altogether captivated by and remained utterly grateful to, him for his masterful expositions of his favourite subjects, particularly English Literature and Bible. Here was a man who not only knew his subjects thoroughly and well, but with his own unbounded enthusiasm and zeal for them could inspire his students with a love for them. But, more than this, his insistence on accuracy and clarity of thought and expression, on correctness of carriage, dress, and manners, on submission to lawful authority and right principles, and on obedience to the vision they had beheld did really chasten and ennoble the students.
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His interests were wide and, therefore, he helped several extra-mural activities of the institution very materially indeed. The Brotherhood, of which he was Patron for the last five years, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and the Brown House owe him a deep debt of gratitude. No concert or drama there was in the College but benefited from his skilful, artistic and cultured hand. We know only too well the responsibility he shouldered of several big scale dramatic productions. His own portrayal of Feste in 'Twelfth Night,' Caliban in 'The Tempest,' and the Bishop in 'The Bishop's Candlesticks,' were outstanding performances.

A special word of thanks must be recorded here for his service to the Miscellany. As a Co. Editor for the last six years, in his own unobtrusive, quiet but thorough way, he has lightened our work with his willing help and active co-operation. His light sketches of the Jubilarians among the Staff written in his own witty, beautifully condensed style have delighted our readers. His poems contributed often to these pages, even before he joined our Editorial Staff, were always most welcome. Now we shall miss our 'poet laureate' from our midst, but it is our hope that his poems will continue to enrich these pages.

Gentle but firm, kindly but uncompromising, willing to listen to others' opinions but upright and unflinching in his attitude to Truth and Right, he was listened to with profound respect in the various counsels of the College. Above all these, his Christian life and religious zeal, his simple but undiluted, unwavering faith in his Lord drew us all to him most. He clings to His Master with a steadfastness and devotion that is astonishing. And today he leaves us, four years before his full cycle of active teaching service is rounded off, to give his full time to God, to serve Him and spread His Gospel. What an inspiring example!
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An Revoir

This year we have had to bid *Au Revoir* to two members of our Staff, Messrs. W. L. Jeyasingham and K. A. Sellaiah. Mr. Jeyasingham left us in July on a two year study leave to America to do postgraduate work in his special subject, Geography. He has been very fortunate in securing a Fellowship at the Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, through the Institute of International Education. He has also won a supplementary award made by the Department of State, U.S.A. Our heartiest congratulations to him on winning this coveted scholarship. We know he will make the best use of his opportunities at the University and in the States. We are looking forward to greeting him as a Ph.D.

Our Librarian, Mr. Sellaiah, has had the unique privilege of being the only one to be invited from Ceylon to the Conference held last September in connection with the centenary celebrations of the British Library Association. Jaffna College has been highly honoured by this invitation. Mr. Sellaiah is now touring various parts of England and the continent visiting famous libraries. These visits of his and his other wider contacts would not only enrich him but also benefit our institution in a very large measure. Our congratulations to him on the enviable honour and opportunity that have come to him.

Our Jubilarians

Two more of our Staff have joined the roll of Jubilarians completing twenty-five years of service at the College: Messrs. K. A. Selliah and P. W. Ariaratnam. The Round Table has already feted them and an appreciation of their services appears elsewhere in this issue contributed by one of our Editorial Staff. We shall, therefore, content ourselves with only recording here briefly our own appreciation of their excellent service. Both these men, during this period, have had an important share and respons-
iblity in running the institution, in addition to their teaching.

Mr. Ariaratnam with his characteristic thoroughness and efficiency has been directing the Primary Department for the last 13 years. Its expansion and progress in this period have been, for the most part, due to his vision and thoughtful planning. The task he has now of making the necessary adjustments to fit the Primary Department into the new Educational Scheme of the Island is by no means a small one. The period of transition between two systems is always beset with difficulties and problems. But Mr. Ariaratnam has been quite equal to the task and has made the transitional stage smooth and easy. Our congratulations to him for what he has done already for the institution and our best wishes and prayers for what lies ahead of him in the future.

This is the second time within recent memory when a Principal has celebrated the Silver Jubilee of his connection with the College. In 1936 it was Mr. Bicknell's privilege to do so, and today it is Mr. Selliah's. During the last 11 years out of this period, Mr. Selliah has had heavy responsibilities of managing the Secondary School, for eight years from 1939 as Vice-Principal and for the last three years as Principal. It was a stupendous responsibility that he shouldered when he became our first national permanent Principal. There was the rich tradition of the past to maintain, there were his stalwart giant predecessors almost overwhelming him, and there was the future pregnant with formidable difficulties and immense possibilities. It is to his credit that he was neither overawed nor deterred by these. Immediately he set his hand to the task with determination, fortitude, courage, and humble consecration. He threw himself wholly—his time, energy, ability, sense of fairness and genial friendliness—into his work, and success has naturally
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come to him While felicitating him on reaching this important milestone in his career at Jaffna College, we once again pledge the support and cooperation of our own selves and the rest of the Staff for the future.

**Congratulations**

1950 will go down to history as a very notable year, crammed full of events and success. Of particular interest to our friends and satisfaction to ourselves are the victories our various sports teams have achieved. Five teams — Cricket, Football (First and Second) Basketball and Netball — have emerged undefeated, with prolific scores to their credit. This certainly is a record in our long history. Our heartiest congratulations to all these teams and their captains. Our congratulations to the Collegiate Department on the excellent results produced at the last London B. A. Examination. Three out of the four candidates presented passed, Miss Grace K. Mather obtaining a Second Division. Mr. K. Chelvarajan has created a record in being the first one to have had all his education at Jaffna College, from the First year in the Primary Department to the B. A. We hope more will follow in the years to come.
EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA

BY MISS E. K. MATHIAPARANAM

It is with great diffidence that I am writing this article on "Education in Australia", as, though I met some Heads of schools, Assistant Teachers, and visited a few schools, I feel my experience of all their work is not deep enough to set myself up as any sort of authority. But I feel sure you will be interested in the little I have learned about their educational system, and especially, their more unorthodox methods of getting Education to isolated sheep and cattle stations and farms in the country which the Australians call "the outback".

Education in Australia is compulsory up to a specified age. (School-leaving age is 14, except in New South Wales where it is 15. As soon as conditions will allow, the statutory school leaving age in all other States will be raised to 15.) Although the Commonwealth Government maintains a constant interest in Education through the Commonwealth Office of Education, the instruction of the nation's youth is primarily a matter for the individual State Governments.

State financed schools are free and non-denominational, but many religious denominations, as Roman Catholic, Church of England, Presbyterian and Methodist, have their own private schools which charge fees.

State Education can take a child from the Kindergarten to the University, and Australia's aim is to provide equal opportunity for children of all classes and income-groups to graduate after matriculation. All authorities agree that no student should be prevented by financial handicap from obtaining his University degree or Technical Diploma.
Already schemes are in operation whereby a child of poor parents is granted a living allowance while at the University, and the University at Perth, in Western Australia, was the first entirely free University in the British Commonwealth of Nations, having been established in 1913.

Australia has made many highly important contributions in the field of educational experiment. One of these is the system whereby "outback" children are educated by correspondence and broadcasting under expert guidance at the State's expense.

The Pre-School Child: In recent years many Nursery Schools have been opened, but provision for the pre-school child is by no means yet fully developed. The work of Kindergarteners is greatly simplified in Australia's lovely and equable climate. In the open air, or in classrooms planned to capture the maximum amount of sunlight, children can play and be taught their simple lessons in ideal conditions.

Radio Kindergarten: Australia's "Kindergarten of the Air" is the first of its kind in the world, and in a daily half-hour session, brings pre-school education within the reach of every child in the Commonwealth. It is listened to by children in cities, and provincial kindergartens, in country homes and in "bush" homesteads in the vast out-back regions, where little Australians, many miles from any school, can receive some of the advantages of early kindergarten training.

Teaching by Correspondence: Under the supervision of the State Education authority, children in the outback areas are educated by correspondence. Courses are supplemented by radio broadcasts. According to figures in 1948, 33,000 Australian children were receiving home tuition. This system
has proved very successful, and children in the outback suffer less, educationally, than might he expected, through their isolation.

This instruction does not stop at the primary stage, but enables students to proceed with a comprehensive post-primary course selected from such subjects as History, Geography, English, Latin, French, Mathematics, Physiology, Hygiene, General Science, Art and Agricultural Science. Among non-academic subjects available in the less comprehensive General Courses are Farm Book-keeping, Home making for girls, and Home Handicrafts for boys. Every year the State Education Departments offer and award many scholarships to outback students. These include a board allowance and are tenable at secondary schools. Correspondence pupils also compete successfully for scholarships, which have helped many of them to pass on to the University.

_Area and Consolidated Schools_: A decade ago and just over, all throughout the country areas were dotted small one-teacher schools. These have now been replaced by large, modern, centrally placed schools, fully staffed and equipped. Children from the surrounding country districts are conveyed to school and back home morning and evening by the school 'bus. These schools are called Area Schools (or Consolidated Schools). In these schools, country children gain valuable community and social experience denied to them in the small isolated village schools. Midday meals are prepared and served in the school canteens. Since 1933, South Australia has developed a system of Area Schools giving a continuous ten-year course of primary and secondary education, and served by a widespread transport service.

Western Australia started its Consolidated Schools in 1920, and, in 1947, 183 'bus services were bringing children living in outlying areas to central
schools. Victoria is also moving along similar lines, and since 1945 has established 10 Consolidated Schools and others are proposed.

When children are about 2 years of age, they usually transfer to secondary or technical schools. Some children leave school on the completion of the period of compulsory education, but the majority have some technical or business training in association with their employment... usually through evening classes.

Secondary Education: Some form of secondary education is provided by the State for all children in separate schools, in "multipurpose" schools, or in secondary departments attached to primary schools. For the most part, tuition fees are not charged for secondary education in State schools. Systems of free transport to schools providing either free travel, or concessions to pupils requiring to travel to school, have been established by the States. This arrangement has meant a big increase in the secondary school population in the country districts.

High Schools provide four, five or six year courses leading to Leaving or Matriculation Certificate. In smaller centres, particularly, High Schools offer other than purely academic subjects, and girls may, for example, study Home Science, and boys may study wood or metal work. Also in smaller centres technical subjects are incorporated in the secondary school curriculum. In bigger centres, however, these are separate from High Schools, and provide alternate courses for boys and girls not wishing to pursue academic courses. Many boys wishing to take engineering and science degrees prefer to prepare for Matriculation at a Technical School. Girls are similarly catered for at Home Science Schools.

Under Government auspices, Agricultural High Schools give general secondary education to boys,
prepare them for a career on land or train them for University Matriculation to take such subjects as Veterinary Science, Agriculture, etc.

**Technical Training:** In all States there are Senior Technical Schools and Colleges preparing for careers in Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, Institutional Housekeeping etc. These schools conduct diploma and sub-diploma courses in selected subjects. Students are usually 21 years old by the time they complete diploma courses. In most States, employers are obliged by government regulations to send their apprentices to trade classes in Technical Schools during working hours.

Some States have developed correspondence courses in technical subjects, so that it is possible for young workers in country areas to continue their education.

There are Commercial Colleges in the cities and large towns which offer full or part time training in business subjects, and there are correspondence schools for persons wishing to study commercial subjects at home.

**Art and Music:** A good grounding in Art and Music is included in State primary and secondary school curricula. There are Art Schools attached to Universities or State Art Galleries, and there are Conservatoria of Music at Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

**Agricultural Colleges:** In all States, Agricultural Colleges are established which teach aspiring farmers, graziers, market gardeners and fruit growers the latest methods of primary production. Many of the students are immigrants who wish to learn about the agricultural problems peculiar to Australia, before they make their venture on the land. The Colleges are set in districts which need them most, and possess enough land for every possible kind of farming to be carried on simultaneously.
Here, a young farmer will be taught such subjects as book-keeping, blacksmithing, carpentry, saddlery, farm mechanics, milking, care and feeding of stock, sheep-shearing, how to conserve fodder etc. Three hours every day are given over to lectures, the rest to practical instruction.

These Colleges are also centres of agricultural research. Periodically "Field Days" are held, when farmers from all parts of the State may attend and familiarise themselves with the latest agricultural machinery and improved methods of cultivation.

Universities: Each of Australia's six Capitals has its university. They are all modelled on the pattern of British Universities. The Sydney University is the oldest and largest university in Australia. Each university, though very much overtaxed for accommodation in recent years, still reserves a certain number of seats for Overseas Students, particularly for those of Malaya and India.

Adult Education: In 1913, Dr. Albert Mansbridge came to Australia from England, and established several Workers' Educational Associations in most States. These Associations, in conjunction with universities, set up tutorial classes, discussion groups, organised public lectures, conferences and week-end schools and conducted libraries.

In New South Wales and South Australia, this joint organisation is still thriving. In all States programmes of lectures and classes are provided over a wide range of subjects, from child study, music and drama, to international affairs. Material for discussion groups in factories, offices, churches and other types of voluntary bodies, or for study in circles in private homes are being prepared by the Commonwealth Government's Office of Education. All these various courses cover a wide range of topics of common interest and can be used by any small.
group of men or women, who care to form a group and apply for the courses to the Worker's Educational Association, University or Adult Education Board in their State. Broadcast debates, radio plays, listening groups, documentary films and community centres are other means of adult education growing in importance in Australia.

Before I bring this article to a close, I must mention one other means of education which has been started in New South Wales, and is a very live movement in Sydney, and its suburbs... and that is, the Children's Library Movement.

Mrs. Mary Matheson (a sister of Miss Eleanor Rivett who was for several years the Head of the Women's Christian College, Madras) inspired by "The David Copperfield Children's Library" in North London, returned to Australia determined to establish similar libraries for the less privileged children of her city. And so, early in 1924, the children of Surry Hills (a suburb of Sydney) took possession of their own library, the first of its kind in Australia.

The Children's Library Movement is mainly a voluntary one, and a growing movement. The aims of the leaders and workers of the Movement are those of every educationist, and together they seek to help the development and growth of Young Australia.

Here is an extract from a Radio Talk by a former member of Staff of the Children's Library Movement, giving some of their aims, which we ourselves could use in our schools and colleges:

"It is the right of every child to express the whole of himself... his thoughts, emotions, and impulses, in ways that are both satisfying to himself and socially acceptable." I would like you to take notice of those two last words especially... "socially acceptable"... for, if we can understand clearly
their meaning, we may avoid a common misconception of the thorny subject of self-expression. How often do we hear adults decry what they are apt to term "all this modern nonsense" about self-expression for the young! Knowing little of the teachings of Psychology but what they have gleaned at second hand, from magazine articles and the like, they seize on one idea only, the personal freedom of the individual to express himself as he wishes. . . . but forget the framework into which that freedom must be set. . . . the framework of the social order, where each must take into account the right of his fellows.

Unfortunately many educationists fall into the same error, seeing no middle way between the chaos of unrestrained self-expression, and the regimentation of a rigidly imposed discipline.

The Children's Library Movement is trying to put into practise a middle way. The helpers in the Movement are keenly aware that they are partners in a spiritual experiment, offering to children, to whom it might be otherwise denied, something of their rights in the form of beauty, and happily self-controlled freedom.

Education does not mean teaching people to know what they do not know; it means teaching to behave as they do not behave.

Ruskin,
I have very great pleasure in proposing the toast of Jaffna College and I regard it as a very great honour to address her Alumni. Jaffna College (and her precursor, Batticotta Seminary) is the mother of education in Ceylon and was the first spark of higher learning struck in the East in modern times. I am only too well aware that this Institution is already enthroned in the mind of every Jaffna man, whether he is an Old Boy or not, in a sacred niche and I feel that the rest of Ceylon should know more about your College.

My early recollection of Jaffna College is through a band of stalwart football players who came to the Town esplanade to win every match they played—attributed by rival school boys to every member of this village team being over-age! But we of the town Colleges had the satisfaction of generally beating them in cricket.

Though age is no attribute of greatness, it is only recently I learnt of the great history of your College: how it started with the dawn of Renaissance in Asia, slightly earlier even than the epoch of Ram Mohan Roy, the great Indian Social reformer. It was poised from the beginning on high and noble principles and on practical lines to bring out the best in Oriental spiritual culture with appropriate doses of Western civilisation administered slowly to take the shock of the impact of the West on the East. As I knew more of Jaffna, I discovered and was agreeably surprised to see many names of the early intellectual giants of Jaffna associated with this College and I traced a long line of distinguish-
ed Alumni in various walks of life, maintaining high ideals of service and true culture. Your College has indeed a proud and honourable tradition.

I hope that those who do not know the history of Jaffna College would not think it flattery from me, if I say that in the field of spiritual realism, where the intrinsic value of things is judged by the absolute, the selfless service which the handful of American pioneer Missionaries rendered to the Renaissance here in Jaffna—through it to all Ceylon and India—was worth more than all the benefits, direct or indirect, which our countries may derive from all the Marshall Aid, E. C. A., Atlantic Security Measures, and the Point 4 Programme of which we hear so much these days.

The high spiritual purpose of your founders cut through not only the suspicion of our early British rulers, engendered no doubt by the Boston Tea Party and American neutrality during the Napoleonic Wars, but also the crusted caste bound conservatism of the Hindu Society of those days. So much so, we read, on the one hand of a British Colonial Secretary, (Emerson Tennent), recording that this Institution which the British Government had judged as unfit to have a printing press, or the right to grant degrees, “was entitled to rank with many European Universities”; and on the other hand of a Jaffnese of high caste (Henry Martyn) actually daring to undertake “a manual labour unworthy of his caste”—to wit, watch repairing! It was, of course, a small thing those days that the sister of the President of the U.S.A. should have chosen to live here as a Missionary, in probably a cadjan shed without loss of dignity, and adequately to enforce her protocol on the Colonial Governor to make him call on her first, as her dignity demanded.

Gentlemen, I envy you who are direct heirs of this tradition. What would have been the course
of Jaffna history without the Jaffna College and its precursors it is not difficult to conjecture.

Those were formative days in a critical period of the history of Asia. To me, the history of this College seems to epitomise the history of Jaffna. We are again, I believe, in a difficult period at the present time which demands clear thinking and bold action. As Lord Krishna promised to his disciple in the battle-field of Kurukshetra, that, whenever irreligion prevailed and evil raised its head, the Messenger of God would appear to put the world right, perhaps Jaffna College could act again in the role of a Messenger of God and provide the correct lead.

I wonder whether you agree that the present is a critical period for Jaffna, and whether the Alumni of Jaffna College are not under a moral debt, sanctioned by what they themselves had received from their College, and hallowed by tradition, to find the correct solution to our current problems. The question is—

"WHITHER JAFFNA"? Apparently, without chart, compasses, rudder and, almost, without steam of her own Hot air, of course, there seems to be plenty!

You will forgive this forthright but frank expression of opinion, but that is how the position strikes a sympathetic bystander, living outside the Peninsula and taking an all island view.

They say that the Irish have always a problem and are never happy without one, and I hope that is not our case! Anyway, our problems are not half so insoluble as the Irish. Even there, an Irish American millionaire recently offered an original and amusing solution. He offered £1 million for each State of Northern Ireland, i.e. £6 millions in all, to the Prime Minister of North Ireland. I wonder whether we can find a buyer for the Jaffna
Peninsula like that, and what the assessment would be! Not much!! To $2\frac{1}{3}$ million Irish in Ireland there are about 20 millions settled outside, chiefly in U. S. A. Even if the $\frac{1}{3}$ million or so Northern Irish don't wish to go and join their 20 million relations outside, they have the white dominions of Canada and Australia of welcoming broad acres waiting to be developed. But where can the Jaffnese go? Nowhere outside Ceylon! We have then to make up our minds to stay and make the most of it here.

What we often forget is (in fact, the same is true of Independent Ceylon as a whole,) that our problems are as much social and economic, as political, and they cannot all be solved by waving a political magic wand.

From what I have said earlier, you could see that Jaffna must have remained somewhat insignificant during the Portuguese and Dutch times; but in early British days before Arumuga Navalar's revival movement made Jaffna known in the centres of Tamil culture and learning in South India, and later before Ramanathan gave the Tamil people the lustre of an all-Island status, it was the precursor of Jaffna College which first undertook the upliftment of Jaffna, by means of the combined effort of Western knowledge and Oriental learning. This it maintained for long, despite many vicissitudes. In 1913 at the opening of the O. B. A in Colombo the Rev. G. G. Brown, true to tradition, warned a Colombo audience that, whatever the D. P. I. might do as regards education policy, Jaffna College must not give up higher learning. This pioneering spirit took new shape a few years later in a far-sighted and most opportune proposal made by Rev. J. Bicknell for the establishment of a Union College, But the other religious societies of the day were content to plough the lonely furrow. Jaffna College, however, continued as a great seat of learning until, according to
Our elder statesman, Mr. K. Balasingham, "it accepted a Government grant and conformed to the requirements of the Education Code and Cambridge Local Examinations". These two (the Government Grant and Cambridge Locals) appear to have been the bane of higher enterprise by standardisation at lower levels.

It is not for me to comment on the new education plan of Government, but those who know assert that it allows room for private enterprise, side by side with standardisation which is inevitable in any State scheme. Perhaps, this College will again take a lead with some bold step, possibly with American aid. "Things don't turn up in this world until somebody turns them up."

That the spirit of reform and enterprise in leadership are not altogether dead in this holy ground may be seen from a rather unobtrusive article in the latest number of "New Lanka" contributed by your present President, Rev. S K. Bunker, under the title of "Some Reflections on the Jaffna Family". What intrigues me is why in the last paragraph he should apologise for writing it. I wonder whether the Alumni of this College have so frightened this Missionary that he is shy to speak openly and criticise frankly. Shame on you! I shall quote a sentence from the article somewhat out of its context to emphasize the truth it contains.

Referring to the Jaffna family clannishness and feuds he says,

"There is scarcely a public cause that is not imperilled, if not actually frustrated by feuds" and he exhorts,

"The atmosphere is changing—If responsible personal living is the goal man is meant to attain, the cost in traditional ties and controls will not only have to be paid, but should be paid ..."
Reflecting on this, I would go one step further, and advocate the loosening of bonds, not only in terms of family, but in terms of community. "In a more open world" (this is Mr. Bunker's diplomatic phrase, which, I hope, means "in Free Ceylon"). I should say that no public man of any community can afford to defend anything in terms not only of his family, but also of his community. It is necessary, on the other hand, to speak out freely and frankly to rouse public conscience against any act of partiality on grounds of family or community. That is the essence of democracy.

Family-bandysm and its larger concomitant, communalism, are a universal product of the conservatism of the East. It exists everywhere in some form or other. When Ceylon was under British rule, their communalism was intolerable; among the majority community in Ceylon it raises its head sometimes in an acute form as between its sub-communities; it exists within Jaffna in a virulent form in its adherence to a pre-democratic caste system. I should not speak of countries outside Ceylon! Communalism feeds and thrives on feuds. Wise men know of its existence everywhere, and guard against it by raising no feuds about it. Any other course would only accentuate the evil consequences of small differences. To trot it out on all conceivable occasions, and make a mountain of small grievances is to widen the cleavage more and more. It is a phantom which fear creates into gigantic forms of oppression; and over-indulgence in this pastime converts these nightmare forms to substantial shapes. I submit in all humility a remedy of virile faith and self-confidence, and not fear. Surely this Island which prides itself in the harmonious mingling of the teachings of Buddha, Christ, Mohamet, and the Saiva Saints, has not lost faith in the intrinsic goodness of human nature. Public opinion is the safeguard of democracy. A public essentially religious cannot surely tolerate communal
aggrandisement, whether of the minor by the major or the reverse—which is not an impossibility. If we don’t trust public opinion, and cannot feel able to educate it, then we don’t deserve the other benefits of democracy. Here again the early Christian Missionaries, terribly in a minority, have a lesson to teach us: by their faith in themselves, in their mission, and in the goodness of human nature. The lamp they lit has not gone out even though they were, and still are, in a minority.

Jaffna cultivates men as an economic product,—like tea, rubber and cocoanut in South Ceylon. We must be careful of our standard of production, as they are of their’s in the South. I would say with Horace Mann, “Education is our only political safety,—outside of this ark all is deluge.”

I like to place before you a view, call it fantasy if you like, that the factors by which we appeared to thrive, and imagined that they elevated Jaffna, viz.

Employment in Malaya,
Cambridge Local examinations,
Clerical and other allied Government Services,

have actually reduced us to inane mediocrity. Through them have we not developed a taste for cheap, wasteful and soul-killing sense of security in our economic pursuits?

The earnings from Malaya and elsewhere have only helped to increase a kind of local inflation in the Peninsula with all its attendant evils,—fabulous land prices; expenditure on pernicious ostentation, high cost of unproductive labour etc. We are industrious, but the results of the industry are frittered away. We are thrifty, but derive no substantial and lasting benefit from accumulated savings. We have no idea of proper investment. We are most backward in seizing avenues of new opportunities. We don’t seem
to know, or care to know, the openings there are for all of us in Free Ceylon. Is it too much to ask this Institution to take a lead in an economic and social survey of Jaffna?

If employment in the Public Service, or in private business is to continue to be our main industry in the future as in the past, it requires no great effort to keep our previous high standard. I should like, however, to ask whether our public men are satisfied with the present standard and whether our educational institutions are taking care to ensure that the high ideals of service are ingrained in the minds of our youth. Those lofty principles of "Give unto Caesar what are Caesar's" or of Karma Yoga (salvation by service) seem to me to escape the grasp of the present day Jaffna youth, even more than they do outside this Peninsula. Why?

Experts both in Ceylon and outside praise our national stability, and the financial and economic condition of the State. For an organism to maintain good health and vitality every one of its members must remain healthy and strong. Jaffna needs, therefore, a new orientation and there lies the duty of institutions like the Jaffna College.

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*We are so busy with facts in this age, we have become somewhat indifferent to Values—art, literature, music and the like. Material interests smother values.*

D. D. Dewey
THE CHRISTIAN TEACHES ENGLISH LITERATURE

By S. P. Appasamy, Esq.

Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus. Phil. II: 5.

An integrated scale of Values

In spite of the high percentage of literacy, and the influence of compulsory education, in spite of the unprecedented scale on which books and printed matter are available, in spite of the gigantic development of the press, and the powers of propaganda of the Radio and the Cinema, or, may be, because of them, our age differs from previous times in that people today do not have a common groundwork of belief such as can be found in the past. Plato could go back to basic assumptions, and found his Socratic ideology from there; the mediaeval scholar could do the same; so could Luther. But today, there are so many conflicting ideologies, each built up on a varying foundation of ideas, with the result that there is confusion worse confounded. And we teach our pupils to accept, unconsciously, this shifting groundwork instead of providing them with an integrated scale of values. Much in modern thinking is pseudo-romantic, a glorification of the instinct and the unconscious, following Freud; our science teaching is geared to a determinist philosophy, at least at the school level; our History tends to be humanistic; our economics materialistic. Within the very walls of the school pupils are taught then to look at various subjects from varying points of view. And we ourselves similarly shift ground as often. We sometimes show a mistaken faith in progress, rather than in God; we indulge in uncritical worship of reason at another time; or fall into a bourgeois evaluation of success at a third. And at intervals we retreat
into an objectivity which we tell ourselves is academic, or scientific.

If the life and teaching of the teacher is to mould and guide the student, it is essential that the teacher should himself have an integrated scale of values. If he is a Christian, he must have one. Jesus came that we might have life, and have it more abundantly. He showed that Religion is the supreme integrator of the lives of men. We, his followers, cannot afford to dodge the fundamental issues of life. If students are to imbibe from us some integrated and rational conception of the meaning of human life—or what it means to be a man—we ourselves must approach and face the problem. We too must look out on our world and its problems with the eyes of Jesus, we too must put on the mind of Christ.

A knowledge of religion, and of Christianity in particular, essential to the teaching of English Literature.

The study of English Literature includes (a) the ability to appreciate a literary work (b) a study of the knowledge of the history of Literature, as man's response to environment and experience. Every serious work of Literature is directly, or indirectly, an expression of the writer's personal spiritual experience. Though this experience is personal, it is never merely so. There is enough in common with humanity to make it valuable to all. We may not know all that the author knows, but to be really able to assess his achievement, we cannot afford to be ignorant of the groundwork of belief and experience that lies behind his work. In Europe and in England the groundwork of belief till recently was Christian thought and philosophy, and the experience was predominantly Christian. Hence English Literature is greatly saturated with the language and thought of the Scriptures, theological ideas, ecclesiastical history, liturgical imagery,
the lives and opinions of religious leaders etc. How powerful this influence is, can be seen by throwing the mind back to the background of ideas underlying the work of, say, poets like Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Donne, Milton, Dryden, Wordsworth, Hopkins, Tennyson, Browning, Arnold, Rossetti, Thompson, T. S. Eliot; or, for that matter, prose-writers such as Bacon, Sir Thomas Browne, Bunyan, Addison, Johnson, Scott, Lamb, Dickens, Borrow, Newman, Ruskin, Carlyle, Arnold, Galsworthy.

The liberal value of the study of Literature consists in the appreciation, and assessment, of the value of the thought and experience of the author. Christians and non-Christians alike must have some knowledge of religion in general, and of Christianity in particular, if they at all desire to understand English Literature, or to profit from it. For today the emptiness of a purely aesthetic criticism has been exposed, and scholars are devoting more and more attention to the study of the background of ideas at various periods, and of individuals, as the clue to a proper estimate of the writer. The sensibility of the author to the life of the age is the criterion by which an author today is ranked. This swing to moral rather than aesthetic criticism itself shows a return to sounder standards. If the teacher, then, is to make an effective contribution, he must himself have trodden the paths first, and arrived at his destination, before attempting to lead others to the goal. But if the teacher is a Christian, his duty is perhaps even more arduous, for he must bring to bear on the thought and experience of the author, the eye and mind of Christ. This then is the task of the Christian teacher of Literature.

The task is the more necessary, and the more pertinent, because, as I have pointed out, the student often is not only ignorant (a) of religion (b) of Christianity with its own philosophy, history,
sociology, psychology etc., but is (c) actually being taught to accept other assumptions in his other classes i.e. Determinism in Science, Materialism in Economics, Humanism in History and Government etc. Any attempt to be so objective that the background thought is not duly brought out or emphasised is unjust to the subject, to the author, and to the student.

The question of emphasis

How much emphasis should a teacher put on the religious background and experience? It has already been pointed out that it ought not to be omitted or minimised; on the other hand, it ought not be over-emphasised. The business in hand is to impart the true understanding and appreciation of English Literature — not to make pious Christians, or stout atheists. Nothing can be more harmful than the continual lugging in of religious questions, especially if extraneous to the material under consideration. Excessive reiteration will also cause distaste and opposition. The path of wisdom may be to give it the importance that the author himself would have given it — or gave it in his life and work. For instance, to teach Bunyan without much stress on religion would be obviously unfair, while, on the other hand, Swinburne would receive much less attention on the religious side.

The most natural way in which it can be introduced is by a study of the background of the author’s age, the environment, ideas and morals of the time in which he lived. These may throw considerable light on his attitudes and thoughts. But even more important than aligning the author to the age, is the assessing of his response to the influences of the age i.e. gauging his sensibility. In these two approaches the teacher must of necessity take the lead. But in the final stage, the students should be encouraged to discuss and
evaluate the author's thought and reactions with reference to our own thought, beliefs and feelings.

In Literature can be found something of every aspect of life. The experiences of other men, at other times, can greatly enrich the personality of students — through obliquely presenting religion, metaphysics, ethics, history, science, psychology and social relations etc. Coming as it does, mingled with emotion, Literature can be powerfully stimulating to the mind. It is the discussion of the ideas, expressed or implied, that will make Literature a liberal study. What students think of Milton's conception of chastity as seen in Comus, or Tennyson's reasons for faith in In Memoriam, is more important than the mere knowledge of the viewpoint of the author, or the critic. This is the most important part of their education. For instance, Swinburne's Hymn of Man was suggested by the Oecumenical Council of 1870, and the concluding line "Glory to Man in the Highest, for Man is the master of things", reflects the influence of Auguste Comte's Religion of Humanity. This should lead on to a discussion of the truth or falsity of Swinburne's deification of Man, and whether he was wise or foolish. The students' reaction to Henley's 'I am the captain of my soul, I am the master of my fate' is more valuable to them than any exposition of Stoicism or Humanism.

The Teacher's Business

The most difficult part of the teacher's business is not his exposition, but the stimulation of the students' mind to do their own thinking, so that they can form their own opinions. Mere aimless and inconsistent talk is of no value whatever; irrelevancies must be rigorously eliminated. The teacher is responsible for keeping the level of the discussion at a sound and invigorating height — not above the students' heads, nor too low. That is, he
must teach and guide, he must think with the class. He is more experienced and better equipped than they, and hence will naturally take the lead. But he must not discourage the students into passively accepting his judgements. They must be taught to have their own opinions, and to maintain them against argument.

To lead the class under such a regime, it is essential that the teacher should have already formed his opinions, and have a consistent position to maintain. The personal element cannot be eliminated of course, every teacher having his individual likes and dislikes. But the free expression of opinion is better than a pretence of having no opinion — the teacher who attempts to be too objective is often not facing the problem, and probably has no opinion. This is an impossible position if the student is required to have an opinion. On the other hand, the teacher should observe objectivity with regard to the opinions of the students. He should express his own without insinuation or authoritarian bluster. Evidence should not be distorted. Contrary views should receive a fair hearing, with honest recognition of merits and honest criticism of defects. Literary judgements are largely a matter of opinion, hence the importance of cultivating the critical faculty.

The teacher should himself be a seeker after the truth with regard to facts. New knowledge is being brought to bear on even the old favourites every year. The relevance of these facts must be examined, and fact carefully distinguished from opinion. The search for the truth is no easy matter in the life of an individual, it is much more complex when the tendencies of an age are to be examined. But this is a study which is increasingly engaging the attention of scholars, so that, even if the individual teacher cannot arrive at an independent opinion, he may be able to receive guidance from those who
have studied the matter with care. Yet let it be remembered that scholarship in a teacher is an advantage, not a disadvantage. A first hand knowledge of the view of God and Nature in the XVII and XVIII centuries can make the understanding of Swift and Pope a very different thing. Or an interest in the conflict between evolutionary Science and Religion in the Victorian Age brings a new insight into the working of the minds of Arnold, Tennyson, Clough and Meredith. A good teacher often finds it pays better to refute a fallacy than to enforce the truth. It is easier for the student to see the difference between Christian and not Christian if there is some concrete example; a contrast between Wordsworth’s, "The World is too much with us" and Hopkins’s "God’s Grandeur", or Epistle 1 of Pope’s Essay on Man and Johnson’s Vanity of Human Wishes.

In spite of all that can be said it remains true, that there are whole sections of English Literature, and much in many a poet and novelist that have little or no bearing on religious values. It remains true that much even of criticism today is not concerned with values other than aesthetic values but the Christian teacher will find that such criticism either uses other than his own integrated scale in the final analysis. The paucity of great Christian Literature today is appalling. The standard or literary value of much that is Christian is low. The teacher cannot afford to have a prejudice against secular literature, or fail to give the Devil his due when works of merit are produced. He must be prepared to admit that the pantheistic Tintern Abbey of Wordsworth is a much better literary work than the majority of his Ecclesiastical Sonnets; The Hound of Heaven is a fine example of a religious poem, but Merlin and the Gleam (Tennyson) is not so good; and Dover Beach though it expresses sorrow and loss of faith is one of the finest poems of Arnold, and has both literary and religious value.
If the Christian teacher, then, has already been confronted with the Living Christ, and has accepted him as Lord, let him remember that he is Lord of all life and of all subjects, at all times and in all places. Let him cultivate an integrated scale of values, and present always a consistent viewpoint to his students. Let him view all things with the eye of Christ - the Christ of the abundant life who could love the sacred and the secular, the marriage at Cana, and the feast at Jerusalem. The simple old rule 'Do it as Jesus would have done it' is the golden rule still. So that in this as in all things, though unprofitable servants, we may be able in some measure to say, 'Not I, but Christ...' 

Books which were of use to me:
The Task of the Christian in the University.—A. J. Coleman.
University Pamphlets:
No. 3. The Christian in the Modern University—H. N. Hodges.
No. 5. Christianity's Need for a Free University—A. R. Vidler.
The Influence of the English Bible upon English Language and upon English and American Literature.—Amer. Bible Society.
Religion at the College Level—A Symposium—from Religious Education.
The Agencies of Religion in Higher Education—C. P. Shedd.
Religious Perspectives of College Teaching in English Literature.

Hoxie N. Fairchild.
THE NATURE OF TRUTH

BY THE REV. DR. BRYAN DE KRETSER

The consideration of this problem is important for at least two reasons. In many countries there are reports of an increasing decline in public morals, and of growing dishonesty and corruption in the life of the body politic. This is taking place at a time when the established religious systems are being subjected to the pressure of pseudo-scientific secularism on the one hand, and the claims of modern alternative faiths on the other. Clearly the two developments are interconnected. Yet, to judge from the burden of many public utterances of responsible leaders, including the now important and significant "Moral Re-armament" Group, the close dependence of moral truth and the truth about the character of reality is not realised. Most people are content to mutter the usual platitudes — "Honesty is the best policy", "Do please try to be good and speak the truth". But the problem of Truth is more complicated than our naive moralists would have us believe.

It is possible for our purpose to distinguish between three separate modern ways of understanding Truth. The first one is a kind of a "hang-over" from classical Greek thought. The real world is the ideal world. This "reality" acts as a constant "irritant" on the human race. Truth belongs to this world of ideas, and men are truthful to the degree to which they respond to the impinging judgment of Truth. Mahatma Gandhi often gave the impression that he accepted this interpretation of reality. "I do not say I believe in God", he is reported to have said, "I believe in Truth. Men argue about God, but they accept Truth". What Gandhi, and many other people, did not realise, is that there are just as many varieties of Truth as there are names of Gods. In contrast to this idealist approach to Truth, we have the "realist" group. Here there is a denial of the exis-
tence of an objective world of ideas. Truth and all other moral standards are the result of social and economic conditioning. Many scientists, Marxists, and even the contemporary school of French Existentialism appear to be in agreement in this respect at least, they hold that the origin of Truth is discoverable within the given material conditions of human life. Consequently, Truth is not believed to possess any absolute or categorical validity.

The scientific approach to our problems needs to be distinguished from the two philosophical attitudes which we have just described, at least as far as scientific method is concerned. Truth to the scientist is the correspondence between "mental" theories about the nature of the world, and the "facts" of the outside material universe. Theory arises out of the investigation of matter, and it has to be modified, and even rejected, where new facts make theories no longer tenable. This approach to Truth is a necessary one. It alone makes it possible for men to enter into conversation with each other on the nature of the tangible world. It prevents obscurantism. It is dynamic. The scientific method has received ample vindication in the triumphs of modern technical civilization in the industrial world. Unfortunately, it is a method of Truth which becomes less and less reliable the more we depart from the impersonal world of "things," and enter the world of human relations in society. This is one reason why scientists are tempted to treat human beings merely as "things" or bodies; the problem of Truth is thereby made much easier! Today, however, we are realising that even in the apparently "objective" world of scientific theory about "things", the problem of Truth is affected by other, and important, facets of human existence. Here we do not need to state the scientific theory underlying the now famous Lysenko controversy. What we do need to note is that in assessing his
teaching even Western scientists revealed the fact that their attitude to Marxism itself conditioned their evaluations of Lysenko’s work. J. B. S. Haldane, for example, was much less adversely critical of Lysenko’s thesis than most other scientists in the West. But then Haldane is a Marxist.

This brings us to the first point we have to make in the attempt to provide a positive and constructive answer to the problem of Truth. The nature of Truth is integrally associated with the nature of our faith. Our attitude to the more fundamental question of the nature of reality, which is always in the last resort a faith decision, affects our evaluations of the “truth” of every given historical event. Take the death of King Charles in the seventeenth century, for instance. That he was beheaded is a stark, naked historical fact. On this all historians are agreed. But on the decisive question of the significance of the death, men are unable to agree, and their disagreement is serious in exact proportion to the extent to which their disagreement on more fundamental concerns diverges. Or again, people today plaintively demand the truth about the Soviet Union. ‘Give us the facts’ they say—as though this were a simple matter! For what are the facts? An average American who visits the U. S. S. R. tells of poor wages, labour camps, and totalitarian propaganda, in terms of one ideology. The Dean of Canterbury on the other hand reports of enthusiasm, free co-operation with the Government, and better living conditions for the masses of the people. But then the Dean supports the economics of the Left, and the average American does not. Or think again of the ecclesiastical problem raised by the new Church of South India. Generally speaking the verdicts on the results achieved so far vary according to the previous convictions of the judges on the larger issue regarding Church Union schemes in general. Those who favour
Union movements bring back favourable reports from South India, those who do not, are not too sure that the experiment has justified itself.

**Roman Catholics and Marxists understand this inter-dependent character of Truth and Faith much better than we do. Truth to the Marxist has a pragmatic value, an event is true or false to the extent to which it either furthers or hinders the cause of Marxism itself, which is, of course, the Truth. If Stalin, for instance, believes that the cause of Marxism will be advanced if he says now that the Soviet Union is not preparing for war, then this statement is "true"; even if in actual fact Russian factories are turning out more armaments than ever before! In a somewhat different manner, this subordination of all the other facets of human life to a single over-all principle is also to be found in Roman Catholicism. Among the *Rules for thinking with the Church* Loyola demands "That we may be altogether of the same mind and in conformity with the Church herself, if she shall have defined anything to be black which to our eyes appears to be white, we ought in like manner to pronounce it black!"

Protestant theologians, however, must refuse to indentify Truth with any historical, political or ecclesiastical system. While they hold that Truth, or rather an insight into Truth is possible, yet this understanding can never be simply identified with the Truth itself. This Protestant "scepticism" derives from the much more radical view of human sin which Protestants hold, in comparison with both the Marxists and the Roman Catholics. Protestants believe that sin has affected human reason in such a manner that it distorts even our ultimate judgments and insights into the character of human life and destiny. While historical institutions, both political and ecclesiastical, may be "possessed" by
the Truth, for all human institutions are liable to succumb to the temptation to distort and exploit the Truth for selfish ends.

According to Protestantism, the Truth is Jesus Christ, and Jesus Christ alone. In his own Person, in a unique way, He is the ultimate Truth and ultimate Reality of life. In His Person Truth and Reality coalesce and become one. Yet Jesus Christ as Truth, while He is always and continuously relevant to the life of man, maintains a vertical relationship to all historical existence. Judgment is always His prerogative. Precisely because a man's understanding of the Truth depends on a right response to Reality—that is with a faith decision—a man can only speak the Truth, in a radical sense, when he is brought into a true alignment with Jesus Christ, who is the Truth. Truth is the consequence of the faith meeting between man and Jesus Christ. Man, who is "false" because of sin, has himself to be made "true" in the act of faith before he can speak the truth. This is the Protestant answer to all moralists.

This understanding of Truth has had important historical repercussions. It is no accident that Protestantism has been credited with the rise of the "democratic" way of life. The Reformers' cry for Religious Freedom, especially in countries like the Netherlands, paved the way for the political democratic institutions of Modern Europe. For the Reformers protested against the Roman Catholic attempt to identify Truth with a particular ecclesiastical hierarchy, and the plea for the right of the individual to be "free" to allow the Holy Spirit to speak directly to him in Holy Scripture was one, which, very naturally and inevitably, occasioned the development of political democracy. Secondly, the Protestant attitude to Truth ought to lead to humility of spirit and temper. We say "ought" because there
are many examples of Protestant Churches seeking to dogmatise about Truth in a manner reminiscent of Roman Catholicism. The only Truth to which all Protestants are bound by constitution to protest in the midst of the relativities of human existence, is Jesus Christ Himself. For the rest even in regard to our understanding of the truth as it is in Him, we must realise that human sin and human finitude infect and limit every interpretation of the Christ of God. Now we see through a glass darkly. Protestants are summoned to be humble, if only because they know that they may be wrong, and the other man right. All that they may be properly certain about is that they know where the Truth is to be found—in Jesus Christ.

And finally, we have to make bold to say that his understanding of Truth has direct bearing on the practical matter of just speaking the truth. For, in the final analysis, only the man who has been made true can speak the truth.

This Protestant answer to the nature of Truth has an important relation to the problem of evangelism. We must refuse to join the “band-waggon” of Moral Re-armament, where it is assumed that men can speak the truth, if they would only try. We have to witness instead to the need of men and women to be made true first in Jesus Christ. And, and this is important, we are challenged to be men and women of integrity, and, therefore, provide concrete evidence in support of the claims which we make for ourselves as disciples of Jesus Christ.
GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

BY GODFREY GUNATILLEKE ESQ.

It is not surprising that the average reader sees in Shaw a genius of remarkable versatility. This over-estimation of an artist who, finally, cannot be considered very seriously, has to be seen against the general condition of the reading public. It will be generally accepted that the major section of the English educated reading public here in Ceylon believes literary appreciation to be a completely subjective matter, a matter of individual taste, and critical standards in relation to literature are not seriously thought about. The superficial brilliance of Shaw's paradoxical utterances, the intellectual superiority with which he parades the ideas of Marx, or the rationalists or of Nietzsche might well dazzle the average reader.

Shaw's beliefs, his ideas, his attitudes to established institutions are all derived from other original thinkers. His notions of political economy are largely borrowed from Marx, his theories about the life-force and creative Evolution are an echoing of other thinkers, he has neither altered nor added to the concept in applying it. The ideal beyond good and evil, the strong character in whom the species undergoes a vitally new development is what Shaw has been able to assimilate from Nietzsche. But Shaw has an admittedly superb gift of giving this intellectual material an entertaining dramatic form. The intellectual stock-in-trade of the cultured few is made available to the average reader, the culture of the highbrow is served in a digestible form. Shaw becomes the purveyor of this knowledge. The fantastic framework of his dramas, the settings in past history in a future millenium with its twists of incongruity etc. can arouse the curiosity and amusement of the audience. His plots and situations are most often intriguing enough to evoke an inter-
est merely in the sequence of events. And the ingredients of broad farce, the exchange of witticisms among his characters, all enable Shaw to sustain the audience’s interests, while he expounds his ideas or stages a long debate between his principal characters.

But in assessing Shaw’s dramatic achievement we have to examine the experience which provides the material for his drama, the values, if any, which are embodied in his work. Let us see Shaw as a satirist first. What are the objects of his ridicule? The disproportionate importance attached to conventions by the English middle class, its prudery and snobbery lend themselves easily to Shaw’s satire. Romantic love, the sanctity of the family, with a slight exaggeration, become superb material for his comedy. Romantic love in “Widower’s Houses”, propriety and marriage in “Mrs. Warren’s Profession”, patriotism in ‘Arms and the Man’ are satirically handled. There is a sturdy commonsense, an everyday cynicism which punctures the exaggeration in romantic love, in middle-class propriety etc. But the depth and the significance of satire depend finally on the implied values, on the underlying vision from which the criticism proceeds. Shaw’s standards are very often those of the strong successful character, the character who can achieve power; characters like Undershaft in “Major Barbara”, Ferrovius in ‘Androcles and the Lion’. are characters who recognise power, The valuable character for Shaw is the character who has the capacity to survive, who like Peer Gynt can change his morals and requirements to suit the situation, who is not a slave of “morals”, but who uses “morals” for his own ends, operating through them as a set of conveniences. But all this is justified with reference to Shaw’s “Life Force. Intellect and thought have for Shaw a supreme value. His ancients in ‘Back to Methusaleh” are striving to be one with the “Vortex
of thought". This value placed on the intellect is a thin idea in Shaw, in no way given body or concreteness. When his characters say, 'I do not want to be happy, I want to live', the 'word live' here hasn't the concrete meaning it might have in Ibsen or Lawrence, for these artists would show in detailed incident and character a life with its experience of suffering opposed as a positive, to an uneventful happiness. In Shaw, the opposition remains on the level of an idea.

The limitations of Shaw can be seen by the response he evokes. He never engages our feelings, our total sensibility. We are never taken through the intensities of feeling we experience in reading Shakespeare or Lawrence. In short, we seldom "experience" in his plays, we only think and follow his ideas. This might be supported by an analysis of his prose. Shaw's language is distinct and transparent; it is not often conceived with the communication of ideas, we do not find in it the opacity of rich emotive prose; there are no emotional overtones engaging our feelings. When Shaw criticises the middle class, our attention is focussed on the irrationality he exposes and we laugh. But when Forster does it in his novels, we are not moved to laughter. We are seriously made to contemplate the confusion in the inner lives of his characters, who may be ourselves, their dishonesty and spiritual poverty.

Let us take any man-woman relationship in Shaw. It is merely seen as a battle of wills, illustrating some Shavian idea about the Life Force. See it dealt with in Lawrence, where the battle of wills between Hermione and Birkin is examined in detail, criticised, the appalling tension within it daily experienced: and contrasted with it you are given the fully realised togetherness of Birkin and Ursula later. The complexity of a situation in life is never found in Shaw. He responds to life invariably through his clearly defined set of ideas which in itself is limited. He is never exposed to the naked impact of life. His ideas never undergo modification and development through experience, because
his experience is securely strait-jacketed by his ideas. That is why the theme in his plays never engage the tragic complexities in real life. They can be easily resolved in terms of a neat idea (it is only St. John and 'Heart break House' that end on a note of unresolved conflict) It is his poverty of experience which condemns Shaw to the position of a brilliant mediocrity.

JAFFNA

BY DR. W. ROBERT HOLMES

High above the woven cadjans, the crisp palmyras stand;
Ev’ry one a noble soldier, encamped throughout the land;
Also waving, waving, with them, tall coconuts compete
Thus making brackish water into something fine and sweet.

Now the northeast monsoon hits us — first a whisper, then a rush—
It smites us with a downpour, leaving paddy green and lush.

Oxcarts pass us, creaking, squeaking; a-bumping, more than full;
Pity not their num’rous riders, but save it for the bull.

All our fences rarely let us at our surroundings peep;
But the view we usually get is a commondlase boutique.
In our central red-earth region, grow plants both old and new:
The strangest sight among them, KKS cement plant grew.

Life is complicated for us, by this curious twist of fate
That the man we call the dhobi, always shows up two weeks late.

Never fear you’ll be forgotten, your address he quite well knows
He just does not come sooner, for he’s wearing out YOUR clothes.
Dotted all throughout the land here, tall well-sweeps meet our glance

Customarily for water, they can also help romance.
Near them, goats and cattle wander, bringing motorists great woes
The only dangers spared us are the lazy buffaloes

Up and down our curving highways, Valigamam Company
Furnish us with bright red busses, which you HEAR before you see.
But when later they draw near you, and your fare you start to pay
What direction you are bound for, THEY are bound the other way.

Missionaries came to Jaffna, wearing strange new western clothes,
Standing with their hands in pockets, and all talking through their nose
Founded dear old Jaffna College, put a smile upon our lips
For they all helped us get knowledge, so the old boys earn more chips.

Every man worthwhile in Jaffna, he was born at Inuvil;
Then he went to Jaffna College, and his wife to Uduvil.
Now he is a Government Servant, soon his pension will abound;
Next his son repeats the process — that’s what makes our world go ‘round.

Jaffna Tamils are the people, who live within this land;
No one else but them could create, all these riches out of sand.
Continents or far-off countries, do not tempt us when we roam,
Insular our little nation, peninsular our home.
A T W I C E - T O L D T A L E

A great many years ago, there lived at Matale the middle-aged widow of a planter. Ever since her husband's death fifteen years previous, she had lived in the greatest quiet and seclusion. Being highly excitable and neurotic she had reached such a state that the slightest noise upset and disturbed her, even the whistling of a boy on the street. She was childless, and had the greatest hatred for children because they were so boisterous. With her well-trained servants she lived her days in nun-like seclusion.

She had occasional visitors. One evening Miss Daisy Lembruggen knocked at her door. Mrs. Vander Gert welcomed her cordially: "Come in, my dear, I'm really happy to see you because I was becoming a trifle lonesome", she said.

"I'd like to come more often, but I just don't have the time", replied Daisy. "We've cancelled our trip to Hakgala, and so I was free to come over today".

"You'll have a cup of tea with me, won't you?" asked Mrs. Vander Gert, ringing the bell for her Sinhalese boy and giving the necessary orders. "Your family does travel so much, doesn't it? But what do you think, I'm planning a journey too."

"You?" cried Daisy in astonishment, "Where to, and whatever for?" "My nephew is getting married at Kandy, my sister's son, and as my sister is in England, they insist on my being present," said Mrs. Vander Gert, as she poured out the
tea which the boy had brought in on a tray. "It's fifteen years since I travelled, and I'm so worried about it all. I've forgotten even how to travel, you know."

"Oh, Kandy isn't far," replied Daisy, "and the scenery is pretty. Why, you will even pass through the new tunnel — and mind you, beware of pickpockets; keep your purse firmly in your hand and your hand in your pocket," she added with a laugh. But that remark set Mrs. Vander Gert's imagination working.

After days of excited preparation, the great day arrived. Mrs Vander Gert was at the station an hour before the arrival of the train, and was looking at her fellow passengers with an eye to detect a possible pickpocket. Then the train puffed in, and she hurried to a compartment and clambered in. Seeing the state she was in, a charming middle-aged man, who was already within, helped to get her portmanteau and her hold-all on to the luggage rack. There was an old couple occupying one seat, so she sat next to Mr. Zilva, her kind helper, on the opposite seat, and before the train was in motion had fallen into a friendly conversation with him. With childish eagerness she told him all about the tunnel. She pretended she had passed through it several times. "I was so nervous the first time," she confided, "but now I encourage others, only one must beware of pickpockets."

"I've been through the tunnel quite a number of times" replied he, with a smile, "but I am still horribly nervous every time. You are a very brave woman." And so they passed the time.

Suddenly before they were aware of it, they were in the tunnel. With great presence of mind she hastily thrust her left hand into her coat pocket
— and found to her terror and dismay that there was another hand in it. But with great bravery she suppressed a shriek, and grasped the strange hand firmly in her own.

As suddenly the train emerged from the tunnel, to her astonishment and shame Mrs. Vander Gert found that she had thrust her hand into the right pocket of Mr. Zilva's coat. For a moment she could not say a word, but a blush overspread her face, and she attempted a half-hearted apology. It was lucky that the journey did not continue much longer, as she could not overcome her embarrassment, in spite of her companion's kindliness.

She made a vow that she would never venture into a tunnel again. Yet it was the tunnel that was her benefactor, for, not long afterwards, the hand, that she had grasped inside the pocket, grasped hers before the altar. And Mrs. Zilva was shortly after no longer a child-hating woman — nor a childless.

M. RAJAKULATHILAKAN,
Illrd Form A.

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NATURE'S GOODNIGHT

Shades of night are gently falling,
Over land and sea;
Mother birds are sweetly calling
Their little ones back to the tree.

But youth is full of fun and frolic
From morn till close of day,
Still mother's call is full of comfort
When they are tired of play.
And now the silver moon is gleaming,
The light dies in the West,
All things are asleep and dreaming.
And Nature seems at rest.

**CLOSE OF DAY**

The setting sun sank slowly but visibly below the western horizon, leaving the sky bright crimson, while the slender coconut palms watched in muted sorrow the passing of another day. With plaintive notes the birds found their roosts for the night was nigh.

As the lingering glory of the west gradually faded giving place to dim reflections on the clouds, a hush fell over the land, broken only by the distant lowing of a cow, and the close chirrup of an insect. With quiet pomp the shades darkened till night's mantle of black covered the earth except for the lining of dark purple in the west.

Suddenly one became aware of the stars, one by one, as one sees forget-me-nots in the spring. And then the eastern sky lightened throwing into silhouette the mass of dark trees, till, to my wonder and delight, the moon showed through the trees.

She seemed to rise in haste till she had topped the gigantic tamarinds and the towering palmyrahs. Flecks of silver lined the fleecy clouds, and the waters of the lagoon rippled in silver too. The stars hid themselves or peeped from behind the curtain of clouds shyly. The scene brought to my mind the majesty of God, and gave me a momentary understanding of 'the peace that passeth all understanding'.
Just then the silence was broken by melody. The voice of a little child softly called the moon to come and play with her. The spirit of the little child was at home in God's universe.

S. BALASUBRAMANIAM,
Pre-Senior A.

208 B.

(A SHORT STORY)

Six O'clock!

The lights were on. The oncoming darkness was stealthily devouring the last few streaks of daylight.

An Afghan money-lender, with a white turban on his head and a prominent moustache expressive of a stern countenance, knocked on the door of Ponnusamy's house.

Though Ponnusamy was within, as usual Rukmini, his ever-loving wife, opened the door and uttered the oft-repeated words "He has gone away. I dono ven he will be back". The Afghan murmured a curse inwardly and said roughly "H'm. Tell your husvand dat I came; I vill come again."

Ponnusamy, who all this while had been a sad but attentive listener, heaved a big sigh of relief at the closing of the door. He scratched his head and thought within himself "When will this end? When can I repay the money?"

Ponnusamy was a Class II Clerical Servant. He drew a monthly salary of Rs. 220-00. He had to provide for his wife, his two school-going children and his mother-in-law. (Mothers of Jaffnese brides stick on to their daughters even after matrimony!) His pay was barely sufficient to defray even two-
thirds of his household expenses. He therefore had recourse to the Afghan money-lender — who proved to be a great source of relief when he needed money, but was a veritable source of nuisance when he came after him, harrassing for the interest.

Ponnusamy was not the only Government Servant who suffered thus. It was the story with almost all the Government Servants of his rank. They were all fretting and fuming under the pitable conditions of service. They demanded more allowances. They despatched memorandum after memorandum to the Prime Minister. They received a letter or two from the Permanent Secretary, saying, "Reference your letter dated ..... the Rt. Hon the Prime Minister regrets nothing can be done until the next Budget." Day by day they grew more restless.

Ponnusamy too, poor soul, was struggling to keep the wolf from the door. His position grew worse and worse. His debts ran into four figures. The Afghan was harassing him on the one side; on the other, his family looked up to him for their daily bread; while P. S. R. 208 B muzzled him and left him to struggle silently. At long last, seeing no way out, he told himself "My position is desperate. I am between the devil and the deep sea. I must reveal the true state of affairs in public. I may not be benefited; instead, I know I will be dismissed from service. But let my brethren, my poor brethren in Government Service, take up the cause for which I sacrifice so much and reap what benefits they can P. S. R. 203 B be D ... d!"

* * *

8 O'clock!

The anxious but patient audience of middle-class people who had flocked there in thousands, sat on the green turf longing to hear the next
speaker. The Chairman Mr. Perera then announced "Now I call upon Mr. . . . er . . . . Mr. S. Ponnusamy to speak".

Mr. Ponnusamy, without exhibiting, even an iota of what is popularly known as "style", simply walked up to the microphone and began:

"Chairman Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

As I stand here, I find that everyone has a surprised look about him or her. Yes, I know the reason why. Because I am a Government Servant. Because I am not expected to speak against the Government in public. P. S. R. 208 B forbids me to speak. But I stand here today to reveal to you the true state of affairs prevailing in the Government Service. We have sent memorandum after memorandum to the Prime Minister. But the Government turns a deaf ear to our honest demands. This is why I stand here on this platform today — to reveal the conditions of our life, to expose the Government, to create and nurse public opinion in our favour. Today I defy all authority. (Here his emotions reached their zenith). Come what may, let the Police Constables here arrest me, manacle me and even put me in the lock-up; but I will have a sense of self-satisfaction that I have shown you that the position of the Government Servants is really desperate — really intolerable."

Thus he continued analysing the stringent financial conditions of the ordinary Government Servant. He quoted facts and figures, denounced the Government, and finally said, "Now, comrades before I resume my seat, let me appeal to you, let me appeal to every trousered Johnny present today, to realise our position, the difficult conditions under which we live, and to clamour for more dearness allowances. If we fight — fight we must to the last. We are justified in our demands. If the
Government refuses to budge an inch, as a last resort let us use the strike weapon. Fight, fight unto the last."

He then resumed his seat amidst an uproar of applause. Later a few trousered gentlemen hurried towards Ponnusamy, who had just got down from the platform and was wiping his sweat-filled forehead. They shook hands with him warmly and one of them cried out, "Three hearty cheers for Mr. Ponnusamy, our Saviour," at which the rest eagerly cried out, "Hip-hip-hip hurrah! Hip-hip-hip hurrah! Hip-hip-hip hurrah!"

*   *   *

10 30 P. M!

The two children were fast asleep. Poor souls! They slept peacefully. They knew not the ways of the world nor what was to befall their beloved father.

At the crude and unpolished dining-table sat Ponnusamy with his wife Rukmini facing him. Rukmini's face wore an anxious look. Ponnusamy sat calmly and coolly munching his food. Not a word passed between the two for sometime. Then Rukmini broke the silence. She said, "How was the meeting today?" Silence crept in once again. Ponnusamy then cleared his throat, placed a spoonful of rice on his plate and said, "The meeting was quite O.K. There was a mammoth gathering. And I have done my part quite all right." "Vill not the Police come and arrest you darling, for speaking against the Government in public?" She enquired and looked at him impatiently for an answer. Ponnusamy looked at her face gravely, then smiled and said, "I have done my duty. Obedience to any law is a good thing - a desirable thing. But obedience too, like every other thing under the sun, has
its limits. You know fully well our precarious living conditions. The Government turns a deaf ear to our honest demands. Then what else can we do? Hence, I have exposed to public view what was in my heart of hearts. Come what may. P. S. R. 208 B be D—d!"

That night Ponnusamy, who took things calmly, would have normally slept soundly but for the fact that something at the back of his mind worried him, the thought of his dismissal from Service, and of the future of his wife and two children.

Rukmini too spent a sleepless night. She wondered what might happen on the morrow. He might be arrested perhaps, and put into prison. What could she do alone? What about the small children? Her eyes were filled with tears at the thought.

*

The morrow dawned. By some strange coincidence it happened to be the 4th of February—Independence Day! Everywhere the atmosphere was tense and pregnant with thrill. Big limousines sped on their way along the highways Union Jacks (a remnant of British Imperialism!) and Lion Flags flew majestically on the tops of big buildings. Every one appeared to be busy with something or other — perhaps in preparing for the day. Queen's House, Temple Trees and Mumtaz Mahal — those three great palaces of Sri Lanka — too, celebrated Independence Day with pomp and pageantry, cognac and champagne, and roast chicken.

His old Japanese clock showed a quarter past ten. The morning papers had arrived. Ponnusamy's attention was caught by the bold head lines appearing on the first page:
A CLERICAL SERVANT DENOUNCES THE GOVERNMENT.
"FIGHT UNTO THE LAST" SAYS HE.

A loud knock on the door. Repeated knocks. Ponnusamy with a "Who is there?" opened the door. Two policemen clad in khaki, with polished buttons which lent them an air of self-conscious dignity and pride, confronted him. "You are Mr. Ponnusamy, arh?" inquired one of them. Mr. Ponnusamy nodded his head in the affirmative. The other policeman, who had neither spoken nor had done anything so far, handed Mr. Ponnusamy an open warrant for his immediate arrest. He had hardly finished reading the warrant, when Rukmini, hearing some new voices, left the kitchen and approached the room. She had no sooner beheld a khaki uniform than she cried out, "Muruga, Muruga" and fell prostrate on the ground.

Five minutes later, Rukmini had recovered consciousness. She called her husband to her side and said, "Are you going to gaol? What can I do alone in this house?"

The inconsiderate policemen would not allow him to stay any longer. "Come on, Mister. We can't waste any time here. H'm, come along with us" — said one of them with an I've-got-the-culprit air, and pulled him by the left hand; the other held him by the right. Rukmini could bear it no longer. She broke into loud sobs, her hair dishevelled and thrown about her carelessly. The two children, though ignorant of the situation, seeing their mother in tears, started crying loudly.

Tears gathered in Ponnusamy's eyes when the policemen almost dragged him out. Without, Ponnusamy marched almost nonchalantly with the policemen on either side. Within, Rukmini and the two children screamed and tore their hair in vain,
February, the 5th, was an eventful day. Exactly twenty-four hours had elapsed since Ponnusamy was arrested. The Head of the Department, Mr. Fernando, who was half-sleepy, half-sober, as a result of the previous night’s revelry and tamasha at the G. F. H. pulled his revolving chair with a squeak and sat lethargically at ease. Very soon a notice of “Immediate interdiction” on the grounds of “contravening section 208B of the P. S. R.” was prepared and served on Ponnusamy (who was now released from the lock up).

News of the interdiction of Mr. Ponnusamy of the General Clerical Service Class II and of the Department of — had soon spread like wild fire throughout all the Government Departments of the Island. The Government Servants were all astir.

An urgent meeting of the Government Servants was convened, and the following resolutions were passed demanding.

(1) The reinstatement of Mr. Ponnusamy

(2) An increase in the Dearness Allowances.

They also passed a threatening resolution that “In the event of our demands being not acceded to by the Government there would be a strike of all Government Servants until such time as a suitable compromise is arrived.”

Ponnusamy heard the latest move with optimistic delight.

* * *

The Prime Minister was terribly shaken. 11.30 p.m. Dials were turned and telephones were ringing. Up jumped the Finance Minister from his bed, while his wife said, “Whatz that?” Two minutes silence. “Nothing dear, only a phone call from the P. M. He wants me immediately. Urgent matter.” 1.30
p.m. Both of them had decided to concede to the demands of the Government Servants at Temple Trees, while Ponnusamy and Rukmini slept peacefully in their house.

The next morning a deputation of Government Servants met the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister, notwithstanding his previous night's decision tried his level best to concede only a little — but the deputation would not give in. They were adamant. So the Prime Minister after a long and vain fight agreed to concede to their demands.

The deputation returned triumphantly. They knew the victory was not theirs — but Ponnusamy's. Ponnusamy was their saviour. It was a piece of providential fortune that must have sent Ponnusamy to the platform, the night prior to Independence Day. A peon was soon dispatched to Ponnusamy's house with a letter announcing their triumph and their sincere gratitude to him for what he had done. It was mid-noon when the peon conveyed the news to Ponnusamy. Ponnusamy did not want to break the news to Rukmini at once.

After a leisurely lunch, Ponnusamy stretched himself on the accustomed easy chair, with his odorous Jaffna cigar — no financial stringency would force him to give that up — and waited for his wife to put away the food and join him. Then with the calm triumph of one accustomed to success "Rukmini, I have won. I have beaten the Government, Prime Minister and all" he said, handing her the letter with a lordly air. "Oh," she cried, "You got your job again, and more allowance! Darling, we must celebrate. Let us go to the pictures, I want to see 'Velaikaree' we must buy some chocolate for the children!"

K. RAJENDRAN,
Inter Arts.
WORDSWORTH - NATURE MYSTIC

"Fully to recognise Wordsworth, you have to know him, and to know him for a long time. And even then his solitude remains unviolated".* Wordsworth died on the 23rd of April, 1850, over a hundred years ago—a long time indeed, time enough and to spare for his readers to have absorbed the spirit of the austere and visionary Westmoreland dalesman. Yet it is to the few, rather than to the many, that Wordsworth has been really accessible. This is because of the real depth and profundity of the poet's work and thought.

Throughout these years Wordsworth has been hailed as a poet of Nature, and in the first introduction to his shorter poems in school what was emphasised was Wordsworth’s power of description. Yet in the most perfunctory perusal of the Prelude the poet himself reveals his recognition of his own power to see past the coloured and varying surface of the scene and to pierce through to its ideal and essential truth. His poems abound in images and descriptions remarkable for their clear and penetrating observation. Keats and Tennyson loved to observe and describe the delicate and elaborate beauty of Nature; but Wordsworth views Nature not only for herself but in relation to Man and God. Hence it is that the vastness of the sky, the strength of the mountains and the placidity of the lakes were more significant to him, stirred his imagination and dominated his imagery.

'I wandered lonely as a cloud'
"Motionless as a cloud the old man stood"
"The knight had ridden down from Wensley moor
With the slow motion of a summer's cloud"
"Poised like a weary cloud in middle air".

Yet he could see beyond the clouds too. At times the sky seemed

"no domain
For fickle, and shortlived clouds to occupy,
Or to pass through; but rather an abyss
In which the everlasting stars abide"

In one of his earliest poems, 'Descriptive Sketches' written while he was at Cambridge, the most striking lines are those which paint a stormy sunset on the Lake of Uri; and the celestial light which once apparelled the earth to his eyes flashed on him for the last time on an evening of extra-ordinary splendour and beauty. Here is a rapturous description of sunrise from the 'Wanderer'.

'When from the naked top,
Of some bold headland, he beheld the sun
Rise up; and bathe the world in light! He looked—
Ocean and earth, the solid frame of earth
And ocean's liquid mass, in gladness lay
Beneath him —

It would be easily possible to continue endlessly with extracts showing the 'beauties' of Wordsworth, as was popular in the nineteenth century, but to stop there would be to miss the best.

Wordsworth's genius lies, as was said earlier, not purely in the beauty of his description, but in the peculiar way in which he viewed Nature. It is not the grandeur and power of his descriptions that are really his forte, it is his insight.

"When from the naked top,
Of some bold headland, he beheld the sun
Rise up; and bathe the world in light. He looked—
Ocean and earth, the solid frame of earth
And ocean's liquid mass, in gladness lay
Beneath him — Far and wide the clouds were touched.
And in the silent faces could he read
Unutterable love.
It is the concluding lines that are most characteristic of Wordsworth. He felt that he was a dedicated spirit set apart for a high mission.

"Prophets of Nature, we to them will speak,
A lasting inspiration, sanctified
By reason, blest by faith: What we have loved,
Others will love, and we will teach them how".

Hence it is that he walks through Nature as if he were in a cathedral, where religious ceremonies are in progress. He may not always penetrate fully into the meaning, but of the solemnity he has no doubt, for it not only brings 'moods of calmness' but profoundly affects his whole moral nature.

"For I have learned
To look on Nature not as in the hour
Of thoughtless youth, but hearing often times
The still sad music of humanity,
Nor harsh nor grating, though of ample power,
To chasten and subdue

The whole of 'Tintern Abbey' clearly demonstrates Wordsworth's mystic relationship with Nature. The severest conflict that Wordsworth underwent was his attempt to relate and unify his indisputable nature mysticism with human life. He does not succeed completely till he has lost the visionary gleam to some extent, as he relates in the 'Immortality Ode,' or rather has exchanged it for the philosophic mind.

It is in his efforts to resolve this conflict, or explain this experience that he is at his noblest—that bare, sheer penetrating power that reaches the sublime as surely as Milton.

"And I have felt,
A presence that disturbs me with the joy
Of elevated thoughts; a sense sublime
Of something far more deeply interfused
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns
And the round ocean and the living air,
And the blue sky and the mind of man
A motion and a spirit that impels
All thinking things, all objects of all thought,
And rolls through all things.

It is at this point that his Nature mysticism brings him closest to pantheism. There is the obvious tendency to see God in his creation and through his creation, rather than to view him as the Creator. Wordsworth was so wrapped up in his own experience that he did not realise the implications of his excessive leaning on Nature.

"One impulse from a vernal wood
Can teach You more of man,
Of moral evil and of good,
Than all the sages can."

But when he did find where he stood, he himself drew back, and used all his powers to return to sounder theological ground. In this retreat there is no element of the turncoat that Browning pictures him to be. He travelled ever further on the road to true spiritual realisation of the meaning of life and truth. Some of his later poems show how deep this experience was—the Duddon Sonnets, the Ecclesiastical Sonnets etc. And these experiences all stemmed from the same Nature mysticism that had so powerful an effect earlier. If we follow him in his wholeness, we too shall follow him in his explorations as the young Keats foresaw in one of his letters:

"I will return to Wordsworth—whether or no he has an extended vision of a circumscribed grandeur—whether he is an eagle in his nest or on the wing. We see not the balance of good and evil—we are in a mist—we are now in that state—we feel the 'burden of the mystery.' To this point was Wordsworth come, as far as
I can conceive, when he wrote Tintern Abbey and it seems to me that his genius is explorative of those dark passages. Now if we live and go on thinking, we too shall explore them. He is a genius, and superior to us, in so far as he can, more than we, make discoveries and shed a light on them. Here I must think Wordsworth is deeper than Milton, though I think it has depended more upon the general and gregarious advance of intellect, than individual greatness of mind."

If we are to follow this pilgrim through Nature's beauty and mystery to Nature's God, we must at the very outset put off our shoes from off our feet, for to him the path led through holy ground.

BALAMBIKAI ARUMUGAM,
Senior B. A.

THE GUARDIAN

(A SHORT STORY)

Just on the outskirts of the bombed and deserted town he was attempting to leave, Captain Thomas Cavell was drawn to a lone figure weeping upon the steps of a ruined house. An English woman there, at that time, with the Japanese due to occupy the town any moment? He could not leave her thus!

"Can I help you?" The girl looked up startled. "Why, it's Amy Butler," he cried; "What are you still doing here, all civilians were evacuated long ago?"

In reply she turned her gaze sadly to the house, and following her look Cavell saw the bro-
ken and disfigured bodies of her parents laid out within the ruined building. "I was the only one in the shelter when the bomb fell," she said, "And even I was unconscious for a long time. They carried away the others for medical aid, but I just could not leave *them* and go." She burst into tears.

"But Amy, you've got to get out of here," he cried, "the Jap motorised units are due any moment, I'm making for the jungle myself in an effort to get through to British territory. The roads are all closed, this is the only chance. The best you can do now is to come along with me. Come, pull yourself together, we haven't a minute to lose."

Shaken out of her apathy, she realised that what this military doctor (whom she knew but slightly) said was only too true. She could do no good where she was. May be if she escaped, she might some day meet her dear Harry once more, or at least get back to England. She knelt for a brief time beside her parents, and then turned resolutely away. She had nothing to take, she was ready. They swung briskly into the lane toward the rubber estate.

After two hours fast travel through the estate, they knew they were approaching the jungle. The paths were narrower, and not much used; the rubber trees were small and stunted by the jungle undergrowth, and further up the slope they could see the virgin forest. After this, the going was more difficult, for Cavell insisted that they should cross the range and enter the next valley to be sure of safety. She was weary now and could scarce drag herself along, when suddenly she saw her companion stiffen, and motion her to conceal herself. In a moment she too perceived that it was a lone Chinaman making his way warily down
the mountain, and watching the town below through his binoculars. Before they could decide whether to show themselves or not, he had perceived them, and after turning his glasses on them for a moment, hastened toward them.

Cavell levelled his automatic, but the Chinaman waved a white handkerchief, and approached without the slightest fear. Mr. Lim Ah Kow was apparently a Chinese agent of some type. He told them that their only hope was to remain hidden in the forest till the British reconquered the town, for now the Japs had landed paratroops far ahead, and there was no way out. He explained that it was not impossible to live in the forest, for he himself lived there. He led them to his hut, where Amy was relieved to find his wife, a hospitable and motherly woman who took charge of her immediately. Lim had a radio receiver and transmitter, and a fair supply of batteries. And he seemed to have a method of obtaining supplies which, however, he would not disclose to his guests, though they shared the food.

They soon slipped into the routine of this simple forest life, Amy helping Ma in the hut, and drawing the water, while Cavell went out reconnoitring with Lim, or hunting. Thrown as they were thus unceremoniously together in such idyllic surroundings, Cavell could not but feel an increasing warmth of affection for his charge, while Amy too showed her gratitude to her guardian and was solicitous for his comfort and safety. In the firelight Amy told the Captain, as she called him, much of her previous life, though she could not bring herself to tell him of her hopes and fears for Harry, while the Captain on his side told her of his mother and their little home in Devonshire.
Lim kept them informed of the steady retreat of the British, so that their spirits sank day by day. There seemed no hope of an early escape. The Captain was particularly upset by the action of the I. N. A. On the other hand, they came to accept their present situation with almost Chinese fatality. Fate, however, had a surprise in store for them.

The Captain returned one afternoon with a mouse-deer over his shoulder to find great merriment within the hut. As he entered she called out: “Captain, meet Henry Havelock, the mouse-deer that Mr. Lim just brought in!” The Captain, was astonished to see a young English stranger in Chinese costume, but what astonished him even more was his Amy’s attitude to the stranger. For she turned to him with familiarity and eagerness, crying, “And this, Harry, is my guardian, Captain Thomas Cavell.” Harry, it seemed, had been left behind in the hasty retreat, and found that he was cut off from his regiment. The only roads open lay northward, and so he too had made his way toward the forest, and, after many adventures, had met Mr. Lim almost at the same spot that they had—above the plantation, Harry too did not reveal that he had travelled north partly to see what had become of Amy Butler!

In spite of every effort on his part, the Captain could not check the rising feeling of resentment against this attractive youngster who had so easily, as it seemed to him, displaced him in Amy’s heart. The feeling of tension strengthened, as it can do only when people are cut off from all contact with the world. Marooned as they were as on a desert island, Cavell’s mounting antipathy could not be disguised, at least from Harry. Amy,
however, never having thought of the Captain as anything except her guardian did not perceive the bitterness that was consuming him.

It seemed as if they both fell ill together—Harry's harrowing experiences had undermined his constitution, while the Captain was attacked by jungle fever. But whereas Amy cared for both, there was now no doubt as to which of them she had given her heart. During the ten days when he hovered between delirium and consciousness, the Captain could still perceive that it was Harry to whom Amy turned. At length he recovered, slowly but surely, a sadder and an older man. Harry, on the other hand, seemed worse. It was only after a night of excruciating agony for Harry, that Captain decided that Harry's illness was complicated by appendicitis. To save his life an immediate operation was necessary. Weak as he was, he knew he must perform it.

When he told Mr. Lim of the situation, he promised to help. The Captain had a few of his instruments with him. But he needed cotton, and, most of all, chloroform. Mr. Lim promised to do what he could, if Cavell would wait for a day. It was a dark day for all of them. It seemed as though Harry would not survive, he was so weak and in pain. Amy could not bear the delay. But for the Captain it was worst of all. Should he let Harry die? Amy would then be his. Even with the chloroform one could never tell? But he fought off this dire and frightful temptation. He must strive for Amy's happiness.

Before dawn Mr. Lim arrived—with a precious bottle of the anaesthetic. Soon the instruments were sterilised, and in the open Cavell went to work, Amy at his side, and Mr. and Mrs. Lim bringing him all that he required. The sight of the blood...
unnerved Amy, but she soon recovered and proved to be both able and efficient as a nurse. Even with the scalpel in hand, Cavell felt that he had his rival at his mercy. But professional honour buttressed by personal integrity made him feel even ashamed of and contrite for such feelings. And he went to work with every nerve bent to the task.

But in spite of his pre-occupation the Captain could not but feel the tension and anxiety in Amy. The intensity and the strength of her love for Harry almost seemed perceptible in her efforts to aid him in this trial. Cavell realised for the first time the strength of a woman's love, and was caught up in it in his desire to fulfil it. It was almost unconsciously too that he noticed that Amy was wearing Harry's ring on her engagement finger. Yet now it seemed not to trouble him but rather to be natural and right.

The patient was soon up and about with careful nursing. His constitution was strong enough to resist infection in spite of the defective aseptic conditions under which the operation was performed. And Amy's delight knew no bounds. Her gratitude to the Captain she expressed dumbly, but none the less effectively, for he watched her with the insight of a lover. This gratitude was all he could ask. It seemed that his task was done.

One evening a few days later Cavell went off alone into the jungle as usual—but did not return. Mr. Lim found a note which read:

Dear Friends,

It is time I went home, so do not search for me. Mr. Lim, my eternal gratitude to you for all that you have been to me and done for me.
Amy and Harry, May God bless you both and may your happiness be as full and overflowing as it has been.

Thomas Cavell.

Annaledchumy Sinnatamby
Junior B. A.

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NIGHT WATCHERS OF BADULLA

The late evening gauzy mist settles,
A woolly intangible blanket,
A-blurring the hills clad in amethyst
As they deepen to grey and to violet.

The tea garden shade trees rustle
As the rose and gold fade from the sky,
And the starry hosts push and hustle
To gaze on the scene from on high.

Far below terraced paddyfields lie
Safe guarded from man and from beast,
By the night watchers raucous cry
Which echoes till brightens the East.

Then ends the throb of the tom-tom
Which enabled the farmer to sleep.
In the morning the reapers are busy,
The night watcher shares what they reap.

Josephine Manikkawasagan,
Junior B. A.
It is "indolence and a love of ease; a want of all laudable ambition; of taste for good company, or of inclination to take the trouble of being agreeable, which makes men clergymen. A clergyman has nothing to do but be slovenly and selfish; read the newspaper, watch the weather, quarrel with his wife. His curate does all the work, and the business of his own life is to dine." — that written by a parson's daughter! If "the parson's son is the Devil's grandson", what shall we conclude of such a parson's daughter? Yet wait a bit: "...and be ever ready to perform those rites and ceremonies which are instituted by the Church of England. As a clergyman, moreover, I feel it is my duty to promote and establish the blessing of peace in all families within the reach of my influence," — and this is from Jane Austen's most satirical portrait of a parson! Can we ever arrive at her opinion of the clergy, and the part they should play in society?

Yes, we can, but we must first enter into the mind of the XVIIth century, before we can penetrate into what was at the back of her mind in her gallery of portraits. The age was one of comfortable and dogmatic Deism, from which they postulated an ordered Nature with its hierarchy of principalities and powers. All things had their destined station given by God, and to be maintained. It was an age in which these things and hence much else were taken for granted. Jane Austen takes for granted the existence of the things of the spirit with the same ease as she takes for granted that men should work. And the function and existence of the Church of England must have seemed to her one of the bases of existence. At the same time, she accepts too the
fact that men are men, with God's own variety among them both in the Church and elsewhere.

From the memoirs that have been written by her nephews, and from her own letters, we find that she was particularly sensitive to things religious; ceremonies and sacraments moved her to great devotion, and stirred in her profound religious emotion. We are not wholly satisfied when we are told that because of her own susceptibility she refrained from examining with more care the professional duties of the clergymen of her time. She really felt that it did not come within her scope, since she was dealing with the social life of men and not with their professional lives at all. Again she did not think it necessary, for she took it for granted that a man who was a good man would be good in his work also. There is, however, a third reason for her apparent lack of interest, and that is the much wider part that clergymen were called upon to play in her time.

The influence and function were much more diffused and yet more active in the XVIIIth century. Especially in a rural society such as Jane Austen delights to take for her setting, the clergyman occupied a notable place. He was probably of good family, for the younger sons of county families often went into the Church, and thus was on equal terms with the gentry. And even if this were not so, by virtue of the fact that he had studied at the University before taking orders he was the equal of any man in the land. Quite often the clergyman was the most highly trained and educated man in his neighbourhood, and it was incumbent upon him to minister not only to the spiritual needs of his flock, but to their intellectual also. He was often responsible for public opinion, and the general attitudes of his parishioners. It was the divines that
maintained the standard of scholarship, that were the thinkers and the authors of the day, not only on matters of religion, but also on matters of politics and economics. If they had leisure they used it for these purposes. If Dr. Grant deputed his work to his curates, he himself used his leisure to procure his doctorate, and we are told that his sermons were of high calibre. The clergyman too did not desert his flock in the common life and pleasures. His very presence at a Ball or at a Dinner lent an atmosphere, if he were a good cleric, and sanctified the whole of life. Hence it is that the clergyman considered it a part of his duty to share in the pleasures of the parish besides visiting them in sickness and admonishing them of a Sunday.

The most famous figure of a clergyman that Jane Austen has presented us with is Mr. Collins in "Pride and Prejudice". This book contains two of the author's finest creations of unconscious humour, Mr. Collins and Mrs. Bennet, and is therefore perhaps the most delightful of her novels. The combination of pompousness and of servility is delightfully ridiculous. His character is so clearly seen in his first letter that Elizabeth demands 'Can he be a sensible man, Sir?' to which her father replies that he has 'great hopes of his finding him quite the reverse'. But as a clergyman he is almost impeccable. No doubt he cannot forgive Lydia, but he is fully conscious of the dignity of his office: "The clerical office is equal in point of dignity with the highest rank in the kingdom." And it is he that feels it his duty 'to promote and establish the blessing of peace in all families within the reach of my influence.'

Henry Tiney is probably the best liked of all her clergymen. He is certainly the most cultivated and well informed, as well as the most agreeable. He falls into no errors of taste like Collins, nor does he act as priggishly as Edmund Bertram. He is a witty
and pleasant companion to Catherine Morland and his won sister. He displays a very wide range of interests from ladies' journals to languages and history, from muslins to men. He is par excellence the type of clergyman who could be an intellectual and social, as well as a spiritual, influence in Society.

But Jane Austen herself seems to have preferred Edmund Bertram. He has all the seriousness and sense of vocation that we would expect from a good clergyman. He chooses his profession in spite of his knowledge that he could as easily choose any other. He brings to the Church, beside this high sense of calling, a sensitive and sympathetic nature, with something of the ancient sense of chivalry in it, which would have made him loved for the goodness of his heart, rather than for his social gifts. He is certainly the kind of clergyman that Jane Austen would commend.

In the Church as in life, however, Jane Austen accepts the fact that men are of various kinds. There were probably in her day more clergymen in comparison to the population than there are today, and there was room in the Church for all types. And having within the Church these divers types was a source of strength, not of weakness. For if we can learn anything from Jane Austen's picture of the clergy of the time, it is that the clergy were then, much more than today, responsible for the moral, intellectual and social standards. They were the salt of the earth, they were the leaven that leavened the whole lump, imperfect though they were.

Rajeswary Jesudasan,
Senior B. A.
TOWARDS A MODERN SYNTHESIS

Lin Yutang writes in one of his essays that "Modern man is inwardly vaguely but truly uncomfortable... there is an emotional emptiness, an irritating feeling of discomfort, that the world is not all right". Contemporary literature has given poignant expression to this feeling of frustration and helplessness and in this article we shall probe as far as possible into the causes of this condition. The word 'Modern' is used here to denote a period in Literature, distinctive from the preceding periods though not necessarily superior as it is normally implied. The Literature of our age is an expression of the sensibility of our age and before dealing with Modern Sensibility itself, a bare knowledge of the preceding movements in Literature, will provide the necessary background for the subject under discussion. This article, however, cannot by any means be exhaustive. So from a study of T. S. Eliot, who is well-known and who illustrates the sensibility of the Moderns at its best, some observations may be made.

We need not delve as far as the Classics, because the Medieval Synthesis was the reconciliation of the Classics and the Scriptures in the thirteenth century. Up to the thirteenth century there were two schools of thought, who were in definite opposition to one another. Sir Thomas Aquinas in his great work the "Summa Theologicae" argued that 'reason and revelation are two distinct sources of truth; the truths are not contradictory, for in the last resort they rest on one absolute truth, they come from one source of knowledge — God, the absolute one'. This synthesis, no doubt, breached the wide gap between Aristotle and other classical writers and the Bible and thus the integration of knowledge into an organic oneness was achieved.
For nearly three centuries the Medieval Synthesis retained its stability, but with the dawn of the Renaissance in the sixteenth century, its disruption gradually commenced. "Commentariolus", the epoch making treatise by Copernicus, questioned the Biblical conception of the nature of the Universe. "Genesis" postulates that the earth is flat, and Copernicus denied it. Erasmus followed with his translation of the Greek Bible and this was taken up by Martin Luther who in an attempt to reform the Church broke through its dogma and kindled the spirit of inquiry. The fire of this spirit swept through Europe and the religious faith and fervour of the people was at a very low ebb. The degradation of God and his "terrestrial representatives" had commenced, with the result that all intellectual activity in Europe during this period was the restatement and echo of the work of Erasmus, Copernicus and Luther. The reverence and supremacy of the Church dwindled to something merely nominal and the age of rationalism set in.

The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries had done much in the degradation of God. The eighteenth century saw the advance of Science, with the simultaneous degradation of Man himself. If the Medieval Period symbolised faith in God, the eighteenth century entertained a scepticism on matters spiritual. They were convinced of Man's material progress, but expressed doubt about the Creator. And the Victorian Era was, therefore, an age of doubt and spiritual unrest. But the Victorians also expressed a complacency because of their faith in progress and mechanistic physics—which they believed would solve every problem. This complacency is very well epitomised by Browning in 'Pippa Passes'.

"God is in his heaven,
All is right with the world".
The stage was now set for the Moderns. Mathew Arnold has already given an inkling of what was to follow in the twentieth century. I would suggest that the Modern Period commenced actually in the nineteenth century with the publication of Charles Darwin's 'Origin of Species'. His theory that there was a competition for the maintenance of life and that Man was the ultimate survivor in a struggle for existence contradicted the postulate in the Old Testament, that Man was created in the 'image of God'. An influx of theories followed which had a profound effect upon the minds of the people. The ideal that has had staggering repercussions in recent times is the Marxist ideal. To Karl Marx the forms of morality, of religion, of the family, of politics and of patriotism were conditioned in time and place by the forms of Man's struggle with Nature and specially modified by the fight between economic classes. This was the last blow to the fast breaking up religious sensibility. Earlier Oswald Spengler in 'Decline of the West' believed in a cyclic theory of History, and Man, ceasing to be the architect of his fortune, became merely subject to a Wheel of Fortune. Recently Sigmund Freud saw in Man a creature subject to biological conditioning. He reduced Man to a creature of reflex actions. All this went to intensify the degradation of the human being and His Creator. Thus the Sensibility that expresses itself in Modern Literature is closely allied with religious sensibility that has been undergoing a regular process of fragmentation—nay disintegration. Modern Sensibility is by far and large the expression of this breaking-up of the Spiritual Sensibility.

The works of Eliot could be conveniently divided into two sections—his earlier works including 'Wasteland' and his later works including his controversial play 'The Cocktail Party.'
'Wasteland' seeks to express Eliot's conception of the world in his own words:

"Here is no water, but only rock
Rock and no water and the sandy road."

His earlier works are very symbolic of the aimlessness, frustration and futility of life. In 'Hollow Men' one comes across a blunt, yet frank, expression of his views.

"We are the hollow men
We are the stuffed men
Leaning together
Headpiece filled with straw."

and then a few lines later:

"This is the dead land
This is the cactus land."

A closer knowledge of the poet and an insight into Eliot's personal experiences will prove convincingly the sincerity of his emotions. After having seen the fulness of life in a plentiful America, and living in an ideal Christian Society with stable values and then to have visited a war torn, empty and frustrated Europe, with ideals and values, would no doubt have had its drastic effects on the receptive mind of a poet. In an earlier play he gives us a vivid insight into his mind:

"The sudden solitude in a crowded desert
In a thick smoke many creatures moving
Without direction, for no direction
Leads anywhere, but round and round in that vapour
Without purpose and without principle of conduct
In flickering intervals of light and darkness
One thinks of escape by violence
But one is still alone
In an overcrowded street jostled by ghosts
It was only reversing the senseless direction
For a momentary rest on a burning wheel."

This was the tale of frustration and futility which the Moderns sought to express and which
Eliot expressed with poignancy and strength of feeling. The words, "reversing the senseless direction...." in the last few lines, suggest clearly the turn of the tide in Eliot's reaction and subsequently the religious sensibility which he altered from its original course a great deal. His later plays and work indicate a return to some form of synthesis in the religious sensibility of the Modern. This is very well characterised in his latest play 'Cocktail Party' in which he creates a character (Celia) whom he makes out to be a Salvationist — one engaged in re-uniting Man and God. In this play Eliot does not see the world in the same light as he did when he wrote the 'Wasteland'. But it would be unfair if we thought that Eliot was attempting a reconciliation of the irreconcilable. On the other hand, Eliot merely sees the world in a broader light, in its entirety and realises the existence of a God. But the doubt still persists. This he very clearly expresses in 'Cocktail Party'

'Here was a woman under sentence of death
That was her destiny. The only question
Then was, what sort of death, I could not know'.

Eliot admits ignorance of God's design, but asserts that there is a predestination, while reconciling this logically with the individual's own part in his life or death.

"Because it was for her to choose her way of life,
To lead to death"

He does not reconcile religion and rationalism, but he does reconcile the idea of predestination with the individual's part in his life or death. Later in the same play he attributes death and suffering to God's design.

"Do not imagine that the saint in the desert
With spiritual evil always at his shoulder
Suffered any less.....
She (Celia) paid the highest price
In suffering. That is part of her design"
At one point in the play Eliot reaches a climax of poetic wisdom when he says:

"Thus with careful devotion
Thus with precise attention
To detail, interfering preparation,
Of that which is already prepared
Men tighten the knot of confusion
Into a perfect misunderstanding".

Is this not a mature understanding, clear analysis and a plausible explanation of the strife and tribulation of earthly existence?

Thus the element of doubt lingers on characterising our contemporary sensibility, which seeks to express itself through the Literature of our age. I would go further to justify the presence of doubt. We are quite aware that our age is an age of complexities—in ideals, in visions, in almost everything. This is in direct contrast to the integration of knowledge that existed during the Medieval Age. Today it exists in fragments and each man standing on his fragment maintains that his ideal is the solution. And so doubt persists. We are perhaps come to a stage where knowledge ceases to be absolute or dependable. Though frustration and futility dominate Modern Sensibility, it seems to me that the lack of certainty that surrounds knowledge itself is a sure indication of the wisdom and maturity of our civilization and subsequently our Literature.

The accusation that has been levelled against the Moderns is that they are devoid of faith in everything, but here I am inclined to disagree, because all of us have faith in our fragments of knowledge, which forms our ideal. Theirs was a unified faith arising out of the integral nature of their knowledge while ours is divided. Their faith had the stamp of optimism comparable to that of a child who does not do the thinking for itself.
because it is aware of a parent who will protect him, while the faith of the Moderns is comparable to that of a mature adult who does the thinking out for himself, at the same time realising that there is someone to protect him. It is an urge for each man to work out his own salvation.

Every age in Literature is believed to be either a projection of, or reaction to, the preceding ages. Modern Sensibility justifies this belief. The modern critic stands as a direct contrast to the all-believing, all-trusting, optimistic Medieval writer. The fragmentation and disintegration of our knowledge are a violent reaction to the absolutism and dependability of Medieval Synthesis. The complexity and fluctuating tendencies of our thoughts, feeling, and emotions are necessarily modern. But a word of caution. Sensibilities may undergo a change, the old age may give place to the new, knowledge may be integral at one time and may be fragmented just now—but the world remains the same. The situation is best summed up by David Daiches.

"......the world as objective situation remained in its general shape, more or less the same... .But the world in its capacity for arousing hope or despair, courage or fear, optimism or pessimism changed a great deal".

VAYAL C. KATHIRASAN,
(University Entrance - Arts.)
THE OPENING OF THE
DEGREE HOSTEL

The Degree Hostel was declared open by His Excellency, Lord Soulbury, the Governor General of Ceylon, on Wednesday, the 25th January of this year. On arrival at the College, the President of the College, the Rev. S. K. Bunker, and Mrs. Bunker entertained to Tea his party which included his daughter the Hon. Miss Joan Ramsbotham, his Private Secretary, and A. D. C., and the Government Agent of the Northern Province, Mr. P. J. Hudson.

After Tea, Lord Soulbury was escorted in procession from the President's bungalow to the Degree Hostel preceded by a bevy of girls who danced in front scattering flowers. At the Hostel entrance, he was welcomed by the President, the Rev. S. K. Bunker, who called upon him to open the building. The Governor General then replied to Mr. Bunker in an eloquent speech and declared open the Hostel by cutting a ribband. The Rt. Rev. S Kulandran, Bishop in Jaffna of the Church of South India, then, offered the prayer of the dedication.

The President's Address

Your Excellency, it is with a very lively sense of the honour you have done us in consenting to come and open, officially, this new Hostel that we welcome you to Jaffna College this evening. As you have doubtless noted already, pressing need has compelled us to use the building for the past few months, yet a building like this is never really complete until it has been lived in for some time. Now that it is truly complete in this sense—even to the extent of the broken window-glass one associates with student occupation—we ask you to put in the capstone of its completion by declaring it 'opened and dedicated' and by leading this company of students and teachers into its doors and halls.
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OPENS DEGREE HOSTEL
We hold ourselves most fortunate to have you, as Governor-General of this island dominion of Ceylon, consenting to do this for us. It would be honour under any circumstances to have the highest officer of the land thus to open a building of ours, but to have a former Chairman of the Burnham Committee in Great Britain and one who has, in so many ways, identified himself with the interests and concerns of education in its broadest and deepest meanings, to open this building to us, means far more. It has seemed to us that the fine arts, in which Ceylon is rich but can be much richer, have had your special attention and encouragement, Your Excellency, though your wise and liberal remarks to engineers have not gone unnoticed. We are only sorry that one whose kindred interest and spirit must have attracted him to you — I refer to the Chairman of our Board of Directors, the Rt. Rev. Lakdasa de Mel — has been prevented from welcoming you with us by the near approach of the time of his enthronement as Bishop of Kurunegala.

I would also add our word of warm welcome and thanks to your daughter — the Hon. Miss Joan Ramsbotham — in accompanying you. Her gracious and friendly seconding of all your efforts to enrich the life of our people has won our affectionate regard.

There is much that one could say and would like to say on an occasion like this, but we know how full Your Excellency’s programme is and so we will spare you all but the minimum. This Hostel is the visible expression of our decision to try the experiment of starting classes preparing students for the University of London’s external degrees in Arts and Science. For us it was the return to a task which this College was the first and only institution in Ceylon to attempt in the century before the University College in Colombo was started. Many have wondered why we
should undertake so large a task with the University of Ceylon in being and soon to move to its lovely situation in Peradeniya. This is far too large a question to discuss here, and it must suffice to say that we have simply not been able to shed completely the American ideas that have gone in part to making up the tradition of the College. We believe that there is something that the small, Christian College can do in its provision of intimate contact between teacher and student that a large university cannot, or at least does not, do. We also believe that monopolies are dangerous, in education fully as much as in any other sphere of national life, and so we are offering an alternative to some who, for whatever reason, do not go to the University. We hope, and believe that in doing this we are rendering a service of importance to the life of the country. Yet our effort remains experimental in the sense that whether we continue or not depends entirely upon the response of the people of Ceylon, for we cannot do it without a large measure of local support both financial and otherwise.

Some support we have already had, though not as much as we expected nor as much as is needed if the undertaking is to continue. Nevertheless, without this help the present building could not have been raised. With the opening of the hostel will be unveiled a plaque with the names of those teachers and alumni who have given to the extent of a month’s salary in support of our project. A somewhat larger sum has been given by the Trustees of our endowment fund in America. Perhaps no person, however, has given more, though in a different way, to make this building possible than the Bursar of the College, Mr. S. S. Sanders, whose careful husbanding of our funds over the years has enabled us to meet the large balance of cost temporarily from our current account. To all those who have given so generously, and in some
cases so sacrificially, I wish to express the warmest thanks of the College.

I must not close without a word of appreciation and thanks to a few more people. First there is the architect who designed the building and supervised its construction: Mr. Herbert E. Gonsal. The simple grace and beauty of the building speak for itself and for him, but to us who have watched it grow much more is known of what his experience, knowledge and skill have done to make it useful and sound. Our sincere and hearty thanks are due to him and very gladly rendered. — Then we must thank the contractors, Messrs. Joel and Samuel Paul, of Tellippalai, for good and skillful work, backed by genuine interest and long experience, without which we could not have had so attractive and well-constructed a building. This is the third of Mr. Joel Paul's monuments at Jaffna College and his name will be remembered for the long years these buildings will stand. Finally, I must record the services of the Clerk of Works, Mr. V. Ehamparam, who added this onerous duty to his full-time job as Superintendent of our Buildings and Grounds. It is impossible to praise too highly the tireless care he took over every detail of material, mixture and construction.

And now before asking Your Excellency to say a few words to us and to open this Hostel, I would like to introduce to the company gathered here the Public Affairs Officer of the American Embassy to Ceylon, Dr. Argus J. Tresidder. It is a particular pleasure to us to have him here, not only because his presence indicates the interest of the Embassy in the educational work of this American Mission in Ceylon, but especially because he, himself, comes out of a background of university work in America and because he has shown already,
in the few months he has been here, his interest in everything connected with education in Ceylon.

And now, Your Excellency, may I, on behalf of the College, request you to open this Hostel for the use of the students of the Degree Classes of Jaffna College?

Lord Soulbury's Address

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am very glad to have the opportunity of paying a visit to this old and famous institution during my first official visit to Jaffna, and to be given the privilege of opening this hostel.

And I must thank you most sincerely for the kindness and warmth of the welcome you have accorded to myself and my daughter. I can assure you that, as a parent, I am particularly touched by your generous reference to her activities and the help she gives me.

We, all of us, miss the presence here today of the Chairman of your Board of Directors—Bishop Lakdasa de Mel—for the reason you, Sir, have given and I am looking forward to attend the ceremony of his enthronement as Bishop of Kurunegala in a few days. You have rightly described him as "a kindred spirit", and all those who hope and work for the progress of the arts in Ceylon will, like myself, find his advice, knowledge and co-operation invaluable.

It has been my good fortune, on a number of occasions in my own country, to open institutions of various kinds; and to open an institution connected with education has always given me special satisfaction. For, whatever may be the ultimate object or destiny of other new buildings, one can always be absolutely certain that the provision of fur-
ther educational facilities will be of lasting benefit. And if ever evidence were needed of the value of education to a country, the story of your College and of the lives of its members would provide it.

When I was here five years ago, I was greatly impressed by the education given in Jaffna and by the results. Some of you may remember that I drew attention to it in my report, as an explanation of the large part that the Tamils of Ceylon played in the public administration of this country. In that regard I found a resemblance between this Province and Scotland in respect of the earlier attention paid to the value of education: and even today you can find Englishmen complaining that the Scots get more than their fair share of jobs; at one time we were really quite cross about it.

Beyond any doubt this Province owes much of its educational success to schools and colleges like this, that were founded and endowed over a century ago by the missionary efforts of various denominations. In particular, I would accord most grateful acknowledgment to the American Mission, of which this College is one of the first and best memorials.

It was a piece of providential good fortune that at an early date, long before Marshall Aid was conceived, Jaffna attracted the attention of America; for it is impossible to over-estimate the benefits that the people of Jaffna have derived from the large number of social and educational institutions which have been established through the generosity of America.

I am very glad to pay this tribute in the presence of a distinguished representative of the United States—Dr. Argus Tresidder. He must be proud to recall that more than 120 years ago, his countrymen came here without any thought of ma-
terial reward, or imperial purpose, but solely to minister to their fellow-beings in a remote land. The fruits of their devotion are plain to see: and today he is, I feel sure, happy to witness a yet further development of the famous College which his compatriots founded.

I am confident that the experiment constituted by this hostel will succeed. I know by experience the advantages to be gained from close association of student and student, for the exchange of ideas and the intercourse of discussion and debate are indispensable supplements to the lecture and lesson: and you, Sir, have rightly stressed the importance of the intimate contact between teachers and students which a small college can give. Many of us, who have enjoyed such contacts, will know how much we owe to friendly and informal talk and argument with those who taught us.

But this hostel has cost money, and its development and fruition will cost yet more. So, I trust that local support will be generous, and will draw inspiration from the example of those whose names will be revealed on the plaque shortly to be unveiled—a veritable roll of honour.

All these who have been concerned in this project deserve the thanks of the community.

And now, I have great pleasure in declaring open the Degree Class Hostel, and express the hope that those who have the good fortune to benefit by this important addition to the amenities of Jaffna College will employ to the advantages of the country the teaching and training that they obtain here.
THE ANNUAL PRIZE—GIVING.

The annual Price-giving of the College came off on Saturday, the 18th March. It was held in the quadrangle, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion.

The President of the College, the Rev. S. K. Bunker, presided and Dr. H. W. Howes, Director of Education, was the chief guest.

The proceedings opened with prayer by the Rev. G. D. Thomas. After a welcome speech by little Miss Jeyalakshimi Somasundram from the Lower Department, the Principal, Mr. K. A. Selliah, read his Annual Report.

A recitation was then delivered by R. Sivanesan of the H. S. C Class. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. S P. Satcunan, the wife of the Education Officer, N. P., and an Old Boy of the College. Then Dr. Howes delivered his address.

The vote of thanks proposed by K. Sathiavelan, President of the School Council, and seconded by Mr. I. P. Thurairatnam, Principal of Union College, Tellippallai, and an Old Boy of the College, brought the function to a close.

Principal's Report

Dr. Howes, Mrs. Satcunan, Parents, Alumni and Friends:

It is with pleasure we welcome you this evening to our Annual Prize Giving. To you, Dr. Howes, we offer a special welcome to Jaffna College. That your first visit to Jaffna should be to take part in this event is an honour for which we are most grateful. You have been invited by the Government of this country to direct the Educational Policy at a most difficult period of her history, and we are confident that your training, skill, and experience will help to solve our problems. We may assure you that they need a lot of solving.
The fact that, during the few months you have been here, you have been willing to exercise a studied silence, broken only with extreme circumspection, and have been unwilling to discuss policies on the basis of what you had heard and read about from afar, till you had acquired first-hand acquaintance with education in this country, augurs well for its future. We are confident that you will succeed in introducing some kind of a workable system into our present tragic educational chaos. You may, Sir, count on Jaffna College to give you the fullest measure of cooperation in your endeavour.

To you, Mrs. Satcunan, I beg to say it has been our good fortune to have known you as intimately as we have. Today, you combine the dual role of being the wife of one who is the Education Officer of this Province and also a dear and distinguished Old Boy of ours, whose friendship and counsel we greatly value, and whose loyalty to our institution has been a source of happiness to us. Your personal charm and kindliness have made a deep impression on all those who know you. We are grateful to you for consenting to distribute the prizes this evening.

In my last Report, I pleaded for a Commission composed of eminent educationists from England or America to report on our educational system, to advise us on ways and means of extricating ourselves from our present tangle, and to help the Government to formulate its Educational Policy. That formulation has been undertaken locally in a "White Paper" prepared for the consideration of the Government a few months ago. I understand changes in this document are possible in view of the criticisms which it has provoked. We anxiously await the final declaration of Government on its Educational Policy.

When the Special Committee of Education made its Report, it was convinced that our old
system of education was too academic and based only on one type of school. The Committee was convinced that the system was trying to fit all students into the same mould, regardless of their environmental, emotional, and intellectual differences. It deplored the lack of practical education and the absence of schools of the multilateral type, where academic and non-academic courses of different types could be given. It is now over five years since this was pointed out, but we still remain in the same old state. We are none the wiser for having had our attention focussed on these defects.

No one seems yet to be quite clear about what these vocational schools for our Island should be like, and what the future of the students in these schools is likely to be. We may say, modern educational thinking does not seem to favour any kind of purely vocational education between ten plus and fourteen plus. In America, where both vocational and technical education have been the subject of experiment on a large scale, opinion seems to be veering round to the view that a student with a sound general education is a more efficient apprentice at the various trades and industries than the one who goes through the purely vocational school. In the present American Secondary School system, the curriculum has a three-fold bias—academic, general and vocational—with a common core of general cultural education being present throughout the entire system. The students, of course, are guided in the choice of one of these types according to their aptitudes. I would like to see in this country a similar system where at least eighty per cent of the school-going children in the post-primary stage are given a sound general education with a bias for academic or practical studies according to their aptitudes.
It is now generally accepted that the Free Scheme of Education, which was intended to provide equality of opportunity for all students, and to secure for the poor but able student all the benefits of higher education, has failed in its purpose. Its modification will have to be effected in the light of new experience. There is no point in telling the Government, “We believed in you at that time and we accepted the Scheme. We also believed that we were helping a national cause. Therefore, give us more money and keep us going”. While we grant that some kind of relief should be given to these Free Schools to tide over their difficulties, we are also convinced that the situation demands reform and the Government needs our help in deciding the nature of the reforms. We should keep clearly in mind that we need to give as democratic a form of education as is possible within the limited resources of our country. It would, no doubt, be ideal to give a free secondary education for all and to have as many types of schools as possible to cater to the varied aptitudes of students. There are some countries in the West where this is done; but they are rich countries. Our Educational Policy, it appears to me, seems to hinge largely on our finances. It is far better from the country’s point of view to give a really free education up to a certain age in accordance with the resources of the country, than give a shoddy form of free education till the student drops from exhaustion. Will it not, therefore, be better to work out carefully a system of scholarships whereby the fundamental principle underlying the Free Scheme may be amply satisfied?

It has been pointed out that about forty five per cent of children between the ages 8 and 10 are not at school. The majority of the fifty five per cent attending school are in poorly-equipped Sinhalese
or Tamil schools. You have, Sir, rightly deplored
the state of the vast majority of our Primary
Schools and are addressing yourself to the improve­
ment of these schools. We agree that the foundation
of a good educational system must be laid in the
primary stage. In our country secondary education
has in the past loomed so large that the claims of
the Primary Schools were hardly heeded. The reason
for this attitude is not far to seek. Secondary edu­
cation has been largely English education, and
English was the language of our rulers and the
passport to attractive employment and high society.
This attitude, we are glad to note, is fast changing.
Our first aim, therefore, should be to provide ade­
quate schools for the forty five per cent not attend­
ing Primary Schools, while raising all Primary
Schools to the level obtaining in the primary depart­
ments attached to big Secondary Schools in respect
of staff, equipment and all other amenities.

It has also been pointed out that, of the age
groups from 11 to 14, nearly eighty per cent are
not at school. If they are also to be brought
under the compulsory and Free Scheme of Education
it is doubtful whether the country's finances can
stand the strain, but we must make every effort
to provide for them.

What I have tried to state seems to indicate
that we should make education *free and compulsory
up to the age of 11 plus*, but that we examine care­
fully the subject on the following grounds: (a) The
rising cost of education, (b) The country's economic
situation, and (c) The duty of the State to provid­
a sound education to our future citizens. While
this is being done, I do not see any adequate
method of providing an additional ladder to enable
the able but needy students to get free secondary
and higher education, except through a system of
liberal scholarships tenable both in the Government

and the Assisted Schools. If, however, the Government of the country can find the resources, it should be one of its first obligations to extend this free and compulsory education up to 14 plus in the first instance.

Under these circumstances, an *Intelligent Quotient Test seems necessary at 11 plus*. This combined with the school records should help to determine the group that can profit by a general academic education. This would also cause the elimination of about twenty per cent of those from the general course. This general course should be imparted in the lower section of the secondary department of a school. The twenty per cent found unfit should follow a simple course in practical education for three years in the post-primary classes attached to the Primary School, a system of scholarships being provided here as well along the lines mentioned earlier. There should be an aptitude test at 14 plus for those eighty per cent in the lower section of the secondary department to determine the courses they will take in the higher section of the secondary department. These courses will be largely determined by whether these students at the end of this course can find ready employment in Government service, schools, trade and industry. In this manner we can prevent all students being given the same uniform type of education as is happening at present, and avoid a big educational waste. Further, this combined fee-levying and scholarship system makes it possible for the economically poor student to get the best type of education according to his ability.

Assisted Schools like Jaffna College are happy to note *the confidence* the present Government has been reposing in schools of our type, and the efforts it is making to increase our usefulness and efficiency. Once again, the position of the denominational school has been clarified in a manner acceptable both to
the Government and to the management. If some of the measures which are now being contemplated by Government to increase our efficiency come to pass, it would be possible for Jaffna College to make her High School entirely self-supporting, without impairing its present efficiency, using only the Government grants and the fee collections. We would thus be assisting in some measure our Directors to release more of the grant received from our Trustees in America towards the new project of University education we have undertaken.

This leads me on to the question of University education on which I wish to touch very briefly and in a general way. In our opinion, it would be a mistake to have only one university with limited accommodation trying to cater to the needs of our country. The introduction of the Free Scheme of Education made it possible for a large number of students to seek secondary and higher education. We feel that many of them are fit for university education. That only a few have been able to find admission into the Ceylon University makes us wonder if the standards demanded by the Ceylon University are not too exacting. Jaffna College claims to have had some experience in preparing students for the London University courses. We have been successfully preparing students for the London Intermediate courses for more than twenty-five years. Most of these students completed successfully their degrees later either preparing for them privately or from the University College, which formed the nucleus of the present University of Ceylon. Our experience seems to indicate that there are not a few students who can successfully do the external courses of the London University, but who have found it impossible to get admission into the Ceylon University. Even granting that the London University cannot adequately provide for the spread of our culture and
the dissemination of knowledge as a local University can, it would be a mistake if we do not provide an alternative to the Ceylon University. We would be guilty of denying University education to many who can profit by it. We would, therefore, plead, Sir, that all efforts be made to ensure the continuance of the London examinations. In the meantime, the whole question of University education in our Island should be examined afresh.

I must now turn to affairs at home and report on ourselves. Last year I referred to five members of our staff who completed twenty-five years of teaching in our College. This year Mr. Ariaratnam, the Supervisor of our Lower Department, and I complete our twenty-five years of service here. Mr. Ariaratnam has been one of our outstanding teachers. It did not take us long to discover his abilities and we put him to supervise the Lower Department, which has today about five hundred children. The tact, the skill and efficiency he has shown in discharging his responsibilities have been a source of comfort and help to me. He is one of our able Christian leaders, and he holds a very responsible honorary office as Treasurer of the Jaffna Diocese of the Church of South India. Jaffna College feels justly proud of the training in leadership it has given him.

There have been some changes in our staff during the year under review:

1. *Mrs. E. G. David* retired at the end of last year after a most faithful and devoted service of 28 years. As a teacher of small children she had few equals. She was both a mother and teacher to all the children who came under her care. Her work with little children had always borne evidence of patience and loving kindness. We shall remember with gratitude
her contribution to the life and work of this College. We wish her many years of happiness during her retirement.

2. **Mr. K. Sagara**, our teacher of Sinhalese, left us to take up an appointment near his home in Colombo. We were sorry to lose him. He was a good and able teacher of Sinhalese. He had started to identify himself completely with the College, when circumstances over which he had no control compelled him to leave us.

3. **Mr. L. S. Williams** left us on study leave for a year's course in Education at the Ceylon University. He has been one of our good Science teachers. We feel happy at this opportunity he has to enrich his already ripe experience as a teacher.

4. **Mr. B. K. Somasundram** resumed duties at the beginning of this term after completing successfully a year's post graduate training at Maharagama.

5. **Mr. A. P. Amarasinghe** joined us at the end of the second term last year to fill the vacancy caused by the departure of Mr. Sagara.

6. **Mr. R. Kanagaratnam** joined us during the middle of last term to help us in the teaching of Geography and Mathematics in the Forms.

7. **Mr. K. Chelvarajan**, an Old Boy and a member of the Senior B. A. Class, who did some part-time teaching at the beginning of last year, joined our permanent staff during the second term of last year. He is a grand-son of the late Mr. J. V. Chelliah of richly treasured memory.
8. Mr. A. Gunanayagam, B. A. (London) and Post Graduate Trained, joined our staff at the beginning of this year. He is one of our Old Boys and an experienced teacher. He is helping us out by teaching English in the Forms and Ceylon History in the University Entrance Class.

9. Mr. S. Paul Rajah, Vernacular Certificated, and a former student of ours, joined us at the beginning of this year. He is attached to our Primary Department.

10. Miss Ranee Welch, Warden of the Women's Hostel, is acting for Mr. Chelvarajan, who is on leave.

11. Mr. Abraham Varghes, B. Sc., (Travancore), was acting for a term during the course of last year.


Mr. W. Luther Jeyasingham leaves us in July, on study leave to prosecute his studies in America for the Ph. D. in Geography. He has been on our staff for over nine years. He will be away for two years. He has been a very conscientious, hard-working and skilful teacher and a helpful colleague. We are happy that we are able to give him this opportunity of study and travel abroad. We feel confident that, when he returns to continue his work here, he will be able to increase his usefulness and to add to the enrichment of the life in this College. Mr. Jeyasingham is the fifth teacher to be sent outside the Island on study leave within the last twelve years.
Messrs. A. C. Sundrampillai and A. M. Brodie will be retiring early next term, the former after 32 years and the latter after 26 years of service in the College. Mr. Sundrampillai has been a teacher of Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics. He started his teaching career by teaching Mathematics and Chemistry in the middle Forms. When Mr. Allen Abraham, who was doing all the Mathematics of the higher Forms died, Mr. Sundrampillai was assigned the task of teaching Applied Mathematics to the first London Intermediate in Science class. This class was composed of Mr. P. Sri Skanda Rajah, Mr. I. P. Thurairatnam and myself. We all passed in his subject and Mr. Sundrampillai proudly claims a share in the shaping of the career of these men. He has been one of our most loved teachers and commanded respect both from pupils, past and present, and teachers alike. He rarely lost his temper except perhaps when the food served out in the Boarding House was not up to standard, or when the bath attached to the Staff room was not clean. As a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, as Discipline Master, as Time Table expert and as a senior experienced teacher, his counsel was very valuable. His loyalty to the College and to its administration received at his hands precedence over everything else. We shall miss his geniality, warm friendliness and loving kindness. We wish him many happy years of retirement. We shall remember with gratitude the contribution he made to the institution.

Mr. A. M. Brodie retires on reaching his optional age limit of 55. Mr. Brodie joined the staff in 1924. He has been one of the senior teachers of English. He has a fund of very interesting anecdotes about men and matters and his classes were made lively and interesting by occasional references to those anecdotes. His Assembly talks were always interesting and consisted of an array
of facts and information which students were anxious to know. He is one of the few teachers who read widely, and possesses one of the best private libraries in Jaffna. Apart from his attractive teaching he has been making a valuable contribution to the cultural life of the College. Outside the College his interest lay in Municipal politics, and he hopes to devote his full time to his constituency on his retirement. We wish him many happy years of retirement.

Mr. S. S. Sanders, the Bursar, will be sixty in November of this year. He has put in forty years of service. According to our rules he should retire on reaching his 60th birthday. The Board of Directors, Mr. Bunker and I are convinced that we need his help and counsel for another three years at least in the handling of our finances. The Directors have, therefore, extended his tenure of office by three more years. I will not be far wrong if I say that the good state of our finances at the end of each year, in spite of the new projects we undertake from time to time which involve large sums of money, is largely due to the watchful eye of Mr. Sanders. He is an astute, willing and sympathetic worker, whose loyalty to the College knows no bounds. We were afraid that his recent illness might somewhat affect his characteristic thoroughness and efficiency, but we are glad to find that our fears are unfounded. Personally I have valued greatly his counsel in all matters affecting the institution. The more and more I know him, the more and more I am convinced of his abiding loyalty to and love for the College.

I must now turn to report on a number of routine matters. Our numbers are:
Primary Department
Boys  243
Girls  160  403

Secondary
Boys  501
Girls  151  652

Total  1055

Number of Christian Students  213
"  " Boarders  118*

*(Excluding 63 Intermediate & Degree Students)

The above figures do not include the numbers in the Intermediate and Degree classes. In the Secondary School our numbers are 10 less than those of last year and in the Primary about 20. We are pleased about this aspect of our numbers, for we have, to some extent, succeeded in keeping them down. This number in the Secondary School includes the forty selected at the beginning of this year out of 135 who sat for an admission test.

The number on our permanent tutorial staff is as follows:

Secondary School — 33, of whom 20 are graduates and 6 First Class English trained.

Primary School: — 13, of whom 2 are First Class English trained, and 7 Vernacular trained.

On our excess staff we have five graduates in the Secondary School and one uncertificated teacher in the Primary Department. The non-tutorial staff consists of a Bursar, Assistant Bursar, Secretary to the President and Principal, a qualified Librarian, an Assistant Librarian and a Supervisor of Buildings and Grounds.
The number of books in the Library is now about 15,000. Last year we spent over Rs. 7,000-00 for magazines and for the purchase of new books. During certain hours of the day there isn't enough room in the Library for all those who wish to use it and students have to be turned out for lack of accommodation.

It cost us, excluding the Boarding Department, about Rs. 231,000-00 last year to run the Secondary and Primary School. We received by fees and Government grant about Rs. 189,000-00. The balance about Rs. 42,000-00 was found by our Board of Trustees in America. We gave about Rs. 21,500-00 by way of scholarships during last year. Had we entered the Free Scheme, we would have had to find at least Rs. 80,000-00 per year to maintain our present state of efficiency.

Our examination results are as follows:

Since our last prize-giving was held during the latter part of January 1949, some of the results of the 1948 examinations which were not included in my report last year also appear below.

(1) First M. B. March 1949: 3 sat—2 passed.
   " M. B. " 1950: 4 applied

(2) University Entrance (Arts) December 1948:
   6 sat—3 selected.
   " (Science & Medicine) 1948:
   21 sat—9 selected

University Entrance (Arts) December 1949:
   7 sat—1 selected
   and 5 passed in one or more subjects.

   " (Science & Medicine) 1949:
   33 sat—9 selected
   and 21 passed in one or more subjects.
(3) S. S. C. December 1948: 101 sat - 40 passed
24 referred. One passed in
the First Division. There
were 13 distinctions.

July 1949: 55 sat—21 passed 23
referred. There were 7
distinctions.

December 1949: 102 sat — Results
not known.

(4) Fifth Std. December 1949: 118 sat—113 passed
34 of whom were placed in
the ‘A’ division.

(5) Trinity College of Music (Theory) Nov. 1948.
5 sat — All passed
with honours.

(Practical) July 1949,
9 sat—All passed,
seven with merit.

(Theory) June 1949:
5 sat—All passed
with honours.

One word of explanation about the number of
candidates presented for the University Entrance
examination of December 1949. In view of the de­
cision of the University to convert its En­
trance examination into a public preliminary ex­
amination and to issue certificates to candidates who
pass at least in one subject, the whole class without
a single exception was presented for the examination.

Some of the religious activities of the College
have undergone a change this year. From the begin­
ning of this year the Secondary School and the
Collegiate section assemble in two groups for Pray­
ers in the mornings, the classes from the first to
the Third Forms forming one group and the rest
the other. The Prayers are conducted in Tamil for
the former and in English for the latter. Twice a
week both the groups assemble together for common Prayers. Other new features are the Staff Prayers once a week and the Prayer 'Cell' composed of some members of the staff and students. We are hoping that this idea of small Prayer 'Cells' will commend itself to the Christian staff and students and there will soon be more Prayer 'Cells'. The Study Circle which meets regularly under Rev. W. R. Sussbach is helping to study and compare the answers as given by the different religions to the various problems of life.

In Sports I wish to mention that we have this year added Boxing and Hockey to our list of activities. In Cricket we had a successful season winning two of our first eleven matches and drawing the remaining three. T. Hannan and A. Mahadeva deserve congratulations for their consistent scores. In Athletics our team fared very well at the Jaffna Group Meet, but did not meet with much success at the Public Schools Meet held in Colombo. The grassy turf in Colombo was partly responsible for our poor performance. In Football our first eleven played six matches winning five and losing one. The second team played four matches winning one, drawing one and losing the other two. In Basketball our first team had a very successful season winning all their matches, four of which were played in Colombo against some of the best teams of that city. Volley ball, Tennis, Badminton, Tеннис и Net-ball continue to be played with enthusiasm but we have no Inter-School fixtures in them.

The School Council, the Y. M. C. A., the Academy, the Brotherhood, the Forum, the Lyceum, the Scouts and the Guides are carrying on as usual with their many sided activities. The Literary Associations (Academy, Brotherhood, Forum and Lyceum) are now meeting on Wednesdays after school instead of on Saturdays. We have found this change
desirable from several points of view, and there are indications to show that our decision for this change was a wise one. I want, however, to refer to one of the activities of the 'Y' during the year. A decent Tuck-Shop has been opened and is being run by it. Thus far the project has been most satisfactory and successful. The 'Y' has shown convincingly that there is great scope for service — there is a team of more than twenty-five helpers at the Tuck — that there are large numbers of students eager to serve, and that good honest business is profitable and enjoyable. The 'Y' is now exploring the prospect of building and running an up-to-date sick room for the College. It is hoped that it will be a valuable training centre for the pre-medical students as well.

Four of our Directors — Dr. C. T. Chelliah, Mr. T. Buell, Mr. A. M. K. Cumarasamy, and Rev. B. C. D. Mather — vacated their places this year. Three of these vacancies have been filled by Miss A. H. Paramasamy, Dr. S. L. Navaratnam and Mr. I. P. Thurairatnam. The fourth one is to be filled by the Board of Trustees. We are grateful to these retiring members for all the services they have rendered to the College. To Dr. C. T. Chelliah a special word of thanks is due for so efficiently filling the post of Secretary of the Board of Directors for the last two years. We welcome our new Directors and look forward to their counsel and advice in solving some of our problems, particularly those of finance, which confront us. We are glad that in Mr. R. C. S. Cooke, the new Secretary, we have a loyal and enthusiastic Old Boy.

Some of our Directors are keen that at Jaffna College we should provide facilities for the teaching of subjects like Book-keeping, Typewriting and Shorthand. This question is being examined and the introduction of these subjects
will depend on the demand for them and the availability of a suitable teacher.

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

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the various officers of the College, particularly to the President, the Vice-Principal, the Supervisor of the Lower Department and to the Bursar for their counsel and guidance, and to all the members of the staff, both tutorial and non-tutorial for their loyalty and willing co-operation. To the Vice-Principal and Supervisor of the Lower School my special thanks are due for their efficient handling of their respective departments.

To our President, the Rev. S. K. Bunker, I owe a deep debt of gratitude for his unstinted help on all occasions. We were gratified at his selection as Bishop's Commissary during the absence of Bishop Kulandran in America.

Dr. Howes's Address

It is a great honour to be at the Prize Giving of Jaffna College on my first visit to Jaffna, a College with a great tradition. It has given Ceylon many famous men; men of scholarship, culture, public affairs and integrity.

When I am asked to speak at functions like this, I am always a little doubtful about what I am expected to say. I can praise the work of the School, and generally this is safe enough, but, having been a schoolmaster, I feel that it is also an opportunity to say things I feel deeply about
education. I shall make only one or two more speeches now. They do little good—my words are often misinterpreted, torn from their context, or give rise to feelings in some akin to petrilance. In future, I shall have to talk about literature, history or travel.

There are one or two things I want to say about education, and where better can I say it than in this famous College of this city of Jaffna where the torch of learning burns so brightly? Jaffna and education seem to be synonymous.

We are, as you know, on the verge of certain strengthening of the structure of education. Much has been learned since the new system was introduced. Add to this the general desire for some simple clear-cut policy which can be grasped by all, and you will recognise that the time is ripe for going forward educationally by knowing where we are all going. Further, you must add the fact that I want to make my own contribution, based on the experience in England, Gibraltar, and North Africa, and elsewhere.

Since my arrival, I have had an opportunity to put before Government certain proposals. I have been able to present a six year plan of education which I think gives a fair chance of equality of educational opportunity, recognises that this beautiful land is the producer of primary commodities, and that true education is through the hand as well as through the book.

In my proposals, I have recognised that the goodwill and co-operation of Assisted Schools is desirable. Today, we cannot afford divisions in our ranks, and that means we must work together. You will say that that is all very nice, but will the Director leave it at that? No, he will not. I have been allowed by the Government to call
together by about Wednesday next week the representa-
tions of those who are termed Assisted Schools and, what is equally important, the representatives of those who teach therein. I plead guilty to putting forward this idea, but I think you will agree that much credit is due to those who have given me the opportunity to try to bring about an understanding.

I am confident you in Jaffna, and I hope the whole country, will agree I was right in asking the Assisted Schools to get round a table, and with me endeavour to hammer out an acceptable settlement. I shall ask these schools to present constructive proposals having regard to the educational policy of Ceylon, financial proposals which have due regard to the need for financial economy, and the fact that those who wish to enjoy a measure of educational freedom cannot expect to be in exactly the same position as in Government Schools.

The round table conference will, I hope, produce agreed practical suggestions which can then go forward to Government, and I hope they will be of a character that Government can accept. I may say that many people have hinted to me that in trying to effect an agreed settlement I am embarking upon a voyage that can only end in disaster. Some hint that I am risking my own future here by attempting the impossible.

Ladies and Gentlemen, my approach will be in a spirit of goodwill, and a desire to do justice to all, above all to the children of Lanka. If I fail, I fail. If I fail in my personal career, I fall. By nature, I am an optimist. I shall neither fail nor fall. Let us think of success and not of failure. In the interests of the children of Ceylon, we must not fail. If we succeed in reaching a settlement acceptable to the Assisted Schools and to Govern-
ment, then we shall have achieved a major victory. This I can say, that it will be through no fault of mine if we fail. People of Jaffna, I look to you to help in this great project, to give a lead to the whole country, to recognise my personal goodwill and genuine desire of the country to achieve a just and equitable settlement of a problem which needs solution. This is a golden opportunity. Let us seize it on a broad and generous fashion, for I fear it may never recur again.

Now I would like to say a few words about education in Ceylon in general. Since I have been in Ceylon, I have found it necessary to work a seven-day week, each day including an average of twelve hours work. I am not sorry about it because I felt that I had to obtain as many views as possible, see as many schools as possible, and endeavour to find the root causes of what is called our educational chaos. Further, I felt I must think quickly, devise some remedies, and get down into the body educational. I feel that education in Ceylon has suffered badly from too much talking and too many theories. My keynote is action, enthusiastic action, and not in some remote future, but today.

I have made plans to do a number of things, which I feel demand priority. Primary education in hundreds of villages needs immediate reform. Buildings are poor generally, and few are designed as schools where classrooms exist. There has been little observation of nature roundabout and less practical activity. Our teachers need a fuller and, in some respects, better training than they now receive. The Secondary Schools are still, as a whole, too academic. I have drafted a plan for a radical reform of my Department on a functional basis, and also one which will raise the professional dignity and status of the Inspectorate, which should be allowed to devote the major and not the minor part of its time to maintaining and raising standards in the school.
These then are some of the projects I have drafted, and I venture to say before 1950 is out, you will be able to observe some of my ideas beginning to show signs of coming into being. Do not expect me to be a magician, not expect that all the reforms can be brought about at once. However, once we get started, I am convinced momentum will be gathered.

Lastly, I want to say that I believe that we can together produce a system of education which will be of immense benefit to the social, economic and civic life of this Island. I feel I have not only your sympathy in what is often described as my unenviable task but your good-will, and your belief that I want to dedicate myself to the true advancement of Lanka. As I have said, people are kind enough to say, "I don't envy your job". How wrong they are! When a man has a chance in a lifetime to help create something good for a child, he is too much envied. That is how I feel, and, even if every man and woman in Ceylon should turn against me, so long as I can continue to receive a friendly smile from a little child of Ceylon, I shall be the happiest man in this Island.
JAFFNA COLLEGE PRIZE LIST

Lower School.

Lower Kg.

Rachel Koshy
Manicavasaga Sarma
Mahalingham C.
Sivapiragasam C.

Upper Kg.

Arunasalam A.
Ananthakrishnan A.
Jeevatthayalan Thirairatnam

Std. II

Masilaselvi Mathiaparanam
Jeevananthan Thirairatnam
Mary Pathmini Mather
Santhira Sellathurai
Ratnasingam T.

Std. III B

Sanmugasundaram K.
Meenambihai K.
Thillainayagam M.

Std. III A

Saraswathy S.
Susiladevi Nadarajah
Sarvananthan Vijayaratanam
Jayaranjithan
Nadarajah M.
Rajakumar Thevhasan

Std. IV C

Thanaledchumy S.
Ahilandanayagee T.
Kuhananthan W.

Std. IV B

Mahaledchumy C.

Gen. Prof., Bible 1st prize
Gen. Prof.
Gen. Prof., Bible 2nd prize
Bible
Gen. Prof., Bible 1st prize
Gen. Prof.
Bible 2nd prize
Gen. Prof
Gen. Prof. Bible
Gen. Prof.
Bible
Tamil 1st prize, History 1st prize
Tamil 2nd prize
Geography 1st prize
Gen. Prof., Tamil 1st prize,
Arith. 2nd prize, Geog. 2nd prize
Tamil
Geog. Tamil 2nd prize
Arith. 1st prize
Arith.
Geog. 1st prize
English 1st prize
Geography 1st prize
Tamil 1st prize
Needlework 1st prize
**Std. IV A**

Tharmalingam S.  
Sitsabasan Ramalingam  
Jebaselvan Wadsworth  
Vimaleswary Jesuthasan  
Thayanithy Kulandran  
Mahalingam  
Sukanthaseelan Mathiaparamnam  
Vimalaranee Williams

Gen. Prof., Eng. 1st prize.  
Arith. 1st prize, Hist. 1st prize  
Gen. prof, Tamil 1st prize  
Arith. 2nd prize  
English 2nd prize, Bible  
Bible 1st prize, Needlework 1st prize  
Bible  
History 2nd prize  
Bible 2nd prize  
Needlework 2nd prize

**Std. V. D**

Sivananthan S.  
Santhirapalan K.

H'craft 1st prize, "A" Div. Std. V Exam  

**Std. V. C**

Kumaradevan C.  
Sivananthan K.  
Kulasekaram A.  
Rajasingham K.  
Navaratnarajah M.  
Loheswaran S.  
Nithiaratnam D.  
Nageswary N.  
Kamadchiammah S.

Hist 1st prize  
Arith. 1st prize  
Hist.  
Hist. 2nd, "A" Div. Std. V  

**Std. V. B**

Wilson Sinnadurai  
Punithavathy N.  
Sambasivam S.  
Ratnammah M.  
Thuraisamy R.  
Thambbynayagam K.  
Nadanarajah R.  
Sivathasan T.  
Leelavathy V.

Eng. 1st prize, Arith. 2nd prize  
Tamil 1st, Hist. 2nd prize  
"A" Div. Std. V Exam  
"A" Div. Std. V Exam. Arith 1st prize  
"A" Div. Std. V Exam. Hist. 1st prize  
"A" Div. Std. V Exam  
Std. V. A

Thedchanamoorthy N. Gen. Prof., Arith. 1st prize.
Kangeyan Ponnampalam Hist. 1st prize Tamil. 1st prize.
Yoheswaran K. Geog. 1st prize Bible, "A".

Thuvamalar Thirairajasingam Bible 1st prize.
Velautham V. English
Vigneswaran Alagasundaram "" ""
Selvendran R. "" ""
Sriekanda Vaithilingam "" ""
Kanagendram K. "" ""
Thangarajah K. "" ""
Kumareyah Ponnampalam "" ""
Sinnadurai K "" ""
Sarojini Kanagaratnam "" ""
Sarojinidevi P. "" ""
Nagaratnam A. "" ""
Kirupainayagee Niles "" ""

Lower Form I. C

Kamaladevi S Gen. Prof., Eng. 1st prize.
Stanley Sinnadurai Tamil 1st prize, Moral Sc. 1st prize, Sinhalese 2nd prize.
Thavamany T. Eng. 2nd prize, Bible 1st prize, Geog.
Balasubramaniam A Arith. 1st prize.
Maheswary N. Geog
Puvanasundreswary P. Sinhalese 1st prize, Needlework
Rachel George Needlework
Chellappah R. J. H'craft 2nd prize
Thankarajah K. H'craft 1st prize
Rajendram S. S. H'craft
Kanagasabai N. H'craft.
Lower Form I. B

Thavanesh T.  
Kathirgamathasan V.  
Selvarajah S.  
Gnanambihai V.  
Parameshwary M.

Arith. 1st prize, Sinhalese 1st prize
Sinhalese 2nd prize.
Sinhalese
Needle-work 1st prize.
Needle-work 2nd prize.

Lower Form I. A

Sarojini Ariaratnam  
Edwin Appudurai  
Karunainathan V.  
Ratnavel S.  
Arunasalam V.  
Thevamalar Somasundram  
Maheswarydevi Somasundram  
Vijeyakantham K.

Gen. Prof., Eng. 1st prize, Hist 1st prize, Geog. 1st prize Sin. halese 1st prize, Needlework 2nd prize.
Eng. 2nd prize, Hist. 2nd prize.
History
Arith. 1st prize.
Arith. 2nd prize
Sinhalese 2nd prize.
Needlework 1st prize
H’craft 1st prize.

Secondary School.

Form I. A

Rajendra S.  
Chandra Ambalavanar  
Saraswathy K.  
Selvaratnam A.  
Maheswarydevi R  
Yoheswary K.

Eng. 1st prize
Sinhalese 1st prize.
Sinhalese 2nd prize, Bible 2nd prize.
Bible 1st prize
Tamil 1st prize.
Tamil 2nd prize.

Form I. B

Ratnam C.  
Yoharanee Ehamparam  
Rajendram S N.  
Janakai Wijeyanaygam

Arith. 1st prize
Tamil 1st prize, Arith. 2nd prize
Geog. 1st prize
Sinhalese 1st prize.

Form I. C

Ponnuthurai S.  
Vaiduriam S.  
Pathmavathy P.

Arith. 1st prize
Arith. 2nd prize.
Tamil 1st prize.
### Form II, A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Awards</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph John</td>
<td>Gen Prof, Special prize, Math. 1st prize, Eng. 1st prize, Geog. 1st prize, Science 1st prize, Bible 1st prize.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vimaladevi S.</td>
<td>Math 2nd prize</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sivanantham S.</td>
<td>Sinhalese 1st prize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoharasi S.</td>
<td>Sinhalese 2nd prize</td>
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### Form II B

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Awards</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rajakulathilakan M.</td>
<td>Math. 1st prize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajadevamany Ayer</td>
<td>Math. 2nd prize, Sinhalese 1st prize, Sinhalese 2nd prize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sivapiragasam S.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pushparanee A.</td>
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### Form II C

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Awards</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kunarajah R.</td>
<td>Math. 1st prize, Science 1st prize, Sinhalese 1st prize, Tamil 1st prize, Tamil 2nd prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathmanathan P.</td>
<td>Sinhalese 2nd prize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thevakai Wijeyanayagam</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>John Nadarajah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thangarajah K.</td>
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</table>

### Form III A

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Awards</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karunairajah J.</td>
<td>Gen Prof. Special prize, Math. 1st Eng. 1st prize, Hist. 1st prize, Geog. 1st prize, Science 1st prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sivalingam S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John P. J.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anantharajah V.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selvaratnam S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punithavathy K.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thevamany C</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nageswary V.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gnanasundram V.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Balasubramaniam S.</td>
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### Form III B

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Awards</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sanmugadas K.</td>
<td>Math. 1st prize, Geog. 1st prize, Hist. 1st prize, Science 1st prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saraswathy S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanaganayagam S.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Kulasenan S.                       Science 2nd prize.
Rose Thangaratnam                   Sinhalese 1st prize.
Rajasingh T.                            Sinhalese 2nd prize.
Gunaratnam B. V.                       Tamil 1st prize.

Pre-Senior A.

Maheswary J.                              Gen. Prof. Special prize, Bible 1st prize.
Vimalachandran P.                       Chem. 1st prize.
Pathmanathan T.                           Chem. 2nd prize.
Rudramoorthy S.                          Geog. 1st prize, Tamil 1st prize
Selvamanie S.                              Bible 1st prize.
Veluppillai K.                             Tamil 1st prize.
Sanmuganathan M.                         Tamil 2nd prize.

Pre-Senior B

Chanmugam M.                               Chemistry 1st prize.
Jayaratnam R. J.                           Math. 1st prize.
Vilvarajah K.                               Math. Special prize.

Senior A

Jegadivvan S                               Gen. Prof. Special prize, Math 1st prize, Chem. 1st prize,
Kugarajah N.                              Eng. Lang. 2nd prize, Phys. 1st prize, Bible 1st prize
Sivanantha M.                             Gen. Prof., Botany 1st prize.
Nallasivam K.                             Tamil Literature 1st prize, Tamil 2nd prize.

Senior B

Ramachandra Sarma                        Tamil Literature 1st prize
Mahadeva E.                               Tamil 1st prize.

Senior C

Balasubramaniam S.                       Math. 1st prize.

Senior D

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Prize(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soundraranee J.</td>
<td>Gen. Prof., Math 1st prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamalambihai K.</td>
<td>Hygiene 1st prize, Chem. 2nd prize</td>
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<tr>
<td>Balasubramaniam A.</td>
<td>Chemistry 1st prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathiresan C.</td>
<td>Eng. Lang. 1st prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambalavanar D. S.</td>
<td>Tamil 1st prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasanachiar V.</td>
<td>Tamil 1st prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanageswary J.</td>
<td>Gen. Prof. Special prize, Chem. 1st prize, Bot. 1st prize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chelvadurai A.</td>
<td>Pure Math. 1st prize, Applied Math. 1st prize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanagasabapathy P.</td>
<td>Chem. 1st prize.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jegasothy S. V.</td>
<td>Applied Math. 2nd prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poopalasingam R.</td>
<td>Batting prize, Fielding prize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahadeva A.</td>
<td>Cricket colours, Football colours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navaratnam S.</td>
<td>Bowling prize, Cricket colours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brodie A M.</td>
<td>Cricket $11$ - Round prize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kulasekarām</td>
<td>Cricket colours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hannan T. D.</td>
<td>Cricket colours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanagasabapathy P.</td>
<td>Football colours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varatharajah V.</td>
<td>Football colours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahadevan V.</td>
<td>Basketball colours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathew George</td>
<td>Basketball colours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanmuganathan R.</td>
<td>Basketball colours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanders S. C.</td>
<td>Basketball colours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathmanathan K.</td>
<td>Basket ball colours</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sports
PRIZE DONORS—1950

1. Rt. Rev. I. Akdasa de Mel
2. Dr. M. O. Chacko
3. J. M. Somasundaram
4. J. V. Thambar
5. S. Chellathurai
6. K. Naḷalrajah
7. S. W. C. Ratnesar
8. J. S. Amarasingam
9. P. Brodie
10. A. B. C. Doray
11. A. Sundrampillai
12. E. T. Buell
13. S. Thirunavukarasu
14. K. Rajah
15. S. Vaithilingam
16. Miss L. G. Bookwalter
17. Senator N. R. Kanaganayagam
18. Mr. K. Kanagaratnam
19. K. T. Chittampalam
20. S. Rajanayagam
21. A. Nadarajah
22. T. Shamugarajah
23. T. M. Ponniah
24. C. Kandasamy
25. S. V. Pillay
26. D. N. Selvaratnam
27. S. Juttiah
28. T. Thalaiyasingham
29. J. M. Sabaratnam
30. W. T. I. Alagartnam
31. J. R. Thampapillai
32. S. Ariathurai
33. K. Kumarsamy
34. R. C. S. Cooke
35. B. A. J. Casinader
36. A. S. Ponnampalam
37. K. Navaratnarajah
38. Prince R. Rajendra
39. U. Selvadurai
40. S. C. Theagarajah
41. V. Nalliah
42. E. J. Jeyaratiah
43. Mr. K. Ratnasingham
44. H. N. Ponnambalam
45. K. Thillainathan
46. S. Navaratnam
47. G. A. Gnanamuthu
48. K. Thirugnanam
49. S. P. Sateen
50. A. W. Nadarajah
51. S. Palaraman
52. S. Kandasamy
53. R. K. Arulampalam
54. V. K. Kandasamy
55. G. R. Thanbyahpillai
56. K. Sundaranadarajah
57. T. Thillainathan
58. K. Jeyakody
59. V. K. Nathan
60. S. J. Ratnasingham
61. A. T. Guraratnam
62. V. Bhuvanasundaram
63. G. Edwards Navaratnam
64. A. Perumyar
65. K. Sittampalam
66. V. G. Jacob
67. K. Thirunavukarasu
68. M. Rajasundaram
69. J. Samuel
70. R. Alexander
71. M. Ramalingam
72. J. F. Ponnambalam
73. Evans T. Gnanamuttu
74. A. Arulpiragasam
75. K. Perampalam
76. A. K. Kandiah
77. P. V. Skanda Rajah
78. W. W. Mutturajah
79. T. Ramalingam
80. W. H. T. Sugirtharajah
81. S. Sabaratnam
82. V. C. Kahiravelu
MEMORIAL PRIZE DONORS

* 1. Dr. C. T. Chelliah — In memory of his father Mr. J. V. Chelliah.
2. Mr. E. V. J. Hensman — In memory of his father Mr. E. D. Hensman.
3. Mr. A. Aruliah — In memory of his father Mr. Allen Abraham.
5. Mr. P. J. Thambyratnam — In memory of his father Mr. L. S. Ponniah.
6. K. R. Navaratnam — In memory of his father Mr. C. H. Kathiravetpillai.
7. Mr. Ernest Appadurai — In memory of his father Mr. J. N. Appadurai.
8. Mr. S. S. Sanders — In memory of his brother Mr. D. R. Sanders.
9. Mr. R. Muthu-Ramalingam— In memory of his father Mr. Ramasamy.
10. Mrs. V. Gunasingam — In memory of her father Mr. C. C. Kanapathipillai.

* This prize will be awarded on General Proficiency in the Inter Arts.

PRESIDENT'S NOTES

It is not going to be easy to keep these Notes within reasonable compass, for this has been an eventful year at the College and I do not have a Report, giving some of the information folk will want, to which to refer. I had expected to give a Report at a College Day in April last, for the Prime Minister had consented to be the Chief Guest at such a function, but his illness forced a cancellation of his programme. When he was finally able to visit Jaffna, it proved impossible for us to revive that function at that time. We hope to have it next year, probably in August.

The first term saw two notable events. In January, the Governor General, Lord Soulbury,
visited the College and Mrs. Bunker and I had the privilege of serving tea to him and Miss Ramsbotham, and of introducing them to the Staff of the College and the Board of Directors. Following the Tea we went over to the new Degree Hostel, walking through the College, the entire way being lined with our students. At the Hostel, Lord Soulbury performed the ceremonial opening of the building, unveiled the plaque bearing the names of all those who gave a month's salary towards its cost, and gave us a most felicitous brief address. We found him a most gracious and charming personage, and we trust he was happily impressed by the College, for the campus and buildings never looked better and Jaffna provided one of her loveliest days.

The second major event of the term was the annual Prize Giving which we held in the open for the first time. Dr. Howes was Chief Guest and speaker and we enjoyed his visit very much. We are fortunate to have as Director of Education a man of such breadth of experience, with so much drive, and withal showing such a sympathetic understanding of all our very serious educational problems.

We very nearly had a third event of similar magnitude to the two I have just described in this same term, but our hopes were disappointed when the Prime Minister had to cancel his visit at that time. In the second term we could boast of but one notable visit to the College. That one was most acceptable however, being the visit of Sir Kanthiah and Lady Vaithianathan as Chief Guest at the Dinner of the Jaffna Alumni. This was our first chance, as a College, to congratulate him after receiving his knighthood and to tell him how all Jaffna feels honoured in this honour done to him.

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The second term was notable for the publication of the White Paper on Education. I think all the schools have been impressed by the genuine effort made in it to enable every one of them to enter the scheme of free education without impairing their standards too seriously. Naturally it does not give us all that we want—what education system does? Indeed, some of us are still wondering whether the provisions, now made can be carried by the country; without imposing a crushing burden of taxation, especially if our present tide of prosperity ebbs. To discuss the educational questions involved—the language problem and elimination tests, for example—would take me far beyond this limits of space allowed me here. I am also unable to say what Jaffna College is going to do about entering the Free Scheme. For one thing, we have not seen the Education Bill which alone will give final form to the new provisions, and for another, the decision is one for the Board of Directors to make and it meets to decide the issue only on December 9th, after this has gone to press.

*       *       *

The third term has been the Prime Minister's term! He came twice to the College when he visited Jaffna in October. He came first for the Valigamam West reception to him which was held in our premises. This was followed by an informal dinner tendered to him by the College Staff and Board of Directors in the Degree Hostel. This was a delightful occasion with Mr. Senanayake speaking in reminiscent and most humorous vein of his days at St. Thomas' College. A serious defect in this evening visit, however, was the fact that the students were unable to see and hear him. He very generously agreed to add a brief visit to the College to an already killing programme, and on the Thursday morning stopped to see the Library and to speak to the school in the Hall. It was
truly a great event to have a visit from a man of his simple affability, remarkable vigour and proven dedication to the service of his country. May many of our students who saw him be moved to emulate him!

But this was not the last of the Prime Minister for us, I am glad to say. Having seen the College, he was kind enough to come as Chief Guest to the Dinner of the Colombo Alumni at the G. O. H. on November 10th. That was a most happy occasion, made even more notable by the presence of the American Ambassador, the Hon. J. C. Satterthwaite, as the guest to propose the toast to Ceylon. America has been fortunate in the ambassadors she has sent to Ceylon. Both Mr. Cole and Mr. Satterthwaite are men who represent Americans at their best—unaffected, interested and understanding, cultured.

After this catalogue of notable events for 1950 that of any other year is bound to be an anti-climax. It is just as well, for we cannot always live on the heights. Moreover, valuable as such visits from distinguished people are in encouragement and inspiration, the real job of the College is going on in the humdrum routine of classes and study-hours and extra-curricular activities. We cannot have our attention distracted from this routine too much without loss, and so it will be good to settle down to a quieter year in 1951.

* * *

Alumni will be wondering how matters go in the Degree Classes. I think I can report some progress. Each year has seen a small growth in numbers. Presently we have five senior B. Sc. and six senior B. A. students, thirteen junior B. Sc. and eleven junior B. A. students. The numbers in the latter two classes may be smaller after the Inter-
mediate examination results are known. We have added material to the Library and the Science laboratories during the year, but by no means at the rate at which we need to nor at the rate we would be able to if the Alumni giving to the Building Fund had not failed us. We are in debt to the extent of a lakh of rupees on the Degree Hostel and now have been forced to add to that debt to build a new Junior Hostel since the house we rented for the smaller boys has been refused us from January. The result of this is that we can do no more than maintain the present unsatisfactory position for another two or three years, until we see what adjustments can be made to meet the new regulations of London University following the establishment of the General Certificate in Education in Great Britain. I hope to be able to write more definitely about this another time.

*   *   *

The record of 1950, unfortunately, cannot be closed without notice of more sobering events in it. This year has marked the retirement of three of our teachers. Messrs. A. C. Sundrampillai and A. M. Brodie have already left us, while Mr. C. R. Wadsworth has sent in his papers for retirement this month. Mr. Sellaiah will be recording their service to the College more fully, but I, too, would mark the occasion with this note of regret at our loss. Each one of them had his special contribution to make to the life of the school, and all of them have been bringing long and rich experience of living and teaching to bear upon our Middle School and Senior students. All have been loyal members of our Staff. It is hard to see them go; yet they have given long years of service and are entitled to what we hope will be many years of health and happiness in less exacting walks of life. I am sure the other two will understand if I single out Mr. Sundrampillai especially for mention since his whole
life has been centred on Jaffna College, and he has been my senior Staff Adviser ever since I came to the College. A school is fortunate that can win such devotion and we want him to know that we are aware of it. To all three I would offer our sincere gratitude and affectionate best wishes.

One other sad blow has come in the death of Dr. S. L. Navaratnam. He had only just been elected to the Board of Directors of the College and had attended but one meeting, but he had been a loyal alumnus and friend and I am happy that his name is commemorated by the one named room in our Degree Hostel. Our sympathy has gone out to his family in their loss.

* * *

I regret that ill-health which has plagued me for over a year has kept me so much away from my duties at the College. The basic cause seems to be chronic amoebic infection. At present I am glad I can report that I am very much better and am hoping that I can remain so through the time that we are due to go on furlough, which is April, 1952.

I take this opportunity to wish all students and alumni warmest Season's Greetings for Christmas and the New Year.

* * *

PRINCIPAL'S NOTES

In my notes last year I was anticipating a new policy in the educational structure and administration of our country. This is now known and has been widely publicised. The new Government proposals embodying essentially a framework for development seem to indicate a genuine desire on the part of Government to take the large Assisted
Schools, which have stood out of the "Free Scheme", come into the New Scheme. The Government has realised that "there would be incalculable loss to the country if these schools were to be outside the Scheme." There are certain parts of the proposals which are vague and ambiguous. Assisted Schools like ours would certainly wish to know clearly the control the State would be exercising on the admission of students and appointment of teachers. If this decision is made in a form acceptable to the Assisted Schools, I have no doubt many of our leading schools will come into this new scheme. The new Bill embodying the proposals is expected to be published very shortly, which, we expect, will be answering some of the fears which have been expressed. Our Directors will be meeting this month before the end of term to decide what Jaffna College should do.

* * *

My prize-giving report which appears elsewhere in this Magazine gives an account of our activities from March 1949 to March 1950. I shall be commenting here briefly on some of the major events which have occurred since March.

His Excellency the Governor General, Lord Soulbury, and Hon. Miss Joan Ramsbotham honoured us by a visit during the first term, when Lord Soulbury formally opened the New Hostel erected for the Degree students. President and Mrs. Bunker were 'At Home' to His Excellency and his party and to the Directors of the College.

The Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake, our Prime Minister, visited us last month, and was entertained to dinner by the College in the large sitting room of the degree hostel. The Board of Directors and a few selected guests were also invited to this dinner. He also paid a visit to the school a couple
of days later and addressed the students. Our grounds also formed the venue for the public reception accorded to the Premier by the residents of Valigamam West. He has carried away a very good impression of the College.

Our visitors during the year include Dr. Winburn Thomas, a Secretary of the World Student Christian Federation; Rev. F. Franklin, Religious Work Secretary of the Council of Y. M. C. A's of India, Burma, Pakistan and Ceylon; Rev. Dr. Blanchard, Moderator General of the Presbyterian Church, Australia; Rev. Celestine; Fernando, the Senior Secretary, S. C. M. Ceylon.

All of them met our staff at a conference and spoke to the students.

* * *

As anticipated in my prize giving report Mr. A. C. Sundrampillai and Mr. A. M. Brodie retired during the second term, and Mr. W. Luther Jeyasingam left for America in August.

Three of our Alumni, Messrs. P. W. J. Muttiah, T. Venayagamoorthy and T. Visuvanathan, all of whom are graduates, joined our staff during the second term.

Mr. C. R. Wadsworth has chosen to retire at the end of this year owing chiefly to reasons of health. He contemplated doing this at the end of last year when he reached his optional age of 55, but he was prevailed upon to stay on a little longer. He has been one of our ablest teachers of English and a gentleman to his finger tips. Apart from his teaching he filled a large place in the out-of-school activities of the College. Our Literary Associations and Dramatic Society will certainly feel his absence, for there wasn't a single Concert or Drama where one failed to notice the impress of his sense of beauty and art. To many teachers he has been a
very genial friend and to the administration a very
loyal and conscientious teacher. We shall remember
the twenty-four years he taught in this College
with gratitude.

* * *

Mr. K. Sellaiah, our Librarian, has been away in
Europe since September, on the invitation of the
British Council of Librarians, who are meeting all
of his expenses while he is in Europe. He seems
to be having a very heavy programme and his
itinerary includes France, Denmark, Sweden, Norway,
England and Scotland. The present excellent state
of our Library is largely due to his skill and hand-
work. It has been our good fortune to have had a
person of his interest in Library work in charge of
our Library. We are happy that Mr. Sellaiah has
this opportunity to go round the Libraries of Europe
and to study the latest techniques and share ideas
with other people who are doing similar work. He
returns to us in January.

* * *

Mr. Thurairajah, our Physical Director, will, I
believe, be referring in a little more detail to the
performances of our teams in the various games.
I want to write just a line about each of them.
Captain Kulasegaram and his team merit our con-
gratulations and praise for their excellent perfor-
mancess in Cricket and their convincing victories
over all the teams they played with. Congratulations
to the Basket Ball team for their excellent
record and their continued supremacy over other
school teams. Our girls, not to be outdone by the
achievements of our boys in the field of sports,
came top in an Inter-School Net Ball competition,
in which many girls' schools took part. Congratulations to Captain Sukirtham Selvadurai and her
team. Our Football teams, first and second, pro-
mise to be invincible, and they have had so far prolific scores to their credit.

*       *       *

The large Cooke House which we have been using as one of our hostels for the Junior students will not be available to us from January. So we are erecting a new hostel in the Mathiaparanam compound to house the students in the Cooke House and those in the left wing of my bungalow.

We have come to the end of another year in our history. Years roll by and old orders change yielding place to new, but Jesus reigns supreme and remains our Light of Life.

Greetings to all for Christmas and New Year.

PHYSICAL DIRECTOR'S NOTES

It is a pleasure to record the achievements of the various representative teams of the College, for it has been a year of great success in almost all the sports activities of the College. We continue to play friendly games with the various Colleges in Jaffna, and we are more and more satisfied that this method of contact with the other Colleges is by far better than the former organised championship competitions.

Cricket: Under the watchful eye of our Cricket Coach, Mr. K. C. Thurairatnam, the team went under a severe and carefully planned training, which included daily practice and a number of practice games. This was found necessary as we had a very raw team composed of youngsters without much experience. We had the desired results when the team with one aim went all out to win the undeclared Inter-Collegiate championship for the year
We played five games and won all of them. Our congratulations to the Captain, the Vice-Captain and other members of the team for their excellent performance. Space will not permit me to mention here the various individual achievements which are worth mentioning. We are also grateful to Lt. S. Dharmaratnam, one of our loyal Old Boys, for the interest he showed in our team by bringing over a team from Colombo, not with the idea of winning but purely to give a good practice game to our boys so that they may win the championship. We welcome such Old Boys and hope that many more will follow his example.

The following are the results:

Vs. St. John's College Won by 7 wickets.
Vs. Union College Won by 7 wickets.
Vs. Jaffna Central College Won by 58 runs.
Vs. St. Patrick's College Won by 158 runs.

Net Ball: Cricket championship was followed by yet another undeclared championship and this time the honour to the College was brought by our girls. The Education Department, N. P., organised a Net Ball tournament for the schools in the division and we played nine games and won all of them. Our thanks are due to the interest taken by the Coach, Mrs. K. A. Selliah, and the other members of the staff who stood by to encourage our girls to victory. Our congratulations to the Captain, Miss Sugirtham Selvadurai, and the members of the team for the honour and name they have brought to the College by this unbeaten record. Here are the results of the games:

Vs. Mahajana College (15 — 5)
Vs. Pandaterruppu Girls' School (21 — 6)
Vs. Vembadi Girls' School (17 — 15)
Vs. Pt. Pedro Methodist School (17 — 10)
Vs. Hindu Ladies' College, Jaffna  (13 — 8)
Vs. Kopay Christian College  (19 — 4)
Vs. St. James' School  (50 — 2)
Vs. Pt. Pedro Ladies' College  (34 — 7)
Vs. Training College, Thirunelvelly  (34 — 2)

*Track and Field Sports*: The Annual Inter-House Athletic Meet of the Lower Department came off on Friday, the 23rd June, under the Patronage of Mr. & Mrs. S. Thambithurai. The working of the Meet was in the hands of Mr. A. R. Abraham and things went off without a hitch. The House Masters and their assistants did everything to make the Meet a success.

The results of the Meet were as follows:

1. Hitchcock House 103 points.
2. Abraham House 82 points.
Junior Boys' Champion S. Selvadurai.
Junior Girls' Champion M. Punithavathy.

The Kanapathipillai Challenge Cup was won outright by Hastings House last year, having won it for three years in succession. The Beadle Challenge Cup was donated this year by Mr. C. N. Beadle in honour of his father.

The above Meet was followed by the Annual Field Day which came off on Saturday, the 8th July. We were very fortunate to have The Rt. Rev. Lakdasa de Mel as our Patron, who took a very keen interest in the proceedings of the afternoon. The House Masters and Captains took great trouble to organise things and the arrangements were so perfect that there could not have been a better show. Our thanks are due to all of them, for without their co-operation and backing the Meet could not have been the success it was. Many a visitor on that day has remarked to me of the perfect
arrangements and the tastefully decorated Houses.
Well done the Houses!

The results of the Meet were as follows:

**Ranking of Houses:**

- **Hitchcock House**: 163 points.
- **Brown House**: 122 points.
- **Abraham House**: 101 points.
- **Hastings House**: 78 points.

**Individual Championships**

- P. Senior: Sundralingam S.
- Senior: Mathew George
- Inter: Ananthanathan R.
- Junior: Joseph John
- Senior Girls: Sugirtham Selvadurai
- Inter Girls: Maheswari Devi R.
- Junior Girls: Rachel George

**Hockey**: As announced earlier, Hockey was introduced recently at College and I am glad to mention that the game has created quite a stir. Many of our students have taken to the game and are showing signs of developing into all Ceylon players. We had a first class side this year with Mr. K. C. Jacob as Coach and Mahadeva as Captain. We played a couple of games with the Police, the only other side in Jaffna, and did well. We are proud of the many compliments paid to our team by players who have figured prominently in Ceylon Hockey. Our proposed trip to Colombo to try our strength with teams there did not materialise owing to various reasons.

**Tennis**: With the New Student Tennis Court, the Student Club has once again come back to life after nine years. There is much enthusiasm in the Club and they organised a tournament in Singles, Doubles and Open Doubles. The former two were
worked out in quick time and very successfully. The Open Doubles is yet unfinished owing to unavoidable circumstances. The Bicknell Challenge Cup for Singles, presented by the College Teachers’ Tennis Club, was won by J. B. Selliah and the Selliah Double Challenge Cup presented this year was won by S. Ariasingam and R. Satchithanandam. The former winners of the Bicknell cup were Mr. V. Thuraisingam for 1939 and Mr. D. N. Selvaratnam for 1940. We are grateful to many of our loyal Old Boys who so readily responded to send contributions towards the purchase of cups in this connection. We also appreciate very much the interest taken by the Club President and the Secretary and the members of the Committee to bring back life in the Club.

Basket Ball: During the Christmas holidays our Basket Ball Team with their Coach, Dr. W. R. Holmes, made a trip to Colombo to try their strength with teams there and came out victorious by winning all the matches played there. This again is another championship team and our thanks are due to the Coach, Dr. Holmes, who spent quite a bit of his time in the evenings with the boys, and to the members of the team who brought honour to the College by this unbeaten record. If things go well, I am sure our team will make another trip this Christmas holidays and this time make a bid for the All Ceylon Basket Ball Championship at a tournament organised by the All Ceylon Basket Ball Association.

Football: I have already mentioned the unbeaten record of our Cricket, Net Ball and Basket Ball Teams. We are proud to add to this list our unbeaten First and Second teams in Football. Thus we are happy to have produced for the year 1950 five unbeaten teams, which I am sure must be a record for Jaffna College. Our grateful thanks are due to
Messrs. S. T. Jeevaratnam and K. Kanagaratnam, the Coach and Asst. Coach of the first team, and to Messrs. M. Kumarachandran and A. Mahadeva, the Coach and Asst. Coach of the second team. Our hearty congratulations to the members of both teams for this excellent performance of theirs.

The results of the games are as follows:

First Team

Vs. Sacred Hearts College  Won (5 - 0)
Vs. Hartley College        Won (6 - 0)
Vs. St. Henry’s College    Won (2 - 0)
Vs. Karainagar Hindu College Won (7 - 0)
Vs. St. John’s College     Won (2 - 0)
Vs. St. Patrick’s College  Draw (2 - 2)

Second Team

Vs. Hartley College        Won (6 - 0)
Vs. St. Henry’s College    Won (3 - 1)
Vs. St. John’s College     Won (6 - 0)
Vs. St. Patrick’s College  Won (2 - 1)

Alumni Section

JAFFNA COLLEGE ALUMNI DAY

Saturday, the 5th August, was Jaffna College Alumni Day. The celebrations commenced with a Thanksgiving Service conducted at the Vaddukoddai Church by Mr. D. R. Ambalavanar, Assistant Worker at the Uduvil Church.

Business Meeting

The Business Meeting of the Jaffna College Alumni Association followed the Service. The meeting was presided over by the President, Mr. D. S. Sanders. The Reports of the Treasurer and the Secretary were presented by Messers. S. Sinnatamby and J. M. Sabaratnam respectively.
Mr. K. A. Sellaiah, the Principal of the College, made a statement about the work at the College.

The meeting reconsidered the Association's previous decision to devote the Bicknell Memorial Fund to the New Degree Hostel, and decided to put up a Bicknell Memorial Pavilion in the Bicknell Field. Towards this it was estimated that a sum between Rs 10,000 and Rs. 15,000 would be required. The fund at present stands at about Rs. 2,200. A Committee was appointed at the meeting to raise the balance required and to take steps to put up the pavilion. This Committee is to report to the Executive of the Association before the expiry of six months on the progress of its work. The Committee consists of Messrs. S. S. Muthiah (Convener), E. J. Jeyarajah, R. C. S. Cooke, P. Sri Skanda Rajah, S. Sinnatambi, C. Nagalingam, and Senator Kanaganayagam.

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

President: Senator S. R. Kanaganayagam.
Secretary: Mr. S. Sinnatambi.
Treasurer: Mr. S. S. Muthiah.


The business meeting was followed by the President's Tea.
Farewell to Messers. A. C. Sundrampillai and A. M. Brodie

A public meeting was held in the College quadrangle, under the auspices of the Alumni Association, to bid farewell to Messers. A. C. Sundrampillai and A. M. Brodie who have retired from active service as teachers in the College, Mr. D. S. Sanders presided.

Farewell addresses were read and presented by Messers. S. Sinnatambi and J. M. Sabaratnam. Each of the guests of honour was presented with a gold medal, a gift of the Old Boys. Mr. K. T. Chittampalam, who had specially come for that occasion from Colombo, presented the medal to Mr. Sundrampillai, while Mr. S. S. Muthiah made the presentation to Mr. Brodie.

Speeches in appreciation of their services to the College were made by Senator S. R. Kanaganayagam, the Rev. S. K. Bunker and Messers. S. H. Perinpanayagam and K. Kangaratnam.

Senator Kanaganayagam emphasised the fact that the students of Mr. Sundrampillai appreciated more his attitude to the students than his erudition. He spoke of his utter devotion and loyalty to the College like a jealous husband who would never allow any one to say anything bad about the College. There was a great bond between him and his Old Boys. Speaking about Mr. Brodie, Mr. Kanaganayagam paid a tribute to his ability in teaching English and inculcating a civic responsibility in his students.

The Rev. S. K. Bunker, the President of the College, said that Mr. Sundrampillai believed always in the tradition of the College and reflected its spirit. He also spoke of his warm unhesitating and absolute loyalty to the College, and his amazing memory for events and people. His Motto could very well said to be "My College always". He paid
a tribute to the breadth of interest of Mr. Brodie and his deep-lying sincerity.

Mr. S. H. Perinpanayagam, Principal, Kokuvil Hindu College, spoke of Mr. Sundrampillai's genuine affection and simplicity and Mr. Brodie's transparent honesty as a man and unconventionality as a teacher.

Mr. K. Kangaratnam, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, spoke of the school days of his contemporary Mr. Sundrampillai and the public life of Mr. Brodie. Messers. Sundrampillai and Brodie replied.

Annual Dinner

At the Dinner, Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan, Permanent Secretary of External Affairs and Lady Vaithianathan were the chief guests. He proposed the toast of the College and the Rev. S. K. Bunker replied.

The other toasts were:

Ceylon: Prop: Dr. A J. Tressider.
Reply: Mr. K. T. Chittampalam.

Sister Colleges: Prop: Mr. E. J. J. Niles.
Reply: Mr. P. Saverimuttu.

Guests: Prop: Mr. S. Sinnatambi.
Reply: Mr. W. G. Spencer.
S. Sinnathamby, Secretary.

JAFFNA COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, COLOMBO BRANCH, ANNUAL DAY.

The Annual Celebrations of the Jaffna College Alumni Association, Colombo Branch came off on the 10th November at the Grand Oriental Hotel, Colombo. The first item on the programme was the annual business meeting of the Association held in the evening, presided over by the President of the College, the
Rev. S K. Bunker. The reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer were presented by Messers. E. A. Devasagayam and K. Thevathasan respectively. A report of the various activities of the College was given by Mr. Bunker and a discussion followed at which both he and the Principal, Mr. K. A. Selliah who was also present, participated. The Alumni expressed a desire to discuss the White Paper on Education in its relation to Jaffna College in the presence of either the President or the Principal. It was agreed to do so at an early date.

Votes of Condolence were passed on the death of Dr. E. V. Ratnam, Dr. S. L. Navaratnam and Mr. A. M. Thevathasan.

The following office-bearers were elected for the new year.

President: The Rev. S. K. Bunker (ex Officio)
Secretary: Mr. M. Ramalingam.
Asst. Secretary: Miss A. Monie Elias.
Treasurer: Mr. K. Thevathasan.
Asst. Treasurer: Mr. T. Wijayasingam.

(Morning Star.)

Annual Dinner

The Annual Dinner followed at which the chief guest was the Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake, Prime Minister. Covers were laid for 150.

The Prime Minister in proposing the Toast of the College said that he had the good fortune to be acquainted with a large number of the Old Boys of Jaffna College. They were doing service not only to Jaffna, but also to Ceylon. He had had a happy time in Jaffna.
Mr. Senanayake said the American Missionaries had trained the Jaffna man, and had exported him to Colombo and Malaya and various other parts, which were all the richer owing to the good material that they had received.

The Rev. Sydney K. Bunker, President of Jaffna College, replied to the Toast. Mr. Bunker said the Prime Minister was a symbol of a United Ceylon. All classes trusted him, knowing the largeness of his heart. Owing to the way in which Mr. Senanayake had kept the common touch, their life in Ceylon had greater stability than that of any other country in Asia.

Mr. J C. Satterthwaite, United States Ambassador in Ceylon, in proposing the toast of Ceylon said that he was glad that America had been able to serve Ceylon in some way.

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam M. P. in reply said they were indebted to the great American Missionaries who were responsible for the prosperity that they were enjoying today. He assured the Prime Minister that, everything else being equal, Jaffna College could produce better citizens than those turned out by the University.

Mr. Victor Lewis, Editor-in-Chief, Times of Ceylon, in proposing the Toast of the Alumni said that, just as a man was judged by the company he kept, a College was judged by its Alumni. "He comes from Jaffna College" had come to be regarded as a hallmark in Ceylon and beyond.

Mr. A. W. Nadarajah, D. J., Ratnapura, said that the Press was actively contributing towards the progress of Ceylon. The three daily newspapers in Ceylon were the best that any country could boast of.
Mrs. P. Gunasingam, an old girl of the College, proposed the toast of the sister colleges. The very Rev. Fr. Peter Pillai, Rector of St. Joseph’s College replying to this toast, said Jaffna College, which was the oldest College in Ceylon, had been “Hallowed by the traditions and mellowed by practice”. The devotion it had manifested, and the pioneer work it had contributed were both well known. In Jaffna College they had seen America at her best.

Mr. T. K. K. Curtis, Advocate, proposed the Toast of the guests.

Mr. E. A. Nugawela, the Minister of Education, in reply said he had tremendous faith in Jaffna College and in the other denominational schools. They had a part to play in the educational set-up in Ceylon, but they had to realise that they and State schools were not competitors but were partners in a common enterprise.

Continuing Mr. Nugawela said they wanted a new people with a new outlook, and what free Ceylon required were leaders from both State and denominational schools.

(Times of Ceylon.)

ALUMNI NOTES
(GATHERED BY ALUMNUS)

General

Mr. G. Crossett Thambiah, retired District Judge, was awarded the C. M. G. at the last King’s Birthday.

Dr. A. E. Duraiswamy, of Singapore, has been made a J. P. for the State of Selangor by its Sultan. He is also a Municipal Commissioner, Kuala Lumpur, and a member of the Advisory Com-
mittee of the Malayan Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Mr. K. Kandiah is now Principal Scientific Officer of the Electronics Department in the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, Great Britain.

Mr. K. Kularatnam, Lecturer in Geography at the Ceylon University, has returned from Paris, after securing the degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the Paris University.

Mr. D. S. Williams has assumed duties as Vice-Principal of St. Mathew's College, Demetagoda, Colombo.

Capt. V. G. George of the Ceylon Army, who went to England for four months' military training, has returned to the Island.

Mr. G. K. C. Sundrampillai, Advocate, has taken his oaths and is now practising at Colombo.

Mr. P. Selvanayagam has returned to the Island after obtaining the Ph. D. degree in Engineering of the London University. He has joined the Staff of the Ceylon University as Lecturer in the Engineering Faculty.

Mr. R. K. Arulampalam, C. C. S., has retired after 37 years of Government service. He is now the Secretary of the Moolai Co-operative Hospital.

Mr. A. C. Sundrampillai has retired from active service from the Staff of Jaffna College. He was 32 years on the Staff.

Mr. J. M. Sabaratnam, D. R. O., Valigamam West, Jaffna, has assumed duties as Investigation Officer in the Department of the Commissioner for Registration of Indian and Pakistani residents in Ceylon. He is posted at Jaffna.

Mr. M. Kantharatnam, Barister-at-Law, has returned from England. He had the singular honour of
being elected as the Vice-President of the Hague Assembly of International Law. He is the first Asiatic to enjoy this honour. He has already commenced practice.

Mr. A. M. Brodie has retired from active service from the Staff of Jaffna College, after serving as a teacher for 35 years, 26 of them at Jaffna College.

Mr. S. P. Rajaratnam, Head-Master of the Atchuvely English School, has retired from active service after a period of 36 years of teaching.

Mr. P. R. Rajendra, Proctor, S. C., has been made a Commissioner of Oaths for the Judicial District of Jaffna.

Mr. D. W. Chelvaratnam is now D. R. O., Jaffna.

Mr. K. Ponnampalam has assumed duties as D. R. O. Valigamam West, Jaffna.

Mr. E. J. Jeyarajah, Superintendent of Minor Roads Jaffna, has been transferred to Batticaloa in the same capacity.

Mr. V. Mahesan has been elected the Chairman of the Village Committee, Manipay.

The Rev. J. J. Ratnarajah, Worker-in-charge of the Pungudutivu Church, has been ordained into the Presbyterate of the Jaffna Diocese of the Church of South India. He is at present on a six months' study leave following a post graduate course at Serampore College.

Mr. R. C. Thavarajah, Sub-Inspector of Police, is now attached to Valvettiturai.

Mr. B. K. Somasundram has returned to the Staff of Jaffna College after a year's post graduate training at the Govt. Training College, Colombo.

Mr. A. Aseervatham is now attached to the Salterns at Thondaimanar.
The Rev. G. A. Winslow is at present Pastor in charge of the Vannarponnai Church.

The Rev. James S. Mather has been transferred to Kandy. He is the Chairman of the Kandy Area Council of the Methodist Church in Ceylon.

Mr. S. Handy Perinbanayagam has been elected Chairman of the Town Council, Manipay.

Dr. A. Suntharampillai, D. M. O., Vaddukoddai, has been transferred to Chavakachcheri.

Mr. W. Bonney Kanagathungam has assumed duties as Inspector of the Great Eastern Insurance Company, with his headquarters in Jaffna.

Mr. Ernest S. Appadurai, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, has been transferred to Kandy.

Dr. A. Arulampalam is now D. M. O., Muttur.

Dr. R. P. Rasacone is now D. M. O., Mullaitivu.

Mr. H. A. C. Ratnesar has been elected Secretary of the Rotary Club, Jaffna.

Mr. W. Luther Jeyasingham, of the Staff of Jaffna College, has won a Fellowship at the Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Through the help of the Institute of International Education, a supplementary award has been made to him by the Department of State U. S. A. He has already joined the Clark University and hopes to be away for two years.

Mr. D. R. Ambalavanar has returned from the United Theological College, Bangalore, after finishing his course there. He has assumed duties as Assistant Worker of the Uduvil Church under the J. D. C., C. S. I.

Mr. R. Singaratnam has been appointed Head-Master, of the A. M. English School at Atchuvely.
Mr. K. Sellaiah, Librarian, Jaffna College, has gone to England on the invitation of the Library Association of Great Britain to attend its Centenary Conference. He will be away till January next. He is visiting a number of libraries in England.

Mr. M. Thomas has left for England for a two year course of Practical Training in Electrical Engineering. He has joined Messrs. Brush & Company of Loughborough.

Mrs. Alice Kuriakose (nee Miss Elias) has joined the staff of Nadeswara College, Kankesanturai.

Mrs. S. J. Somasundram (nee Miss Sarasvathy Amarasingham) has returned to the Island from England, where she secured the B. A. of the London University and followed a course of extramural studies in Psychology in the same University.

Mr. C. S. Ponnuthurai has been elected the Secretary of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers.

Mr. A. S. Kanagaratnam, who was teaching at the Jaffna Hindu College for some years, has joined the Staff of the Karainagar Hindu College. He is today the Vice-President of the Northern Province Teachers' Association.

Mr. A. R. Rajanayagam of the Staff of Kokuvil Hindu College has been elected Secretary of the N. P. T. A.

Mr. J. V. Thambinayagam of the Staff of Drieberg College has been appointed Co-Principal of the same College.

Mr. N. Pooranalingam, of the Staff of Union College Tellippalai, has been appointed a Divisional Revenue Officer.
Mr. K. A. Selliah, the Principal of Jaffna College, is the new Secretary of the Head-Masters' Association.

Miss Grace K. Mather has joined the Staff of the Girls' High School, Kandy.

Miss Kanagambikai Marnickavasagar has joined the staff of Kokuvil Hindu College.

Miss Maheswary Kanagaratnam has joined the Staff of Holy Cross College, Nuwara Eliya.

Messrs. P. W. J. Muthiah, A. Gunanayagam, T. Visuvanathan and T. Venayagamoorthy have joined the Staff of Jaffna College.

Mr. R. Amarasingham has joined the Staff of Central College, Jaffna.

Mr. A. Ambalavanar of the Federal Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, has retired from Government Service and will be returning to Ceylon shortly.

Mr. J. J. Rajanayagam has passed the Ceylon Civil Service Examination and is now posted at the Kandy Kachcheri.

Mr. S. Senthilshanmuganathan has been appointed a Lecturer in Chemistry at the Ceylon University.

Messrs. J. Jeevarajah and N. Nadarajah have been appointed Assistant Demonstrators in Chemistry and Physics respectively at the Ceylon University.

Mr. K. Thilaganathan has been transferred from the Irrigation Office at Kalutara to the Head Office, Colombo.

Mr. K. Shanmugalingam has been appointed as a Social Service Inspector and is posted at Jaffna.

Mr. A. Selvanayagam has joined the Staff of Kokuvil Hindu College.

Mr. K. Nalliah has been appointed a Foreman in the Government Cement Factory at Kankesanturai.
Mr. R. Vallipuram has joined the Staff of St. Thomas College, Colombo.

Mr. K. Subramaniam has joined the Staff of St. Aloysius College, Galle.

Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam has been appointed Superintendent of Works, Northern Province.

Mr. S. Tharmaratnam, formerly of the Labour Department, has joined the Ceylon Army and has been appointed a Lieutenant.

Mr. E. Ratnasingham Appadurai has joined the Staff of Carey Baptist College, Colombo.

Mr. W. T. I. Alagaratnam has been appointed the Acting Director of Irrigation. He is the first Ceylonese to hold this post.

Mr. R. H. Paul has retired from the Directorship of the Ceylon Technical College, and has joined the Staff of the University of Ceylon as Professor of Engineering.

Mr. V. K. Kandasamy, Advocate, Colombo, has been appointed as Deputy Commissioner for Compensation Claims.

Mr. K. Chittampalam has been appointed Acting Deputy Commissioner of Marketing.

Mr. V. Kanapathippillai has been appointed Assistant Commissioner of Marketing.

Messrs. V. Nalliah, M. Somasundram, D. K. Parinpanayagam and P. J. Thambiratnam have been appointed Assistant Accountants in the Government Stores Department, the General Treasury, the Electrical Department, and the Railway Department respectively.

Miss Jeyarance Kanapathippillai has joined the Staff of Anderson College, Slave Island.
Mrs. V. Gunasingham has joined the Staff of Bishop's College, Colombo.

Dr. S. W. C. Ratnesar has been transferred from Colombo to Anuradhapura.

Mudaliyar K. Sabanathan is now Editor of Sri Lanka, a Government publication.

Mr. S. A. Navaratnam, Sanitary Inspector, is now in England on a Government scholarship.

Mr. K. Balasubramaniam is now Assistant Engineer University Scheme, Peradeniya.

Mr. D. T. H. Wijeanathan has been appointed Labour Inspector.

Mr. K. Thirunavukarasu has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in Pharmacy in the University of Ceylon.

Misses R. Welch, C. Sanders, R. Jeevaratnam has joined the Staff of Jaffna College.

Mr. S. A. Supramaniam is now O. A., Jaffna Kachcheri.

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EXAMINATIONS

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

Foreign Universities

Mr. K. Kularatnam, M. A. Ph. D of Paris in Geography.

London University

Mr. P. Selvanayagam, B. Sc. Ph. D. in Engineering
Miss Thangaranee Navaratnam B. A. Hons. Tamil, Second Class Lower.
Miss K. Marnickavasagar and Mr. S. K. Kandiah

Mrs. S. J. Somasundram and Mr. S. Ponniah

Mrs. S. J. Somasundram and Mr. S. Ponniah

Mr. W. L. Jeyasingham, B. Sc.

Dr. T. Chelvarajah

Mr. M. Kantharatnam

B. A. General, Second Division.

B. A. General.

B. Sc. Special in Geography.

M. R. C. P.

Barrister-at-Law.

**Ceylon University**

Mr. D. C. Arianayagam

Messrs. A. Thavarajah and S. Kanesathasan

Messrs. R. Amarasingham and N. Nadarajah

Messrs. A. Selvanayagam, K. Subramaniam, R. Vallipuram, and T. Visuvanathan

Mr. S. Senthilshanmuganathan

Mr. J. Jeevarajah

Mr. S. Natesan

Dr. S. G. Luther

Mr. L. Savuntharam Williams

B. A. (Section A)

B. A. (Section B Economics) Second Class Honours.

B. Sc. (Section A) Second Class Honours.

B. Sc. (Section B Chemistry) Second Class Honours.

B. Sc. (Section B Chemistry) Pass.

B. Sc. (Agriculture) First Class Honours.

M. B. B. S. Pass,

B. Sc. Diploma in Education.

**Other Examinations**

Mr. J. J. Rajanayagam

Mr. M. Rajasundram, B. Sc.

C. C. S.

Ceylon Diploma in Education.
Mr. V. A. Palasundram, B. A. Advocates Final, of the Ceylon Law College.

Mr. V. Charles Chellathurai Ceylon Accountant's Service.

Mr. P. Chandranesan Lewis Final of the Accountancy Board in Ceylon.

Mr. J. Aroonkumar Lewis Intermediate in Agriculture of the Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.

Marriages

Our felicitations to the following newly married couples.

Mr. S. O. A. Somanader & Miss M. O. G. Sabaratnam
Mr. Victor Gnanamuttu & Miss Sironmany Kadivettampillai
Mr. K. Rajasingham & Miss Nageswary Sinniahpillai
Mr. Jacob Chacko & Miss Mary Benjamin
Mr. S. V. Balasingham & Miss Evelyn Selvamanie Somanader
Mr. Ernest S. Appadurai & Miss Aileen Pamela Jebasothy Aiyathurai
Mr. S. K. Gnanamuttu & Miss Ranjithamalar Saravanamuttu (Old Girl)
Mr. S. S. Selvaratnam & Miss Violet Pushparanee Jeevaratnam (Old Girl)
Mr. David R. Ratnasingham & Miss Rajammal Alagar-samy
Mr. C. K. Kuriakose & Miss Alice Elias (Old Girl)
Mr. S. Subramaniam & Miss Manonmanyammal Velupillai
Mr. N. S. Rathinasingham & Miss Thavamany Chelliah
Mr. T. Selva Ratnam & Miss R. Siva Subramaniam
Mr. M. Seevaratnam & Miss Punithavathy Naranapillai
Engagements

Our congratulations also to the following engaged couples:

Mr. D. N. Selvaratnam & Miss Chandra Cumarswamy
Mr. D. S. Navaratnam & Miss Manorangitham Karthigesu.
Mr. W. M. S. Kingsbury & Miss May Rasaiah
Mr. J. P. Thurairatnam & Miss C. T. Thomas
Mr. T. Rajadurai & Miss C. T. Ponniah.

R. I. P.

We mourn the deaths of the following:
Mr. A. M. Thevathasan Died 30-8-50
Dr. S. L. Navaratnam Died 18-10-50
Rev. K. A. Kandiah Died 29-10-50
Mr. E. N. Welch Died 29-10-50.

THE ROUND TABLE

The year 1950 started with the Annual General meeting on January 23rd at which the following new office-bearers were elected:

President: Mr. E. J. J. Niles
Secretary - Treasurer: Mr. K. P. Abraham

The record of the Round Table for the year shows that a greater emphasis has been placed on enriching the social life of its members than the cultural. However, a number of meetings has been held towards cultural ends also.

During the first term the following new members were welcomed into the Round Table: Messers. A. Gunanayagam, K. Nagarajah, S. A. Paulraj, R. Kumarachandran, Miss Ranee Welch and Mr. B. K. Somasundram who returned after a year's study at the Training College. On March 18th, Dr. H. W.
Howes, the Director of Education was entertained at tea. The following week a tea party was held to felicitate the newly married couple Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Balasingham.

The Round Table was quite active during the second term. During this term, two of our senior members, Mr. A. C. Sundrampillai and Mr. A. M. Brodie, retired and Mr. Luther Jeyasingham left us for higher studies in America. All the three of them were entertained at a farewell dinner. Messrs. A. M. Brodie and A. C. Sundrampillai were each presented with a parting gift and a copy of the staff photograph taken for the occasion.

The Round Table welcomed the following new additions to its membership during the second term. Miss Eliathamby, Miss Murugesu, Mr. P. W. J. Muthiah, Mr. T. Viswanathan, T. Venayagamoorthy, Mr. U. D. Gunasinghe and Mr. L. S. Williams who returned after a year of study at the University of Ceylon.

Two Hockey matches were played, one against the College team and the other against the Undergraduates' Union. On August 4th, Mr. Godfrey Gunatilleke spoke to us on "Literature and Life". Three of our members, Miss V. P. Jeevaratnam, Miss P. P. Chelliah and Miss Suppiah got married and left us at the end of the second term. Besides them, Mrs. I. Ponnuthurai and Mr. K. Sellaiah, who went on a study tour of England, also left us. All of them were entertained at a farewell dinner on August 14th at which felicitations were made and gifts were given to the newly married couples.

During the third term, the following new members were enrolled: Mr. C. M. George, Miss S. C. Sanders, Miss R. Jeevaratnam and Miss S. Selvadurai. On November 6th, Dr. R. Crossette Thambiah spoke to us on "The Life of a Medical man in
OUR JUBILARIANS

K. A. Selliah, Esq.

P. W. Ariaratnam, Esq.
Ceylon". During this term two Football matches were played, one against the College XI and the other against the Education Office Recreation Club. We lost to the former, but won a decisive victory over the latter. On March 15th, Dr. Winburn Thomas gave an interesting talk on "Problems of Christian Education", based on his experiences in India, Pakistan, Burma and Indonesia where he was touring during the past few months. This is the last function which can be reported before this goes to the press.

It may be mentioned, however, that some more functions are due before this term ends. Outstanding among them are a farewell dinner to Mr. C. R. Wadsworth who retires at the end of this term and a complimentary dinner to Mr. K. A. Selliah and Mr. P. W. Ariaratnam who have completed 25 years of service at Jaffna College.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the President of the Round Table, Mr. E. J. J. Niles, for his wise counsel and guidance and the other members of the Committee for their willing and ready cooperation.

K. P. ABRAHAM.
Secretary.

JUBILARIANS

K. Albert Selliah

A quick step, a critical eye, and a 'heart of gold', with Physics thrown in as the subsidiary, go as the 'Honours' qualifications of Mr. K. A. Selliah to shoulder the onerous duties of Principalship of Jaffna College.

To steer this great educational 'liner' through the shoals of changes, and the reefs of 'Free Edu-
cation’ of the Kannangara variety, needs all the qualification he possesses—the critical eye to recognize the reefs and shoals, the quick step to deviate the course, and the heart of gold to keep the ship on an even keel.

‘What an injustice’ that such times should have been, as it were, reserved especially for K. A. S’s regime! Twenty-five years past, and the latest three of these in carrying this load! and how many more to sail on these dangerous seas!

It is fortunate that a sail to England and back had come into the experience of K. A. S. and added to his qualifications; and, therefore, it will not be too much to expect this skipper to yet pilot our great ship, with her crimson and gold standard flying victoriously from her mast head, into calm waters ere long.

May he be strengthened in spirit and body to carry out this task to the satisfaction of the Great Master whom this institution is destined to serve.

P. William Ariaratnam

Nick-names in general, they say, are odious. There are exceptions too. The case of P. W. A. carrying the causal name—if I may coin a phrase—of ‘manager’ is certainly the exception, and very much brings out the ability in the Supervisor of the Primary Department of Jaffna College.

For twelve years as assistant master, and then for the rest of the twenty-five years as Supervisor of the Lower School, Mr. Ariaratnam has proved his aptitude to ‘manage’. A native keenness of perception added to enthusiasm and energy have helped this pure product of Jaffna College to efficiently carry out the task of looking after the wel-
fare of over three hundred young folk in their most unmanageable years.

The expansion of the Lower Department, and the addition to it of the various departments, of industrial work, the annual demonstrations of the students' varied activities in histrionic, musical, and other finer arts, and the high standard of achievements in these, tell the story of a driving force of immense possibilities in the Supervisor.

As experience mellowslm through the decade and a half that is left for him, though burdens have grayed his hair, he will be made fitter and fitter to 'manage' this section of the great school to the satisfaction of all concerned.

C. R. W.

THE PRIME MINISTER AT THE COLLEGE

Dinner

The Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake, paid two visits to the College during his visit to Jaffna in October. The first was one when he was entertained to dinner by the Staff and the Board of Directors on Tuesday, the 17th October, at the end of the public reception accorded to him by the residents of the Valigamam West in the College Quadrangle.

The dinner took place at the Degree Hostel and was presided over by the President of the College, the Rev. S. K. Bunker. The guests included the Hon. Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, the Minister of Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries; Mr. K. Kanagaratnam, Parliamentary Secretary to the
Mr. Bunker in welcoming the Prime Minister expressed great pleasure in having him visit Jaffna College and said that he deserved rightly the title of ‘The Father of the Country’. In referring to him thus, he said: “The noblest epithet applied to George Washington, a reference to him you will find but natural, Sir, in this place, is ‘The Father of his country’. There were great men who went before him, and great men who followed him; but it was reserved for him to lead his nation into its natural heritage of independence and freedom. Now, and in this lovely island dominion of Ceylon, that same epithet ‘The Father of this country’ belongs to you. It has been one of the chief ideals at Jaffna College to train men and women consciously to become true servants of their country. Your visit means much to us, then, for we have in you the one man who has given more of himself than any other man to the making of and the service of a free Lanka”.

Further Mr. Bunker said: “We know, Sir, that we have in you the friend of the denominational schools. We have many others, like Mr. Ponnambalam and Mr. Kanagaratnam, nevertheless I do not think I exaggerate if I say that but for you the denominational schools would not be what they are today, nor would they be facing any other choice than between extinction as denominational schools or separating themselves entirely from the educational system of the Island, if even the latter choice had been given them”.

Speaking of the new venture on which the College had embarked recently Mr. Bunker said “But we at Jaffna College feel that we have a special responsibility. I have already mentioned our struggle to give Higher Education here when no other institution in the Island was giving it. We
WE WELCOME THE PRIME MINISTER
have resumed the struggle recently, even though we have the University of Ceylon. The point of this not to set up a rival to the University. The very idea is fantastic. It is not even to set up the nucleus of such a rival. We have regularly sent many more students to the University Entrance examinations than to the London examinations. No, the point is two fold. On the one hand, it is to give some alternative to those who cannot find a place in the University. On the other hand, it is to carry the denominational idea into Higher Education. As we read the signs of the times, growing secularism is creating a spiritual vaccum in many lands. Communism is moving to fill that void. We here are convinced that, for all its vitality, Communism is fundamentally wrong and therefore evil. We believe that only vital religious faith can successfully fill that vaccum and prevent Communism from overwhelming us. Such faith can best be inculcated and intellectually trained and strengthened in a small College like this, where there is close contact between teachers and students—at least that is our belief".

Mr. Senanayake replied in a speech full of wit and humour. He narrated in his own breezy, light style some incidents connected with his school career at St. Thomas' College, Colombo. He paid a tribute to the excellent work done by the denominational schools. He was sure that the country would be always grateful to the missionaries from England and America who had given of their very best to the educational progress of Ceylon. He also felt sure that there was always a place for the denominational schools in the life of the Island.

Second Visit

The Prime Minister paid a second brief visit to the College on the way to Kayts on the 19th
October. A guard of honour was presented by the Scouts and Guides of the College, while students of the College assembled in the hall and gave a rousing welcome when he entered. Mr. K. A. Selliah, the Principal, welcoming him said that as the architect of Ceylon’s freedom, the Premier was a source of inspiration to the students. No one could appreciate freedom as the students of the College.

The Prime Minister in reply said “I love to be with children especially when the elders are not about. To anyone who comes to Jaffna it is a privilege and pleasure to visit Jaffna College which is the oldest English Educational institution in Ceylon and perhaps in Asia. And what is striking is the fact that it is run on democratic lines. Great traditions have been built for you and you will do well to maintain them. My message to you is to be proud of your school and let your school be proud of you — and thus success is ensured”.

In honour of the Premier’s visit Friday, which was, also his birthday, was declared a holiday.

A really great man is known by three signs—generosity in the design, humanity in the execution, moderation in success.

—BISMARCK
STUDENTS' FAREWELL
TO MESSRS. A. C. SUNDRAMPILLAI AND A. M. BRODIE

The students of Jaffna College accorded a farewell to Messrs A. C. Sundrampillai and A. M. Brodie on the 29th June. The farewell was one of the best functions to be seen in College for a number of years.

At 3 o'clock all the students gathered on the Bicknell Field to receive the two retiring teachers.

From there they were then taken in procession round the College to the beating of drums. The members of the Undergraduates' Hostel presented them with books. On their way round the College they were stopped and garlanded by the Girls', Junior, Senior, and H. S. C. Hostels respectively.

After this they were received at the Administration Block by the Reception Committee.

They were then taken to the Ottley Hall and took their seats on the platform when they were garlanded once again.

The Chairman, K. Satiavalan, spoke a few words as to the purpose of the function after which Miss Kangamany Kathiravelu spoke. She made reference to the versatility of Mr. Brodie as a teacher. She was followed by Mr. Ariasuntheram Niles who referred to the geniality of Mr. Sundrampillai as a man and teacher.

This was followed by the reading of addresses by Miss Sugirtham Selvadurai and S. Wijayanayagam to Messrs A. C. Sundrampillai and A. M. Brodie respectively. The addresses were then presented. Tamil songs were sung and presented by Miss Rebecca Elias and Mas. Satchithanandam.

These were followed by a speech by Mr. A. Devarajah. He dealt with the merits of the services of these two teachers and expressed the sense of regret felt by all at their leaving us. The Principal, Mr. K. A. Selliah, then spoke. He spoke of the services rendered by these masters for over 25 years. The Chairman in summing up wished them a useful, happy and well-earned retirement. The presentation took place after this. Miss Kamalambikai Kanagaratnam and Miss Balambikai Arumugam made the presentation.

Mr. A. C. Sundrampillai thanked the students for the honour they had done him by this function. He said that freedom was an important aspect in the development of a child's educa-
tion and that was to be found in Jaffna College. Mr A. M. Brodie followed, and he also thanked the students. His word of advice to the students was to have always the courage to stand up to their convictions.

The function came to an end with the College Song. It was organised and conducted by the School Council in conjunction with a Sub-Committee from the Collegiate Department.

K S.

FAREWELL TO MR. W. L. JEYASINGAM

It would be wrong to call the function accorded to Mr. W. L. Jeysingam as a farewell function. It was only an occasion on which they bade him au revoir.

At 3 o'clock on July 28th the students and members of the Staff assembled in the Ottley Hall. The Chairman, K. Satiavalan, made special mention of the fact that it was not a farewell at the very outset.

Miss Saraswathy Somasunderam read and presented an address. In the address the students said they looked forward to the time when they could welcome Dr. W. L. Jeysingam, who would not only have a wealth of technical knowledge but also a wider experience of men and affairs.

Mr. Selvasiranjeevi spoke after this. He referred to Mr. Jeysingam's capabilities as a teacher. Mr. T. Arulampalam was the next speaker who spoke of him as a teacher and man outside the classroom. The President, Rev. S. K. Bunker, spoke also a few words in which he made reference to the training Mr. Jeysingam would receive. The Chairman summed up. The presentation was then made by Miss Pushparane Abraham.

Mr. W. L. Jeysingam then spoke. He thanked the student. He said that he had found Jaffna College a place he loved very much and would find it difficult, even for the short length of time, to be away from the people and place he loved so much.

This function organised by the School Council in coordination with a Sub-Committee from the Collegiate Department, was a simple and brief one in keeping with the fact that Mr. Jeysingam was leaving the College only to return soon, after a course of studies.
THE DEPARTURE OF AN OLD FRIEND

An old friend has left us and his going makes a gap on our horizon. Long had he been seen on Jaffna College's campus, a slim but tall figure to whom even the tallest of us had to look up. His height and carriage showed careful upbringing, proving that as the twig is bent so is the tree inclined. He smiled down upon the play of many a class of students but never joined in, himself. Of serious bent, he was never afraid when examination time came.

A friend of nature as well as of his fellowmen, he welcomed the birds and squirrels, and mongooses played fearlessly at his feet.

For years he and his brothers were regarded as a symbol of the College and as a sign of the Vaddukoddai crossroads. One by one those brothers departed until only this one was left. A deadly disease was gnawing at his vitals but he showed no sign of pain nor ever complained to even his most intimate acquaintances. As it steadily ate away at his heart, he manifested only his usual calm, bending before the storms of life to be sure, but never giving ground.

This old friend, though a native of Jaffna, never dreaded the first term with its dew and chills and fever, for such weather literally made him flourish; but the baking, drying winds of June, July and August were almost more than he could bear and in 1950 he succumbed. Like his brothers, he was carried off to the burning ground.

So departed from our midst the last whip-tree on the corner of our campus.

W. ROBERT HOLMES

College Activities

THE Y. M. C. A.

Soon after the election of the new Executive Committee under the Presidentship of Mr. S. P. Appasamy, we drew up a programme for the year — which programme has been carried through with modifications, thanks to the enthusiasm of the President and the wholehearted co-operation of the
Committee. We got off to a good start with the 66th Annual General Meeting in the middle of the first term, after which we welcomed back from his trip abroad our dear friend Rev. S. Selvaratnam, by giving him a party, and, of course, demanding a speech from him. Though our members were large at this meeting, they have grown even larger during the course of the year.

The year has also been remarkable in the galaxy of distinguished visitors that we have had. In the first term Mr. Gerald Cooray, Rev. Celestine Fernando and Mr. S. G. Arasaratnam, President, Senior Secretary and Organising Secretary, of the All Ceylon S. C. M. visited us to clarify our position with the C. S. C. M. and to discuss the formation of an S. C. M. Unit in the College. Our next visitor was the Rev. F. Franklin, Religious Work Secretary of the Council of the Y. M. C. A.'s of Asia, India, Burma, Pakistan and Ceylon. And during the third term we were favoured by a visit from Dr. Winburn Thomas, Reconstruction Secretary of the W. S. C. F. and a joint meeting of the Y. M. C. A., the S. C. M. and the Y. W. C. A. was arranged. Mr. Ivor Smith Cameron also visited us on his way to England to study Theology. Visits of great men remind us we can make our lives sublime — and useful.

The Post — S. S. C. students of the College made a momentous decision in the 2nd Term -- to form an S. C. M. unit in the College, which will bring our Senior students on a par with the Colleges of the University of Ceylon. Since the members of the S. C. M. unit would be largely drawn from the existing members of the 'Y' and since their aims and activities would be very similar to ours, it was necessary to give this matter serious thought. But dual membership solved one problem and co-operation the other and the Y. M. C. A. was
the first to confer its blessing on the new S. C M. Unit.

Under the able Presidentship of Mr. E. J. J. Niles the Religious Work Committee embarked upon manifold activities. Two Sunday Schools (other than the one in the Church) are being conducted by the members of the ‘Y’, one at Thunavy, which, thanks to the assistance of Miss C. Knight, is large and popular and which has, this year, brought one youth to Christ, with promise of more conversions; and the other at the Vethaparanam School in a village nearby. The Hostels’ night prayers are held in the Y. M. C. A. chapel. The Junior members are to be congratulated on taking the whole responsibility of the arrangements and maintenance upon themselves and conducting these prayers as well, for it is valuable training. Though we have not been able to do extensive hospital visiting as we had planned, we paid a visit to the Sanatorium at K. K. S. during which we gave a programme of hymns and negro-spirituals, interspersed with Bible Reading and Messages. We thank the Y. W. C. A. for its co-operation in the effort and we hope they will once more join us when we go with our Carol Party at the end of this term. The Bible Study and the Friday Chapels conducted by us for the first two terms are now being conducted by the S. C. M. We conducted three Worship Services — two end-of-term services and a special service on the theme of *Jesus as Saviour*, at which we were fortunate in having Mr. W. L. Jeyasingham address us before his departure.

It has been unfortunate that the Social Action Committee has not been able to implement its plan to take over the boarders’ sick room and start a first aid service for the College. We could obtain the help of doctors and hospitals in this connection. We still hope with the help of the Pre-medical students
and other enthusiasts we shall be able to enter upon this project.

But our other project — the Tuck Shop — has been a thumping success. We invested all our capital on this scheme and thanks to the able direction of the Chairman, Mr. K. C. Thurairatnam, and the herculean labours of the many individual members of this Committee the Tuck Shop was established and has completed the first year of its existence. It is centrally located, serves good 'eats' and a variety of 'drinks', employs two full-time helpers, but is run and served by voluntary work from the members of the 'Y'. We have built up a fine tradition of service and provided a pleasant spot on the campus, while running it on business lines. In fact we were taken aback when our indefatigable Treasurer presented us with the statement of accounts as on 31st October 1950, in which the balance sheet shows no liabilities, and assets as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Furniture (less 25% depreciation)</td>
<td>Rs. 708.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues</td>
<td>Rs. 189.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in Hand</td>
<td>Rs. 190.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net profit</td>
<td>Rs. 1083.21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Congratulations Treasurer, and three cheers for the Tuck Shop Committee.

Our Recreation Committee has been even more active than previous years. Our mainstay; Table-tennis, has had a fine year. We opened with a tournament against Mr. Tharamaratnam's team in the first term. Our own tournaments were very well patronised. We had 21 entries for singles and in the open doubles, 6 entries. The participants are to be congratulated on the high standard reached. Our thanks are due solely to Mr. M. Kumara-
chandran, who has borne the whole responsibility of the organisation and management of the tournament. The 'Y' also played a Football match against the College eleven, the result being a draw. And we plan to enter our own team in the North Ceylon Athletic Association Meet next year. We have added a Carrom board, Chess and Draughts, to our indoor games room, and may hold tournaments in these in future. We are grateful to those who donated the trophies for the Table-tennis tournament — Mr. S R. Beadle, Mr. R. M. Selvarajah, Dr. S Selvadurai, Rev. W. R. Sussbach and an anonymous contributor. A new feature of the games room is that, it is open to the Y. W., on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Surprisingly enough, this year our connection with the J. I. C C. F. has not been as fruitful as previously. We attended two Fellowship meetings held at Vembadi and Central College respectively. And five of our members attended the camp held by the J. I. C. C. F. at Central College, on the theme 'The Christian Life' under Rev. Eric. Robinson. We also attended the Rally held at the "Ashram" at which Rev. Oliver Tomkins was the chief speaker. Our connection with the S. C. M has been strengthened by our direct connection with them. Ten of our members attended the S. C. M. Conference at Richmond College, Galle on the theme, 'God and Persons.' They also stayed for the Retreat following led by Rev S Selvaratnam. Everyone who attended the camp received both strength and inspiration from these experiences.

The following Public lectures were held under the auspices of the 'Y':

C. F. Andrews by Mr. A. M. Brodie.
John Wesley by Mr. C. R. Wadsworth.
True Freedom by Mr. J. G. Daniel.
The American People, Their Ways and Their Institutions by Mr. I. P. Thurairatnam
The Purpose of the S. C. M. by Dr. Winburn Thomas.
How Britain Won the War by Mr. T. Kanagarajan.

We cannot refrain from recording our sense of loss on the departure of Mr. W. L. Jeyasingam who left for U. S. A. for further studies. He was a stalwart on our Executive and Tuck Shop Committees this year, and has always been a pillar of strength to the ‘Y’. Mr. Kenneth Somanader, our Vice-President, left us to join the staff of the *Times of Ceylon*, and Mr. D. J. Ambalavanar, Executive Committee member, to teach at Drieberg College, Chavakachcheri. We wish them all success.

Once more I thank the Y. W. C. A. and the S. C. M. for the help and co-operation they have so willingly given. In doing the work the Master has give us to do, let us join together as brothers and sisters in Christ and work in co-operation always, in the spirit of love and service as taught us by our Lord Jesus Christ:

A. S. KADIRGAMAR,
Secretary, Y. M. C. A.
JAFFNA COLLEGE STUDENT
CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT.

I have the proud privilege of submitting the first report of the Jaffna College Student Christian Movement established at Jaffna College this year. This establishment necessitates a vital change in the history of the already existing Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. These two hitherto single associations have now split into the Senior and the Junior branches of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

The body of the Student Christian Movement is made up of ordinary members, Senior friends and associate members. The post S. S. C. Christian students form the ordinary members, while some members of the Staff constitute our Senior friends and a few non-Christian post-S. S. C. students remain our associate members.

A Committee pro-tem was elected and is to function till the formal general elections next year. This Committee is responsible for drawing up the constitution and lay the foundations for the S. C. M. at Jaffna College. The Constitution has been prepared and it states that the nature of the work undertaken by the S. C. M. shall be in the form of worship and study. As a step towards this, we have taken over the vesper service at Church on the first Sunday of every month. A word of special thanks is due to Pastor Sussbach and Mr. Arasaratnam for their illuminating sermons on two such Sundays.

I take this opportunity to thank the Y. W. C. A for releasing its post-S. S. C. student members from active work in their association so as to enable them to take an active part in the activities of the S. C. M. and the Y. M. C. A. for its enthusiastic cooperation with the S. C. M. On behalf of the com-
mittee I thank Rev S K. Bunker for his guidance and help to us in framing the constitution.

(Miss) I. C. THURAIRAJASINGAM,  
Secretary, Jaffna College S. C M

THE Y. W. C. A.

The Y. W. C. A. for the first time in the history of Jaffna College, was directly affiliated to the College itself on the 5th of August. Till then it was a Christian Association of the Vaddukoddai parish. Simultaneously with the inauguration of the S. C. M. the Y. W. C. A. too was launched as a project of the College. Hence this report is only for the Third Term.

The meetings are held on Tuesdays and the programme for the term was of a varied nature. The first meeting was a devotional meeting led by Miss R. Welch. We are grateful to Mr. C. R. Wadsworth and Mr. K. C. Thurairatnam for having given us useful talks on different occasions. A candle-light service was held on the 3rd. November. We were privileged to have Miss S. Mathai to lead in the service.

We also had sing-songs and cooking classes, and also managed to do some special work at Vaddukoddai. Our sincere thanks are due to the many Senior friends too, who helped us wholeheartedly in our endeavours.

Our representatives have been present at the S. C. M. and Y. W. C. A. conferences held at Galle in April and August and also at the I. C. C. F. Camp held at Central College last term.
In spite of the fact that our members are young and inexperienced, I am both happy and grateful to acknowledge the fact that they are making splendid progress under the able guidance of Miss R. Welch and Mrs. K. A. Selliah. We are grateful to them for all their very valuable services, and also to the Committee for its spirited enthusiasm. The hearty cooperation and genuine fellowship that exists in the Y. W. C. A. is nevertheless a commendable asset to every one of its members.

We are looking forward for a marked progress in our Christian Work in the days to come.

S. SELVADURAL,
Secretary, Y. W. C. A.

HOUSE REPORTS

i — ABRAHAM HOUSE

House Masters: Mr. K. C. Jacob
Dr. W. R. Holmes

House Captain: K. Satiavalan

Girls’ Captain: Miss Soundranee Jeevaratnam

Athletic Captains:
- F. Poopalarajah
- Miss Sakuntala Arearatnam

Basket ball Captain: K. Pathmanathan

Netball Captain: Miss Sakuntala Arearatnam

Football Captain: N. Perampalam

At the outset of my report for the year under review I must express our regret for having had to say good-bye to Mr. W. L Jeyasingam who has guided the destinies of the House for a number of years. Abraham House will always feel grateful for the services he rendered to it.
Next I extend my warm welcome to Mr. K. C. Jacob who takes Mr. Jeyasingam's place and to Mr. W. R. Holmes, our new Housemaster.

The year under review has been one of two or three exceptional achievements. There has been no striking success. We have in keeping with the best traditions of the House 'played the game well'. Sport would lose its real meaning and value if it was otherwise.

Five members of our House were in the College Cricket Team. The Captain, R. Kulasegaram, and Vice-Captain, A. Mahadeva, hailed from our House. The other members of the team were: T. Poopalarajah, M. Kadirgamar, and S. Paramadeva. We were proud to have nearly half the members of the Team from our House.

The Inter House Athletic Meet which took place on the 8th July was an enjoyable and interesting one. First our congratulations go to Hitchcock House for having won the championship and thanks to all the Houses for the keen competition. We were not content to keep to the tradition of leading the rear this time and became third. We produced one Individual Champion only and that was R. Maheswary Devi among the Intermediate Girls. I do not wish to make special mention of any one athlete but it must be said that all the competitors from the House took part in the Meet with vigour and enthusiasm and for that Abraham House is justly proud of them. Four of our members took part in the Northern Group II Athletic Meet. They are Dass S. S. V. Jegasothy, M. Kadirgamar and T. Poopalarajah.

The House Football Team needs a special word of congratulation. This year we have won the championship and I believe this is the small beginning of greater achievements in the future.
Six members of the College Football Team are from our House. They are T. Poopalarajah, R. Kulasegaram, S. Paramadeva, N. Perampalam, R. K. Selliah, and M. Veeravaku.

The College Hockey Team had three of our representatives and the Captain was A. Mahadeva of the Greens. At the Y. M. C. A. Table Tennis Tournament two of our members carried away prizes. They are S. Dass and S. Chandraraj. In the school Council we have three of our members.

As for Netball we were unable to enter the Inter House Competition. In spite of that it was our pride to have Sakuntala Arearatnam in the College Netball Team.

It would not be out of place to mention in this Report that the system of allotting students to the various Houses needs either a revision or a complete change. It would be easily noted that the system does not allow a very proper distribution of the students.

My thanks are due to the Housemasters for the help and guidance and their words of encouragement. To the various Captains my thanks are due for their co-operation and support which they gave in the fullest measure. To the Committee I say the same thing. Last but not least to every member of the House my thanks for his or her support without which nothing could have been done.

K. SATIAVALAN,
House Captain.
ii — Brown House

House Master
Mr. C. R. Wadsworth

House Captain:
V. C. Kathirasan.

Vice
C. P. Soundranayagam

Girls
Sugirtham Selvadurai.

Athletics
R. Sivanesan.

Selvamanie Selvadurai

Football
L. S. Canagasingam.

Netball
Josephine Manickavasagar.

Basketball
V. Parameswaran.

The 'Blues' wind up the year 1950 with a feeling of satisfaction in their progress. In the academic and sporting spheres of the College, members of the House have left their mark and it is with pride that I record here achievements both collective and individual.

Five of our members represented the College in Cricket. Ramachandran, Soundranayagam, A. S. Kadirgamar, Kathirasan and Jegadevan. Rajan Kadirgamar captained the 2nd eleven Cricket team. During the second term, the Hockey Eleven was strengthened by five of our members — Parameswaran, Drieberg, Rasalingam, A. S. Kadirgamar and Kathirasan. At the Northern Group II Meet held at Jaffna. Ramachandran, (also Vice-Captain of College Athletics.) Mohan, Rasalingam, Sundaradas, Mahadevan and Jegadevan ran for the College. Of them, the first three represented the College at the Public Schools Meet in Colombo. The 'Y' Table Tennis Tournament brought the 'Blues' greater prominence. Jegadevan won the triple championships, while Ramachandran and Kathirasan emerged champion and runner up respectively in the Senior Division. The Victorians Netball Team had two of our members - including the skipper Sugirtham Selvadurai and Eva Gulasingam. Early in the third term the Blues came into the
limelight once again at the Tennis Tournament. Jegadevan won the championship while Ariasingam was runner-up. Both of them also entered the Doubles Finals. Our achievements reached a climax during third term when Ramachandran captained the College Football Team and Soundranayagam became Vice-Captain. In the Second eleven too Jegadevan and Rajan Kadigramar are Captain and Vice-Captain respectively.

Though we failed to retain the championship this year at the Inter House Sports Meet, we are glad that after a Meet fought with keen enthusiasm and healthy rivalry we emerged runners-up. Our congratulations to the Whites — the champions. However we had our share of honours on Field Day when we produced two individual champions in Sugirtham Selvadurai (Senior Girls) and Joseph John (Boys Seniors). In the Inter-House Football Tournament we once again had to go down fighting before a powerful 'Greens' team, to whom we extend our congratulations. The Netball tournament saw us placed third in spite of all our efforts. Our congratulations to the Whites on annexing the championships.

Our talents were not however centred on the sporting field. We had two of our members — A. S. Kadigramar and V. C. Kathirasan in the School Council. Among the many prize winners this year Joseph John and Jegadevan were outstanding. It is also noteworthy that the President and Secretary of the newly formed S. C. M. Unit. Rajan Kadigramar and Chandra Thurairajasingam are both from the Blues.

Mr. George Thambiahpillai, an Asst. House-Master, left us to work at the University. We wish him well. We thank Mr. K. Chelvarajan for helping us during the last Athletic Meet.
My report would be incomplete if I do not mention here how thankful I am to the House-Master for his encouragement and advice, the House Committee for the great help and assistance rendered during the Sports Meet and to the members of the House for their loyalty, co-operation and support.

Mr. C. R. Wadsworth, our House Master, retires from service at the end of this year. We owe him not only our grateful thanks for all the interest he has taken in the affairs of the House, but also the gratitude of many generations of students who have had the privilege of being inspired and led by him. We wish him the very best for the future and a period of useful retirement.

VAYAL C. KATHIRASAN,
House Captain.

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HASTINGS HOUSE

House Masters: Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam
House Captain: S. Satkunarajah
Girls' Captain: K. Kanagamanj
Athletic Captains: C. Comaraswamy
Football Captain: C. Coomaraswamy
Basketball Captain: L. B. Arulpragasam
Girls' Netball Captain: S. Thevamalar

The Reds have been very unfortunate this year and they have fallen far short of expectations. Unlike the past years, 1950 saw us enter the Inter-House Athletic Meet, deplete of athletes and talent; but we feel we made the best use of the limited material at hand. May I take this opportunity to congratulate the Hitchcocks on their splendid and well-merited success.
WHITE HOUSE

INTER-HOUSE ATHLETIC CHAMPIONS
While admitting the fact that we have been ranked fourth this year, we are, however, proud that we have played the game in the true spirit and have taken up the defeat in the best possible manner. An anonymous Old Boy and friend of the Hastings was so impressed with the heroic and wonderful struggle which we put up that he presented us 5 cups. Apart from the one individual champion we produced in Rachael George we cannot boast of any other remarkable event. However, our tent decorations and arrangements won the admiration of all and we were complimented for the artistic and exquisite work. The boys and girls who, despite the burning heat of the day, worked so unceasingly for the House deserve commendation. Our girls as usual did more than their share of work on and off the field. My sincere gratitude is due to the various Captains — especially the Girls' Captain, Kanagamani — for their devoted and valuable assistance to me; to the House Masters for their enthusiasm and support; to all members of the House for their co-operation and good-will; and to the other Houses for their kind collaboration to make the Meet a success.

In the other activities we fared better. In Netball we were placed second while we were third in Football.

S. SATKUNARAJAH,
House Captain.

iv — HITCHCOCK HOUSE

House Masters: Mr. K. V. George
Mr. M. D. Balasubramaniam

House Captain: S. Wijayanayagam

Girls' Captain: Negeswary Arumugam

Athletic Captains: Matthew George
Winnie Hunt
Football Captain: S. Shanmuganathan  
Netball Captain: Yoheswary Sittampalam  
Basketball Captain: S. Selvaratnam

The spirit of enthusiasm and co-operation which prevailed among the members was the major factor which contributed to the all round success of the House during the year under review.

The first term saw two of our members — S. Suntheralingam and Matthew George — strengthen the College Cricket Team, which won all their matches.

During the second term, owing to the sustained effort of the members and the enthusiasm of the athletes we were able to defeat the runners-up at the Inter-House Athletic Meet by the large margin of over forty points. The team events brought in the majority of the one hundred and sixty three points that we scored. We should like to mention a few of the outstanding individual performances too. In the Discus Throw K. Sivasubramaniam improved upon the record. Matthew George lowered the ten-year old record in the mile race, and in addition won in all his events and thus secured the Senior Championship. S. Suntheralingam, Matthew George, R. Anandanathan, A. Indreswari, and Parameswary won the Individual Championships in their respective divisions. We congratulate the Athletic Captains for the success achieved. Our thanks to Mr. M. Kumarachandran for his help in coaching some of the athletes. We thank Nageswary Arumugam and the girls who saw to the decoration of the tents and the refreshments.

Six members of the College Athletic team are from our House, and the College Hockey team also includes two from us.

During the third term we did not achieve much success in the Football competition. Abraham
House carried off the honours in this competition. Two members of the College Football team are from our House.

We became Champions in the Inter-House Netball competition too. Yoheswary, Parimalam, Jeyapakiam, and Winnie were members of the College team which won the unofficial North Ceylon Netball Championship last July.

Our Academic achievements too were noteworthy. Our congratulations to T. Arulampalam, S. Selvarajah, S. Yoheswary, K. Kamalambihai, Matthew George, S. S. Ganeshananthan and S. Wijayanayagam on being elected into the School Council.

My sincere thanks to the House-Masters — especially to Mr. K. V. George, the G. O. M. of White House — for their invaluable help and guidance; to the several Captains for their unstinting support; and to the members for their whole-hearted co-operation and good-will.

A very Merry Christmas and a Happy and prosperous New Year to all.

S. Wijayanayagam,
House-Captain.

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**THE SCHOOL COUNCIL**

*President:* K. Satiavalan  
*Vice-President:* S. Wijayanayagam  
*Secretary:* V. C. Kathirasen  
*Faculty Adviser:* Mr. S. V. Balasingham
Members: S. Ganeshanand, S. Selvarajah, D. S. Ampalavanar, G. Mathew, M. Kadirgamar, S. Kadirgamar, Miss K. Kanagaratnam and Miss Y. Sittampalam.

My first duty is to record here the several changes within the Council. Towards the end of the second term, we had to say 'goodbye' to our Faculty Adviser, Mr. Luther Jeyasingam, who went away on study leave to Clark University, U. S. A. The Council entertained him to a 'farewell tea'. He was more than our Adviser—a great friend—and we wish him all the best in the future. Mr. S. V. Balasingam, our new Faculty Adviser, came to us at a time, when we were pressed with work regarding farewells etc., and the success of our work could be justly attributed to his wise guidance and advice. To him our thanks. Two Councillors, Vice-President Arulampalam and A. S. Kadirgamar, submitted their resignation towards the end of the second term and we thank them for all services rendered to the Council during their term of office. At the subsequent by-election, Sivam Ganeshanandan and D. S. Ampalavanar filled the respective vacancies. With the departure of T. Arulampalam, a "cabinet re-shuffle" was inevitable and S. Wijeyanayagam went up as Vice-President and V. C. Kathirasen became the new Secretary.

During the first term and a part of the second term, we helped the wardens and residential teachers in supervising studies. The Council also made arrangements, on many occasions, for students to see films and concerts of educational value. We also made it possible for the H. S. C. non-Christian students to use the library during chapel time in the morning. The necessity for cycle stands was felt and accordingly the College authorities put up a
NET-BALL TEAM 1950

SCHOOL COUNCIL 1950
In conclusion, I wish to leave behind a thought for our successors in office. Honour brings responsibilities and it is in the efficient carrying out of these responsibilities that the Councillor can amply justify the honour that has been conferred upon him.

VAYAL C. KATHIRASAN,
Secretary.

UNDERGRADUATES' UNION

Progress has signified the activities of our Union ever since its inauguration three years back. This year was a true successor to the former. It has witnessed changes tantamount to a revolution. Aware of the inadequacy of the previous constitution the House elected an efficient body to provide it with a new one which should satisfy its needs adequately. Our constitution is the result of the labours of seven members, of whom two were ladies.

Speeches of a startlingly novel nature were delivered by Dr. C. T. Chelliah. To the average layman of Jaffna, who is essentially conservative, a word about sex seemed a taboo which he observed with Victorian rigidity. Dr. Chelliah dissipated these notions from our heads and made us realise the benefits of proper understanding of sex.

Another important feature was a public debate in which two leaders of Jaffna — Messrs. M. Balasundaram and C. Vanniasingham met each other on a common platform. The verbal fray proved exceedingly exciting. The subject of debate was: "Federalism is the best form of Government for Ceylon".
We were fortunate to have a lecture by the Hon. Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike on "Ceylon and the New Age".

Our Annual Dinner was graced by the Hon. Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam K.C., M.P., as chief guest.

Proposing the toast to the Union he declared that our institution was a perfect nucleus for a second University in Ceylon.

We cannot refrain from offering a word of gratitude to Mr. J. Ratnayake, the President for the third term; he certainly gave of his best to build up the Union.

Our humble thanks are due to the Patron, Dr. W. R. Holmes, who has always been a source of help and inspiration to us,

M. RAJASINGAM,
Secretary.

THE ACADEMY

Patron: Mr. K. C. Thurairatnam
President: V. C. Kathirasan
Vice-President: S. Ratnaval
Secretary: S. Suntheralingam
Treasurer: R. T. Thillainathan.

The year under review has been a very successful one mainly because of the enthusiasm and the spirit of co-operation shown by the members. We have been successful in our endeavour to maintain the usual high standard in the literary activities of the Union.

The meetings held weekly were often very lively and interesting, partly owing to the variety
of items on the agenda, and mainly due to the generous contributions from our members. Some of the subjects debated were:

"The establishment of a Communist Government in China is detrimental to the progress of Asia".

"The world is drifting towards a third World War".

"Love is not the only requisite for a happy marriage".

"The world is drifting towards a third World War".

"Love is not the only requisite for a happy marriage".

Our thanks are due to Mr. Godfrey Goonetilleke, C. C. S., for his scholarly address on "Modern Sensiblity".

Apart from the literary activities, in order to foster the spirit of fellowship with other Unions, the Academy sponsored two Netball matches—one against the Undergraduates' Union and the other against Vembadi Girls College H. S. C. Union. Though the victories were not ours in either, yet we record with pride the keen sportsmanship displayed by our girls and their thrilling encounters.

We had a very lively first term under the able guidance of T. Arulampalam (President) and T. Nadarajah (Secretary).

Our Annual Celebrations came off during the second term. We started off on the evening of the 4th August with the President R. Sivanesone entertaining the members to a bright Social. Dinner followed with Mr. T. Muthusamypillai, Crown Advocate, Jaffna, as chief guest. Among the other guests were: Mr. Alagu Subramaniam, Barrister, and the representative from the Jaffna Hindu College H. S. C. Union.
The responsibility of directing the Union for the third term fell on the shoulders of Mr. V. C. Kathiresan (President).

Our sincere thanks are due to our Patron, Mr. K. C. Thurairatnam, for his unimposing personality and timely advice which contributed much towards the year's success.

S. SUNITHERALINGAM.
Hony. Secretary.

THE BROTHERHOOD

Patron: Mr. C. R. Wadsworth
President: V. Sivalingam
Vice-President: R. S. Perinbanayagam
Secretary: K. Sathanathan
Treasurer: A. Atputharanee.

Not many things of note have occurred during the year. Yet we had our regular meetings on Wednesday evenings. The items in these meetings varied from sweet songs to fiery debates, impromptu speeches and the articles by the Editors both English and Tamil. Among other debates we had an interesting one on 'The White Paper on Education'. Though the subject is one for educationalists and politicians, our members too debated it to the best of their ability.

Our lady members who are just fifteen strong have claimed equality of status in our Association. Practically in all our meetings they kept us in a spirit of good humour by their sweet melodies. Our thanks to them for this additional contribution.

Our Editors too have never failed to maintain a high standard.
Our thanks to them for providing us with their scholarly articles, short stories and witty sayings.

Thanks to our President, V. Sivalingam, for his able guidance and the keen interest he has taken in the Association.

It is a sad thing for me to say that our plans to have the anniversary celebrations have been foiled by circumstances. Yet we hope to have it early next year.

Our thanks to our Patron, Mr. C. R. Wadsworth, who has never failed to attend our meetings, to give us timely advice and encouragement in our various activities.

KANDIAH SATHANANTHAN,
Hony. Secretary.

THE FORUM

Patron: Mr. P. W. J. Muttiah
President: S. Kumarason
Vice-President: M. Kadirgamar
Secretary: S. Kadirgamar
Treasurer: K. Rajendra

The year 1950 has been one of steady progress and success. We are altogether ninety-four in number of which eighteen are girls. We have our usual meetings on Wednesdays immediately after school. This year we have had altogether seventeen meetings, of which four were in Tamil.

The items on the programme provide intellectual training as well as entertainment. We have debates, speeches, recitations, editors' papers, songs and musical items. The editors have always provi-
ded us with witty sayings, short stories, and studied and scholarly articles. A large part of our time is devoted to the debate which is usually the chief item.

Some of the subjects that have been debated are:

1. Ceylon should be federated with India.
2. Science has done more harm than good.
3. The Doctor is more useful to society than the Lawyer.
4. Prevention is better than cure,
5. மட்டும் கென்பு கொண்டு இருந்து சுருக்கும்.
6. முன்னோடியான தகவல் தொடர்க்கும் சமயம்

On the 28th of June this year we bade farewell to Mr. A. M. Brodie, our Patron. He had been the Patron of the Forum for a number of years. He was able to tackle any problem that arose in a diplomatic way. He was a source of inspiration and encouragement to us. We are grateful to him for his ready help and advice at all times. We wish him many years of retirement.

At the same time we welcome Mr. P. W. J Muttiah as our Patron. During the short time he has been with us he has already proved himself a worthy successor to Mr. Brodie. We wish him many successful and happy years as the Patron of the Forum.

Our annual celebrations came off on the 28th of October with Mr. P. Sriskanda Rajah, District Judge, Point Pedro, as our chief guest. Our celebrations took the form of a social followed by a variety entertainment. In addition, we had a Tamil playlet adapted by one of our members.
Our thanks are due to our Patron for his help and advice at all times. In closing I wish to thank the members and the office-bearers for their whole-hearted co-operation at all times.

S. KADIRGAMAR,
Hony. Secretary.

**THE LYCEUM**

The membership of the Lyceum is open to the Third Form and Second Form classes. There are 160 members altogether. The office-bearers for 1950 are:

- **Patron**: K. Chelvarajan
- **President**: R. Kunarajah
- **Secretary**: Miss Vimaladevi Selliah
- **Treasurer**: R. Rajendram
- **English Editor**: S. Balarajah
- **Tamil Editor**: John Nadarajah

Seventeen meetings were held this year. Eleven of those meetings were held in English and the rest in Tamil. Some of the subjects debated were:

1. Co-education should be encouraged in Jaffna College.
2. English should be the official language of Ceylon.
3. Farm life is better than office life.
4. கல்விக் கோட்டை மற்றும் உலகில் மாற்றம்
5. கல்விக் கோட்டை மற்றும் உலகில் மாற்றம்

It will be generally admitted that the Lyceum plays a very important part in the life of the College. This Association, which catches the students at the very young age, trains them in the art of speak-
ing, of debating, of parliamentary procedure, of managing their own affairs and living in fellowship.

We are very thankful to our Patrons who have helped us very much to fulfil our purpose. At the beginning of the year, there was a change of Patrons and it is my pleasant duty here to bid farewell to Mr A. T. Vethaparanam and welcome Mr. K. Chelvarajan. What the Lyceum owes to Mr. Vethaparanam cannot be adequately expressed by me at this time. It was a great wonder to us to see how enthusiastically and how fully he threw himself into our activities in spite of his many and responsible public duties. As we watched him direct us at our weekly meetings and plan and toil for an elaborate programme for our anniversary without any sign of weariness, our wonder grew all the more. To him our most grateful thanks are due.

The appointment of Mr. K. Chelvarajan as our new Patron has a special appropriateness. It was his grandfather, Mr. J. V. Chelliah, of treasured memory, who founded the Lyceum about forty years ago. Mr. Chelvarajan has already proved himself not only a worthy successor of Mr. Vethaparanam, but also a chip of the old block. While thanking him for the help he is giving us, we wish him many years of happy association and useful service with the Lyceum.

We concluded our activities for the year with our annual celebrations which came off on the 18th of November. We are all very grateful to Miss L. G. Bookwalter for having readily accepted our invitation and come as our chief guest. Our celebrations were a grand success.

VIMALADEVI SELLAIAH,
Secretary.
UNDERGRADUATES' HOSTEL UNION

Warden: Dr. W. R. Holmes
President: Mr. K. Nadarajah
Vice-President: Mr. K. Rajendran
Secretary: Mr. N. Sam. Chelvarajan
Treasurer: Mr. Jayananda Ratnaike

On through another year marked by so many important events we have moved. One of the most important changes was the take-over of the food management by the Hostel Committee from the College contractor. Mr. V. de. Lanerolle, the then President, and Mr. V. Kukathas, the then Secretary, took every possible step to improve the situation with the help of our Warden whose foresight and diplomacy seem to have no limit. Their success in no way was little.

The other event which should not be missed was the ceremonial opening of this Hostel by His Excellency Lord Soulbury.

The second term was quite a period of slack with the Hostel only half full, most students having left to take up their examinations. The Hostel Committee under the direction of the President, Mr. C. Selvasiranjeevi and the Secretary, Mr. H. W. Ariyaratne, gave back the food management to the contractor owing to lack of time. Even then the contractor was under the direct supervision of the Hostel Committee.

At the end of the term we had a singles Carrom tournament and Mr. T. Ramachandran carried away the cup.

The third term was ushered in by the arrival of the new radio bought out of the house funds. Mr. D. C Thambipillai, who was elected the President for the term, left us to take up an appointment at Bousteads.
The most important event of this term was the planting of the mango tree in our compound by the Premier, Rt. Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayake. It is thriving well and is an indication of the growth of the Hostel as well.

Wish you all a happy Christmas and Prosperous New Year.

N. SAM. CHELVARAJAN,
Hony. Secretary.

H. S. C. HOSTEL UNION

Patron: Mr. S. J. D. Isaac
President: A. R. Kadirgamar
Vice-President: S. Shanmuganathan
Secretary: A. A. Nalliah
Asst. Secretary: S. S. Ganeshanandam
Treasurer: K. Pathmanathan

Great enthusiasm and keenness displayed by the members of the Union have made 1950 a successful year.

Though we number only 20, our meetings which were held weekly have always been lively and enviable. Items at these meetings included songs, impromptu and prepared speeches and debates. We went out of the ordinary to have a sham court trial. Our thanks are due to Mr. S. J. D. Isaac, Revd. W. R. Sussbach and Rev. B. C. D. Mather who enlightened us on subjects in which each was a specialist.

Our debating talents were exhibited on the Jaffna Hindu College platform against the H. S. C. Hostel Union there on the subject: “Signing of the Atlantic Pact was a step towards World Peace.”
As wished by our Patron, we were anxious to have some outdoor life, but the frequent examinations that came our way curtailed possibilities.

Our Annual Celebrations were held on November 10th. Keeping to the best traditions of the Union, it was an enjoyable and successful one. That was the climax of our activities.

We thank the Patron for the able guidance and advice he gave us when we needed them.

A. A. Nalliah,
Secretary.

SENIOR HOSTEL UNION

Patron: Mr. L. S. Kulathungam
President: S. Suntheralingam
Vice-President: V. S. Sivalingam
Secretary: T. Thillainathan
Treasurer: A. Mahadevan

During the 1st and 2nd Terms our Union was guided by P. Thirunavukarasu (President) and R. Pathmanathan and T. Thillanathan (Secretaries) respectively. Though we go under the term of “Senior”, the majority of us belong to the first year H. S. C. Class. We have had regular meetings throughout the year with the usual programme of songs, speeches and debates. Mr. K. E. Mathiaparanam addressed the Union at a Tamil Meeting on “பதின் நினைவு மற்றும் சொல்லாதராக.”

The achievements of our Hostellers are great and varied. The best Senior student of 1950 hails from this Hostel. We have in our midst the Presidents of both the Academy and the Brother-
hood; the English and Tamil Editors of the 'Young Idea'; the College Hockey Captain and seven members of the team; four members of the Cricket team including the Vice-Captain and three members of the Football team. This year's Post Senior Champion in Athletics also hails from this Hostel. We had five of our members representing the College at the Northern Group II meet.

Our annual celebrations of the Union took the shape of a social on 4th Nov. at which we had Mr. S. Natesan, Principal, Parameswara College, as our Chief Guest. The speakers at the function were Messrs. S. Suntheralingam, the President, S. Natesan, K. A. Selliah, the Principal, L. S. Kulathungam and V. C. Kathiresan. The Chief Guest gave an enlightening talk on "Tamil Culture in the New Lanka of today".

On behalf of the Union I would like to thank our Patron, Mr. L. S. Kulathungam, for his wise guidance and sound advice.

T. THILLAINATHAN.
Hony. Secretary.

WOMEN'S HOSTEL UNION

*Patron*: Miss R. Welch  
*President*: Miss L. V. Kunanayagam  
*Secretary*: Miss F. P. Cathiresoo  
*Treasurer*: Miss S. Kathiravelu.

The spirit of co-operation, zeal and enthusiasm shown by the members of the Women's Hostel Union makes a review of its activities very pleasant and inspiring. Though the Union has only twenty-four members, one cannot fail to be struck by the
way in which each member has contributed towards the progress of the Union.

Hostel meetings are held regularly. The items on the programme provide intellectual training as well as entertainment. A very interesting talk on ‘Graphology’ by Pastor Sussbach needs special mention.

The members of this Union have made valuable contributions to the College in the academic as well as athletic fields. The Senior Athletics champion, Miss S. Selvadurai, is from this hostel. Our congratulations go to Miss R. Visuvalingam, the only Arts student who got through the Varsity Entrance last July from College. In her the hostellers find a studious and encouraging example.

We had our first Inter Hostel Debate for this year during the first term. The debate was with the Undergraduates’ Hostel Union on the subject “The future of Ceylon depends on Industrial economy”. Though we had planned to have more debates of this nature, we were unable to do so owing to various reasons.

The last Annual Celebrations of the Women’s Hostel were conducted in grand style when the members had an opportunity of displaying their histrionic talents. They deserve congratulations.

We are greatly indebted to our Patron, Miss R. Welch, for her able guidance, willing help and advice. Our sincere thanks go to her.

F. P. CATHIRESOO,
(Secretary)
I have pleasure in submitting the report of this Union for the year 1950. It has been a year of progress and success.

The total strength of our Hostel is 32. This is an ideal number for the type of training that this system of hostels is meant to give us. We have had a number of meetings this year in English as well as in Tamil. Our meetings have always been interesting and instructive. Great keenness has been envinced at these meetings. Some of the subjects for our debates were:

(a) Picture going is good for students.
(b) பிக்சர் செய்ய வரும் விழாக் காலம்
(c) The Dowry system should be abolished.
(d) தப்பி வசதிகள் மற்றும் விளக்கங்கள்
(e) The Doctor is more useful to a society than the Lawyer.

Our annual Social was held on the 14th October. It was a simple and enjoyable function in keeping with the traditions of the “Juniors” of the Boarding Family. It was the climax of the activities of our Union.

It is my duty to thank the committees of the year under review for the way in which they directed the affairs of the Union. A special word of thanks is due to our Councillor who has been a great help to us, and to Mr. S. A. Paulrajah, our
Asst. Warden. Lastly I wish to thank our Warden and Patron who has guided us throughout this year. He has tried to understand us and help us always.

S. Mahendran,
Hony. Secy.

JUNIOR HOSTEL UNION No. II

Patron: Mr. K. E. Mathiaparanam
President: S. Sivapragasam
Vice-President: A. Jeganathan
Secretary: C. Thurairajah
Treasurer: A. Pathmanathan
Eng-Editor: V. Sundralingam
Tamil Editor: S. Ratnavel

The year 1950 has been one of success and hard work for our Union, which came into existence only at the beginning of this year. We are twenty five in number, and are housed in a part of the Principal's bungalow.

We hold our meetings weekly on Fridays. Our programmes consist of speeches, recitations, debates, editors' papers and songs. We conduct our meetings alternatively in Tamil and in English. Among the subjects that we debated on were: "Tamil should be the official language of Ceylon"; "Caste system should be abolished";

"அம்மலை சேர்த்து நூற்றாண்டு பேச்சு செய்யவேணும்";
"சமூக சார்பு வேன்றால் வேறு வாழ்வு");

I must on behalf of the Union thank S. Sivapragasam who has proved to be a capable President.
I shall be failing in my duty if I do not thank the Patron for his valuable guidance.

Wish you all a happy Christmas and prosperous New Year.

C. THURAIRAJAH,
Hony Secy.

THE SCOUT TROOP

Office-bearers

Scout Masters: Rev. W. R. Sussbacck
Mr. Thomas John
Mr. A. Devarajah

Troop Leader: E. M. D. Mather

P | L Peacocks—Q | Master: Raju Thomas
P | L Hawks'—Scribe: A, Anantharajah
P | L Wolf's—Treasurer: L. C. D. Kulathungam
P | L Woodpeckers: P. J. John

In reviewing the achievements of this Troop, I am glad to state that we have made a marked progress in the standard of the Troop as well as in numbers. Even though we began this year with twenty Scouts, the strength has almost doubled during the year.

Our Troop now consists of ten Second Class Scouts and the rest qualified Tenderfoots; we hope
to have a few First Class Scouts before the end of December.

During this year we had a Camp at Vavuniya, where we realised that “Scouting is outing”. After returning from the Camp we had a campfire at College which was a success. We had a few hikes to Palaly aerodrome and Thiruvadinilayam.

We presented a Guard of Honour to H. E. the Governor General and the Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake, Prime Minister, on their official visit to Jaffna.

We attended the All Jaffna Scout Rally at the Old Park where we gave a signalling display at the speed of which the Chief Commissioner was surprised.

We are specially thankful to Messrs. V. G. George and Arumugam for helping us to enjoy the Camp at Vavuniya. We are also thankful to the Principal of Palaly Training College for helping us to enjoy the hike.

Raju Thomas,
Q. Master J 1 3.

THE GIRL GUIDES

Captain: Miss R. Welch
Lieutenant: Miss R. Jeevaratnam
Daffodils Patrol Leader: Atputharanee Abraham
Poppies: Selvamany Selvadurai
Snowdrops: Pathmathevy Somasundram
Iris: Thevaki Wijayanayagam

Once again we submit the report of the Girl Guide Company which has been making very good progress this year. The third term of this year saw
new appointments and reshuffling of the Company. The strength of the Company at present is thirty three of which fifteen are recruits, thirteen have secured the Second Class and five the Tenderfoot. The meetings are held regularly on Mondays. The Guide hour with all its "Fun and Frolic" is eagerly anticipated by each Guide.

At the end of the second term, with heavy hearts we had to bid farewell to Miss P. Jeevaratnam, who was our Captain for the last five years. She grew up as a Guide into a Guider and perhaps will still continue to guide somewhere. Her energetic and whole-hearted services were valuable in achieving success to the Thirteenth Jaffna Company. Her tact, her discipline, her organising capability, her spirited enthusiasm, her charming smile were all factors which have contributed towards the progress and development of the Guide Company. Our sincere wishes go with her for the future. Although we were deeply sorry to bid her farewell, yet we are happy and thankful to have found equally good substitutes in Miss R. Welch as Captain and Miss R. Jeevaratnam as Lieutenant. We are perfectly assured that they will enjoy their work with us, and we extend to them a whole-hearted and warm welcome.

Pathmaranee T,
Secretary.

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TENNIS CLUB

President: S. Kandasamy
Secretary: S. Suntheralingam
Treasurer: Miss Y. Sittampalam

It is two years since the inception of the Tennis Club and I am glad to mention that the year under review has been one of great success.
The strength of the Club is twenty-five, composed of the students of H. S. C. and Collegiate sections. There is a long trail of tennis enthusiasts on the waiting list but unfortunately membership had to be limited owing to the availability of only one court for the students.

The annual tournaments which used to be conducted ten years ago were revived this year and a successful tournament was conducted. The tournament had three events namely, Singles, Doubles, and Open Doubles (teachers and students mixed). S. Jegadevan is to be congratulated on winning the Singles title in spite of being pitted against an older and aggressive opponent. S. Ariasingam. Our congratulations are also due to S. Ariasingam and R. Satchithanantham on annexing the Doubles title, and Dr. W. R. Holmes and R. Satchithanantham the open Doubles.

Our sincere thanks are due to Dr. K. Chelvadurai, Dr. A. B. Chinnadurai, Mr. K. A. Selliah, Mr. C. Thurairajasingam, and Mr. D. N. Selvaratnam, for their liberal contribution towards the prizes.

It is earnestly hoped that tournaments of this nature will be an annual feature so as to ensure the safety of the high standard of tennis of our Club.

S. Suntheralingam,
Hony Secy.
OUR RESULTS


Pass List.

1. Ariasuntharam N. *
2. Ampalavanar D. S.
3. Balasubramaniam S.
4. Balasubramaniam A. *
5. Canagasingham P.
6. Chelliah J. V.
7. Devarajah S. *
8. Elias T.
9. Kanagaratnam S.
10. Kugarajah N. *
11. Kanagasabai M.
12. Mahalingam A.
13. Mailvaganam G.
14. Nailasivampillai K
15. Navaratnam S. *
16. Paramsothy S. *
17. Palanimalairajah M.
18. Ponni'ah G *
19. Thomas J. *
20. Ramachandra Sarma A S. S. *
21. Ramanathan T.
22. Sivanathan M.
23. Selliah J. *
24. Sivasubramaniam N. K. *
25. Shanmugasundaram P.
26. Sithamparapillai V. *
27. Sivagnanaratnam M.
28. Sivapathasundaram A.
29. Sathiavelan K.
30. Thambirajah K. *
31. Thirunavakarasu P.
32. Vijeyasingham A.
33. Emmanuel A.
34. Satchithanantham K.
35. Jeevaratnam S.
36. Kandiah A.
37. Kanagaratnam K.
38. Ponnudurai S. *
39. Balasubramaniam K. *

* Referred for Exemption.

**Exemption List.**

1. Somasundaram V. S.
2. Kanagasabapathy P.
3. Kanagasabai N.
4. Mahadeva A.
5. Poopalasingam R.
6. Poologasavundranayagam K.
7. Sivanantham M.
8. Shanmuganathan K.
9. Sithamparanathan V.
10. Sivapathasundram A.
11. Kumarasamy T.
12. Ratnavel S.
13. Elias R.

**Referred List.**

1. Arularatnam M.
2. Kanagasingham L. S.
3. Gopalasingham T.
4. Gnaneswaran M.
5. Kailasapillai T.
6. Kadirkamar A.
7. Mahadevan E.
8. Parameshwaran V.
9. Ramanathan S.
10. Shanmugarajah A.
11. Selvaratnam T.
12. Subramaniam A.
13. Subramaniam K.
14. Sundramoorthy S.
15. Suppiah S.
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16. Sivasubramaniam C.
17. Selvarajah N.
18. Sarweswara Sarma M. K.
19. Sundralingam S.
20. Thevaratnam T.
21. Thillainathan T.
22. Thambiratnam M.
23. Varatharajah V. A.
24. Chelliah T.
25. Paramsothy A.

Passed referred subject to complete the S. S. C.

1. Balasubramaniam M.
2. Balasubramaniam K.
3. Kandiah N.
4. Navaratnarajah K.
5. Selvanayagam K. J.
6. Sanmuganathan R.
7. Karthigeyan P.
8. Senthinathan R.
9. Senthivel S.

Passed supplementary subject.

1. Fakeer Mohamed P.; M.
2. Selvasiranjeevi C.
3. Somasundram R.
4. Drieberg B. J.

University Entrance December, 1949.

Medicine.

1. Balachandran P.
2. Nadarajah M.
3. Sanders S. C.
4. Maheswary Mutthia
5. Jegatheswary Gnanasubramaniam
6. Kanageswary Jesudasan
7. Nagaratnam T.
8. Joy Chandramani Gunasegaram
9. Kanagaratnam V.
Arts.
1. Rachanachiar Visuvalingam

Engineering.
1. Poologasavundranayagam K.


Arts.
1. Rachanachiar Visuvalingam
   B. A. (London)
   1. Chelvarajan K.
   2. Grace K. Mather (2nd Division)
   3. Maheswary Kanagaratnam

Inter Arts.
1. Rasanayagam S.
2. Mary S. Elias
3. Annaledhumy Sinnathamby
4. Regina S. Handy
5. Veluppillai N.
6. Somasundaram M.

Inter Science
1. Kanesalingam S.
2. Kanagalingesura Sarma A. S.
3. Ratnaike J.
4. Subramaniam N.
5. Ramachandran T.
6. Sundralingam T.
7. Kanapathippillai P.
8. Kanapathippillai J.
9. Maheswary Kulasingam
10. I. Chandramanie Thurairajasingam
11. Parimalam Selvadurai
12. Kadirgamar A.
13. Pancharatnam S
14. Selliah R. K
15. Nadarajah K
COLLEGE DIARY

1st Term.

January:

Monday 9  College reopens. We welcome Mr. A. Gunanayagam—a new addition to our Staff.

Saturday 14  Thai Pongal holiday is celebrated by a Cricket match between the Boarders and the Dayscholars, which ends in a happy draw.

Tuesday 17  Professor R. Kandiah, a distinguished Old Boy, visits us and delivers an address at a special Assembly. Later the Staff entertains him at dinner.

Monday 23  Our Scouts and Guides join in the Guard of Honour presented to his Excellency the Governor General Lord Soulbury at the Jaffna Town Hall on his arrival. Annual General Meeting of the Round Table. Mr. E. J. J. Niles is elected President.

Wednesday 25  Students, Teachers, Scouts and Guides line up on either side of the route along which His Excellency the Governor General is led by the President and the Principal to the New Men's Hostel, which he declares open before a large gathering.

Thursday 26  Holiday in honour of the visit of His Excellency the Governor General. Dr. Argus Tresidder, of the American Embassy, who was
here for the opening of the New Hostel, plays an exhibition Volleyball match against the College team, and defeats it by 15 to 9. Later in the evening he gives a talk to the Boarders.

Sunday 29 The Rt. Rev. Dr. Blanchard, Moderator General of the Presbyterian Church of Australia, preaches at the Vespers.

Monday 30 The Rt. Rev. Dr. Blanchard speaks at our morning worship.

February:

Tuesday 14 The School Council is inaugurated by the election of K. Sathiavelan of the H. S. C. class as President.

Tuesday 21 Basket Ball match against St. John's. We win 37 to 7.

Friday 24 The Y. M. C. A. Table Tennis team meets a team brought down from Colombo by Lt. S. Tharmaratnam, an Old Boy.

Saturday 25 Cricket match against the team brought down by Lt. S. Tharmaratnam. Mahadeva scores 121 and the match ends in a draw.

Sunday 26 Rev. S. Selvaratnam preaches at the Vespers.

March:

Wednesday 1 Cancer Drive Day
Welcome Tea to Rev. S. Selvaratnam on his return from Europe by the Y. M. C. A.
66th Annual General Meeting of the Y. M. C. A. and election of Office-bearers for the year 1950
Rev. S. Selvaratnam speaks to the members of the 'Y'!

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friday 3</td>
<td>Rev. J. J. Ratnarajah is ordained as Presbyter at the Cathedral Church Vaddukoddai. — Holiday. Sextant break. Cricket match against St. John’s begins on our grounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 4</td>
<td>We win St. John’s by seven wickets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday 6</td>
<td>The Hon. Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, Minister of Health, visits the College and addresses a public meeting under the auspices of the Undergraduates’ Union.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 10</td>
<td>Our Scouts go to camp at Vavuniya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 11</td>
<td>Cricket Match against Union College. We win by eight wickets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 15</td>
<td>The School Council is entertained to tea by the Principal at his residence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday 17</td>
<td>An interesting Cricket Match begins against Jaffna Central College on our grounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 18</td>
<td>The Cricket Match ends in a victory for us by 60 runs. Dr. H. W. Howes. Director of Education, is the Chief Guest at our Annual Prize Giving, which is held in the College Quadrangle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday 19</td>
<td>Mr. Gerald Cooray, President, Rev. Celestine Fernando, Secretary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and Mr. J. G. Arasaratnam, Organising Secretary of the All-Ceylon S. C. M. visit College. They also meet the members of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. As. Members of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. As. attend the J. I. C. C. F. Fellowship meeting at Vembadi Girls' School.

**Monday 20**  
Holiday in honour of the Chief Guest at our Prize Giving.

**Wednesday 22**  
Round Table felicitates Mr. and Mrs. S. V Balasingham, the newly married couple.

**Friday 24**  
A term-end Thanksgiving Service is conducted by the members of the 'Y' Cricket match with St. Patrick's begins on their grounds.

**Saturday 25**  
We win the Cricket match against St. Patrick's by 160 runs.

**Monday 27**  
S. S. C. examination results are out  
Term examinations begin.

**Thursday 30**  
A fancy dress Football match between the Undergraduates' eleven and the rest. Boarders have their term-end dinner.

**Friday 31**  
Term examinations are over. Our victorious Cricket Team is honoured at the closing Assembly. Term ends for the Secondary School. Mrs. N. Ponnudurai and Miss P. Suppiah of the College Staff leave us.

**April:**

**Wednesday 12**  
Collegiate Department ends its term.  
Delegates to the All Ceylon S. C. M.
Conference from College travel to Galle.

Thursday 13 to Wednesday 19

Eleven delegates represent Jaffna College at the All Ceylon S. C. M. Conference and Retreat. The Theme of the Conference is "God and Persons."

2nd Term.

May:

Monday 15 School re-opens for the 2nd Term. We welcome Messrs. P. W. J. Muttiah and T. Venayagamoorthy, the new additions to the Staff. Inter Science students travel to Colombo for their Practical examinations.

Tuesday 16 Mr. T. Visuvanathan and Miss K. Murugesu join the College Staff.

Monday 22 Mr. A. Gunanayagam delivers a lecture on "Psychology" to the H. S. C. students.

Thursday 25 Mr. A. P. Amarasinghe of the College Staff leaves us.

Friday 26 The Annual Island Evangelism Festival of the J. D. C., C. S. I is held at Vaddukoddai — Holiday.

Sunday 28 Mr. Gasper Sundararaj of Coimbatore speaks at the Vespers.

Tuesday 30 Holiday—Buddhist Poson

Wednesday 31 Mr. A. M. Brodie retires from our College Staff. He addresses his last Assembly.
<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Mr. U. D. D. Gunasinghe and Miss Eliathamby join the College Staff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>The Annual J. D. C., C. S. I Children's Rally is held at Tellippalai, to which a good number of our students go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>Thevathasan, a convert from the Y. M. C. A. Sunday School at Thunavi, is baptised by Rev. B. C. D. Mather in the Cathedral Church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Holiday – King's Birthday. Our second eleven meets the St. John's second eleven in a Cricket match which ends a draw. The Staff Tennis Club plays a match against the Y. M. C. A. Our Staff wins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>Miss P. P. Chelliah of the Staff gets married to Mr. C. W. Vetthanayagam, B. Sc. at the St. John's Church, Chundikuli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>Hockey Match against the Police on our grounds. We win 3—0.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>Members of the Y. M. &amp; Y. W. C. As. visit the Sanatorium at Kankesanturai and entertain the patients with spiritual songs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Lower School Sports Meet. Mr. S. Thambydurai, Magistrate, Jaffna and Mrs. Thambydurai are the Guests of Honour. Whites win the Inter-House Championship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>Hockey Match against Dr. S. Selvadurai's eleven. We win 4—0.</td>
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</table>
Wednesday
28 Members of the Forum bid farewell to their Patron Mr. A. M. Brodie.

Thursday
29 Students' farewell to Messrs. A C. Sundrampillai and A. M Brodie in grand style.

Friday
30 Mid-term break.

July:
Saturday
1 The Scouts go out for a picnic to Palaly.

Monday
3 Mid-term Holiday.

Tuesday
4 Mr. L. S. Williams rejoins the Staff after a year's study leave.

Wednesday
5 Rev. F. Franklin, Religious Work Secretary of the Council of Y. M. C. As. of India, Burma, Pakistan and Ceylon, visits the College and addresses the members of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. & Mrs. A. C. Sundrampillai, Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Brodie and Mr. & Mrs. W. L. Jeyasingam are entertained at a farewell dinner by the Round Table.

Thursday*
6 The Annual Sports Meet begins. Heats are worked off.

Friday
7 Sports Meet continues, Heats and some Finals are worked off.

Saturday
8 The Rt. Rev. Lakdasa de Mel, Chairman of the Board of Directors, is the Chief Guest at our Annual Field Day. The Whites win the Inter House Championship.

Monday
17 Ramazan Festival—Holiday.
Friday 21 Mr. Ivor Smith Cameron, who is on his way to England to study Theology, pays us a visit and speaks at our morning worship. Hockey Match against the Police on the St. John's grounds. We win 7—0.

Saturday 22 A Public Debate under the auspices of the Undergraduates' Union on the Federal Constitution for Ceylon.

Sunday 23 The College Y. M. C. A conducts a Worship Service on the theme 'Jesus as Saviour'. Mr. W. L. Jeyasingam is the speaker at this service.

Monday 24 Rev. S. K. Bunker delivers a lecture on University Education to the H. S. C. students.

Wednesday 26 The Councillors bid farewell to their Faculty Adviser, Mr. W. L. Jeyasingam. A Film Show on Athletic Training is shown in the Ottley Hall for school athletes.

Thursday 27 A business meeting of the Y. M. C. A. is held, where it is passed unanimously that a S C. M unit should be formed in Jaffna College. Hockey Match, Round Table vs. the College Eleven. College Eleven wins 3—0 Dr. C T. Chelliah delivers a lecture on 'Psychology and Sex' to the Undergraduates and H. S. C. Students.

Friday 28 The students bid farewell to Mr. W. L. Jeyasingam who goes on study leave to America. Delegates from the Y. M. & Y. W. C. A. attend the J. S. C. C. F. Camp held
at Jaffna Central College on the theme 'Christian Life'.

Saturday

29 Mr. W. L. Jeyasingam is given a send-off by the teachers and students at the Jaffna railway station.

Sunday

30 J. I. C. C. F. Camp ends Students and teachers attend the J. I. C. C. F. Fellowship meeting at Central College.

Monday

31 A. R. Kadirgamer of the H. S. C. is elected the first President of the S. C. M. unit of Jaffna College.

August:

Wednesday

2 Mr. A. M. Brodie addresses the Y. M. C. A. on "The Life of C. F. Andrews".

Friday

4 The College Y. W. C. A. is inaugurated, Miss R. Welch being elected President. Mr. Godfery Gunatilleke speaks to the Round Table. Mr. T. Muthusamypillay, Crown Counsel, is the Chief Guest at the Annual Academy Dinner.

Saturday

5 Alumni Day. The members of the Alumni bid farewell to Messrs. A. C. Sundrampillai and A. M. Brodie. Sir Kanthiah Vaithianathan is the Chief Guest at the Alumni Dinner.

Tuesday

8 Tourists from Moratuwa entertain the students and teachers with a break-up concert at the end of their tour of the North.

Monday

14 Second Term examinations begin. Round Table felicitates the following new couples: Mr. & Mrs. Vetha-
nayagam, Mr. & Mrs. Mathiaparanam, and bids farewell to the following at the farewell dinner: Mr. K Sellaiah, who is leaving us to attend the Conference of the British Council of Librarians, Mrs. N. Ponnu- durai, Miss V. P. Jeevaratnam, Mrs. Mathiaparanam and Mrs. Vethanayagam who are leaving the College Staff.

**Tuesday**
15 Mr. K. Sellaiah leaves us to sail to U. K.

**Wednesday**
16 Hockey match Jaffna College vs. Jaffna selected Team. We win 3—0. Girl Guides bid farewell to their Guide Captain, Miss V. P. Jeevaratnam.

**Thursday**
17 Term end Dinner for Boarders.

**Friday**
18 Term end Thanksgiving Service is conducted by the Y. M. C. A. in the Church. Assembly at 12 O’clock, College closes for Second Term. Mrs. N. Ponnu- durai, Miss V. P. Jeevaratnam, Mrs. Mathiaparanam and Mrs. Vethanayagam leave us.

**Tuesday**
22 S. S. C. examinations begin.

**Saturday**
26 Miss P. Jeevaratnam gets married to Mr. S. Selvaratnam in the Cathedral Church, Vaddukoddai. The reception is held in the College Quadrangle.

**3rd Term**

**Monday**
11 College reopens for the Third Term. Misses R. C. Sanders and R. Jeevaratnam join the College Staff.

**Saturday**
16 Tournament of the Students’ Tennis Club commences.
Monday 18 Inter-House Football Matches begin.
Friday 22 Group II Athletic Meet held on the St. John's grounds, in which our athletes take part.
Saturday 23
Wednesday 27 Mr. C. M. George joins the Staff. Abraham House wins the Inter-House Football Championship.
Thursday 28 Miss K. Murugesu of the Staff leaves us.
Friday 29 Holiday - J. D. C. C S. I. Annual Festival is held in the Cathedral Church, Vaddukoddai.

October:
Sunday 1 Rev. W. R. Sussbach preaches at the evening service conducted by the S. C. M.
Tuesday 3 Students from the Deaf and Blind School, Seeduwa, give a short music recital to the Staff and students in the Ottley Hall.
Monday 9 The College Basket Ball Team goes to St. John's College to see a film on Basket Ball.
Saturday 14 The Junior Hostel holds its annual Social.
Monday 16 Our Guides, Brownies and Scouts join the Guard of Honour presented to the Prime Minister at the Town Hall on his arrival.
Tuesday 17 The Prime Minister is entertained at a Public Reception given to him...
by the Vaddukoddai constituency. Staff and Board of Directors hold a dinner on his honour at the Men's Hostel.

**Thursday 18** The Premier visits Jaffna College at 10.00 a.m. and addresses an Assembly at the Ottley Hall.

**Friday 19** Holiday in honour of the Prime Minister's visit. Sextant break.

**Monday 23** Mid-term holiday.

**Tuesday 24** Football match against Sacred Heart College on our grounds. We win 5-0 First Anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. Tuck Shop is celebrated by the Tuck Shop helpers.

**Wednesday 25** Mr. J. G. Daniels, Education Secretary in the C. L. S. Madras, addresses the 'Y' on 'True Freedom'.

**Friday 27** Football match against Hartley College on their grounds. We win both games, Second Eleven 6—0, First Eleven 6—0.

**Saturday 28** Members of the 'Y' attend the J. I. C. C. F. Rally at the Ashram at which Rev. Oliver Tomkins is the chief speaker. Annual Celebrations of the Forum, at which Mr. Sri Skanda Rajah District Judge, Pt. Pedro, is the Chief Guest.

**Sunday 29** Mrs. C. A. Smith speaks at the Vespers.

**Monday 30** Football match against Karainagar Club. We win 6—1.

**November:**

**Wednesday 1** Mr. C. R. Wadsworth addresses the Y. M. C. A. on "John Wesley".
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friday 3</td>
<td>Football match against St. Henry's on our grounds. We win both games. First eleven 3—0, Second Eleven 3—1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 4</td>
<td>Mr. S. Natesan, Principal, Parameswara College, is the chief guest at the Annual Celebrations of the Senior Hostel Union.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday 5</td>
<td>Mr. J. G. Arasaratnam speaks at the evening service conducted by the S. C. M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday 6</td>
<td>Dr. R. W. Crossette Thambiah addresses the Round Table.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday 7</td>
<td>Football Match—Round Table vs College Eleven. College Eleven wins 6—1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wednesday 8</td>
<td>Mr. I. P. Thurairatnam addresses the Y. M. C. A. on the “American people, their ways and their institutions”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday 9</td>
<td>Football Match. vs Karainagar Hindu College. We win 7—0.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Friday 10</td>
<td>Annual Celebrations of the H. S. C. Hostel Union, is held in the Ottley Hall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday 11</td>
<td>Football Match. Staff vs the Education Department. Staff wins 2—1. The Hon. Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Minister of Industries, Industrial Research and Fisheries, is the Chief Guest at the Annual Dinner of the Undergraduates’ Union.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday 15</td>
<td>Dr. Winburn Thomas, Reconstruction Secretary of the World Student Christian Federation, addresses a joint meeting of the S. C. M., Y. M. and Y. W. C. As. on ‘The Purpose of the S. C. M.’ After which he is</td>
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</table>
entertained to Tea by the Round Table.

Thursday 16 Dr. Winburn Thomas addresses the College Assembly on the 'Empty Stomach, the Empty Mind and the Empty Spirit'

Friday 17 Football Match vs St. John's College on their grounds. We win both games. First Eleven 2—0, Second Eleven 6—0.

Saturday 18 Annual Celebrations of the Lyceum, at which Miss L. G. Bookwalter is the Chief Guest.

Monday 20 Degree results are out. The following get their degrees:
Mr. K. Chelvarajan of the College Staff, Miss S. Kanagaratnam and Miss G. K. Mather 2nd Division.
Mr. S. Ponniah and Miss K. Manicavasagar, who were in our Degree Class for a period are also successful.

Wednesday 22 College Staff plays a Football match against the St. Patrick's Staff. St. Patrick's win 3—1.
Mr. T. Kanaganayagm, of the Staff of Hartley College, addresses the Y. M.C. A. on 'How Britain won the war'.

Thursday 23 Miss S. T. Mathai, Vice-Principal, Chundikuli Girls' College addresses the Y. W. C. A. on "Maturity". Later a Candle Lighting Service is held at which new members are recruited.

Friday 24 Football Matches against St. Patrick's on our grounds. Our Second Team wins 2—0 and our First
Team draws the game 2—2. The Rev. Father T. M. F. Long, Rector of St. Patrick’s declares Monday a holiday for us as all our teams remain undefeated in Cricket, Netball, Hockey, Basketball and Football (both teams) and in return Mr. Selliah declares Monday a holiday for St. Patrick’s. Concert by the Primary Department for the students.

Saturday 25 Concert by the Primary Department for parents and adults, under the Patronage of Bishop and Mrs. S. Kulandran. An excellent show.

Sunday 26 Y. W. C. A. conduct the Vespers at which Miss Palmer is the preacher.

Monday 27 The Round Table takes a photograph with Mr. C. R. Wadsworth who is retiring at the end of the year.

Tuesday 28 The Y. M. C. A. takes the College choir to render a service of Carol singing to the inmates of the T. B. Hospital at K. K. S.

December:

Saturday 2 Our College Choir takes part in the Festival of Carol singing held by the combined Colleges in the Town Hall.

Tuesday 5 H. S. C. and S. S. C. Examinations begin.

The Round Table celebrates the Jubilee of Mr. K. A. Selliah and Mr. P. W. Ariaratnam and bids farewell to Mr. C. R. Wadsworth at a dinner.
Wednesday 6 Our final Term Examinations begin.

Friday 8 The Inaugural Meeting of the S. C. M is held.

Sunday 10 Our S. C. M. conducts a Carol Service at which the Rev. B. C. D. Mather gives the Christmas Message.

Monday 11 Boarders’ Term-end Dinner.

Tuesday 12 Term ends. Thanks-giving Service conducted by the S. C. M. in the Church. Term Examinations are over. Closing assembly at 12. We bid farewell to Mr. C. R. Wadsworth. The School closes for the Christmas holidays.

Thursday 21 Delegates from Jaffna College travel to Hydrabad for the S. C. M. Triennial Conference on the Theme “Jesus Christ—Whose Service Is Perfect Freedom.”

A Happy Christmas to all.

A. S. KADIRGAMAR.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We thank all the Schools and Colleges which sent us their Magazines during this year. —Ed.