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W. H. S. SAMUEL

HARTLEY COLLEGE



MISCELLANY

*With Compliments of
the Editors*

HARTLEY COLLEGE

MISCELLANY

W. N. S. SAMUEL



DECEMBER 1951.



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HARTLEY COLLEGE

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No. 16.

POINT PEDRO.

Dec. 1951.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The year under review brought the long awaited relief to the Assisted Schools which entered the Free Education Scheme. To these schools Free Education meant the denial of all modern equipment and in addition, even the bare facilities and amenities which should be provided by any Secondary School. The situation was the result of not only the inadequate grant, but also the higher cost of labour and materials, entailing more expenditure on buildings and equipment. It is indeed a matter for great satisfaction that the government has at last realised the difficulties and the expenses involved. Though we would have welcomed an increased grant in place of the Facilities and Amenities fee, the provision made for the levying of such fees, has considerably eased the situation. The Education Amendment Act of 1951 has brought relief in one direction and in another it has created a host of other problems like—Staffing of the Primary and Middle schools, medium of instruction in the latter, the future of teachers who are not competent to teach in the mother tongue and the fate of those students found unfit for academic education at the 8th standard level. Practical education in a country, which has yet to go a long way towards industrialisation, will not solve the problem. Mr. A. E. Tamber, one of our contributors, deals with some of

these issues exhaustively. We would only add that these problems call for immediate solution.

In our last issue reference was made to the need for a practical bias in education. We are happy to mention that a start has been already made at Hartley in this direction. The workshop is already alive with activity, under the guidance of a trained instructor. In addition to practical education equally great emphasis is being placed on physical education. Unlike in the past, PT is now well organised and is in the hands of a young and enthusiastic instructor.

We received a rude shock at the beginning of this year, when we learnt of the death of Mr. S. A. Rasaratnam. In him we have lost a great teacher and a wonderful colleague. Within a few months of the death of Mr. Rasaratnam, another great personality departed from our midst. Though the late Mr. W. A. Walton (Snr.) had retired from teaching service at Hartley long ago, his name is even today a great source of inspiration to students and teachers alike. Elsewhere in this issue appear appreciations by Messrs. T. Ramalingam, M.P., S. T. Samuel, S. Nagalingam and K. Pooranampillai—their old pupils. We thank them for their contributions.

We thank Dr. W. R. Holmes of Jaffna College for his article on 'King James' English. The title of the article is explained by Dr. Holmes himself in a foot-note. We have no doubt that students of English will enjoy his article. Mr. A. E. Tamber, President of the A.C.U.T. for three years, has traced the educational development of the island up

Workshop & Physical Classes

The Late Messrs. S. A. Rasaratnam & W. A. Walton

Our Contributors

to the New Order in Education. He points out the implications of the 1951 Act and has made some helpful suggestions which should be of interest to our readers. 'Need and Provision for Recreation' is by Mr. A. K. Singh, B.A., Dip. P.E., M.S., Vice-Principal, Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, Madras. To him and to Mr. Tamber we extend our sincere thanks.

Mr. K. Pooranampillai, our Principal, resumed work in September after a year's stay in England. While there, he obtained the Post-graduate Certificate in Education, Selly Oak Colleges, University of Birmingham Institute of Education, and also visited schools of various types in England. He also went on a comparative Education Tour to France organised by the London University Institute of Education, and was able to see the French Schools at work. Hartley, we have no doubt, will reap the benefits of his stay abroad.

**The Principal
returns**

The report of the O.B.A. (Colombo Branch) for 1951, does not appear in this issue. We learn that the Annual General Meeting has been postponed to February, and the report will appear in the next issue.

Alumni Section

Acknowledgement

We thank all the schools which sent us their Magazines during the year.



PRINCIPAL'S NOTES -- 1951

From the beginning of the year to the end of August, Mr. S. T. Samuel was in charge as Acting Principal, and I took over in September on my return from England.

Both my wife and I enjoyed our stay in England. It was an enriching experience to visit the Churches there, to see the share of the laity in the work of the Church, and to know by what efforts money is raised for missionary work. From the educational point of view, our visit helped me to realize more fully than before, that the truest learning comes from experience and pupil activity, and that in our sense, the school is educative to the degree it is a community.

Visits to schools in England, besides giving me insights such as these also caused in me feelings of envy and despair: I often thought whether, with the paltry Equipment Grant given by the Government, the schools in the Free Scheme could ever provide the facilities and the opportunities for experience and community life. The increased rates of grant and the Facilities Fee permitted from April this year are therefore welcome indeed, but one does wish, what has already been uttered from many a school platform, that the Government will find its way to give the Principals the freedom to use the money to the greatest good of the schools.

2. **Staff:** Our staff is adequate, but this year too has seen many changes. At the end of April, Miss A. J. Arulampalam left us to get married. She had been with us since October 1946, and not only proved herself a very competent teacher, but also gave much of her time and energy to the various extra-curricular activities of the school. She presided at the Organ at Chapel in the mornings, and helped at Church services on Sundays. Also, to her artistic talents, we owe the design for the badges our Prefects wear, and a new design for the College Flag. Her quiet charm and her readiness to help and to work hard, made her liked and respected by all. We congratu-

late Mr. Jeyasingam on his choice, and wish them both all the best.

Mr. M. K. Chinniah, B.A., who joined us in May 1949, also left us in April, to join the staff of Highlands, Hatton. An old boy of the school, he learnt the ways of the school quickly enough. He helped us with a section of the Literary Association, and took great interest in the activities of the Tamil section of the Dramatic Society. We wish him and his wife all happiness.

Miss W. T. Ariaratnam left us at the end of August to get married. She joined us in June 1945, and worked first in the Primary Section, and later in the Middle Section as Mistress of the First Form Lower. It is a difficult class, requiring from the teacher, besides other qualities, unwearrying patience, and it must be said that Miss Ariaratnam did her work with great acceptance. She also helped us with the Cubs. We thank her for her services and wish her and Mr. R. P. Selvaratnam a happy wedded life.

Three teachers leave us at the end of the year, Miss Themba Arulambalam, Messrs. S. Sivapragasam, B.A., and K. T. Dominic, M.A., Miss Themba Arulambalam (sister of A.J.A.), joined us in May 1949, and besides doing work in the Middle School, helped with Art Teaching, the Cubs, and singing. We thank her for the enthusiasm for Art she inspired in her pupils: her own interest and proficiency in Art is shown by her obtaining a First Class in the Art Teachers' Certificate Examination. She leaves us to get work as a full-time Art Teacher nearer home.

Mr. S. Sivapragasam joined us in January and was doing Upper School work, teaching English, Tamil, History and Geography. He leaves us to be Principal of Gnanasariar English School. His many and varied qualifications—he is a University graduate, a Bala-Pundit, a Tamil Trained Teacher, and holds a Teachers' Certificates in Art and Music—should stand him in good stead in his new sphere of responsibility.

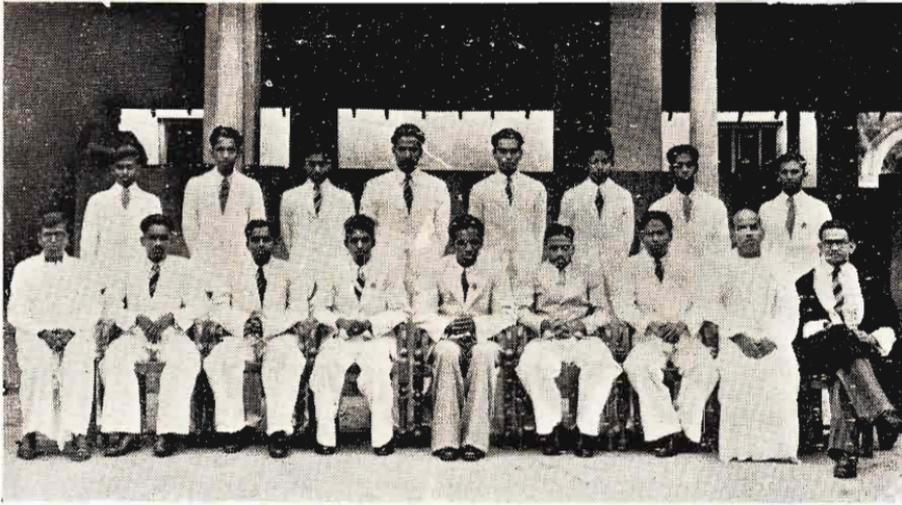
Mr. K. T. Dominic, who holds a Master's Degree in Economics and Politics, also joined us in January on a year's appointment. He was in charge of the H.S.C. Arts Prep Class, teaching History, Government and English. He joins St. Joseph's College, Bandarawela, whither, as the old boys will remember, another of our teachers, Mr. B. S. Lysander went. We thank Mr. Dominic for his services, and wish him success.

Other teachers who joined us during the year are Misses D. A. Sithamparapillai and I. Thambipillai, who work in the Primary School; and Misses M. T. Somasundaram and P. P. Ariyanayagam, who work in the Middle School, the latter helping us also with Music.

Mr. A. R. Joseph who went to Madras in 1950 to undergo a course of training at the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, returned in May this year, on completion of his course. He has begun his work as Physical Instructor with enthusiasm, and the years to come should show results in Hartleyites who are tougher, carry themselves better, know what it is to be healthy and really enjoy good health.

Mr. R. R. R. Blanchard joined us in May as Teacher of Practical Subjects. He underwent the two-year course for Vocational Subjects Teacher, and has made a start with woodwork. The training of the hands and eyes is an essential part of education, and I am glad that at long last we have been able to make a beginning, and with a suitably qualified teacher in charge. The classes have been started temporarily in a room in the Hostel: the permanent workroom itself has to be built to fit into the over-all plan of Extensions and Rebuilding we have in view.

3. **The late Mr. S. A. Rasaratnam.** Early this year, the College suffered great loss by the death of Mr. S. A. Rasaratnam, Headmaster of the Primary School and the most senior member of our staff. An old boy of the school, he passed his Cambridge Senior from Hartley, taught for a while here, underwent training at the G.T.C., and re-joined us in 1919, since when he was with us till he died.



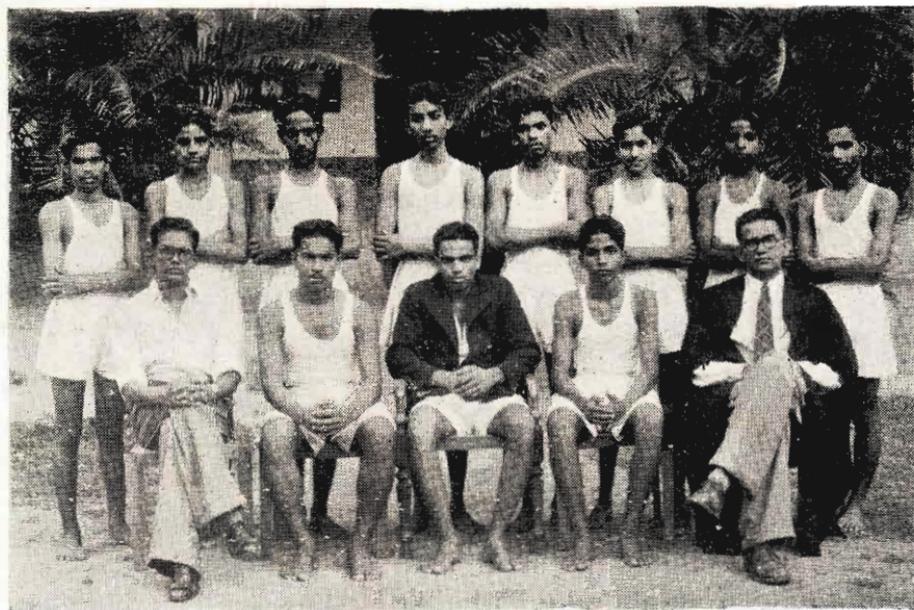
Prefects 1951



Cricket XI 1951



Volley Ball Team — 1951



Athletic Team -- 1951

A versatile teacher, he taught at various times practically all the subjects of the curriculum in the Primary and Middle Sections of the school. As supervisor of the Primary School, he was responsible for guiding the novices in the Art of Teaching. No less useful was he in seeing to it that the requirements of the Code in regard to attendance, leave, Annual Returns, etc., were all met: how useful such a teacher can be, only the Head of the School knows! He was also an active Church worker, and for some years before his death, was in charge of the Society at Alvai as Lay Pastor. Also, he took interest in the affairs of the village of Alvai, and as Village Committee Member, worked to improve the condition of the poor. In the midst of all these calls on his time, his health suffered, and illness took an easy prey. Our sincere sympathies with the widow and children.

4. **Our Examination Results** continue to be satisfactory: (i) At the J.S.C. Examination of Dec. 1950, conducted by the Northern Province Teachers' Association, of the 48 candidates, 45 passed, 17 in the First Division. (ii) At the S.S.C. Examination of Dec. 1950, of the 60 candidates, 23 passed the whole examination, 2 in the First Division, and 14 were referred in single subjects; at the July 1951 Examination, of the 27 candidates, 24 passed, with two in the First Division, 3 were referred, none failing. (iii) At the H.S.C. and University Entrance Examinations, of the 3 Arts candidates, all three both passed the H.S.C. Examination, and secured admission to the University; of the 10 Science candidates, 7 secured admission to the University, 2 passed the H.S.C. Examination as a whole, and 3 were referred in single subjects.

5. **Games and Athletics.** A full programme was gone through in Games and Athletics. In Athletics our boys won five first, and several second and third places in the Northern Group II Athletic Meet. Three teams in Football, one in Cricket and one in Volley Ball, played friendly matches during the year. The Prefect of Games gives elsewhere a full account of these activities. By their nature, games like Football and Cricket, are confined to

the boys of the Upper School ; this year however, some facilities have been provided for the younger ones. Two swing frames, with four swings to each, and two Giant-Strides, with six chains to each, have been put up, and it is a pleasure-giving sight to see the young ones enjoy themselves.

6. **School Societies.** The various societies functioned regularly. The Literary and Debating Societies met every week, and the H.S.C. Union and the Senior Section of the Literary Association wound up their activities with 'Socials'. The Dramatic Society staged successfully Tagore's "The Post Office." The History and Biology Associations held fortnightly meetings, some of which were devoted to talks by speakers from outside. The Co-op. Supply and Service Society has worked its way for another year. The S.C.M. held weekly meetings, had a week-end retreat at the Ashram, and organised and conducted a Carol Service in the Church. The Prefects' Guild continues to do increasingly useful work. For all these societies to function, supervision and vigilance on the part of the teachers are necessary, and I thank the teachers most sincerely for help and guidance given in plenteous measure.

KING JAMES' ENGLISH*

BY

DR. W. R. HOLMES

"No man ordinarily speaks English five minutes without quoting from the Bible."

"Well, I give you to understand that I never use such words. I have never read the Bible."

"That makes no difference. Expressions from the Bible are woven into the English language like the grain in wood. For example, your expression, 'I give you to understand' is found in I Corinthians 12 : 3."

"Oh, but that is just an ordinary English expression. Far be it from me to quote the Bible consciously."

“‘Far be it from me’ is in both I and II Samuel. Please notice that I did not say that people quote the Bible consciously. I said, ‘no man ordinarily speaks five minutes without quoting from the Bible.’”

“But my family will bear me witness that I have never read a copy of the Bible.”

“‘Bear me witness’ comes from John 3:28. You don’t have to read the Bible to find its phrases upon your lips.”

“Bye and bye I may get around to studying the Bible a bit but I am too busy now a days. I am just getting by in my studies by the skin of my teeth and if I should fail, it would be the worst thing that could happen to me under the sun. My friends would laugh me to scorn.”

“‘Bye and bye’ comes from the gospel of Matthew ; ‘now a days’ is in I Samuel 25:10 ; Job also said he was just getting by, by the skin of his teeth. Ecclesiastes is full of the phrase, ‘under the sun,’ while ‘laugh us to scorn’ is found in the book of Nehemiah.”

“Well, I guess my speech betrays more than I thought. Your knowledge of the Bible rather has me at my wit’s end. But I have learned by this experience not to make positive assertions about things of which I am ignorant.”

“The apostle Peter was once told that his speech betrayed him. The Psalms speak of persons at their wit’s end. And Laban, in Genesis 30, said, ‘I have learned by experience.’”

“Aha, I have thought of something. You have cleverly guided me on to religion. If I get onto some ordinary subject, I can make good my statement that I don’t really use many Biblical phrases.”

“Good, try it. Your words ‘make it good’ come from Leviticus.”

“Well, I’ll tell you about something very exciting that happened today. It is really all I can think of, it was so horrible. I would to God I could forget it. You know my friend Joseph and what a hand he is with a sling shot. He can sling stones at a hair’s breadth!”

“So could the children of Benjamin, according to Judges 20: 16. Yes, I’ve heard Joe was a wonderful shot. Your phrase ‘would to God’ is found in Judges 9. But go on with your story.”

“I was about to say that Joe was shooting at a target today when suddenly a child rushed across his range and dashed in front of the target. The stone Bill was shooting hit him squarely in the temple and he sank like lead. When we got to him, he looked as good as dead. For a few minutes his life seemed to hang in doubt, but then his eyelids fluttered and though he had seemed at the point of death, I changed my mind when I saw his eyes open. From then on, things went well and the doctor said he should be normal in a day or two. Now then, I ask you, Was there any Bible in what I said?”

“Only six expressions: ‘sank like lead, as good as dead, hang in doubt, point of death, changed minds and things went well.’ Otherwise the language was your own!”

“You seem to be proving your point pretty well. I admit that I’d just be taking my life in my hands to go on. But I still wager that in process of time I could find something to talk about in which Bible words would be entirely missing.”

“Perhaps you are right but I doubt if you could talk as long as five minutes on any subject without doing what you just did when you said ‘taking my life in my hands’ and ‘in process of time.’”

*This title comes from the fact that the commonest edition of the Bible in English is called the King James version because it was first published in 1611, in the reign of James I.

OUR CHANGING SCHOOLS

BY

A. E. TAMBER, B.Sc. (Lond.)

Education is not something that can remain static. It is a constantly changing process. Changes become necessary to make education more effective. Changes are also necessary to adapt education to the changing needs of the country. Education, being social philosophy in action, has to change with the changing social conditions.

In the Colonial age of Ceylon, education was mainly in the nature of private enterprise. The State exercised very little control, co-ordination or direction. Consequently education of this age was limited in scope and narrow in regard to objectives. The country was, therefore, educationally backward and far behind the times in regard to educational changes. Though our schools were modelled on the "grammar schools" of England we had remained apathetic and indifferent. We learnt no lessons from the vast changes that took place in the educational system of England and other democratic countries.

It was under the Donoughmore Reformed Government that our country first enjoyed the opportunity of having a National Minister in charge of education. It was during this period that a systematic examination of the educational problems of this country was first undertaken. The report of the Select Committee of Education published in 1943 was the first important blue print on education published by our National Ministry.

Among the significant recommendations of the Select Committee that were implemented by the Regulations of 1945, was the unification of primary education directed towards the establishment of the common primary school imparting education in the medium of the mother tongue. The guaranteeing of equality of opportunity at the primary stage according to the French ideal "ecole unique" was one of the main recommendations of the Spens Report of England, which has been implemented in that country.

But in this country the implications of this desirable change, need to be examined. In regard to the Swabasha Primary Schools at first the reform involved a levelling up. The minimum core of subjects, the teaching of English as a compulsory second language, the higher equipment grant of Rs. 2-50 per pupil per annum definitely tended towards lifting the standard of such schools. The Primary departments of English Schools that entered the free education scheme were hard hit. Their expenditure on equipment had to be cut down, they had to be deprived of the services of English Trained Teachers even for the teaching of English. The children had to lose all colourful text books and pictures and charts and in some cases models. For the English schools it meant a levelling down.

The New Order in education envisaged under the recommendations of the recent White Paper of 1950 has somewhat remedied the hardships of the English Primary Schools, by permitting the charging of facilities fees. But there are still outstanding problems, such as the problem of teaching English with untrained teachers. There is also the likelihood of inequality reappearing at the primary level, as between the Swabasha schools which do not charge facilities fees and primary departments of Secondary Schools which charge facilities fees. All such outstanding matters need to be further examined and remedied.

The Hadow Report of England laid it down that the curriculum and content of education of the primary schools should be planned "in terms of activity and experience rather than of knowledge to be acquired and facts to be stored." The Education in our Primary Schools is far too "bookish" and examination centred. It is also admitted "that the present Primary School both in staffing and equipment leaves much to be desired." The State, the school managements and the teachers have to get together to remedy the existing state of affairs in the Primary Schools.

The Education Amendment Act of 1951 makes the Middle School (Standards 6, 7 and 8) a very important phase in the educational life of the child. It is a period of trial and experimentation. It is the stage in which the aptitudes of the child may be observed. In a tropical country like Ceylon with early adolescence, the child is close upon maturity at the end of this stage. Also in view of the fact, in most of the Ceylon Schools, the practice is to follow a specialised curriculum at the end of standard 8—though the practice is educationally unsound—the child's future educational career is somewhat determined at the end of this stage. In addition to all these general considerations, the Educational Amendment Act of 1951 imposes a Selective Test at the end of Standard 8. Only such pupils as qualify in the said test will be regarded as eligible pupils in the Senior classes, and entitled to the benefits of Free Education. Hence, in the interest of the pupils and the school, the efficiency in the Middle School becomes an all important aspect.

The Staffing of the Middle School has to be carefully planned. The teachers need to be not only efficient in the routine teaching of the subjects, but also capable of rousing interest and developing the aptitudes of the child. They need to be mature and trained persons, with a discerning eye for the inclinations, and interests of the child. The suggested Cumulative Record which is to be taken into consideration at the Selective Test requires teachers capable of watching and assessing the qualities and capabilities of the growing child. There is no doubt that there is a dearth of such teachers and the State has not so far devised ways and means to ensure an adequate and continuous supply of Trained Teachers.

The teaching of subjects such as Social Studies, General Science etc., requires teachers who have had a special training in the planning of the scheme and projects for teaching such subjects efficiently and in an educationally sound manner. The State and the School Managements have to take measures for guaranteeing a regular supply of such teachers.

In the context of the added importance attached to the Middle School the question of the medium of instruction becomes a moot issue. After the change into the mother tongue in the English Primary Schools, and with the increasing number of admissions from the Swabasha Primary Schools, the English Secondary Schools experienced difficulty in imparting knowledge to the Middle School children in the English medium. There has been recently an inevitable fall in the standard of attainment in English due partly to the policy of fostering the mother tongue. The Ministry in furtherance of the policy of extending the use of the mother tongue, in terms of the Act of 1951, is contemplating the introduction of the mother tongue as medium in the Middle School. This step is bound to be given effect to before 1955. Though an educationally sound proposition, it will during the transition stage involve certain hardships. There is a dearth of good text books in the national languages suitable for use in the Middle School at present. The number of books of general educational value, suitable for use in schools as supplementary readers are also inadequate. All these will tend to lower the standard of general education. Hence the teachers will have to shoulder great responsibilities in maintaining the level of general education. In this task they could derive consolation from the fact that their general work of instruction would be made much easier by the introduction of the mother tongue.

But for some time to come—say for another ten years—it would be difficult to implement the mother tongue policy in the Senior Classes and in the University. This involves the acquisition by all pupils of an adequate knowledge of English as medium in the Senior Classes and in the University. The practical difficulties involved in the imparting of sufficient knowledge in English, teaching it solely as a second language, is bound to cause hardships to the pupils of the transition age. The difficulty is again enhanced by the fact that the teaching of English is handled in most schools by novices and not by trained specialists—specially trained for the teaching of a foreign

second language. The Government has called in the help of an expert. But their plans for training teachers and helping to teach English more efficiently still remain obscure.

The quality of education imparted in the Senior Classes, especially in the Higher School Certificate and University Entrance Classes, depends upon the school being able to provide a stable staff of well qualified graduates. In England, there is good sprinkling of Honours Graduates in the teaching staff of the top classes of the Secondary School. The difficulty of maintaining a sufficient number of such teachers has been causing some anxiety to educationists in England. In Ceylon, in recent years, the quality of education in the Higher Classes has suffered a good deal from an acute shortage of teachers. Furthermore the unattractive prospects of the teaching profession have made the Graduates of our University despise teaching as a career. The State and the school authorities do not seem to be sufficiently alive to the gravity of the situation. Unless there is a general raising of the remuneration of teachers and an increase in the production of the graduate man-power, the problem will continue to remain unsolved. A complete remedying of the shortage will take some more years. In the meantime Assisted Schools would do well to consider their own measures to partially remedy the problem. It is well worth for schools to remunerate a few key posts in their school at a higher rate than the minimum scales laid down in the Code Regulations. They could find this money from their private resources or facilities fees.

Free Ceylon needs a very large educated man-power with a variety of aptitudes for work. Our schools will have to break with the past and revolutionise the outlook of parents and pupils towards employment. The country needs not merely men for administrative and professional employments, but a very much larger quota of men and women for trade and commerce, for technical, agricultural and industrial employments. There is a vast and growing volume of opportunities in the field of trade, business,

industrial ventures and agricultural enterprises. With the likelihood of Ceylonisation in Mercantile spheres of employment, where non-Ceylonese are holding positions, we need to produce in our schools educated youths with a greater variety of qualifications. The State is likely to provide more opportunities for commercial and technical education. Hence our schools should plan for a variety of streams in the Senior Classes. Our schools have to adapt themselves largely as "Comprehensive" Schools.

There is also likely to be a greater demand for a higher standard of general education in the future by the University, the Technical College and by the employers. It has to be admitted that our schools are rather backward in regard to general education compared to schools in other countries. This is partly due to lack of ability to provide facilities and amenities which help in general education. The provision of special grant for work-shops and laboratories and the permitting of facilities fees, would go a great way to facilitate the provision of such opportunities. A school in the modern age should provide work-shops, laboratories, gymnasiums, common rooms, libraries, play grounds etc., to enable the pupil to receive a sound education. There should also be ample provision of equipment and amenities for students to develop their personality and to help the exfoliation of the innate aptitude and qualities. It is also admitted that in the organisation of extra-mural activities and hobbies a student gets very many opportunities for self-expression. Schools should now make full use of the audio-visual aids to education. There is now a well organised scheme of school broadcasts specially planned for Ceylon schools by the school programmes section of Radio Ceylon. Schools should make full use of them. Educational and general films are now available in Ceylon at comparatively little cost. Schools might with advantage own a film projector and educate their children through films. Generally the elastic nature and the permissive features of the New Amendment Act give vast opportunities for the schools to plan a new order in the education of their children. If

the schools and the parents pull together and harness the opportunities provided and permitted by the State, then truly it can be said we are on the threshold of a new era in the educational history of our country.

"NEED AND PROVISION FOR RECREATION"

A. K. SINGH, B.A., DIP. P.E., M.S.

"The great job of recreation spaces, recreation centres, recreation things, recreation leaders is to keep people alive everywhere."

Recreation, today is considered in a greater role than ever before, since it is the principal opportunity of many people for expressive and joyous living. It is a national problem as the majority of people seek opportunity for satisfying recreational needs. To a handful of rich people recreation is no problem, as they have ample means and plenty of leisure for the things they want to do. They have pleasant homes with facilities to enjoy themselves and social life through Club activities. They have means to travel and to have all kinds of entertainment. But, to an ordinary man, recreation is far from his reach. His income is low and he cannot afford to buy recreation. His home is anything but a comfortable dwelling and his surroundings make life dull and boring. His children hardly have access to playgrounds or to swimming pools and even open spaces are forbidden and the river is polluted.

Boys and girls as well as adults sitting at their doorsteps and doing nothing is a common sight in our country both in rural and urban areas. Those who go to school return in the evening and find nothing to do as they have not been educated for the use of leisure, neither they have many facilities for the use of their leisure. In Western Countries Youth Centres, Boys Clubs, Community Centres, Public Playgrounds are found everywhere, where people engage themselves during their leisure hours. Social agencies and Municipalities in our country have not yet

seriously taken up the matter of providing leisure time facilities for the people. Leisure can become a great asset if properly utilised and a menace if not engaged in. Social problems usually exist to a great extent in poor communities and over-crowded areas where delinquency, disorderliness, and criminal offences are quite common. Our Cities are full of such areas and communities. Recreation if properly organised will keep people out of mischief and can provide opportunities for character building, developing respect for rules and laws and good citizenship. Recreation is definitely a provision for the use of leisure which ought to result in fun, happiness, satisfaction and creative effort, which may lead to leadership, self-government and group enterprise. Competition and group activity help adjustment and develop common interest which may be applied to situations in life and make a person successful.

Facilities for Recreation :

In view of the universal need and desire for recreation, it is interesting to note that there are various ways and means by which people participate in recreation. There are a few agencies which serve a few exclusive members, while others cater to a large number of people. Most of the agencies are concerned with a single activity, but there are a few which offer a wider range of activities.

Home plays an important part in providing recreation for family groups and adults, while the younger people seek it elsewhere. Certain type of recreation is enjoyed by the individuals, irrespective of any agency. Such activities are mainly individual and people participate in them alone, because either they do not have an opportunity to share them with others, or they may not have a desire to do so. Although, the same activities are more enjoyable when they are done co-operatively. Such activities are walking, reading, hobbies, painting, sketching, gardening, riding, fishing, hunting, and boating etc. There are certain other activities which are in the realm of home and are enjoyed in family groups, such as, listening to the radio or

music, reading ; visiting and entertaining, playing cards and other quiet games, singing, gardening, sewing for pleasure.

There are a number of private organisations which provide recreation, exclusively to their members, and cover a large field of activities. Such agencies are : Industrial Concerns, Labour Unions, Fraternal Organisations, Religious Organisations, Sports Organisations and various types of Clubs including those for men, women and services.

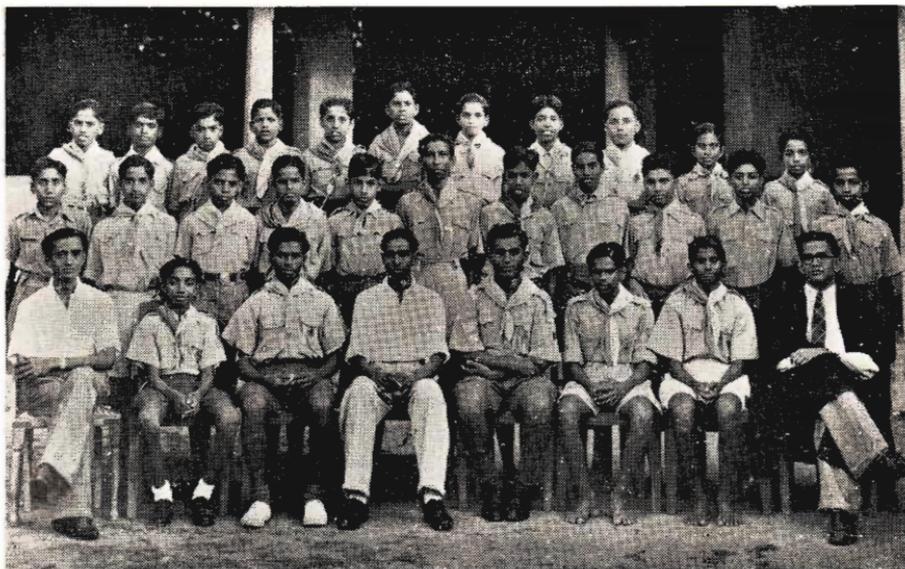
Most Social Service Organisations cater to the leisure time needs of the people. Some are mainly concerned with their recreational needs. These cater to their members as well as to the general public. Such agencies are Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and Youth Service Organisations like the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides etc. Some Religious Organisations also serve the public. These agencies have served a great purpose by introducing recreation in this country and are still struggling against odds to serve the people and their leisuretime needs. They have given recreation a status and have made people realise its importance.

The universal urge for recreation has been capitalised by various commercial organisations. These agencies, unlike the semi-public agencies work on profit basis. Commercial amusements are leisuretime activities for the majority, and the amount of money spent is exorbitant, when compared with public recreation. Such entertainment has a definite place in the leisuretime activities of people, but its passive nature deprives them of personal effort and personal growth. It fails to provide mental, physical and moral discipline and enduring satisfaction that are the result of participation in sports, drama, crafts and many other forms of recreation activities. Commercial amusements do not always keep up the moral standards which is apparent from the legislation of the Government and the public bodies, against horse racing, prize fights, amusement parks, and even cinemas. Worthy type of commercial recreation is often beyond the reach of the people who need it most, as it is expensive.

The functions and services of the local bodies are increasing day by day, as society is fast moving towards more complicated life. It is a well established fact that new ventures for the improvement of the society originate by the initiative and efforts of the public agencies. Education, health services, social welfare and other public services were started by philanthropic and religious organisations, but now they have increased in volume and importance and have become an important function of the government. The same should be the case for recreation, since it has reached the stage that private and public agencies cannot meet the great need. The acceptance of recreation as a concern of the government has had a strong support from the leaders of public life and the government officials. Recreation should be organised on a city wide scale and facilities for it should be provided in such quantity and quality that every citizen may be benefited. It is necessary that the control and financing of recreation activities of almost every kind, should be a definite and proper city function. The following quotation from the Journal of "Recreation" confirms this point, "If life liberty and pursuit of happiness are the ends for which Governments are created, surely the opportunity to use the leisure that we may prolong life and to play that we may better understand the rights of others, and to do both so that our children and ourselves may enjoy greater happiness, lies well within the province of the state."

Local Governments are the best and most effective agency for providing recreation facilities and service for all the people, for the following reasons.

Rich people can afford to enjoy themselves and buy recreation anywhere they like. Middle class people may also be able to provide recreation to a considerable degree through individual or group effort. It is the poor people who cannot have recreation except when provided by the Municipality. Public funds should be used for the benefit of the society by providing all kinds of services for all the people, and only the Municipality is in a position to do so.

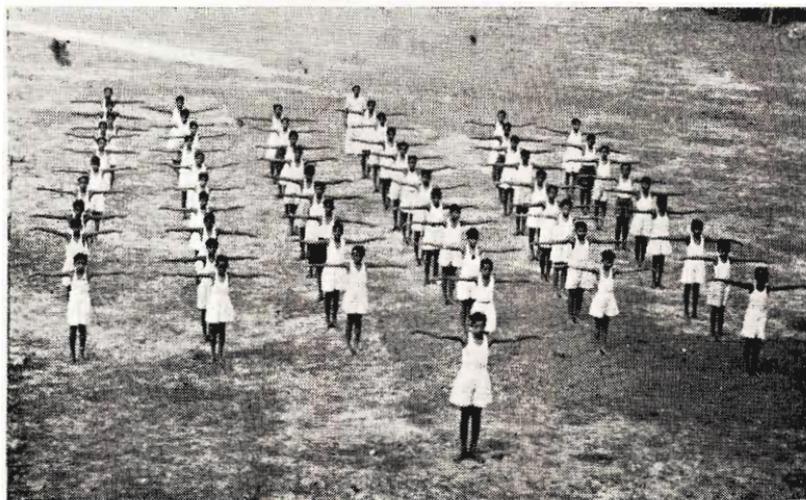


5th Jaffna Scout Troop



The Cub Pack

PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES



Individuals and private organisations are not in a position to acquire land to develop adequate recreation areas for the people. The Government action only can requisition properly situated areas for playgrounds and recreation centres etc., as a part of their responsibility to provide community recreation.

Municipal recreation should be equally available for rich and poor, for people of all ages, caste or creed or political opinion. It is not right for a few public spirited persons to pay for all kinds of things for the people. If recreation is provided for all, they may be expected to share the expenses by means of taxation. Municipal recreation can be managed at a very low cost by pooling resources and providing service on city-wide basis. It is the experience of other countries where recreation has been organised for one and all and on a large scale, that the cost becomes much less, and the people gladly pay for what they get.

The job of providing community recreation is too large for any one agency, except the Municipality. The Government has the power and means to raise funds in the public interest. The value of recreation to the society will be ten fold because recreation for all, will keep the expenses for crimes and health, down. It is a well known fact that unless the people have a fair opportunity for the good life, the nation as a whole cannot prosper. As the people should be educated and provided with health facilities in the same way they should be provided with recreation. It is good economy to spend public funds for the health, education and happiness of the people, which are the outcome of community recreation.

Recreation programme should be so organised that it will meet the needs of all the people, with respect to their interest and ability. A well organised programme should include :—

Physical Activities : Such as Games and Sports, Acquatics, Exercises, Boxing and Wrestling etc.

Social Activities : Such as, Social Recreation—Parties, Group Games, Club Programme, Picnics, Celebration of Festivals and important Events.

Cultural Activities : Such as, Arts and Crafts, Music, Drama, Hobbies, Dancing, Study Groups, Forums, Lectures. Debates etc.

Welfare Activities : Such as, Adult Education, Night Schools, Visual Education, Cookey and Sewing Classes for women etc.

Facilities for carrying out all the activities should be provided such as Playgrounds, Children's Apparatus, Indoor Centres, Gymnasia, Swimming Pools, Reading Rooms, Camp Sites etc.

Conclusion :

The above facts clearly show that recreation is an essential human activity and that it plays an important part in developing personality and providing joy and satisfaction, and has far-reaching values. It is an individual responsibility as well as that of the state.

Recreation, if properly organised, can meet a big need for promoting education, efficiency and happiness. State laws have been introduced in nearly all the countries of the world and recreation is provided as an essential community service. Recreation can go a long way towards bringing people together on a common platform. There is plenty of opportunity through recreational activities to create understanding amongst the people and making them realise that race, caste or creed have no barriers in building unity, friendship and social understanding. The newly won freedom and the post-war schemes, rehabilitation projects, and the attempts of the government as well as of social agencies should include recreation in their plans, since it is an important human activity. A comprehensive scheme of recreation and provision of well trained leaders should be considered a state of responsibility. People should realise that recreation being an integral part of their lives should be supported by them and that they should demand it because they will be the beneficiaries today and tomorrow.

THE LATE MR. W. A. WALTON, B. A.

I

In the early years of the century there were on the Staff of Hartley a few stalwarts who helped it to establish itself as a Secondary School, and one of these was the late Mr. W. A. Walton, B. A., Senior English and Latin Master.

The name, W. A. Walton, brings to one's mind a man of large proportions, perhaps not always dressed *de rigueur*, nor a strict observer of the fixed hours of the time-table, nor yet an effortless conformer to rules about records and notes of lessons,—but, nevertheless, a great teacher, with a great enthusiasm for Literature, and with an art, all his own, for infecting his pupils with like enthusiasm.

In his inspired moments, we his pupils sat spell-bound with his narrative and recitations, and resented the bell that would put an end to our enjoyment; not seldom, however, did our fears turn out groundless, for Mr. Walton had not heard the bell, and the English lesson continued uninterrupted to the very end of the Latin period, and vice-versa.

Just as one lesson overflowed into the period set apart for another, so it happened also that while teaching one subject, he roamed over various fields of knowledge—Literature, History, Art and Religion: that he was teaching not subjects, but pupils, would be his justification. The word 'Virtue', it may be, sets him off: "Virtue", he would say, "comes from the Latin word 'virtus', manliness, from the word 'vir', man, as opposed to woman", and he would quote instances from History of Roman manliness and endurance, ranging from Regulus to the Sentries buried alive at their posts at Pompeii. Mrs. Hemans's *Casablanca*, and a talk on Courage, or Loyalty, often followed: "Salus reipublicae summa lex," he often quoted. To such digressions as these we owed many an insight into Life. "Sunt lacrimae rerum..." I heard him say more than once: Sorrow and suffering are part of the Stuff of Life.

Mr. Walton had a retentive memory, and his habit of reciting long passages of verse created in our young minds a desire to explore the realms of literature in which he seemed so much at home. I well remember my introduction to Vergil's "Aeneid". Without looking into the book before him, he plunged into reciting:

*Arma virumque cano, Troiae qui primus ab oris
Italiam fato profugus Lavinaque venit
Litora.....*

Five minutes or more of this dactylic chant, the while we sat hushed. Then, having briefly explained the sense of the prologue, he pointed out the *Aeneid's* similarity to Homer's *Iliad*, both in their epic nature and in their form. The invocation in Milton's "Paradise Lost" followed :

Of Man's first disobedience and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world.....

The Latin text before us had no use, and we sat back with the pure pleasure of listening to his sonorous voice reciting Latin verse, Miltonic verse, and verse translation of Homer, whole chunks of them. Inconsequentially he added, "O Homer, thou art translated, indeed", and explained that he was referring to Pope's translation of Homer, which while good verse was not faithful to the original. On the wings of Fancy, then, we went to eighteenth century England and literary gossip about Pope, Addison and Steele, and Doctor Johnson. And in our hearts resolutions were forming to read, and yes, to learn by heart. Read a great deal we did, and tried also to learn much by heart, in emulation of our master.

Shakespeare was his favourite author, and having acted in, or helped to produce, many of the plays, he knew by heart whole passages from them. About teaching Shakespeare, he made no mistake : he did not teach the plays with notes and paraphrase. Instinctively, he knew that Shakespeare wrote his plays to be acted, and the first 'reading' was always acted, himself taking the chief part or parts, male and female. That way we understood and appreciated Shakespeare more than we could have with Verity or Deighton.

One of the functions of the teacher is to mediate between the growing minds of his pupils and the great minds of the past. We who were pupils of Mr. Walton not only enjoyed his teaching, but also learnt to love the things of the mind and spirit, and to go to the great thinkers and men of action of the past to know and to make part of ourselves, all that they thought, said and did. In so far as he helped us to this, Mr. Walton was a great and successful schoolmaster.

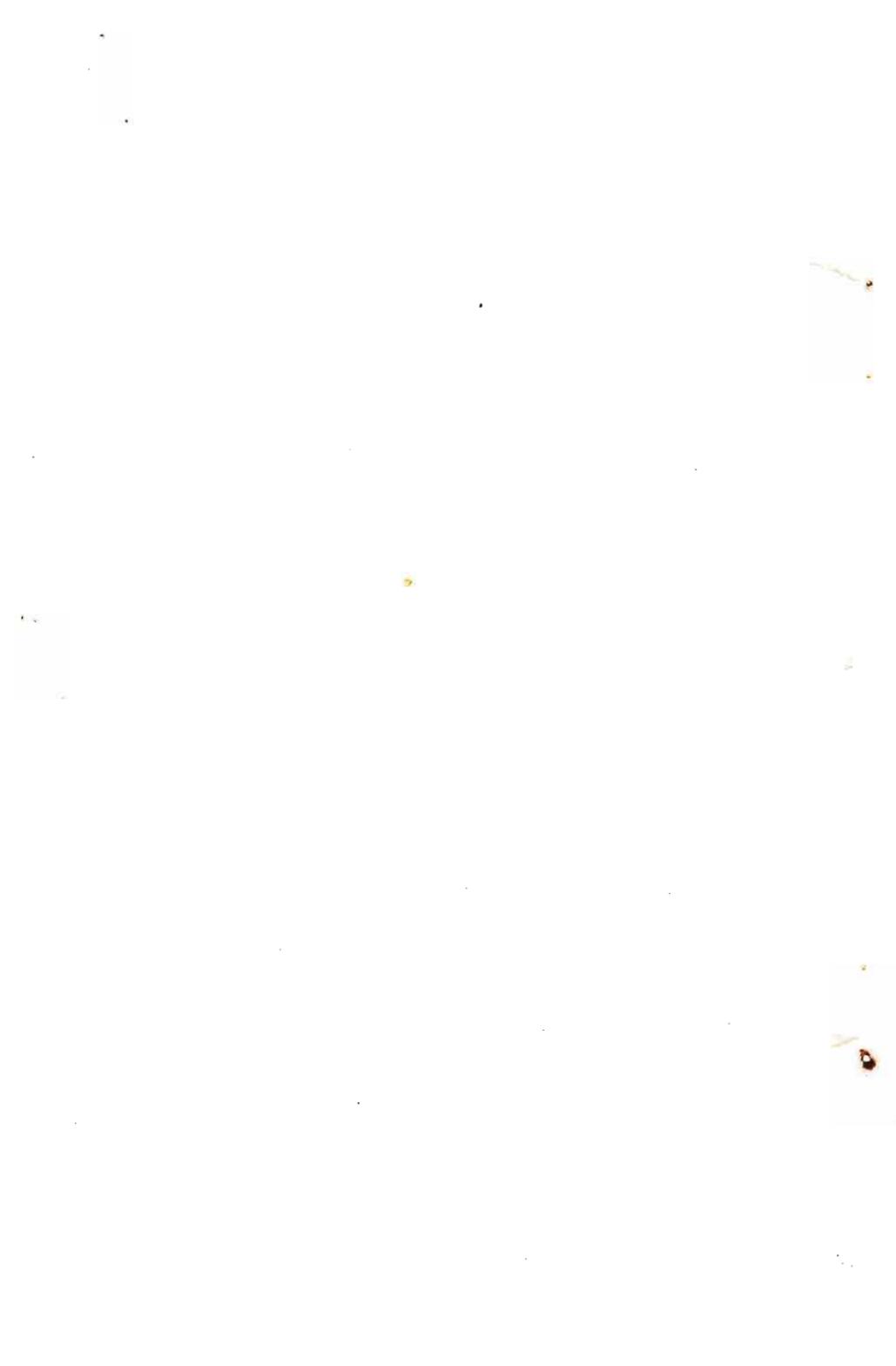
K. P.



The Late Mr. W. A. Walton (Snr.)



The Late Mr. S. A. Rasaratnam



II

Shakespeare of the North, Well have you earned
The name of the Great Bard whom East & West
With one common unfaltering praise claim.
Exponent of his great dramatic art,
Scholar among the teachers, teacher so rare,
Among students. How enticingly you drew
The hearts of your grateful, loving pupils
To Elysian Regions! How well you have,
As if with magic charm, fed us so well,
With the manna of literary rapture!
Well we remember your applauded acting
Of Othello with advocate Tampoe,
Your cousin of no less scholarly fame.
How oft with grateful tears did I recall
The inspiration you infused in me
For the Myriad-minded! How to forget
My father's friend, my friend, so sweet, so kind
My countryman, Walton of Moorkam shores!
Oh! Guru! I should suppose that the Great Bard
Has greeted you there above in the Beyond.

S. NAGALINGAM.

THE LATE MR. S. A. RASARATNAM

I

Inexorable death snatched away Mr. S. A. Rasaratnam rather early and thereby Hartley College and Vadamaradchy have lost a prominent leader. S. A. R. as he was affectionately called in the College of his labours and in the whole of Vadamaradchy, was a rare human being to see or hear or to be associated with. By his death Hartley lost one of her veterans, the guardian angel of her pupils, the custodian of her fair name and the promoter of her athletic prowess. Past and present pupils have lost in his death a patron, counsellor and friend.

His services to college or country were not motivated by expectations of reward or honours. The spirit of service was in-born in him and actually grew with him. He put his very heart

into everything that came to be done by him, whether it was by his own choice or by external imposition. His life reminds one of selfless, devoted and unattached service, taught in Gita.

A man who lives, works and serves in this little Earth gets entangled, in pride and prejudice, inspite of the noble nature of his words and acts. S. A. R. however, was the friend of all and the enemy of none. He remained a simple and humble soul.

Vadamaradchy was beginning to enjoy the fruits of his noble and persistent efforts in the field of Social Welfare. He was President of our Rural Development Union, and many things besides in our Social World. He was a true Christian and by precept and example, lived as a Pillar of the Church.

It is incumbent on us at this moment to remember his widow and children, and to offer to them once again our deep and grateful sympathy. We cannot escape the thought that S. A. R. died before his due time and that because of his untiring and strenuous efforts to improve the lot of the young and old among whom he was hurled by the Almighty.

I hope that his old and present pupils and the general public will respond to an appeal by some responsible person or persons to show in some tangible and useful form the appreciation of the services of this great man, who died poor and before his time, because he spent himself in service.

MAY S. A. R. REST IN PEACE

T. RAMALINGAM, M. P.

II

The dawn of the New Year found my colleague, Mr. S. A. Rasaratnam on his last bed of sickness. The next day he was no more.

It is hard to be faced with the necessity of parting all too soon from long standing friends with identical outlook and interests. This was the writer's experience on that Friday morning when news reached him of the incident. May we not sit up and wonder at the mortality of man that makes him so unreliable a companion in life's pilgrimage?

Mr. Rasaratnam has given the best part of his life—the whole of it—in service to Hartley College. In the second decade of the century as a student at Hartley he made his mark and was an inspiration to his fellows, who accepted his leadership in all matters connected with student organisations. Gradually he became a teacher and in this capacity he so impressed his superiors including the Inspectors of the Department that he was persuaded to join the Government Training College. On the completion of his course there, in those pre-Salary scale days he might have accepted more lucrative appointments elsewhere. For a while he wavered between this and the call of his Alma Mater—the struggle was shortlived and feeble. He made the choice and never looked backward nor was attracted by prospects elsewhere. Steadfastly and with singleness of purpose he remained at his post to the end. He wished for no more. He gave the School of his best and tireless toil and has deserved not a little the sincere gratitude with which several generations of his pupils cherish his memory today.

He has taught for over thirty five years in this School. His contributions for the progress and well being of the School have been considerable. On his return from the G. T. C. he brought with him new methods of approach to class room problems and introduced innovations which have formed an integral part of the present set up. He is no more with us in the body, but his influence is at work in the different aspects of the School's life. As administrative assistant he rendered valuable service during the thirties and early forties. As Supervisor of the Lower Department more recently his services have been valued. As prefect of games these nearly fifteen years he has left a record of service hard to beat. We are all indebted to him for what he has been to us in his various capacities.

In his village community he is much missed. The Post and Telegraph Office at Alvai, the enthusiasm of the workers of the community centre there, Village uplift work that is being continued are due almost entirely to his untiring efforts. It is comforting that he lived to see in large measure the fruit of his labours there. It was selfless service rendered without expectation of praise or reward.

We miss him much in our Church councils. In the midst of intricate and difficult problems his counsel was much sought after. When discussions took a tedious turn and arguments were leading to stalemate S. A. R. would from his corner fire a pair of questions, a pair it always was, to bring back new life to the discussion and to suggest a new line of approach. The solution often quickly followed. The Church found him a trusted friend. When workers were in short supply he was given the Alvai Society in charge. The work during his tenure has gone on there on all fronts as we have it from the reports in a manner that would do credit to the most efficient worker in the Methodist Field. It has been found difficult to fill his place which to date remains vacant.

He had several more years to go when he was suddenly called away. Many would have found him a help and a comfort had he been spared. Our sympathies are with all that are bereaved, the members of his family in particular.

S. T. SAMUEL.



Students' Section

CEYLON SINCE INDEPENDENCE

On the 4th of February 1948, after several years of alien rule, "the power to fashion the future of our Motherland" came once again into our hands, and the people of Free Lanka entrusted to the United National Party the responsibility of governing the country. In its hands was placed the responsibility of laying down the general lines of progress and of preparing the "foundations on which the future edifice of a free, democratic and contented Ceylon could be built." The newly formed government proved equal to the task and shouldered the burden of administration with a determination to "march realistically, democratically and philosophically towards a logically defined goal." The goal it had in view was the raising of the standard of living, which though ahead of many countries in Asia, was still far behind the civilized standards reached by many of the countries which had been free while Ceylon was under an alien yoke. To reach this goal the economic and social conditions of the island have to be improved and the present government has done much to alter the "broad framework of the social and economic structure of the island." By formulating plans such as the Six Year Plan and gaining membership in the Colombo Plan, the government has done much to improve the social and economic conditions of the island and within the remarkably short period of three and a half years has laid the foundation for the stability of the island.

The first problem that the government took in hand was that of food. Ceylon is dependent on other countries for most of her essential consumption goods, especially articles of food. This is a great setback for Ceylon cannot claim real independence without being self-sufficient. Hence the government is doing its best to make Ceylon a really independent country, by giving her economic freedom. To make this possible the government has taken steps to improve the irrigation facilities and to encourage agriculture.

The Multi-purpose project of Gal Oya testifies to the zeal with which the government has taken in hand the agricultural development of the country. The renovation of tanks and channels that have gone into disuse has also been undertaken and within a period of three years the government has been able to provide irrigation facilities to a total extent of 23,925 acres, and an extent of 39,931 acres of land has been developed and made suitable for cultivation. In addition to this, experimental stations have been set up to experiment on the best ways of growing various plants. The most suitable methods for growing crops such as Rice, Cotton, Tobacco, Gingely and Sugarcane have been already adopted. With the successful working of the plan laid down for the agricultural development of the island, Ceylon will soon be self-sufficient as far as food supplies are concerned.

The government has also realised the risk of an un-diversified economy. Hence it has undertaken the diversification of the economy by putting into action a programme of industrialisation. Ceylon is blessed with natural water power which serves as a great impetus to industrialisation. The Multi-purpose project at Gal Oya, in addition to helping irrigation serves also as a source of electricity which is a great help to the programme of industrialisation. The Cement factory has proved a success. The government has also taken in hand the establishment of the Glass factory, Plywood factory, and the Paper factory. Other items on the list are the Steel factory, the Caustic Soda plant, the Textile factory and the Sugar factory. The setting up of factories is taking time owing to the shortage of technical experts and equipment. But now a solution has been found in the Colombo Plan which will give Ceylon technical and financial assistance. The completion of the programme of industrialisation is bound to result in a stable economy, which will ensure both the economic and political freedom of the island.

In addition to its plan of economic development the government has done much to improve the social conditions of the people. Health is a very important factor in the prosperity of a country and the government has done its best

to maintain the health of the people. By campaigns such as the Anti-Malaria campaign the government is trying to rid the island of the common diseases. It has also set up many hospitals and dispensaries, where rich and poor alike can get treatment. The government has also undertaken to care for the Aged, who are unable to earn a living, by granting old age pensions and providing homes for them. The life in villages which had hitherto been deplorable is now being improved by the Rural Development Societies, which aim at educating the villagers and raising their standard of living. Unemployment is another barrier in the path of social development and even here the government is doing its best to solve this problem, and with this aim, has formulated a policy of Ceylonisation. The government has also taken steps to alleviate the acute shortage of houses. It has undertaken housing schemes either directly or by way of grants to local bodies. In this manner the government is doing its best to improve the social condition of the island.

Thus we see that within this short period the government has done much to make Ceylon a better land to live in. In spite of this, Ceylon has still a long way to go, to become economically independent and socially equal to the more advanced countries of the West. But "even a journey of a thousand miles begins with but a single step" and the present government has taken the first step forward towards the goal. In the years to come, let us hope that with the support and goodwill of the citizens of Free Lanka, the government will be able to go steadily forward towards the goal.

K. S. ARULSELVAM,
H.S.C. (Arts).

THE MALARIAL PARASITE

Malaria is a very common disease prevalent throughout many countries of the world particularly in the tropics. Practically every one is acquainted with its adverse effects on victims which may even prove fatal. The scientific name of the parasite responsible for the disease is plasmódium.

Three different species are known, all of them being pathogenic.

The parasite is introduced into the blood stream of man or any other warm-blooded vertebrate by an infected female called the anopheles mosquito. When this mosquito bites it pierces the skin by means of its pointed proboscis and sucks the blood. To prevent the coagulation of the blood it secretes saliva into the wound caused. Along with the saliva the parasites are introduced into the blood stream. It is well known that immediately after the bite it takes between two to three weeks before any symptoms of fever appear. This period is called the incubation period or the latent stage.

During this period, it was assumed till very recently that the parasite developed into a mature stage in a red blood corpuscle. When it has attained the mature stage, it divides and the envelope of the blood corpuscles ruptures liberating the young ones. They in turn attacked fresh corpuscles and continued their life history. Recent research by eminent biologists has disproved this. Experiments were conducted on monkeys, the nearest relations to man. Sporozoites were introduced into the monkey's blood and it was found that in monkeys too the period of incubation was between two to three weeks. When blood was injected into healthy ones from infected monkeys, during this period of incubation, no symptoms of fever were seen immediately. This revealed the fact that sporozoites introduced by the mosquito take two to three weeks before they can attack red blood corpuscles. In fact, the blood and lymph during the period of incubation when examined showed no traces of the parasite. This led to the conclusion that during the period of incubation, the parasite was lodged in some other organ and not the blood corpuscles. Microscopic sections of all the organs of the monkey were made and the parasite was discovered in the cells of the liver. The same experiment was performed on man, when a syphilitic patient was employed for the purpose, as it is a practice to inject those suffering from paralysis, with malarial parasite. Within the liver of the patient an identical stage as that seen in the

monkey was observed. Hence it was proved that immediately after the introduction of the parasite by a mosquito, the parasite was not capable of attacking a red blood corpuscle but was carried to the liver, where it gets itself lodged in the hepatic cells. The sporozite spends the period of incubation in the liver and after that it is liberated into the blood stream, when it is capable of attacking a blood corpuscle causing fever. A biologist called Huff, discovered that the parasite in the liver underwent at least two asexual phases of multiplication and he termed the resulting individuals the Cryptozoites.

In the blood corpuscle the parasite undergoes various stages of asexual multiplication with the result that numerous parasites are formed which again attack fresh blood corpuscles and the life cycle may be repeated indefinitely. After a period of asexual multiplication some of the individuals develop into sexual forms. When a mosquito bites a patient the sexual forms along with parasites in different stages of development are sucked into the alimentary canal of the mosquito with the blood. The sexual forms develop into male and female gametes which are resistant to the action of digestive enzymes whilst the parasites in other stages are killed and digested. The gametes fuse and the resulting zygote gets lodged in the wall of the alimentary canal. Each zygote may produce as many as ten thousand sporozoites. The sporozoites migrate to the salivary glands of the mosquito and are injected into the wound when the infected mosquito bites a man.

From the above it is clear that the malarial parasite undergoes a complicated life cycle involving two hosts—a vertebrate animal, the primary host, and an invertebrate animal, the secondary host. The invertebrate animal is not known to have any pathogenic effect in view of the presence of the parasite.

The methods pursued for the control of malaria are rather familiar. Among the medicines administered for the cure of the diseases, quinine, atarbrine, paludrine and choloquin are well known. However these medicines have no permanent cure because they are found to have no lethal

effect on the parasite during the stage of its life cycle in the liver. It is found that pentaquine and isopentaquine have remarkable effects on the parasite during this stage. The victor—the anopheles mosquito—can be destroyed by several methods. The most effective one is the spraying of D.D.T. (Dinethyl-Diphenyl-Tetra-chloroethane).

In certain countries malaria has been completely wiped out. Thanks to the march of science, malaria is no longer the dreaded disease it was.

K. K. NADARAJAH,
H.S.C. (Science).

WHO IS WHO OF THE H.S.C. Sc. (Prep.)

Our class is situated at the farthest corner of the hall, very close to the road, where vehicles and passers-by cause a lot of disturbance and distraction. Our corner is a rather gloomy one in the literal sense, but it is in this gloom that ready retorts reveal the sparkling wit of our members. Lively discussions interspersed with caustic remarks and occasional threats of physical violence electrify the atmosphere. Subjects of all types, from the sublimest philosophy down to the cost of brinjals, are thrashed out till they are unrecognizable. All these of course take place in the absence of the teachers! For a long time, it has been my greatest desire to let the world at large have at least a glimpse of the dynamic personalities that activate the spirit of the class. To the outside world, these may appear quiet and modest students, but all their best comes out only in the atmosphere of our class. Perhaps there are yet a few, who have managed to conceal their virtues even from my keenest observation. I am indeed sorry for this, for I am firmly of the opinion that virtue should not go unrewarded! Did I hear someone say "Bah"!? Well Sir! Here it goes! Have the smelling salts handy!

N. ARIAM: A rather diminutive figure possessing energy in the inverse ratio. Aims at becoming a doctor. The only disadvantage is that he may be mistaken for an attendant.

Has an inexplicable fancy for Morris Minors. Likes to own one, but driving difficulties are numerous.

V. K.: Jocular by nature. His irrepressible spirit sometimes earns him reprimands. Conveniently forgot to "stand" the boys a treat on his passing the S.S.C. examination. Is very fond of fruits, particularly pomegranates and mangoes. Rather interesting to listen to him reeling off with gusto the names of the different varieties of mangoes.

NAVAM: A muscular and well-proportioned individual with rather magnified views of his own athletic abilities, which to do him credit he has some. Tries his best to emulate Ramadhin in bowling. Represented our College at the Public Schools Sports Meet. Loves 'Drum sticks'.

GURU: Has been branded a Communist, partly because of his partiality for red clothing and partly because of his views. A vociferous speaker. Never gets up to speak unless highly incensed and then words come tumbling out with undue haste.

THESIGAR: A philosopher in his own way. Tries his best to avoid trouble. Hasn't yet overcome the astonishment of having an aunt younger than him. Says it is something extraordinary in spite of our assurances to the contrary. A rather diffident person.

RUTHY: Formerly Calpurnia—a mouthful—so had his own name abbreviated. Has a fancy for splashing ink on the clothes of others. Believes it's high fun.

SOMA: Has beaten our firmly seeded 'heavy weight' by a few cwts. Extensive repairs of the tennis court had to be carried out, after his taking up to the game. Plays tennis rather fiercely. Was a source of terror to the forward lines of opposing teams, while playing as full back for the class football eleven. Hopes one day to roll along in his own Rolls-Royce.

VEERA: Rather a disconsolate individual following the loss of his heavy weight title to the above-mentioned Soma. Shows terrific improvement in tennis. At the present rate of improvement he may prove to be a good player before

long. Discourses at length on matrimonial affairs. Fond of cracking jokes which—the pity of it!—seldom fail to fall flat.

SELLA: A combination of names. A very popular individual. Intends getting an M.Sc. and, if possible, a Doctorate. Very fond of motor cars, particularly Studebakers. Never tires of extolling the stream lining of this particular make of cars. Says he intends possessing one when his 'Varsity Days' are over. Very careful in handling money.

SUBBU: Our erstwhile sub-editor of the 'Hartley Echo'. Fears to approach the editor. Speaks as though he has an everlasting cold. Has a deep-rooted fear of girls. Says they are da-ng-er-ous.

DEV ANAND: In no way related to the Hindi actor, except in so far as he belongs to the homo sapiens. For effect looks at a photograph of the said actor and imagines it to be a mirror. An unintentionally overbearing and self-assertive personality. His favourite topic: "Bharathiar." Loves to have a finger in every pie. May be easier to get along with, if not for his officiousness.

HOLMYARD: So called because of his ardent admiration for E. J. Holmyard. Never parts company with the author's "Inorganic Chemistry." Regrets he hasn't a pouch like the kangaroo to facilitate carrying the book about.

THURAI: If you want his immediate attention just call "Naththu." He will be all attention with clenched fists to hook. Obsessed with mathematical formulæ. Most impressive when proving that $x^2 = y^2$ provided $y^2 = x^2$.

S. SATCUNANATHAN,
H.S.C. Prep. (Sc.)

THE TECHNIQUE OF SUCCESS

"Tis not in mortals to command success
But we'll do more. Sempronius, we'll deserve it."
says Addison.

Oh! what a miraculous effect the word 'success' has on every being in this world. This changes entirely the atmos-

phere of one's life and conveys one to a more esteemed position. It rings in the ears of every ambitious man when he sets out to undertake an enterprise. Once having tested it he is determined to see it written in all his undertakings till he has reached the topmost rung. What precisely does this thrilling word 'success' mean? What are its needs? These are the types of questions which everyone of us is eager to ask and will be glad to receive appropriate answers. Success, strictly speaking, covers the whole range in a man's life. It may mean happiness to him, wealth, rank, power and all the desirable things one can think of. It means a lot to those who have often to fight battles through life. Many labour under the delusion that success depends on entire luck, but a survey and perusal of the daily occurrences in school, at home and in the world at large will soon drive that notion off. Success needs something more important, real and solid than luck. To the finer minds it requires the fulfilment of three aspects which can be represented by the formula — skill + guts + luck = success, and therefore when one of these is lacking one cannot wonder at one's failure.

Common examples can be drawn from students who are preparing for their respective examinations. One type of student finds solace in mugging his books till very late in the night, burning the mid-night oil. A pot of tea or coffee is placed beside him and frequently he drains a cup to sooth his nerves, as he says. Not content with the time he spends at night, probably till twelve midnight or one in the morning, he sets the alarm at 3-30 a.m. but reflects a little and sets it at 3 a.m. The poor mother is moved with pity for her son and she rises earlier to prepare for him a cup of coffee. He wraps himself with a shawl for fear of catching a cold and goes to his harassing job. He practices this habit till the commencement of his examination. On the eve of the examination, he tries to recollect what he has learnt so far, but finds himself mixing History with Mathematics and Civics with Physics—"Parallel lines meet, Napoleon won the battle of Waterloo" are what he finds himself repeating. His nerves are shattered, his health has reached the breaking point and his mind is in confusion. He is thoroughly shaken when he searches in vain for his name in the list of success-

ful candidates and in course of time gives way to despair. This type of student is blind to the technique of success. On the other hand, there is another type of student who hopes for the best but is ready to face the worst. The meaning of 'Success' dawns on him and he knows what it means and what it needs. He does not devote the twenty-four hours in a day to his lessons. He learns intelligently within a limited time. He is thus better off than his friend and is able to tackle any question with his mind refreshed. He is neither too optimistic nor too pessimistic. He is glad of his success, but takes his failure philosophically and says little.

This spirit, we see, is the most vital contribution to one's success. The dictum "Failures are the Pillars of Success" can be applied only to those who are eager to follow men who are successful already—to watch what they do, to listen to their speech and learn the reasons for their actions, instead of seeing things on the surface. "The recognition of a determinate purpose in life, and a sturdy adhesion to it, through all its disadvantages are indispensable conditions of success." If our ambition is to battle through life towards a better knowledge and practice of some art, science or business, nothing can bar our success. It is not the height we reach, but the fight that proves the important factor. We have experienced the pleasure of the fight, and the fruits of it must be an indifferent matter.

PARPATHA MUTTUSAMY,
H.S.C. Prep. (Arts).

FRESHERS PLEASE

Well! how is an introduction in a Union for you? "Oh! it is easy! I can do it with the greatest of ease when it is my turn" you argue. My dear! it is not so easy as that, anyway, not at Hartley.

Wednesday evening! 3-15.....Oh Kiddy! that woeful time makes you long to go home stealing. You fail in it. The meeting begins. You take your seat near your friends. Your friends urge you to be bold. Obey them. Now your blessed name is whispered along the benches.

The dreadful moment approaches. You hide yourself like an ostrich. Suddenly you hear, "I call upon Mr. Freshman, to introduce himself to the House". Now you begin to curse your stars. You call upon the Gods to bring thunderstorms and wipe out the whole human race. Your legs carry you without your knowledge to the platform, while pairs of eyes gaze at your gait, the way you have combed your hair etc. In a stammering voice you man-a-age to utter your name. You wait for questions. If you have touched the bench nearby, lest you fall, woe unto you! Oh! my pal! they will argue till you agree that you are an invertebrate.

That's not all. There's a bolt from another. "Can you sing?" "Yeah", you snap at him. Oh! doom for you! None of your choice. Only songs which they suggest. Then one will make you a donkey and another will ask you to stop braying.

There you stand perspiring and shivering. You will be tempted to take to your heels. But have some confidence, pal, and wait there.

We'll fight for it.....Anyhow don't worry. We will drag them to shed tears when it is our turn.

D. S. KARUNAIRAJAH,
Pre. Senior (B).

MY COLLEGE

Beside the deep, deep sea,
Fluttering in its splendour,
Lavished with fame and glory,
Stands our Hartley College.
Proud are we of our College,
With its massive walls so old,
And masters so busy and engaged,
With students so joyous and bold.
Ever we will be grateful and thankful,
To a College so famous and fair,
So let us wish it honour in full,
This College in standard so rare.

S. SIVANESAN,
J.S.C. A.

OUR CLASS EDUCATIONAL TOUR

During the first week-end in July, twenty eight boys of the Form I class, decided to tour the ruined city of Anuradhapura to see the magnificent buildings of the ancient kings.

We made all preparations and drew up the programme so as to know exactly the places we would be visiting during our short stay.

The day dawned and we were all excited and happy as some of us were going to visit Anuradhapura for the first time. We left Point Pedro at 3 p.m. in a van with our class teacher and three others. All along the way we sang and enjoyed ourselves thoroughly. Passing through dense forests was interesting as we saw monkeys playing and swinging from tree to tree. At Vavuniya we halted near a spreading tree to have our dinner, and we reached Anuradhapura rather late in the night. We were given a warm welcome by Mrs. Sittampalam and we hurriedly stretched our limbs to rest.

The next day we were shown around the ancient capital by a guide who explained to us the why and the wherefore of the buildings and tanks. We saw the magnificent Ruvanvalisaya, Abayagiri Dagoba, Thuparama, Issuruminiya, Bo-tree temple, and the Brazen Palace. These buildings brought back to us memories of the culture and glory of the ancient kings. I should say the architecture and sculpture of the present day cannot compare favourably with those of the past. They are amazingly wonderful and artistic. Most statues and carvings were cut out of huge stones.

Our programme for the following day was a visit to Mihintale. After a dip in the Nuwara wewa, we started for Mihintale taking our breakfast with us. Along with us there were many pilgrims climbing the flight of steps. They lessened the tediousness of our climb. We reached the top

and explored the various spots of interest—Mahinda's bed, the first Vihare that was ever built and some relics that were excavated recently at Mihintale.

We retraced our steps sadly because our excursion was drawing to a close. After tea we bade good-bye to our kind hostess and left for home. We sang all our way back and reached Point Pedro late at night. Though we were tired, we felt that our trip was not only enjoyable but also useful. We hope that in future our teachers will give us opportunities for more excursions.

V. GANESAN,
Form I Upper (A).

MY DREAM

I often see dreams at night, usually when I go to bed with a heavy stomach. Of all the dreams the most frightening is the one I saw a few days ago.

Before I went to bed I heard some stories about ghosts from my grandmother. In my sleep I was awakened by a man who was dressed in dark clothes. His hand and his face were also dark as his clothes. He pulled me by the hands and asked me to follow him. He took me along a narrow winding path to a place where there were terrible dragons, telling me that he was taking me to his house. Then he took me to a pond and frightened me that he would drop me in, if I shouted. My legs shivered, my hands trembled and my heart beat quickly. I turned round and prayed to God. I thought of my mother and screamed aloud "Amma". The figure disappeared. I opened my eyes and saw my loving mother by my side, with her hands on my head, trying to comfort me. It was then I recovered and found that it was a dream. Ah! what a terrible dream

I had ! No boy of my age would have had such a terrifying experience. The dream taught me a lesson. Now I eat very lightly at night and thereafter I seldom dream.

S. NADARAJAH,
Form I Lower (B).

MY PET

My pet is a dog. His name is Ludo. He is black and white in colour. I tie him up to a post, when I go to school. I give him bones and meat to eat, and water to drink. When I go for walks I lead him by a chain. He loves me very much.

J. C. P. SAMUEL,
IV Std. (A).



பிராயச்சித்தம்

அந்திப்பொழுதில் நறுமணங்கமழும் நன்பூங்காவின் வாவியருகில் அமர்ந்திருந்து இயற்கையின் வினோதங்களை நுகரலானேன். அங்கே ஓர் தாமரைத்தடாகம் இருந்தது. கமலங்கள் புத்துணர்ச்சியுடன் மலர்ந்து விளங்கின. அம்மலர்களின் இரணியென்று மலர்ந்திருந்த ஓர் தாமரை மலரில் சிலந்தி ஒன்று வலையின்னி இருந்தது. ஆகாரத்தை ஆவலுடன் எதிர்பார்த்த என்கால் ஜெந்திற்கு எதிர்பாராதவிதமாய் ஓர் சிற்றெறும்பு கிட்டியது. சிலந்தி-வலையின் மென்மழகை விரும்பியோ அல்லது மென்மலரின் மனோகரத்தில் மயங்கியோ குற்றமற்ற சிற்றெறும்பு வலையின் மாட்டியது. அந்தோ பாவம்! வெளி அழகில் மயங்கிப் படுகுழியில் விழும் மாந்தரைப்போல் ஆழந்தநீரியாமல் காலை விட்டு அவஸ்தையுற்றது. தான் விரித்த மோகன வலையில் சிக்கவிட்டாரே மகாராசா என்ற பெருமிதத்துடன் சிலந்தி ஆரணங்கு எறும்பு இராஜாவை தன் அருகே இழுத்தது. ஆசையால் மோசம்போனேன் என்ற பரிதாப அலறலுடன் எறும்பு சிலந்தியின் பிடியில் இறுகியது. இக்காட்சியைக் கண்ட என் மனதில் இரக்கம் சுரந்தது. கண்களில் கண்ணீர் சொரிந்தது. “பாவம் குற்றமற்ற ஓர் எறும்பு வீணாக இறப்பதா? இல்லை அதைக் காப்பாற்றுவது மனிதனாகிய எனது கடன்” என்று என்னியவாறே தாமரை மலரை அணுகிச் சிலந்தி வாயில் புகுந்த சிற்றெறும்புக்கு உயிர்ப்பிச்சை அளித்தேன். பிறவி எடுத்து ஒரு ஜெந்துவின் உயிரைக் காத்தோம் என்ற ஆத்ம திருப்தியுடன் புன்னைமரத்தின் கிழிள்ள பூமணையில் துயிலுற்றேன்.

எந்தச்சிலந்தியின் பிடியிலிருந்து அச்சிற்றெறும்பை விடுவித்தேனோ, அச்சிலந்தியே துணிவுடன் என்னை அணுகியது. சிலந்தி (அதிகாரத் தோரணையில்) அற்ப மனிதா! என்வலையில் சிக்கிய ஆகாரத்தைப் பறித்துக்கொள்ள உனக்கென்ன துணிவு?

என் பதில்: நான் என் கடமையைத்தான் செய்தேன். ஒரு ஜீவன் அவஸ்தைப்படுத்தும்போது சகித்திருக்கமாட்டான் மனிதன்.

சிலந்தி: பசியால் வாடிவதங்கும்போது ஆகாரம் கிடைத்தும் அதை உண்ணவொட்டாமல் தடுப்பதுதான் மனித லட்சணமோ?

எ. ப.: வஞ்சகச் சூட்சியால் உயிர்களை வதைத்துத்தான் பசியைத் தணிக்கவேண்டுமோ? நீ பல உயிர்களை அழிக்கிறாய். ஆனால் ஒரு உயிரையாவது சிருஷ்டிசெய்வாயா?

சிலந்தி: உன்போன்ற மூடமனிதருக்கு என்போன்ற சிறு ஜெந்துக்களின் நிலை எப்படி விளங்கும்? உயிர்வதை செய்யாமல் என்பசி தனியாதே!

எ. ப.: ஏன் உயிருள்ள ஜீவனின் ஊனைவிட உயிரில்லா ஆகாரத்தை உண்ணமுடியாதோ? ஆகாயவெளியில் உள்ளதமாகப் பறந்து திரியும் பலவாண் வண்ணாத்தியைப்பார்! மென்மலரின் நறுதேனைப் பருகி உயிர்வாழ்கிறது. தந்தித்திரியும் பஞ்சவாண் வெட்டுக்கிளியைப்பார்! செடிகளின் தளிர்ை உண்டு ஜீவிக்கின்றது. அப்படி நீயும் உயிர்வாழ்ந்தால் என்ன?

சிலந்தி: முட்டாளே கேள்! இயற்கை அமைப்பை மாற்ற மனிதனாலும் முடியாது. யாராலும் முடியாது. நாயைப்பிடித்துத் தளிரை உண் என்றால் உண்ணுமா? மனிதனைப் பிறந்தும் காய் கனி முதலிய தாவர உணவை உண்ணப் பாக்கியம்பெற்ற நீயும், மாமிச உணவை நாடுகிறாய். தாவர உணவை உண்ண இயற்கையமைப்புப் பெருத என்போன்ற ஜெந்துக்கள் எங்ஙனம் இயற்கையமைப்பை மாற்றி மாமிச உணவை உட்கொள்வது?

எ. ப.: ஆம். நீ கூறியது உண்மை. இயற்கையமைப்பு மாற்ற முடியாத ஒரு மலை. நான்செய்த தவறுக்கு பிராயச்சித்தம் தேடுவேன்.

P. M. சோமசுந்தரம்,

H. S. C. Sc. Prep.

புன்னகைபுரியும் பொன்னொளிமதியே!

புன்னகைபுரியும் பொன்னொளி மதியே!
 நின்னகைகண்டு இன்னில முவந்திடும்
 அம்புலியே நீ அந்தரத்துநின்று
 அம்புவிதன்னைப் பொற்புவி யாக்குவை!
 பாவலர் பாவிற் பாலமுதாவாய்
 நாவலர் நாவினறுந் தேனுவாய்
 புனல்வாழாம்பல் புதுமகிழ் வெய்தப்
 புனர்வாழ் வளிக்கும் புருடனீயவனே?
 விண்ணுலா விடுவேற் கண்ணினர் தங்கள்
 திண்மனம் புகுந்த வண்புகழாலானீ!
 பெண்முக முன்றன் தண்முகநிகரென்
 றெண்ணிடு புலவரை யெண்ணிடுவாயோ?
 மடவார் தம்மை மாயப்பிசாசென
 மடமைசேர் னெஞ்சினர் மொழிகுவரிகழ்ந்து
 பாவலருன் முகம் பாவைமுகமாம்
 கேவல மெனவதைக் கருதினையோ?
 வேல்விழிக் காதலி வெறுத்தனளோ அவள்
 பால்மொழி கேட்கப் பெருவிருப்பாருதோ?
 கறைமுகங் கொண்ட காரணமதனை
 மறைமுகமாக்கா தறைகுவை நீயே.

NEELAKANDAN K.

H. S. C. Arts Prep.

கடல்

அன்று மாலைநேரம். கடற்கரை ஓரத்தில் இளம்தென்றல் குளு குளு என்று வீசிக்கொண்டிருந்தது. சூரியனும் தனது நாள்வேலையை முடித்துக்கொண்டு மேற்கே அடிவானத்தை நோக்கிச் சென்றுகொண்டிருந்தான். தெள்ளிய தமிழில் பாக்கள் பாடவல்ல பாவலர்களை வா என்று அழைக்கும் பாவனையில் அதன் இயற்கை அமைப்புகள் அமைந்துள்ளன. அப்பொழுது நான் அவைகளை ஆர்வத்துடன் நோக்கியிருந்தேன். ஆகா! அக்கடலில் எனது மனம் லயித்துப்போய் இருந்தது. அக்கடலில் இருக்கும் ஒவ்வொன்றிற்கும் எனது வாழ்க்கையை ஒப்பிட்டேன். எல்லாம் சரியாகவேயிருந்தன. எனது மனம் அப்பரந்த கடலின்மேல் சென்றுகொண்டிருந்தது.

எனது வாழ்க்கையில் உள்ள சுகதுக்கங்கள் அக்கடலிலுள்ள அலைகளை எல்லாவிதத்திலும் ஒத்திருக்கின்றன. ஆ! அந்த அலைகள் சில பொழுது உயர்ந்தும் சிலபொழுது பதிந்தும் செல்கின்றன. அதைப்போலவே எமக்குச் சுகதுக்கங்கள் சிலபொழுது கூடியும் சிலபொழுது குறைந்தும் வருகின்றன. சில அலைகள் பாறைகளின்மீது மோதி இல்லாமலே போகின்றன. அதைப்போலவே எங்களுக்குவரும் சில இன்பங்கள் அந்தத் துன்பமென்னும் பாறையின்மீது மோதி இல்லாமலே போகின்றன.

பின்பு அக்கடலில் மிதந்துசென்ற ஓர் கப்பலுக்கு வாழ்வை ஒப்பிட்டேன். அக்கடலில் உள்ள கப்பல் சிலநேரம் புயலினால் தாக்கப்பட்டும் சிலநேரம் கடலில்வாழும் ஜீவஜெந்துக்களால் தாக்கப்பட்டும் சிலவேளை கடலில் இயற்கையாக அமைந்திருக்கும் பாறைகளினால் தாக்குண்டும் சேதமடைகிறது. அதைப்போலவே மனிதனும் சிலநேரத்தில் ஏற்படும் கடனினாலும் சிலநேரத்தில் அவன் சூழல்களினால் ஏற்படும் தீமைகளினாலும் சிலநேரத்தில் அவனுக்கு இயற்கையாக நேரிடும் விபரதியாலும் தனது வாழ்க்கையாகிய கப்பலை இடைநடுவில் சேதமாக்கித் துன்பமடைகிறான். இவ்விடையூறுகளிலிருந்து தப்பி வாழ்க்கையை நடத்து பவனே இன்பவாழ்வைப் பெறுவான். இவ்வின்பவாழ்வை மனிதனால் அடைவதென்றால் அருமையின்மேல் அருமை.

அடுத்ததாகக் கடலையே எனது வாழ்க்கைக்கு ஒப்பிட்டேன். கடலுக்குள் இருக்கும் விலைமதிப்பிடமுடியாத இரத்தினங்கள் தங்களது திறமைகளைப் போதிய இடங்களில் காட்டமுடியாமல் கடலின்கீழ் உள்ள வெறும் குகைகட்கு வெளிச்சம் கொடுக்கின்றன. இதைப்போலவே மனிதனில் விலைமதிப்பிடமுடியாத திறமைகள் உள. ஆனால் இதை அவன் காட்டுவதற்குப் போதிய சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்காமல் குப்பையில் மாணிக்கம்போல் இருக்கிறான். இவை அநேகமாக ஏழைச்சனங்களிடத்து அமைந்துள்ளன. இவைகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் ஆராய்ந்து, இருட்டியபடியால் விடுசேர்ந்தேன்.

T. S. RATNASINGAM,

S. S. C. Prep. (B)

நாமிழந்த அரும்பெருஞ் செல்வம்

இக் காட்லிக் கல்லூரியில் உள்ள கிழ்வகுப்பு முதல் மேல்வகுப்பு ஈராகவுள்ள மாணவர்கள் எல்லாரும் மனம்மடிந்து துக்கசாகரத்தில் மூழ்கியிருக்கக் காரணமென்ன? புன்முறுவல்கொண்டு ஆனந்தமயமாய் அன்புகாட்டி எஞ்ஞான்றும் கல்விகற்கும் இளமகளிர்தானும் மனமழிந்து இதயங்குலைந்து இடிகேட்ட அரவம்போல ஏங்கியிருப்பதன் காரணமென்ன?

அல்வையூர் அறிஞர் எல்லாம் அறிவுகெட்டிருக்கக் காரணமென்ன? காட்லிமாது தன் நாயகனையிழந்த தவமிலா அரிவைபோன்று திகைத்திருப்பதேன்? பலபாகத்தினின்றுங் கடுகிவந்து பலசாதியினர், பலமதத்தினர், பலதிறத்தினர், பலபருவத்தினர் கல்விகற்கும் கல்லூரியில் துக்கம்திறைந்திருக்கக் காரணமென்ன?

இவையெல்லாவற்றிற்கும் காரணம் ஒன்றேயொன்றுதான். அறுபதாண்டளவும் அழகுமிக்கு இளமதியம்போல் இலங்கி மாணவர்கட்குத் தக்கமுறையில் கல்விகற்பித்து அவர்களை இன்புறச்செய்துவைத்தபுருஷரத்தினமாகிய இராசரத்தினம் எம்மைவிட்டகன்றதே அக்காரணம். சான்றோர்க்குச் சான்றோகைய, இரத்தினம் மடிந்தாரென, மாய்ந்தாரென, எம்மைவிட்டகன்றாரெனக் கூற எம் நா எழுமா? கேட்கவும் செவி துணியுமா? உள்ளஞ் சகிக்குமா? உடல் தாங்குமா?

வலம்புரிச்சங்கீன்ற குலம்புரிமுத்துப்போலப் புண்ணிய புருடன் ஆழ்வாப்பிள்ளைபால் தோன்றியவர். முளைக்கும்பொழுதே பரிமளத்தோடுத் தோன்றிய துளசிபோலப் பிறக்கும்போதே சரஸ்வதி கடாட்சத்துடன் பிறந்தார். பலபோர் கடந்து வென்ற வீரனது வீராபணத்தை யொத்த புத்திக்கூர்மையுடையவர். காட்லி ஆசிரியசபையில் நீதிநெறியுரைப்பவர். கற்பிக்கும்பொழுது மாணவர்கவனத்தை அப்பாடத்தில் வைக்கச்செய்யுஞ் சக்திவாய்ந்தவர்.

மகாசபைகளிலே, கன்னெஞ்சினரும் மனமுருகி வசமிழந்து, மிக நயந்து பாராட்டத்தக்க சொன்மாரிபொழியும் மதுரவாக்கு வல்லவர். இவரின் பேச்சமிர்த்ததைப் பலமுறை யருந்தியுள்ளேன். பிரதமர் பருத்தித்துறைக்கு வந்தபோது, சிவன்கோயிலடியில் பிரதமர் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசினார். அதை இவர் அரிய தமிழில் மொழிபெயர்த்தார். குடிகுட்கெல்லாம் அரசர்போல, ஆசிரியர்குட்கெல்லாம் ஆசிரியராய் விளங்கினார். இன்னாரென்ன மாட்சிகளைத்தும் மன்னிய மாப்பெரும் ஆசிரியர் இவரன்றோ. இவரின் விடாமுயற்சியின் விளைவாலேயே காட்லி மாணவர்கள் விளையாட்டுக்களில் சீர்திருத்தமுற்றனர். இன்னும், இவர்தம் கிராமத்திற்குச்செய்த நன்றிகளை, ஆற்றிய தொண்டுகளை யான் எங்ஙனம் உரைப்பேன்.

தம்மவராகிய அல்வையூர் மக்கட்கன்றி மற்றவர்கட்கும் இடருற்றகாலை உதவிசெய்ய முன்னிற்கும் சமூகத்தொண்டன். இத்தகையவரே மண்ணுலகைவிட்டகன்றார். இவர் பூதவுடம்பு அழிந்துபோனாலும் இவரின் புகழுடம்பு காட்லியுள்ளளவும் நிலைநிற்குமன்றோ! மகாலட்சுமி நீங்கிய செந்தாமரை மலரும் கங்காநதி நீங்கிய பாரதநாடும் நாகரத்தினத்தையிழந்த நாகமும் போலுமானோம் நாம்.

மகாப்பிரபுவின் இறப்பால் நாம் அடைந்த துயரை நீக்கவல்லவர் யார்? அவர்போன்ற ஆசிரியரைக் காடவி பெறுவதெப்போ? அன்று வரையும் நமக்கு உதவியாயிருப்பவர் யார்? மாபெருந் தவமியற்றினு லன்றோ இவர்போன்ற கோப்பெரும் புருடன் அவதரிப்பான். அப்படித் தவமியற்ற வல்லார் யார்? அப்பேற்பட்ட புருடன் பிறக்கும்நாள் எந்தாளோ?

க. மாணிக்கவாசகர்,

S. S. C. Prep. (A)

அன்றொருநாள் இரவு

அன்று கலாசாலையில் மாணவர் கூட்டம் கூட்டமாகநின்று கலகலப் பாகப் பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். அவர்களின் உள்ளத்தில் உதித்த உணர்ச்சியால் தம்மையறியாமலே சத்தமிட்டு வாதாடினர். வகுப்பில் இருந்த என்னையும் இழுத்துக்கொண்டது அவர்களின் கூட்டம். அவ் விடத்தை அடைந்தேன். “வகுப்பிற்குத் தகுதியற்ற வயதினையுடைய வர்களைக் கலாசாலையிலிருந்து நீக்கிவிடுவதானால், அவர்களின் கதியென்ன?” என்ற வாதமே நடைபெற்றது. அவர்களின் பேச்சைச் செவிகொடுத்துக் கேட்டேன். சிறிதுநேரத்தின்பின் பாட ஆயத்தமணியடித்தது. கூட்டமும் குலைந்தது. மாணவர்களும் தமது வகுப்புக்குச் சென்றார்கள்.

பின்னர் சூரியனும் அடிவானத்தைநோக்கிச் சென்றார். நானும் கலாசாலையிலிருந்து வீட்டிற்குவந்தேன். விளையாட்டிலேயே என் காலம் கழிந்தது. அன்று புத்தகம் படிக்கவில்லை. இராச்சாப்பாட்டை முடித்துக்கொண்டு படுக்கைக்குச் சென்றேன்.

படுக்கையறையில் யன்னல்கள் திறந்திருந்தன. கண்களைக்கவரும் குளிர்மையான நீலமேகம் வானளாவி இருந்தது. அதனை அலங்கரித்த தாற்போல் மின்னிமின்னி மிளிரும் வான்மீன்கள் வரிசைவரிசையாகப் பொலிந்து விளங்கின. இவற்றையெல்லாம் களிப்புடன் பார்த்தேன். மனமும் அமைதியாக இருந்தது. சுகம்தரும் காற்று மெல்லியதாக வீசிக்கொண்டிருந்தது. எந்நேரம் கண்களை மூடிக்கொண்டேன் என்பது எனக்குத்தெரியாது.

எட்டாம் வகுப்புத்தான் படித்தேன். ஆனால் பரீட்சையில் சித்தி பெறவில்லை. வளர்ந்தும்விட்டேன். வயதுத்திட்டம் என்ற நாமத்தினால் நான் கலாசாலையில் இருந்து வெளியேற்றப்பட்டேன். படிக்கத் தான் முடியாதெனில் ஒரு தொழிலாவது செய்யவேண்டுமென எண்ணினேன். படிப்புக்கேற்ற உத்தியோகம் கிடைத்தால் போதும் என்ற கோரிக்கையுடன் பேசாதவர்களுடனெல்லாம் பேசினேன். தெரியாதவர்களுடையெல்லாம் தெரிந்தவர்கள்போல் “ஐயா” என வணங்கினேன். பலன் கிடைத்ததா? இல்லை. பணம்படைத்த முதலாளிகளிடம் வீடு வீடாகச் சென்றேன். இரந்து வேலைகேட்டேன். ஈந்தார்களா இரக்கமற்ற பாதகர்கள். உள்ளம் சோர்வடைய இலங்கிய கண்களுடன் வீட்டிற்குவருவேன். வீட்டிலேயாவது அமைதியுண்டா? தாயார் நோய்வாய்ப்பட்டிருந்தார். தமது வீட்டுப்பணிகளை ஏற்றகாலத்தில்

செய்துமுடிக்க இயலாது கஷ்டப்பட்டார். இதனால் தந்தையே விட்டு விஷயங்களைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டியதாயிற்று. மிகுதியாயுள்ள நேரத்திலேயே சீவியத்திற்காக உழைத்தார். வருவாய் போதியதாயில்லை. பணக்கஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டது. தப்பித்துக்கொள்ள வழியெதுவும் இல்லை. எம்மைப்போன்றவர்களைத் தவிர வேறு எவரும் கருணைகாட்டிலர். “வெறுங்கை முழுமீடுமா” என்பது பழமொழி.

சீவியம்செய்ய வழியில்லையே எனக் கண்ணீர்விடும் பெற்றோருக்கு அதிகமான துன்பத்தைக் கொடுத்தேன். அவர்கள் உள்ளம் நோக்கக் காரணமாயிருந்தேன். என்னைத் தங்கள் உயிரென நேசித்தார்கள். வறுமையிலும் செம்மையாய் வளர்த்தார்கள். நானும் வேதனம் வேண்டித் தொழில்தேடி இன்னும் விதிகள்தோறும், தொழிற்சாலைகள் தோறும் இன்னும்பல பிரமுகர்கள் இல்லங்களுக்கும் அலைந்து திரிந்தேன். ஊரிலுள்ளோர் என்னைப்பார்த்து நகைத்தார்கள். “உல்லாசமாக உலாத்தித்திரிகுநர். அவரின் சட்டை சீலையைப்பார். மேனி மினுக்கைப்பார். நேரத்துக்குச் சாப்பாடு. ஏன் ஏதாவது தொழில் செய்ய உடம்புத்தடிப்புக் காணுதா? பாவம் இந்தச் சின்ன வயசில் எப்படித்தான் தொழில்செய்வது” என்றெல்லாம் நாள்தோறும் வம்பளப்பார்கள் ஊரவர்கள். இவற்றையெல்லாம் கேள்வியுற்ற நம்பெற்றோர் மனம் என்ன வேதனையடையும் என்று கூறவும்வேண்டுமா?

என் பெற்றோர்மீட்டுமா இத்தனை துன்பத்தையும் உலகத்தாரால் உள்ளது எது என்பதனைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளாது வாயில்லாதபடி பேசிக் கொள்ளும் பரிசாச வார்த்தைகளைக்கேட்டுச் சகித்திருப்பது இல்லை. நானும் அவர்களுடன் சேர்ந்தவன்தானே. இனிமையாகச் சந்தோஷமாக அளவளாவிப்பேசிய நண்பர்கள், என்னைக்கண்டதும் காணாதவர் போல் செல்கிறார்கள். வலிந்து கதைகேட்டால் சுருக்கமான பதில் அளந்துவிட்டுச் செல்கிறார்கள். கண்டவர்கள் எல்லோரும் “நீ இப்பொழுது என்ன தொழில் பார்க்கியு?” என்ற கேள்வியை என் முன்னிலையில் படைப்பார்கள். “ஒருதொழிலும் இல்லை” என்ற பதிலை அளிப்பேன். பாவம் என்னதான் செய்யமுடியுமெனப் பரிதாபமாகப் பேசுவதுபோல் பரிசாசம் செய்வார்கள். வேறுசிலர் தம்மாலான பழிப்பும் சிரிப்பும். இவற்றையெல்லாம் கேட்டுச் சகிக்கமுடியாத துன்பத்தில் இருந்தேன். தனித்து ஒரு அனாதையாக வாழ இவ்வுலகில் இடமில்லையென்பதனை இப்பொழுதுதான் உணர்ந்தேன்.

என்போன்ற நூற்றுக்கணக்கான வாலிபர்கள் “வயதுத்திட்டம்” என்ற நாமத்தினால் தமது வாழ்நாளை வினாநாட்டுத்தினர். படிப்பதில் தங்கியிருந்தார்களேயன்றி, தொழில்செய்யும் திறனை அடைந்திலர். ஆம். தொழிற்கல்வியை அரசினர் புகுத்தினால்தானே மாணவர்களின் ஜீவியம் கஷ்டமின்றி நடைபெறமுடியும். நாட்டிற்காக உழைக்கவும் முடியும். செல்வத்தைப் பெருக்கவும் வழியுண்டு. இன்பமாக வாழ்க்கையை நடத்தவும் இயலும். இந்த உயர்ந்த பண்புகளை இழந்த கல்வித்திட்டத்தை எண்ணியெண்ணிக் கண்ணீர் விட்டோம். இவ்வண்ணமாய்ச் சஞ்சலமுடைய மனத்துடன், அன்றைய தினப்பத்திரிகையில், கோட்டை எழுத்தில் கைத்தொழிற்கல்வி பாடசாலைகளில் பயிற்றப்படவேண்டும் என்பதை ஆவலுடன் வாசித்தேன். அவ்விஷயம் சட்டமாகிவிட்டதாக முடிவில் கண்டேன். என்னையறியாமலே எனக்கு ஒரு தனி இன்பம் உண்டானது. அதைப்பலமுறை படித்தேன்.

எதிர்கால மாணவர்களாவது கவலையின்றிக் களிப்புடன் வாழ்வர் என்ற ஆனந்தம் எனக்கு உண்டாயிற்று.

V. MAHESAN,
Form II (A)

எங்கள் ஊர்ப் பிச்சைக்காரி

ஒருநாள் மாலை, நான் மெய்மறந்து சிந்தனையில் ஆழ்ந்துகொண்டிருந்தேன். அப்பொழுது ஒரு பிச்சைக்காரி எனது வீட்டைநோக்கிச் சோர்வுடன் வந்துகொண்டிருந்தாள். அவளுடைய பரட்டைத் தலையும், ஓடுங்கிய உடலும், சுருங்கிய முகமும் என் சிந்தனையைக் கலைக்கச் செய்தன. நான் என் தந்தையிடம் அவளின் பரிதாபநிலையைப்பற்றிக் கூறினேன். உடனே அவர் அந்தப் பிச்சைக்காரிக்கு வேண்டிய உதவிகள் செய்தார்.

என் தகப்பனர் ஏழை எளியவர்களிடம் அன்புடையவர். அவருக்கு நூற்பத்தெட்டு வயதுதானிருக்கும். அவர் பல நற்குணங்கையுடையவர். அவருக்குப் பல நிகழ்ச்சிக் கதைகள் தெரியும். இவர் பலகாரியங்களைத் தன் புத்திக்கூர்மையினால் செய்திருக்கிறார்.

அவர் அவளுக்குச்செய்த உபசாரங்கள் எனக்கு வியப்பைக்கொடுத்தன. ஏனெனில் அவர் தன் சகோதரிக்கு எப்படி உபசாரங்கள் செய்வாரோ அப்படியே அவளுக்கும் செய்தார். பின்பு எனது தந்தையார் எனக்கு அவளின் கதையைச் சொல்ல ஆரம்பித்தார்.

இற்றைக்குப் பத்துவருடங்களுக்குமுன் இங்கு ஓர் தர்மவானிருந்தார். அவர்தான் சுந்தரமுதலியார். அவருக்குப் பல நிலங்கள் சொந்தமாக விருந்தன. அவரில் பல நற்குணங்கள் காணப்பட்டன. அவர் தளலகூமி என்னும் ஓர் அனாதைப் பெண்ணை மணம்செய்தார்.

இவள் சுற்பிலும், ஞானத்திலும், அறிவிலும் சிறந்தவள். இவளை நாட்டார் கற்புக்கரசியென்று கூறுவர்.

இவளுக்கு ஓர் மாமி இருந்தாள். அவள் தளலகூமியைக் கொடுரமாய் நடத்திவந்தாள். இதனால் இவள் சிலநேரங்களில் துன்பக்கடலில் ஆழ்வாள். அவள் முகம் நாளுக்குநாள் வாடிக்கொண்டே வந்தது. முதலியார் இவளின் முகம் வாடியிருப்பதைக்கண்டு “ஏன் உன் முகம் வாடியிருக்கிறது” என்பார். ஆனால் அவள் புன்சிரிப்புடன் ஒன்றுமில்லையென்று பதிலளிப்பாள். முதலியார் இவளின் வாட்டத்தைக் கண்டு வருத்தங்கொள்வார். ஒருநாள் அவர் நீடித்தசிந்தனையில் ஆழ்ந்துகொண்டிருக்கும்பொழுது, திடீரென இறந்துவிட்டார். இத்துயரத்தைத் தாங்காது இவள் வீட்டைவிட்டு வெளியேறிவிட்டாள். பலவருடங்களாய் இவள் ஊரில் காணப்படவில்லை. சென்றகிழமை பழைய உடைகளுடன் இங்கு வந்தாள். இவளை நான் கடைவீதியில் நேற்றுக்கண்டேன்” என்று தன் கதையை முடித்தார்.

“வாசன்”

6-ம் வகுப்பு (Upper A)

எனது



நண்பன்

மணி ஏழைக்குடும்பத்தில் பிறந்தவன். ஆனால் அவன் மிகவும் அழகானவன். சுருண்டமயிர், சிவந்தமேனி, கம்பீரமான தோற்ற முடையவன். அவன் தன் பகைவனையும், சிநேகிதன்போல் பாவிப்பவன். அவன் ஓர் ஏழை. ஆகையால் நான் சிலவேளைகளில் அவன் செலவழிப்பதற்காகப் பணம் கொடுப்பேன். அவனும் எனக்குப் பல உதவிகள் செய்வான். நாங்கள் ஒன்றாகவே பாடசாலைசெல்வோம். நான் மணியுடன் பழகுவதை என் தகப்பனார் விரும்புவதில்லை.

ஒருநாள் மணி என்னை ஓர் பேராபத்திலிருந்து காப்பாற்றினான். அதை அறிய நீங்கள் ஆவலாய் இருப்பீர்கள் அல்லவா?

நான் ஒரு சாரணன். ஒருநாள் நாங்கள் ஒரு காட்டிற்கு வேட்டையாடச் சென்றிருந்தோம். நான் மணியை என்னோடு அழைத்துச் சென்றேன். நாங்கள் பல பட்சிகளை வேட்டையாடிக் கொள்ளோம். எனக்குத் தாகமாய் இருந்தபடியால், நான் ஓர் அருவிவிற்ப தண்ணீர் குடிக்கச் சென்றேன். குடிக்கும்பொழுது என் பகைவன் சோழ பூனைபோல் என் பின்னால்வந்து என்னை நீரில் தள்ளிவிட்டான். நான் ஐயோ என்று அலறிக்கொண்டு விழுந்தேன். எனக்கு நீந்திப் பழக்கமில்லை. ஆகையால் நீர் என்னைச் சிறுதாரம் அடித்துக்கொண்டு போய்விட்டது. இதை மரத்தில் இருந்த மணி கவனித்தான். மரத்திலிருந்து குதித்து ஓடிவந்து என்னைக் காப்பாற்றினான். நான் வீடுசேர்ந்து, நடந்த யாவற்றையும் என் தகப்பனாரிடம் உரைத்தேன். இதைக்கேட்டு அவர் மிகவும் சந்தோஷமடைந்தார். அதற்குப்பிறகு மணி எங்கள் வீட்டிலேயே இருந்தான். எங்கள் தகப்பனார் எங்கள் இருவருக்கும் ஒரு மோட்டார்வண்டி வாங்கித்தந்தார்.

இப்போ நாங்கள் இருவரும் ஒன்றாகவே சினிமா பார்க்கச்செல்வோம். யாரும் எங்களை இவர்கள் யார் என்று வினவினால் “ஆசைக்கு இரண்டு பிள்ளைகள்” என்று பெருமையுடன் என் தந்தை பதிலளிப்பார்.

V. GANESHAN,
Form I Upper (A)

எனது



பூந்தோட்டம்

எனது வீட்டிற்குப் பின்புறத்தில், நான் ஒரு பூந்தோட்டம் வைத்திருக்கிறேன். அங்கே மல்லிகை, நந்தியாவட்டம், முல்லை, ரோசா, செவ்வந்தி முதலிய பூமரங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அங்கே மைனா, கிளி முதலிய பறவைகளை அடிக்கடி காணலாம்.

நான் ஒவ்வொருநாள் மாலையும் அங்கேபோய், உலாவிவிட்டு வருவேன். எனக்கு எனது பூந்தோட்டத்திற்குப் போவதென்றால் மிகவும் குஷியிறந்துவிடும்.

இப்பொழுது பூக்கள் எல்லாம் பார்வைக்கு நன்றாய் மலர்ந்திருக்கின்றன. நான் சிலவேளைகளில், அழகான பூக்கள் சிலவற்றைப் பறித்துக்கொண்டுபோய் பூச்சாடியில் வைப்பேன். நான் எல்லாப் பூக்களிலும் பார்க்க ரோசாப்பூவையே அதிகமாக விரும்புவேன்.

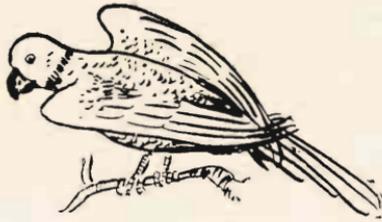
ஒருநாள் நான் என் நண்பரோடு விளையாடிக்கொண்டிருந்தேன். விளையாட்டு முடிந்தது. சிநேகிதர் என் தோட்டத்திலிருந்து ரோசாப் பூவைக்கண்டு அதைப் பிடுங்க ஓடினார்கள். ஆனால் நான் அவர்களை விடவில்லை. அந்நேரம்பின் அவர்கள் போய்விட்டார்கள். சிறிதுநேரம் செல்ல, ஒரு மாடுவந்து என் ரோஜாச்செடியைக் கடித்துவிட்டது. ஆனால் மாட்டை என்னசெய்ய முடியும்?

இப்போ நான் எனது பூந்தோட்டத்தைச் சுற்றி முள்வேலி அடைத்து, அதைப் பாதுகாத்து வருகிறேன்.

டேவிட் குனாத்தினம்,

5-ம் வகுப்பு (A)

எனது



கிளி

பசும்புல்போன்ற இறகையும், கொவ்வைப்பழம்போன்ற சோண்டையும் உடைய என் அருமைக் கிளிக்கு, வஸந்தி என்று பெயரிட்டு அழகான கூண்டில்வைத்து வளர்த்தேன். அவளுக்குத் தினமும் பாலும் பழமும் ஊட்டுவேன். அவளும் கொழு கொழுவென்று கொழுத்து வந்தாள். என்னை அண்ணா! அண்ணா! ஓடிவா! என்று வாய் ஓயாமல் கூப்பிடுவாள். நானும் ஓடிச்சென்று கடலை கொடுப்பேன். அவள் அப்பொழுது நற நறவென்று கொத்தித்தின்பாள். என் வஸந்திக்கு இறகு சரியாக முளைக்காததினால் அவளை வெளியே எடுத்துத் தோள்மீதுவிட்டுக் கடற்கரைக்குக் கொண்டுபோவதுண்டு. அங்கே வருவோர் போவோரையெல்லாம் அண்ணா! அண்ணா! ஓடிவாவென்று கூப்பிடுவாள். அவர்களும் சந்தோஷம்கொண்டு வாழைப்பழமும், கடலையும் அவளுக்குக் கொடுப்பார்கள். அவளும் அதை உண்டு மகிழ்வாள். இப்படியே என் அருமைக் கிளியை வளர்த்துவந்தேன்.

ஒரு நாள் நான் மேசையிலிருந்து படித்துக்கொண்டிருந்தேன். அப்பொழுது என் வஸந்தி மேசையிலிருந்த கடலையைக் கொத்தித்தின்று கொண்டிருந்தாள். அப்பொழுது திடீரென 'கிரீச்' என்று ஒரு சத்தம் கேட்டது. திரும்பிப் பார்க்கையில், என் வஸந்தி ஒரு பூனையின் வாயில் அகப்பட்டு இறப்பதைக் கண்டபொழுது எனக்குவந்த கோபத்தைப் பொறுக்க இயலாமல், மேசையைப் பூனையின்மேல் கவிழ்த்தேன். அப்பொழுது, என் வஸந்தியோடு அப்பாவிப் பூனையும் இறந்து நொலைந்தது.

அ. ஸ்ரீஜெயபதி,

Std. IV. (A)



ABRAHAM HOUSE



Inter-House Cricket Champions

SHERRARD HOUSE



Inter-House Volley Ball Champions

SHERRARD HOUSE



Inter-House Football Champions (Seniors)

KANAPATHIPILLAI HOUSE



Inter-House Football Champions (Juniors)

යාපනය

යාපනය පිහිටා තිබෙන්නේ ලංකාවේ උතුරු පෙදෙසේය. මෙය ලංකාවෙන් වෙන්වී තිබෙන කඩා දූපතකි. මෙය ඇලිපන්ට් පාස නමැති ස්ථානයෙහි සාදා ඇති විශාල පාලමෙන් ලංකාවේ අතික් ගොඩ බිමට සම්බන්ධවී තිබේ. මෙය කිසිම උස් බිම් නොමැති නැති නලාවකි.

මෙහි දේශගුණය ලංකාවේ අතික් පලාත්වල දේශගුණයට වඩා බොහෝසෙයින් වෙනස්ය. මෙය උෂ්ණාධිකය. අවුරුදු ගණන් නො වැස්සත් ලිංවල ජලය අඩුවෙන් නැත මෙහි සිටින මිනිස්සුන්ට තමන්ගේ ගොවිතැන් කරගැනීමට පිහිටවන්නේ මේ ලිං ජලයයි. අවුරුද්දේ අග මාසවලදී පමණක් මේ පලාතට වැස්ස තිබේ. උෂ්ණය ඉතා හද වුවත් සනීපදායක පෙදෙසකි මේ.

මෙහි වැඩි වශයෙන් වැවෙන්ගේ හල්ය. ලංකාවේ මුහුදු තිරය පොල්වලටද මැද කොටස හේ රබර් වලටද ප්‍රසිද්ධ මෙන් යාපනය හල්වලට ප්‍රසිද්ධය. බොහෝදෙනාගේ ජීවිතාව ගෙනයන්නේ මේ හල් ගසේ ආධාරයෙනි. මිනිස්සු යම්සේ පොල්ගසින් ප්‍රයෝජන ගනිද්ද එසේම හල් ගසින්ද ප්‍රයෝජන ගනිත්. මෙහි පොල් වැවීම ඉතා දුබලය. යාපනය අඹවලට ඉතා ප්‍රසිද්ධය. හල් අල කවුරුන් දන්නා දෙයකි. එයින් ගන්නා ප්‍රයෝජන බොහෝය. හල් ගෙඩි වලින් බොහෝ රසවත් පිනාටු සහ හවත් කැවිලි වගී සාදා ගතහැක. මල් මැදීමෙන් ලබන මිරා වලින් පැණි සහ හකුරු සාදාගනු ලැබේ.

මෙහි වාසයකරන බොහෝ උදනෙක් දෙමළ මිනිස්සුය. සිංහල සහ තවත් ජාතිහු මෙහි වික වශයෙන් වාසය කරත්. වැඩි වශයෙන් දෙමළ මිනිසුන්ගේ රක්‍ෂාව ගොවිතැනය. දුම්කොළ වැවීම ගැන දෙමළ මිනිසුන්ට මනා දැනීමක් තිබේ. අවුරුද්දේ මුල් කාලයෙහි සිට මැද කාලය දක්වා මෙහි ගොවිතැන ඉතා සරය. ගොවිහු වතුර ලබා ගැනීමට වැව් ගංගා නොමැති හෙයින් ගොවිතැන් පිණිස තුලා මගින් ලිංවලින් වතුර ලබාගනිත්.

දෙමළ මිනිසුන්ගේ සිරිත් විරිත් සිංහල මිනිසුන්ගේ සිරිත් විරිත් වලට මදක් සමානය. බොහෝදෙනා හිඤු හකතිකයෝය. මේ හැර රෝමානු කතෝලික, ක්‍රිස්තියානි ආදී අතිකුත් හකතිකයෝ සිටිත්. හිඤු කෝවිල්වල වරුෂයක් පාසා පැවැත්වෙන උත්සව ඉතාමත් වමන් කාර ජනකය

මේ පලාතේ බොහෝ ඉංග්‍රීසි සහ දෙමල පාසැල් තිබේ. ඒවායේ ඉගෙනගන්නා වූ ශිෂ්‍යයෝ ඉගෙනීමට ඉතාමත් දක්ෂයහ. වෙන පලාත්වලට වඩා ගණිතය ගැන දැනීමක් මේ පාසැල් සිසුන්ට තිබේ.

ආණ්ඩුවේ සිමෙන්ති කමිෂනරාලාව සහ අහස් නොටුවපොල නැර ශීමෙන් සිත් සතුටු නොවන්නේ කාගේද? කිරීමලෙසි මුහුදුකරයේ පිහිටා තිබෙන මිරිදිය පොකුණෙන් නැමේන් නොයෙක් ලෙඩ සුවවන බව බොහෝදෙනාගේ මතයකි. කසිවිස් නගරයට නුදුරු මුහුදේ පිහිටා තිබෙන නාගදීපය බෞද්ධයන්ගේ උසස් සිද්ධිසථානයකි. එය දැනට ඉතා දියුණුවකට පත්වී තිබේ. අද නොයෙක් පලාත්වල සිට බෞද්ධයෝ නාගදීපය වැදැනා කිරීමට මේ උතුරු පලාතට ගලාඑති. හිඤ්චරුන්ගේ ප්‍රසිද්ධ පූජනීය සථාන බොහෝය. යාපන නගරය අසල පිහිටි 'නල්ලූර්' ඉතාමත් ප්‍රසිද්ධ කෝවිලෙසි පොසිත්චි පීඨරුව අසල පිහිටි වල්ලිපුරම් ඉතා පැරණි ප්‍රසිද්ධ කෝවිලෙකි. හිඤ් කෝවිල් වලින් මේ ළිපය පිරී තිබේ.

ජාතිභේදය බොහෝවශයෙන් හිඤ්චරු අතර බල පවත්වයි. මේ සිංහලයන් අතර දක්නා ලැබෙන භේදවලට වඩා වෙනස්ය. එක එක් කෙනාගේ රුකී රක්ෂාව අනුව ඒ ඒ ජාති ව්‍යවහාරවේ ක්‍රියාකූ ලබ්ධිකයන්ගෙන් බොහෝදුරට ජාතිභේදය තුරන්වී ඇති බව පෙනේ.

යාපන වාසියාගේ ධෛර්ය සම්පන්නතෙය හා වාන් ජීවිතය අතික් ලංකාවාසීන්ට ආදර්ශයෙකි.

S. W. Kodicara
S. S. C. Prep "B"

සිංහප්පුරුව

සිංහප්පුරුව ඉතා කුඩා ලස්සණ දූපතකි. එය මලයාවට දකුණෙන් පිහිටා තිබේ. එය ලංකාවට වඩා ඉතා කුඩාය. නමුත් එහි ජනගහනය කෝටි දහයක් පමණය. එහි ගොඩනැගිලි ඉතා ලස්සණයි.

සිංහප්පුරුවේ වැඩිකොට ඉන්නේ ජා, දෙමල, සිංහල, චීන ආදී මිනිස්සුය. එහි මම ඉපදුනා. එය බුතාන්‍ය ආණ්ඩුවට යටත්ය එහි ඉතා ලස්සණ වරායක් තිබේ. වරායේ නැගෙනහිර පැත්ත වැදගත්ය.

සිංගප්පූරුවේ රබර්, පොල් ආදී වතු තිබේ. එයින් අතික් රටවලට රබර් යවනවා. සිංගප්පූරුවේ 'කැතේ' බයස්කෝප් ශාලාව බොහොම ලොකුයි.

විහාර දේවාල හා පළලි බොහොම එහි තිබේ. ඒවා බොහොම ලොකුයි. මම සුමානයකට වරක් මේ දේවාලයකට ගියා. සිංගප්පූරුවේ බොහොම පොහොසත් මිනිස්සු වාසය කරති

මේ රටේ බොහොම ඉස්කෝල නියෙනවා. ඒවා උදේ අටට පටන් ගන්නවා. ඉර මුදුන් වෙලාවේ අරිනවා. නමුත් ලංකාවේ ඉස්කෝල හවස හතරට අරිනවා.

සිංගප්පූරුවට යන්ට මම බොහොම කැමැත්තෙමි. නමුත් දැන් එයට යන්ට ලේසි නෑ.

S. Sivanesan
J. S. C. A.

ඉර පැයීම

ඉර පායනකොට මුලු ආකාසයම ලස්සණ පාරිත් බැබලේ. කුකුලෝ මිනිසුන්ට නැගිටින්නට "කොක්කකෝක්" කියා අඩලනි. කුරුල්ලෝ නොයෙක් නාද ගී කියමින් කෑම සොයා පියාඹා යති. මාලු අල්ලන්නෝ ඔරුවල නැස මාලු ඇල්ලීමට සන්නෝෂයෙන් මුහුදට යති. ගොවියෝ ඔවුන්ගේ උදළු රැගෙන වැඩ ආරම්භ කරති. ලමයි පොත් රැගෙන සිනා මුහුණු වලින් යුක්තව පාසැලට යති. සුර්යාගේ පැයීමට සන්නෝෂවන්නාක් මෙන් ලස්සණ මල් පිබිදේ. විදි සහ නගර නොයෙක් වැඩවලට යන මිනිසුන්ගෙන් හා පාසැල් ලමයින් ගෙන් පිරී තිබේ. කඩකාරයෝ ඔවුන්ගේ කඩවල් අරිති. මොටෝ රථ එහාට මේහාට හසියෙන් දුවන්නට පටන්ගනී. පොලිස් හටයෝ බැටන් පොලුත් රැගෙන තමන්ගේ කටයුතු කිරීමට පටන්ගනිති. දුම්රිය පොළවල පාසැල් ලමයි, බවලත් අය සහ මිනිස්සු දුම්රිය එනතුරු බලා සිටිති. දැන් හිරු අහස මුදුනට නැගගෙන එයි. සියලුදෙනාම තම තමන්ගේ වැඩවලය.

N. Naganthan
J. S. C. A.

අපේ ඉස්කෝලය

අපේ ඉස්කෝලයේ නම භාවිලි නොලිජය. එය තිබෙන්නේ පොසිත්ටි පිදුරුවෙය. එය මුදට ලෙසයි. එය ඉස්සරහ කිරිස්තියානි පල්ලියක් තිබෙනවා. ඒ ලෙ මෙතෝදිස්ත බාලිකා පාසැලද තිබෙනවා.

අපේ ඉස්කෝලය බොහොම ලොකුයි. ඉස්කෝලේ ශාලාවද ලොකුයි. පුංචි කාමර බොහොම තියෙනවා. ඒ කාමරවල ලමයි ඉගෙනගන්නවා.

අපේ ඉස්කෝලයේ විසිදෙනතෙක් ගුරු මහත්වරු ඉන්නවා. ගුරු මහත්මියලා හත්දෙනෙක් ඉන්නවා. ලමයි හයසියක් පමණ ඉගෙනගන්නවා. ලොකු මහත්මියගේ නම කේ. පුරණම් පිල්ලෙයි. ඒ මහත්මිය ලමයින්ට බොහොම ආදරෙයි.

අපි ඉංගිරිසි, දෙමල, සිංහල ඉගෙනගන්නවා. අපි සිංහල ඉගෙනගන්නට බොහොම ආසයි. අපේ කියවීමේ ශාලාව බොහොම ලොකුයි. එහි බොහොම පොත් තියෙනවා.

අපේ ඉස්කෝලයට සෙල්ලම් පිට්ටනි දෙනක් තිබෙනවා. අපි වොලිබෝල්, පුට්බෝල් සහ ක්‍රිකට් සෙල්ලම් කරනවා.

S. Ramachandra Rajah
Form II-B

Sports Section.

REPORT OF THE PREFECT OF GAMES

I must record with deep sorrow the passing away early this year, of Mr. S. A. Rasaratnam, our former Prefect of Games. He was the Prefect of Games ever since I can remember and many of our readers will feel the loss as deeply as we do. He served the College long and faithfully and he helped to build a tradition in sports which it is now our duty to maintain.

Cricket.

Our year starts with cricket and it is always to a poor start that we get off. I mean that our performance in cricket is not one about which we can be proud and this year we suffered innings defeats at the hands of Jaffna College, St. John's College and Central College and our victories over Victoria College and Skantha Varodaya College offer but poor consolation. In the matches that we lost our scores were very poor and it looks to me that the only remedy is practice, more practice and still more practice.

The Inter-House cricket competition was revived this year and as we did not have much time we had the competition on a knock-out basis. Abraham House emerged champions beating Kanapathipillai House by an innings and 63 runs.

Volleyball.

Volleyball too is played during the first term. We entered the V. T. A. tournament and the team was entrusted to Mr. A. M. Spencer. Though our team was good, we fared poorly in our matches. It is a great pity that our boys play Volleyball only if there are matches ahead. The moment the matches are over, all enthusiasm for the game dies down. More interest in this game is called for.

Athletics.

We have reason to be satisfied with our athletics this year. Our school group meet was worked off early in June and we had the Inter-House athletic meet on the 7th of July. There were several innovations introduced by Mr. A. R. Joseph, who returned recently from the Y. M. C. A. College, Saidapet. There was a march past of the athletes which was very effective; also the competitors wore running shorts of their own House colour. Competition between the four Houses was keener than ever before and Kanapathipillai House won both the Championship cup and the Relay cup. We had for the first time a lady as our Patron and we are grateful to Miss M. P. Dore for having extended her patronage and for having distributed the prizes.]

The positions of the Houses were as follows :

1. Kanapathipillai House	103 points
2. Abraham House	81 points
3. Paulpillai House	71 points
4. Sherrard House	43 points

Relay Championship.

1. Kanapathipillai House	28 points
2. Paulpillai House	14 points
3. Abraham House	13 points
4. Sherrard House	5 points

Champion Athletes.

Infants	T. Sithamparanathan (Abraham)	8 points
Juniors	P. Bharathy and S. Rajalingam (Kanapathipillai)	11 points each.
Intermediates	S. Sriskanda (Paulpillai)	16 points
Seniors	S. Gunalingam (Kanapathipillai)	20 points

Challenge cup for best performance presented by Mr. S. Panchalingam was won by S. Gunalingam (Kanapathipillai House) for his performance in the half-mile.

The Group II meet was held at Jaffna on the 21st and 22nd Sept. at the St. Patrick's College grounds. We entered quite a large number of athletes and I must say that we did very well. In the Seniors S. Gunalingam set up a new group record in the hop, step and jump. A. Navaratnam won the javelin throw and S. Ramanathan was second in the javelin throw and was third in the pole vault. S. Somasegaram was third in the discus throw but he did not qualify for the Public Schools Meet. The Juniors did even better. S. Navaratnarajah won both the 100 yards and the 220 yards and C. Navaratnam won the high jump. S. Sriskanda was third in the 100 yards and 220 yards, and the relay team got the second place. We are particularly happy about the performance of our juniors as it augurs well for the future of our athletics.

Football.

The football season started later than usual because of the Group II meet being held late in September. We feel very strongly that athletics must be over and done with during the second term; otherwise football will suffer. Despite this handicap our teams did quite well. The first team retrieved, to some extent, our lost prestige by winning their first five matches. Perhaps our biggest successes were those over St. John's and St. Henry's Colleges who had very good teams. After these brilliant performances we went down very tamely to Jaffna College. We lost to St. Patrick's College also, though this match was keenly fought. Mr. K. V. Thomas was in charge of the first team.

The second team played six matches in all. They won two, drew one and lost three matches. It must be said of this team, that they played very well in all the matches. Our forwards were very small and they were often pitted against heavier sides.

It is now over four years since we broke away from the J. S. S. A. and we are more than ever convinced of the wisdom of playing home and away matches.

In conclusion, I wish to extend my sincere thanks to Messrs. V. Naganathan and S. Parameshwaran. Mr. Naganathan was virtually in charge of the cricket team and the good fielding of our side was entirely due to his efforts. We were lucky to have Mr. Parameshwaran, the all Jaffna football captain, entirely to ourselves during the football season and he was responsible in a great measure to our success this year. Once again 'Thank you' to them.

P. AHAMPARAM,
Prefect of Games.

RESULTS OF INTER-SCHOOL MATCHES

Volleyball.

vs. American Mission College, Atchuvely	Away	lost	0—3
vs. Vigneshwara College	Home	lost	1—2
vs. Sacred Heart College	Home	lost	1—2
vs. Vada Central College	Home	won	3—0
vs. American College, Udupiddy	Away	lost	1—2
vs. Puloly Hindu College	Away	won	2—1

Football 1st eleven.

vs. Skantha Varodaya College	Home	won	2—0
vs. Sacred Heart College	Home	won	4—1
vs. St. John's College	Home	won	2—1
vs. St. Henry's College	Home	won	4—0
vs. St. Joseph's College, A'pura	Home	won	2—1
vs. Jaffna College	Away	lost	0—4
vs. St. Patrick's College	Home	lost	0—3

Football 2nd eleven.

vs. Skantha Varodaya College	Home	won	1—0
vs. St. John's College	Home	lost	1—4
vs. St. Henry's College	Home	drawn	0—0
vs. Chithambara College	Home	won	6—1
vs. Jaffna College	Away	lost	1—2
vs. St. Patrick's College	Home	lost	1—3

Cricket.

1. vs. Jaffna College at Vaddukoddai. Lost by an innings and 30 runs.

Jaffna College 108 (Sivapatham 24, Paramadeva 20, Poornalingam 5 for 32, Navaratnam 3 for 30).

Hartley College 55 (Poornalingam 29, Kathirgamar 4 for 11, Paramadeva 3 for 11, Sivapatham 2 for 7) and 23 (Sivapatham 3 for 10, Paramadeva 3 for 9, Kathirgamar 3 for 1).

2. vs. St. John's College at Jaffna. Lost by an innings and 107 runs.

St. John's College 188 (Selvarajah 20, Segarajasingham 32, Thevanayagam 42, Brodie 42, Navaratnam 4 for 54, Krishnapillai 2 for 16).

Hartley College 42 (Shanmuganathan 17, Thevanayagam 6 for 21) and 39 (Krishnapillai 13, Thevanayagam 8 for 27).

3. vs. Victoria College Home. Won by 38 runs.

Hartley College 2nd in. 76 (Sithananthan 20, Shanmuganathan 15, Chinniah 3 for 27, Suntharalingam 2 for 3) and III (Shanmuganathan 22, Maniccam 26, Navaratnam 28, Jeevaratnam 5 for 44, Sivasubramaniam 4 for 31).

Victoria College 58 (Nagarajah 15, Navaratnam 5 for 19, Maniccam 7 for 19) and 81 (Ratnam 17, Poornalingam 4 for 25, Navaratnam 4 for 24)

4. vs. Skantha Varodaya College. Won by an innings and 167 runs.

Hartley College 288 (Chandrasegaram 85, Shanmuganathan 53, Navaratnam 25 not out, Maniccam 27, Ramanathan 29, Poornalingam 33, Ponnambalam 5 for 79).

Skantha Varodaya College 55 (Navaratnam 7 for 19) and 66 (Poornalingam 4 for 14, Navaratnam 3 for 12, Krishnapillai 3 for 11).

5. vs. Central College. Lost by an innings and 129 runs.

Central College 200 for 9 declared (SriPragasam 47, Sunderalingam 28 Van Twest 38, Ramanathan 20, Rajaratnam 28 Navaratnam 5 for 86).

Hartley College 33 (Rajasingham 6 for 17, Ramanathan 4 for 8) and 38 (Rajendram 7 for 6.)





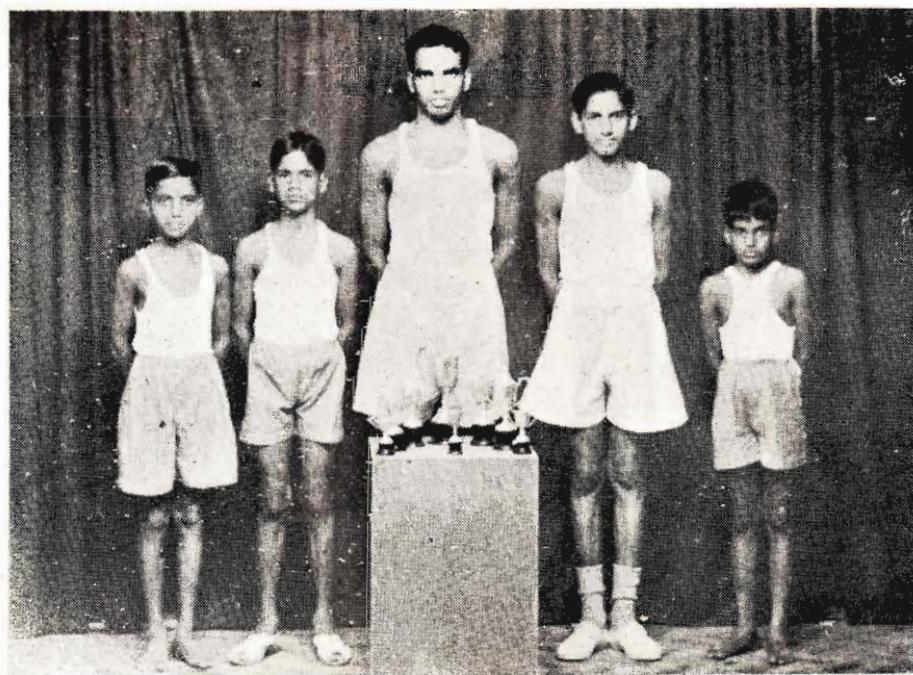
Football - First Team—1951



Football—Second Team—1951



Football Third Team - 1951



CHAMPION ATHLETES
Inter-House Athletic Meet—1951

INTER-HOUSE ATHLETIC MEET—1951.

Patron: MISS. M. P. DORE, B. A.

Referee: MR. ERNEST ALUWIHARE

Judges & Umpires:

Mr. R. Sivapathasundaram	Mr. S. Panchalingam
„ N. Nadarajah	„ V. Sellathamby
„ S. Kumarasegarampillai	„ S. W. Perera
„ M. Sivasithamparanathan	„ S. Kumarasamy
„ L. Rajapakse	„ I. J. Thomas
„ A. S. Nadarajah.	

Starters:

Mr. M. B. Dissanayake
„ C. Rajadurai

Starters' Stewards:

Mas. S. Paskarasingham
„ C. Thevarajah

Recorders:

Mr. A. K. Arumugam
„ W. W. Somaratne
Mas. C. Satkunanathan

Time-Keepers:

Mr. K. V. Thomas
„ W. J. Hunt
„ A. Rajasingam

Judges' Stewards:

Mas. C. Jothiravi
„ A. Sithanathan

Microphone Steward:

Mr. Antony George

Chief Steward: Mr. R. M. Gunaratnam

Visitors' Stewards:

Mr. A. M. Spencer	Mr. S. P. Nadarajah
„ H. E. Arulampalam	„ S. V. Gunanayagam
„ T. V. Kanaganayagam	„ J. V. Sivapiragasam
„ S. Sivapiragasam	„ A. Somasundaram
„ M. C. John	„ K. T. Dominic
„ P. R. Ponnuthurai	„ R. R. Blanchard
Mrs. E. K. Richards	Miss W. T. Ariaratnam
Miss F. P. Solomons	„ T. Y. Arulampalam
„ S. Sithamparapillai	„ T. Somasundaram
	Miss. I. Thambipillai

Clerk of the Course:

Mr. A. R. Joseph

Hony. Secy:

Mr. P. Ahamparam

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Events	Senior Group	Intermediate Group	Junior Group	Infant Group
100 yds.	1. M. D. K. Peter 2. S. A. Rajasingam 3. K. Mahesan	1. S. Navaratnarajah 2. S. Srisikanda 3. K. Sivalingam	1. P. Bharathy 2. K. Balachandran 3. K. Selvanantham	K A S K 1. T. Sithamparanathan 2. A. Pasupathy 3. K. Sambasivam
220 yds.	1. M. D. K. Peter 2. S. A. Rajasingam 3. P. Kanagasabai	1. S. Navaratnarajah 2. S. Srisikanda 3. K. Sivalingam	1. P. Bharathy 2. K. Balachandran 3. S. Rajalingam	K A K 1. T. Sithamparanathan 2. A. Pasupathy 3. K. Sambasivam
440 yds.	1. S. Gunalingam 2. M. D. K. Peter 3. P. Kulandavetpillai	1. S. Srisikanda 2. S. Navaratnarajah 3. A. Tharmaratnam		
Half Mile.	1. S. Gunalingam 2. K. Sivasubramaniam 3. P. Kulanthavetpillai Time: 2 mins. 18.6 secs.*	K P K 1. S. Srisikanda 2. S. Navaratnarajah 3. A. Tharmaratnam		
Mile.	1. V. Ponnampalam 2. P. Kulanthavetpillai 3. K. Sivasubramaniam Time: 5 mins. 25 secs.*	K A K 1. S. Srisikanda 2. S. Navaratnarajah 3. A. Tharmaratnam		
120 yds. Hurdles	1. G. K. Rajanayagam 2. K. S. Pooranalingam 3. S. Ramanathan	100 yds. Hurdles 1. S. Ratnam 2. K. Sivalingam 3. V. Eswaradevan		
High Jump	1. K. Kanapathipillai 2. C. Pathmanathan 3. M. Kulanayagam	1. C. Navaratnam 2. K. Harichandran 3. K. Shanmugasundaram	1. S. Rajalingam 2. V. Perampalam 3. S. Balendran	K P K K
Long Jump.	1. S. Gunalingam 2. A. Navaratnam 3. M. D. K. Peter	1. S. Srisikanda 2. K. Sivalingam 3. P. Thuraichamy	1. S. Rajalingam 2. N. Vaithianathan 3. P. Bharathy	K A K K 1. K. Sambasivam 2. T. Sithamparanathan 3. A. Jeyaseelan
Pole Vault.	1. S. Ramanathan 2. S. A. Rajasingam 3. T. Thanabalasingam	1. V. Eswaradevan 2. C. Navaratnam		Three Legged Race 1. S. Kathakrishnan } A G. B. Alagaratnam }

Events	Senior Group	Intermediate Group	Junior Group	Infant Group
Putting the Weight	1. A. Navaratnam S 2. S. Somasegaram A 3. K. Kanapathipillai S			2. A. Jeyaseelan } A K. Mahendran } 3. N. Ramachandran } K. V. Sriskandavel } K
Discus Throw.	1. S. Somasegaram A 2. S. Ramanathan P 3. K. S. Pooranalingam A Distance: 90 ft. 6 ins. *			
Hop Step and Jump.	1. S. Gunalingam K 2. A. Navaratnam S 3. S. A. Rajasingam A			
4x110 yds. Relay.	1. Kanapathipillai House 2. Abraham House 3. Paulpillai House Time: 54 secs. *	1. Kanapathipillai House 2. Paulpillai House 3. Abraham House	1. Kanapathipillai House 2. Sherrard House 3. Paulpillai House	
4x440 yds. Relay.	1. Kanapathipillai House 2. Abraham House 3. Paulpillai House Time: 4 mins. 13.5 secs. *	Officials' and Visitors' Race 1. K. K. Nadarajah } 2. Miss. J. Benjamin } 2. { A. S. Nadarajah { Miss. L. P. A. Gnana- pragasam	March Past 1. Sherrard House	

* Indicates New Ground Record

House Reports.

ABRAHAM HOUSE

When one reviews the achievements of our House, one is struck by the large number of changes it has undergone. We are compelled to strike a note of grief at the outset itself. I refer to the passing away of our Prefect of Games Mr. S. A. Rasaratnam, after long years of service. After his death, Mr. P. Ahamparam, our House Master for the last four years, succeeded him as Prefect of Games.

Our success this year is largely due to our new House Master Mr. Antony George. We wish him a long stay with us. We had to bid farewell to Miss W. T. Ariaratnam, one of our House Mistresses and in her place we welcomed to our midst Miss M. T. Somasunderam.

In the field of Athletics, though we failed to win the championship by a few points, we fought to the very last in the true spirit. Our congratulations to T. Sithamparanathan, who won the infant championship and to R. Sothinayagam and S. A. Rajasingham, who did well in the Junior and Senior groups respectively. My congratulations should also go to all the other athletes for their good performance at the Meet.

In Foot Ball and Volley Ball, our performance was quite satisfactory. In the Junior Foot Ball competition, we were runners-up. Special mention must be made of the services rendered to our House by V. Esuwaradevan, A. Balasubramaniam and M. Yogalingam in training our young athletes for the Inter-House athletic meet.

Our congratulations to Kanapathipillai House, the Athletic champions this year.

S. JEEVAKADADCHAM,
House Captain.

KANAPATHIPILLAI HOUSE

The year under review has been a very successful one for us. Our performance in the Inter-House Athletic Meet was as good as last year's. We won the Championship and the relay cups.

Our congratulations are due to S. Gunalingam, who won the senior championship and the best performance cups, and to P. Bharathy and S. Rajalingam who won the Junior championship cups. S. Navaratnarajah too did well in the Intermediate group. Our athletes did well in the Jaffna Meet as well. S. Gunalingam and S. Navaratnarajah won first places, the former in Hop-Step setting up a record and the latter in the 220 and the 440 events. Our congratulations go to both of them.

We are well represented in the Prefects' guild. We are also doing quite satisfactorily in other fields as well.

I take this opportunity to thank our House Master Mr. K.V. Thomas and the other masters who helped and guided us. My thanks are also due to the office-bearers and other members of the House for their co-operation and enthusiasm, which made this year a remarkably successful one for us.

M. N. RATNASABAPATHY,
House Captain.

PAULPILLAI HOUSE

I have great pleasure in presenting the report for the year under review. We feel that during this year, there has been a marked improvement in all fields of activity except in Foot Ball.

Before I review our achievements, I must refer to the departure from our midst of Miss A. J. Arulampalam, (now Mrs S. J. Gunaratnam) our House Mistress. We wish her all happiness. We are also glad to welcome Miss. I. Thambipillai to our House.

At the Inter-House Athletic Meet, our athletes did their best. Our congratulations to S. Sriskandarajah on his winning the Intermediate Championship. We expect him to do much better next year. Our Athletic team was placed second in the March Past, a new feature for the year. We came third in the final ranking. Two of our athletes, S. Ramanathan of the Senior group and S. Sriskandarajah of the Intermediate group qualified themselves at the Northern Province Group II Meet, to enter the All-Ceylon Public Schools Meet.

In Foot Ball, Cricket and Volley Ball we fared satisfactorily. In Foot Ball our Senior team were runners-up. In studies too we did remarkably well. Special mention must be made of S. Satkunanathan and A. Thurairajah, each of whom obtained distinctions in five subjects at the G S. S. C. Examination.

My grateful thanks are due to each and every member of the House, the House masters and the Mistresses for their willing co-operation and loyal support. A special word of thanks is due to our former captain, who helped us in training our athletes.

Before I conclude, let me congratulate Kanapathipillai House on securing the first place at the Inter-House Athletic Meet.

C. BALASINGAM,
House Captain.

SHERRARD HOUSE

The year under review has been a successful one, our performance on the whole being satisfactory.

In the Inter-House Cricket competition, we put up a good show with a team devoid of talents. Our congratulations to the champions for their creditable performance. In athletics, though we failed to do well, we fought to the very last against heavy odds. I would like to mention that two of our members secured first places at the Group II Jaffna Meet. A. Navaratnam secured the first place in the Javelin Throw (Seniors) and C. Navaratnam in the High Jump (Juniors).

I am proud to mention that our House has contributed most to the building up of the various college teams. The captains of the College Ist and IInd XI Soccer teams are from our House. We also won the Inter-House Senior Foot Ball and Volley Ball championships.

We thank our House Masters, House Mistresses and members of the House for the valuable help they rendered us.

A. NAVARATNAM,
House Captain.

Literary Associations

H. S. C. UNION

It is with great pleasure that I present the report for the year under review which has been one of fruitful activity and unprecedented success.

During this period we were able to hold about 14 meetings in English and 12 in Tamil. The speeches were of a high standard and the debates quite interesting. Those who took part in the debates left no stone unturned in their efforts to be thoroughly informed of the subjects under discussion.

During the first term, we had the pleasure of listening to Mr. P. Saverimattu, M. A., Dip. in Ed., Principal of the Government Tamil Training College, Palali. He spoke on "Education for International Understanding". The second term was a rather crowded one. Mr. K. K. Natarajah, B. O. L. Editor of 'Sivathondan' gave us a talk on "பாரதி". We had also the opportunity of listening to Dr. W. R. Holmes of Jaffna College on "College Life in America". The next item of importance was a debate with the தமிழ் கலாவிருத்திக் கழகம் of the Methodist High School on the subject "மூலீ தனம் கொடுக்கும் வழக்கம் ஒழியவேண்டும்". At the end of the debate Pandit S. Kanda-

vanam, Head Master, Karanavai North Hindu School, made some valuable observations.

At the beginning of the third term, Mr. K. Pooranampillai, our Patron, fresh from the U. K., gave us an interesting talk on his "Trip to the U. K. and the Continent." We had also the privilege of listening to Pandit S. Kanapathipillai of the Staff of the Tamil Training College, Thirunelvely, on the subject "யலமை." He enthralled the audience with his simple and flowery Tamil. Our thanks are due to all of them for their ready response to our invitation.

For the first time in the History of the Union an Essay Competition was held both in English and Tamil. S. Satcunanathan and S. V. Senthithurai were awarded the First and Second Prizes for English respectively. A. Thevarajah and K. Venayagampillai were awarded the First and Second Prizes for Tamil respectively. Congratulations to the winners. We rounded off the year with 'A Social'.

In conclusion, I must thank all the members for their hearty co-operation in making the year a successful one. I shall be failing in my duty if I do not thank the Vice-Patron for his constant advice and abiding interest in the activities of the Union.

S. SELLATHURAI,
for Hony. Secretary.

SENIOR SECTION

The year 1951 has been an eventful and successful one mainly due to the enthusiasm and esprit-de-corps displayed by the members. We are proud to say that we maintained a high standard in our activities.

Debates on current affairs were conducted enthusiastically. There were a number of prepared speeches too both in English and in Tamil. The topics covered a wide field and the speeches and debates were always followed by lively discussions. At the beginning of the second term a new Radio Set was purchased out of the funds of our Association and it is now a source of attraction to members and others at Hartley. During the third term, we had our annual oratorical contest in English and Tamil. The following were the winners :-

	ENGLISH	TAMIL
First Prize :-	K. S. Pooranalingam (S. S. C.—A)	E. W. Devarajah (S. S. C.—B)
Second Prize :-	K. Wignarajah (S. S. C.—A)	V. Kathirgamathamby (S. S. C.—A)
Hon. Mention :-	T. Jeyanatham (S. S. C. Prep A)	K. Manicavasagar (S. S. C. Prep—A)

We take this opportunity to thank the Judges, Miss V. Sangarapillai M. A. (Madras), C. Thanabalasingam, V. Sellathamby, N. Nadarajah, R. Kanagasabapathy and Rev. S. B. Sathiaraj.

The annual Social brought to a close the activities of the year.

On behalf of the Association. I thank the Patron and the Vice-Patron for their able guidance and sound advice, and the members for their hearty co-operation.

SUMMARY OF MEETINGS

TOPIC	SPEAKERS	
	Proposition	Opposition
Debate		
'Communism is a menace to world peace'	K. Wignarajah K. Kandiah A. Navaratnarajah	S. Karthigesan S. Vasudevan M. Rajasegaram
'Women should be allowed to enter the Public Service'	A. Ratnavel K. Kandiah S. Navaratnarajah	K. Thirunadarajah R. N. Charles E. Paramasivam
'Discussion on Communism'	E. W. Devarajah T. Jayanantham M. Kajaratnam K. Wignarajah	
Prepared speeches		TOPICS
1. K. Wignarajah		Science of the Ancient Tamils
2. S. Karthigesan		'The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world'
3. T. Jeyanantham		Trade and Transport
4. M. Rajasegaram		Parties of the Left
5. S. Kathiravetpillai		Swami Vivekananda
6. Miss. R. Subramaniam		Superstition
7. K. S. Pooranalingam		The meaning of Democracy
8. V. Kulaveerasingham		National Languages
9. S. Karunarajah		Discipline
10. K. Mahesan		The Importance of Exercise
11. C. Vigneswaramoorthy		Citizens
12. C. Navaratnam		Sir Ananda Sarup
13. Miss R. Subramaniam		Rabindranath Tagore
14. A. Inpamany		Hunting
15. S. Selvaratnam		Union is Strength
16. V. Kamaladevi		The Choice of Subjects
17. K. Selvaratnam		"பாரதியின் பாட்டின்பம்"
18. S. Ratnasingham		பண்டைத் தமிழன்
19. K. Manicavasagar		பத்திரிகையின் பயன்

20. A. D. Niles	இல்வசக் கல்வி
21. E. W. Devarajah	சமுதாயம்
22. A. D. Niles	யார் பெரியார்?
23. E. W. Devarajah	எமது மதம்
24. A. D. Niles	நம் நாடு

Discussion

“சினிமா சனசமூகத் துக்கு உதவுமா”	A. D. Niles K. Wignarajah K. Manicavasagar	S. Vamadeva E. W. Devarajah S. Ratnasingam
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S. KARTHIGESAN,
Hony. Secy.

INTERMEDIATE SECTION

It is with great pleasure that I submit the report for the year 1951. Membership in our Association is confined to students of the J. S. C. classes. There are in all 74 members. Our meetings which are conducted both in English and in Tamil were devoted to prepared speeches, stories and recitation.

I wish to thank the office-bearers and the other members of the Association for their help and co-operation.

SUMMARY OF MEETINGS

ENGLISH

TAMIL

PREPARED SPEECHES

1. A. K. Thirugnanasambanther	1. S. Mathiaparanam
2. S. K. Dissanayake	2. S. Perinpanayagam
3. S. Parajogajeyam	3. M. Rajendiram
4. V. Karalasingam	4. G. Thavaratnam
5. A. Sithanathan	5. S. Mylvaganam
6. K. Rajalingam	6. M. Thanigasalam
7. T. W. Sheriffdeen	7. N. Sivalingam
8. V. Gunabalasingam	
9. K. Balakrishnan	
10. T. P. Kanagasabai	
11. V. V. Subramaniam	

RECITATIONS

1. V. Paramsothy	1. S. Christadas
2. S. Ganesan	2. S. Sathianathan
3. V. V. Subramaniam	3. T. Sivasambo
4. S. Sambasivam	4. S. Perinpanayagam
5. R. K. Sivalingam	5. T. Balendran
6. A. K. Thirugnanasambanther	
7. T. Sivasambo	
8. N. Kulasingam	

STORIES

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. N. Chelliah | 1. K. Rasalingam |
| 2. D. Antony | 2. N. Sivalingam |
| 3. V. Thanabalasingam | 3. V. Paramsothy |
| 4. M. Thanigasalam | 4. N. Mahendran |
| 5. K. Tharmalingam | 5. K. Gunabalasingam |
| 6. S. Ratnam | 6. A. S. Cader Saibo |
| 7. S. Sivanesan | |
| 8. N. Naganathan | |
| 9. S. K. Dissanayake | |

S. ARULTHASAN,
Hony. Secy.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The enthusiasm and the spirit of co-operation evinced by the members of the Association, make a review of its activities very pleasant and encouraging.

During this year we had in all thirteen meetings and one of these was devoted to an interesting debate on "The Government of Ceylon is justified in depriving the Indians and Pakistanis of their citizenship rights." During the year, Messrs. A. W. Nadarajah, D. J., Point Pedro, S. D. Jeyasingam, Advocate and K. T. Dominic, M. A., of our Staff, addressed us on "The history of numbers," "Lawrence of Arabia" and "The spread of Communism in Asia and the Far East" respectively. My sincere thanks to them.

The meetings were often very lively and interesting due to the variety of subjects and the enthusiasm of those who participated. A summary of our meetings is given below :-

TOPIC	SPEAKERS	
	Debate	Proposition
"The Government of Ceylon is justified in depriving the Indians and the Pakistanis of their citizenship rights."		Opposition
		A. Balasubramaniam
		S. Saravanamuttu
		K. Wignarajah
Prepared speeches		Subjects
	1. V. Arumugam	"The U. N. O."
	2. K. Amirhasingam	"Malaya under Japan"
	3. V. Ramachandran	"Communism"
	4. C. Navaratnam	"Constitution of Ceylon"
	5. P. Sivananthan	"Mussolini"

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 6. K. Mahesan | "Ancient Ceylon" |
| 7. K. T. Sriharan | "The Nazi Revolution" |
| 8. S. Navaratnarajah | "The Progress of Australia" |
| 9. Miss P. Muthusamy | "The Colombo Plan" |
| 10. N. Balasingam | "The Economic Development of Ceylon" |
| 11. K. Neelakandan | "Federation for Ceylon" |
| 12. G. Gunaseelan | "William Pitt" |
| 13. K. Thanabalasingam | "Adolf Hitler" |
| 14. V. Arumugam | "The Kashmir Dispute" |
| 15. K. Selvaratnam | "Ceylon today" |
| 16. T. Balendran | "Oliver Cromwell" |
| 17. P. Thuraisamy | "Napolean Bonaparte" |
| 18. A. Balasubramaniam | "Federalism" |

Before I conclude I wish to place on record my sincere thanks to our Vice-Patron for his wise guidance and to the members of the committee for their ungrudging help at all times.

K. T. SRIHARAN,
Hony. Secy.

BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

As the secretary of the above Association it is my proud privilege to submit the report of the activities of our Association during the year 1951, which has been a period of steady progress. The enthusiasm and the keen interest shown by our members in the activities of the Association have helped to make the year a pleasant and useful one.

During the year under review we had altogether fourteen meetings which were devoted to prepared speeches. The topics discussed at these meetings were of biological interest and many of those who spoke at our meetings displayed remarkable clarity of thought.

This year some of our members went on an excursion to Peradeniya and other places of interest. The members of the Association have decided to alter the name of the Association to 'The Science Association' from the beginning of next year to enable the other science students to join us.

I take this opportunity to extend my thanks to our Vice-Patron and the members of the Association for their valuable guidance and whole-hearted co-operation. My thanks are also due to the members of the Committee for their services. I am very much indebted to the members, who readily consented to speak at the meetings.

SUMMARY OF MEETINGS

Speakers	Subjects
K. Veerasingam	"Diseases of the Kidney"
T. Kumarasamy	"Parasites"
E. W. Thevarajah	"The uses of forests"
S. Kamalaeswaran	"Bacteria"
M. Atputhanathan	"Treat your colon kindly"
R. N. Charles	"Dogs"
K. Arumugam	"Elephantiasis"
P. Balendran	"Snakes"
R. Gnanasegaram	"Food of plants"
V. Kamalathevi	"Parasites"
S. Selvaratnam	"Theory of J. C. Bose"
C. Balambikai	"Dispersal of fruits and seeds"
S. Rajamany	"Biology of seasons"
K. S. Pooranalingam	"Courtship and mating"
C. Vigneswaramoorthy	"Dragon flies"
C. Jothiravi	"Cicadia"
R. N. Charles	"Bacteria"
A. Inpamany	"House fly"
K. Veerasingam	"Trace elements in plants"
S. Karunarajah	"Reproductions in plants"
N. Ariaratnam	"What evolution means"
K. Thirunadarajah	"Reptiles the oldest animals"
T. Jeyantham	"New yellow dust from Placerville"
K. Rajalingam	"How developing animals are locked after"
S. Sivagurunathan	"Birds that cannot fly"
K. V. Nadarajah	"Biology of Enzymes"
S. Sadacharanathan	"Fowls"
S. Soundararajah	"Life in the cold belts of the world"
S. W. Kodikara	"Cholera"

C. VIGNESWARAMOORTHY,
Hony. Secy.

DRAMATIC SOCIETY

Looking back on our year's work we feel justly proud of the steady progress we have made in the field of drama. Due to the crowded activities during the second term, we decided to have our Annual Dramatic performance during the first term.

This year we chose a philosophical and rather difficult play in Dr. Tagore's "The Post Office." At first we were rather sceptical of its complete success but S. K. Dissanayake who played the role of Amal and J. C. P. Samuel that of Sudha, the little flower girl, stole the show by their flawless and wonderful performance. All the others who took



Dramatic Society—"The Post Office"

KANAPATHIPILLAI HOUSE

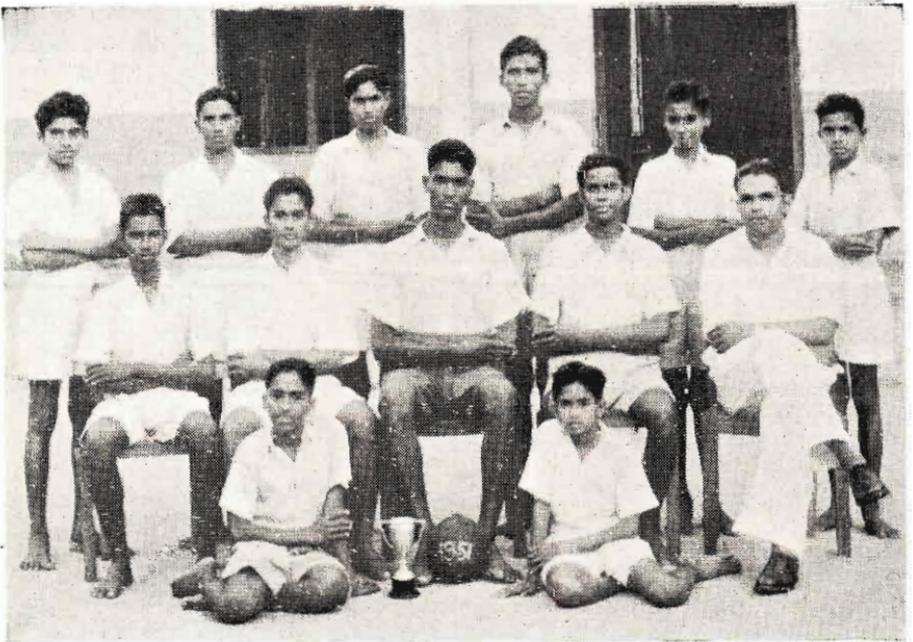


Inter-House Athletic Champions—1951

S. S. C. PREP. A



Inter-Class Football Champions Seniors
FORM II B.



Inter-Class Football Champions—Juniors

part in the play also gave of their best. Messrs. K. Udalagama, N. Nadarajah and Mrs. Thirunavukkarasu, the judges, declared S. C. Dis-sanayake first and K. K. Nadarajah second among the major characters. J. C. P. Samuel and K. Arumugam were adjudged first and second respectively among the minor characters. A dance item was also included in our programme for which we are very thankful to Miss D. Nagalingam of the M. H. S. for training the dancers and our lady teachers for providing the orchestra.

We were one of the two schools which entered from the Northern Province for the Shakespeare Memorial Trophy organised by the Thespians of Colombo. Although we did not progress far in the competition we are not discouraged but will keep on trying till fortune smiles on us. We gave a scene from Julius Cæsar as our item for the Annual V. T. A. concert held at Uduppiddy Girls' School this year.

We have also begun experimenting with term-end concerts with the idea of not only entertaining our students but also of spotting out fresh talents.

Before I conclude, I take this opportunity to thank our President for the valuable help and guidance he has given us. I thank one and all who have helped us in our varied activities.

THE CAST—"THE POST OFFICE"

<i>Madhav</i>	...	J. Mariadas
<i>Amal, his adopted child</i>	...	S. K. Dissanayaka
<i>Sudha; a little flower girl</i>	...	J. C. P. Samuel
<i>The Doctor</i>	...	G. Sivapalan
<i>Dairyman</i>	...	K. Arumugam
<i>Watchman</i>	...	K. Veerasingam
<i>Gaffer & Fakir (Gaffer in disguise)</i>	K. K.	Nadarajah
<i>Village Headman, a bully</i>	...	K. Vignarajah
<i>King's Herald</i>	...	T. Jeyantham
<i>Royal Physician</i>	...	S. Satkunanathan
<i>Gang of Boys</i>	...	N. Rudrasingam
	...	A. Sivapathasundram
	...	N. Balakrishnan
	...	M. Branudeen
	...	V. Raveendram
	...	K. Rajalingam
	...	D. P. Arumanayagam

M. N. RATNASABAPATHY,

Hony. Secy.

PREFECTS' GUILD

It is with pleasure that I submit the report of the work done by the Guild during the year under review. There has been no change in the usual routine of maintaining discipline and helping the College authorities in administration. The heavy burden of discharging our duties is considerably eased by the guidance of the members of the Staff and the co-operation of the students and monitors.

This year five of our members left us. Messrs. A. Shanmuganathan, V. Vamadeva (Head Prefect), C. Ratnavel and V. Thamotherampillai have secured admission to the University of Ceylon. Mr. D. Mahendran, who too was Head Prefect for a short period, has entered the Clerical Service. We wish them all luck.

I sincerely hope that the Prefects' Guild will continue to render useful service to the college authorities as it had done in the past.

S. GUNALINGAM,
Hony. Secy.

CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY AND THRIFT SOCIETY

The period under review witnessed another year of steady progress in the activities of the Society. The aim of the Society is to promote the habit of thrift among its members and at the same time to give them a training in the democratic way of life. This was to a great extent realized during the year.

The long awaited book-stall has been already set up and text books as well as exercise books are available at competitive prices. The canteen continues to attract both teachers and students.

My thanks are due to our Patron and to the President for their very valuable suggestions and guidance and to the members for their help and co-operation.

T. SANTHIRASEGARAM,
Hony. Secy.

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT

Our movement which was on the verge of collapse has managed to survive after a spell of careful nursing and is now able to sit up and take nourishment. The financial position was greatly improved during the year and as a result a few outings on a small scale were organised by us for our members.

J. Sathiadas was sent as our representative to the Annual Conference of the Ceylon S. C. M. held at Jaffna College during the first term holidays. This year a large number of our members were able to

attend the Annual General Meeting of the J. I. C. C. F. which was also held at Jaffna College. Our Senior-President, Mr. T. V. Kanaganayagam and Mr. M. C. John, one of our Senior friends, took a dozen members to the Ashram at Maruthanamadam for a week-end Retreat during the early part of the third term. The Rev. S. Selvaratnam, who not only played the part of a general host but also conducted the Retreat, was so helpful to us that we have proposed to go on a Retreat annually in the future.

A. D. Niles attended the Sunday School Teachers' Conference held at Puttur from the 4th to the 7th of July and returned with many new ideas and ways of conducting Sunday Schools and gave us a glowing picture of the Conference at one of our weekly meetings. Most of our members and Senior friends attended the Annual Youth Rally held at Jaffna Central College on 13th October and had really a wonderful time. The J. I. C. C. F. organised a variety concert on the 3rd of November and we contributed an item in the form of a short one-act Comedy entitled "The Proposal." We were highly commended for our performance.

We closed our activities for the year with a Carol Service conducted entirely by our members and Senior friends. In this connection we are grateful to Rev. M. I. Newton who gave us a talk on "Why I am a Christian" and Rev. S. B. Sathiaraj for giving us fortnightly talks on the Bible. Mr. K. Pooranampillai our principal, soon after his return from England, addressed us on the subject "Life of a Christian." His talk was short and instructive and we are greatly indebted to him.

I take this opportunity to thank all office-bearers and members, who have co-operated with me to lighten my burden, and wish all members who will be leaving us at the end of this year all luck and prosperity in the future.

DANIEL S. KARUNAIRAJAH,
Hony. Secy.

THE VTH JAFFNA SCOUT TROOP

There has been a lull in our activities this year. Most of the members left the Troop at the beginning of the year and so we had to enrol a number of recruits and reorganise the Troop. There are four Patrols now and we meet regularly on Mondays. During the third term we camped at Navalkadu. Our scouts had a grand time there.

Messrs. W. W. Somaratne and A. R. Joseph are our Scout Masters. We thank Mr. J. V. Sabanayagam, one of our former Scout Masters, who left us for a course of training in agriculture at Peradeniya, for his valuable services during his short stay with us. We regret deeply to record the untimely death of K. K. Paramasivam, one who rendered valuable services to the Troop.

At the beginning of next year we propose to go out camping beyond Elephant Pass, if everything goes well.

K. VEERASINGAM,
Troop Leader.

THE CUB PACK

We have great pleasure in recording the activities of our Cub Pack this year. We are twenty two cubs, divided into four packs—Eagle, Dog, Wolf and Cats. We hold our meetings on Mondays. We look forward to these meetings as we learn many new games and songs and take part in our grand howl.

We take this opportunity to thank our former Cub-Mistress Miss W. T. Ariaratnam for the valuable services she had rendered. Our best wishes go with her.

In conclusion, I wish to express our thanks to our Cub-Mistresses for their help and guidance.

K. SIVAGNAM,
Akela.

THE COLLEGE HOSTEL

Despite the difficult times, the Hostel plods along and continues to produce students both physically and intellectually sound. The true purpose of a hostel has been more than realised during the year.

The hostellers are generally keen about their studies. The first and second places at the Oratorical Contest organised by the Senior Literary Association were secured by K. S. Pooranalingam and T. Jeyanathan—both 'inmates' of the Hostel. Our congratulations to them. In sports and athletics too our contribution was by no means small. Amongst us there are many promising Cricketers and Foot-ballers.

To make room for the 'Workshop,' the Senior dormitory has been shifted upstairs. The quality of the meals has improved a great deal, thanks to the members of the Food Committee but there is still room for improvement.

The resident masters have been a constant source of help to us. During the year, two of them Messrs. A. M. Spencer and A. R. Joseph left us. We thank them for their help during their stay with us. We are indeed fortunate in having a very energetic and sympathetic Boarding Master. We wish him a long and pleasant stay with us.

In conclusion, I thank the Boarding Master, the Resident masters and the Hostellers for their co-operation and help.

P. M. EDWARD,
Prefect.

TEACHERS' GUILD

It is a pleasant truth that the Guild has lived up to the ideals for which it has been formed. It has stood the test of times and is functioning quite as it should. Its work has proceeded this year with a smoothness and lack of friction which is highly commendable.

We regret to record in this report the death of Mr. S. A. Kasaratnam. The news of his death early this year came as a shock to us—a shock the more profound by its suddenness. In him we have lost a colleague and a personal friend. He lived so much with us that it is really difficult to convey an adequate impression of that personality in a few words. To his ideals and principles he remained consistently loyal to the end. He will always remain to us more than a vivid memory. To the bereaved family, we tender our sincere sympathies.

We are thankful to the Rev. S. Selvaratnam of the Christa Seva Ashram who spoke to us on 'The School as a Community'. The subject was aptly chosen and in the course of his talk he advocated methods for dealing with the 'problem child'. We had also the pleasure of listening to Mr. K. Pooranampillai, B. A. (Lond.) on 'Impressions of Schools in England', which was followed by lively discussion. Our thanks are due to him as well.

This year too we had more than the necessary quota of 'farewells'. Messrs. C. Vykunthanathan, J. V. Sabanayagam, V. Vamadeva, M. K. Chinniah, S. Sivapiragasam, K. T. Dominic, and Misses A. J. Arulambalam, W. T. Ariaratnam, and T. Y. Arulambalam, left us during the year. Messrs. C. Vykunthanathan, J. V. Sabanayagam, V. Vamadeva are now at the Government Training College, the School of Agriculture and the University of Ceylon respectively. Mr. M. K. Chinniah is at Highlands, Hatton, and Mr. K. T. Dominic at St. Joseph's College, Bandarawella, whilst Mr. S. Sivapiragasam has been appointed Principal, Gnanasariar School, Karaveddy. Misses A. J. Arulambalam and W. T. Ariaratnam were compelled to leave us in response to 'Calls elsewhere'. They are now Mrs. J. Gunaratnam and Mrs. R. Selvaratnam respectively. I am sure they could spend more time in their homes now. Miss T. Y. Arulambalam has joined the staff of Vembadi Girls' High School, Jaffna. We wish them all a happy and bright future.

We welcome to the Guild Misses M. T. Somasundaram, I. T. Thambipillai, P. P. Ariyanayagam and Mr. R. R. R. Blanchard. We wish them a very pleasant stay with us. We are also happy to welcome back to our midst Mr. K. Pooranampillai after his return from the U. K., and Mr. A. R. Joseph who is now a full-fledged Instructor in Physical Training.

We offer our heartiest congratulations to Messrs. S. V. Gunanayagam, J. V. Sivapiragasam, and W. W. Somaratne on their success at the London University examinations held this year. They surely deserved it. To them we call three rounds of 'cheers'.

The year has been a 'bumper' for the Guild in many respects. A. J. A. and W. T. A. are living a happy and contented home life. Mr. A. Rajasingam has taken up the hint and is happily engaged. The last few months have been a hectic period for him. Rumours are also rife that P. A. and R. R. R. B. are following closely on the heels of A. R. We hope to hear more from them shortly. Till then we wish them good luck.

Reference must also be made to the invaluable services rendered by the 'Turretites'. No function of the Guild was complete without their hand in it. They have contributed, in no small measure, to its success. We extend to them our sincere thanks.

Before I close, I must thank the President, the Committee and the members for their kind and ready co-operation.

ANTONY GEORGE,
Hony. Secretary.

OUR EXAMINATION RESULTS

e—English Language	emo—Elementary Mathematics (ordinary)
el—English Literature	bi—Biology
t—Tamil	ems—Elementary Mathematics (special)
tl—Tamil Literature	m—Mathematics
a—Arithmetic	gs—General Science
h—History	ph—Physics
s—Sinhalese	ch—Chemistry
ls—Lower Sinhalese	ar—Art
es—Elementary Science	ca—Commercial Arithmetic
c—Civics	

Letters within brackets denote distinctions

J. S. C. EXAMINATION, 1950,

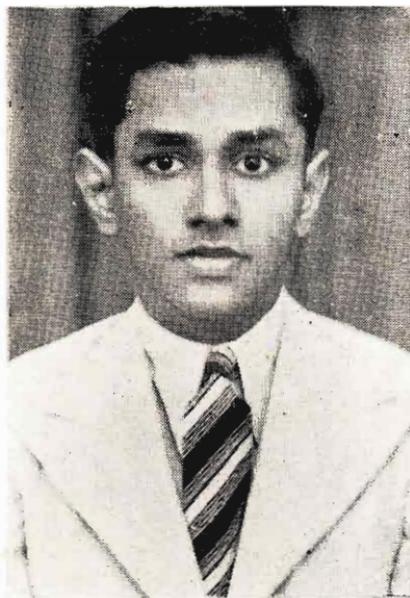
FIRST DIVISION

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Arulanantham M. (a) | 10. Mahesan E. |
| 2. Balakrishnan N. (e) | 11. Manickavasagam K. (a) |
| 3. Gunasegaram R. (gs II) | 12. Navaratnarajah S. (a) |
| 4. Jeganathan K. (gs I) | 13. Palasingam S. (e, a, m) |
| 5. Jeyanantham T. (e, a, m, el) | 14. Rajalingam S. (a) |
| 6. Kamaleswaran S. (a) | 15. Ratnasingham S. (a, gs I) |
| 7. Kanagarajah K. (e, a, gs II) | 16. Sinnadurai S. (a) |
| 8. Kanapathipillai C. (e, t, gs I, h) | 17. Vallipuram V. (a, t) |
| 9. Kumarasamy T. (a, gs I & II) | |

SCHOLARSHIPS ABROAD



Mr. S. Mahalingam
Engineering—Australia.



Mr. R. R. Bartlett
Aeronautics—Australia.



Mr. R. Sathasivam
Agriculture—Canada.



Mr. A. Chinniah
Research Scholarship -- U.K.

PASS

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 18. Alalasantheram V. | 32. Paramasivam E. (e, a) |
| 19. Amirthalingam S. | 33. Anthony P. |
| 20. Ananthalingam S. | 34. Sanmugalingam R. |
| 21. Arumugam K. (a, ar, t) | 35. Sethunayagam V. |
| 22. Balakrishnan M. | 36. Sinnathurai S. V. |
| 23. Eswaranathan V. | 37. Sivapalan V. |
| 24. Ganesanathan K. | 38. Sivagurunathan N. (a) |
| 25. Ganesan S. | 39. Srikantha S. |
| 26. Jothiravi C. | 40. Thanabalasingam K. |
| 27. Kanagaratnam S. | 41. Thevarajah C. |
| 28. Kodikara T. W. (s) | 42. Thuraisamy P. |
| 29. Krishnapillai V. | 43. Vallipuram T. |
| 30. Manickam K. | 44. Kumarasamy V. |
| 31. Navaratnam C. | 45. Subramaniam R. (m) |

J. S. C. EXAMINATION, 1951.

FIRST DIVISION

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Chelliah N. | 5. Rajanayagam G. K. (e, a, m, ls) |
| 2. Dissanayake S. K. (e, c) | 6. Ratnam S. (ar) |
| 3. Kathirgamar C (a, es, ls) | 7. Sathianathan S. (e, t, es, ls) |
| 4. Kunabalasingam K. (e) | 8. Sivanesan M. (e, a, t, m, c, ls) |

PASS

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 9. Antony P. D. (a) | 33. Nadarajah P. |
| 10. Arulthasan S. (e) | 34. Naganathan N. (a) |
| 11. Arumugasamy S. | 35. Pararajasingam T. (a) |
| 12. Arumuganathan S. | 36. Pathmarajah S. (ar) |
| 13. Balakrishnan K. | 37. Peter M. D. K. (ls) |
| 14. Balasubramaniam M. (a, t) | 38. Poopalasingam K. (a) |
| 15. Balendran T. | 39. Rajendiram M. |
| 16. Balendran V. | 40. Ramalingam V. |
| 17. Basheer Ahamed S. (t) | 41. Ramanathan V. (a) |
| 18. Ganesathurai V. | 42. Ratnam K. |
| 19. Ganesu S (a) | 43. Sambasivam S. (a, m) |
| 20. Gunabalasingam V. (e, a, t) | 44. Sanmuganathan S. |
| 21. Jeyaratne Appuhamy M. (ls) | 45. Sithamparanathan M. (a) |
| 22. Jeyarajah A. | 46. Sithanathan A. (ar) |
| 23. Kanagasabai P. | 47. Sivalingam K. |
| 24. Karalasingam V. (e) | 48. Sivanathan K. (t) |
| 25. Kathiravetpillai T. (es) | 49. Sivasambo T. |
| 26. Kulanthaiavadivelu K. (a) | 50. Subramaniam V. |
| 27. Kulasingam N. | 51. Suntharalingam S. |
| 28. Mariadas J. | 52. Thavaratnam G. |
| 29. Markandan M (t) | 53. Thirugnanasambanther A. K. |
| 30. Mathiapparanam S. S. | 54. Vivekanandarajah V. (a, ar) |
| 31. Mylvaganam C. | 55. Yogalingam M. |
| 32. Mylvaganam S. | |

S. S. C. EXAMINATION, DEC. 1950.

FIRST DIVISION

1. Satkunanathan S. (e,ems,cs,el,tl) 2. Sellathurai S. (ems, ch)

PASS

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 3. Alahesan S. | 14. Senthithurai V. |
| 4. Atputhanathan M. | 15. Sivagnanaguru C. |
| 5. Kailalingam R. | 16. Sivapatham C. |
| 6. Kanagasingam P. | 17. Sivasubramaniam K. |
| 7. Kulanayagam A. M. M. | 18. Somasuntheram M. |
| 8. Nadarajah V. | 19. Tharmalingam S. |
| 9. Poopalaratnam K. | 20. Thevarajah A. |
| 10. Rajasingam S. A. | 21. Thillaiampalam T. |
| 11. Rasalingam T. | 22. Weerasingam K. |
| 12. Ratnasabapathy A. | 23. Venayagampillai K. |
| 13. Sanmuganathan A. K. | |

COMPLETED S. S. C.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mahanthiram D. | 3. Thiagalingam N. |
| 2. Ponnambalam V. | 4. Vettivetpillai P. |

REFERRED

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Chanthirasegaram S. (th, bi, tl) | 9. Santhirasegarampillai T. (e) |
| 2. Kathirgamarthamby V. (e) | 10. Satkunalalingam K. (ph, bi, el) |
| 3. Nadarajah K. (e) | 11. Subramaniam S. (e) |
| 4. Navaratnam K. (ch, ph, bi) | 12. Subramaniam M. T. (e) |
| 5. Ponnambalam V. (e) | 13. Thavaravy C. (ems) |
| 6. Ramanathan S. (e) | 14. Thurairajah T. (e) |
| 7. Ratnasamy S. J. V. (a) | 15. Balasubramaniam A. (e) |
| 8. Ruthirarajah P. (e) | |

S. S. C. JULY, 1951.

PASS

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Kumaranathan K. | 7. Somasegaram S. (emo) |
| 2. Paramanantham A. (emo) | 8. Subramaniam S. (ems, am) |
| 3. Rajasegaram M. | 9. Thangarajah M. |
| 4. Samuel K. V. | 10. Thurairajah A. (ems,am,m,ph,ch) |
| 5. Satkunalingam K. | 11. Vyramuttu S. (emo) |
| 6. Sivalingam N. | |

COMPLETED S. S. C.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Balasubramaniam A. | 7. Ponnampalam V. |
| 2. Chandirasegaram S. | 8. Ramachandra V. |
| 3. Kathirgamathamby V. | 9. Ramanathan S. |
| 4. Kulandaivelpillai P. | 10. Rudirarajah P. |
| 5. Nadarajah K. | 11. Santhirasegarampillai T. |
| 6. Navaratnam K. | 12. Subramaniam M. T. |

- Mr. V. R. Jayaratnam is in the Civil Aviation Office, Colombo.
Mr. S. D. Jeyasingam, Advocate is practising at Point Pedro.
Mr. A. Kanagasabai is Asst. Accountant, Treasury.
Mr. A. Kanagasabapathi is in the Income Tax Dept., Colombo.
Mr. P. Kanapathippillai, Proctor S. C., Point Pedro.
Mr. M. A. Kandiah is in the Industries Dept., Colombo.
Mr. R. S. Kandiah, has been re-elected Secy., of the All-Ceylon Headmen's Union.
Mr. A. Kathirippillai is Asst. Shroff Imperial Bank, Colombo.
Mr. S. Kathiravepillai is in the Municipal Audit Branch.
Mr. A. Kathirgamathamby is in the Ministry of Finance, Colombo.
Mr. V. Karthigesu is in the Delmege & Forsyth, Colombo.
Mr. V. Karthigesu is in C. T. O., Colombo.
Mr. W. A. Karunaratne is in the Dept. of Industries, Colombo.
Mr. V. Kularajasingam is in the Survey Dept., Colombo.
Mr. S. Mahalingam. Asst. Engineer, P. W. D., has left for Australia on Scholarship.
Mr. D. Mahendram, has passed the Clerical Service examination.
Mr. N. Manikanadarajah is D. R. O., Pottuvil.
Mr. K. Manikanayagam is Chemist, Govt. Cement Factory, K. K. S.
Mr. A. Mathiaparanam is Accountant, Local Govt. Service.
Mr. T. Murugesapillai is D. R. O., Jaffna.
Mr. S. Muthucumarasamy, Supervisor National Savings Movement has been transferred to Vavuniya.
Mr. A. S. Nadarajah, has been appointed V. H. Puloly West, Point Pedro.
Mr. N. Nadarajah, Proctor S. C., has been re-elected Chairman, Town Council, Point Pedro.
Mr. K. Narayanapillai, has been selected for training for a two years' course at Training College, Maharagama,
Mr. G. M. Navaratnam is teacher Udupidy Girls' School.
Mr. P. Navaratnam is Asst. Commissioner of Labour, Colombo.
Mr. S. Panchalingam, Advocate, Point Pedro.
Mr. K. Pathmanathan, B. A. (Lond.), Dip-in-Ed. (Ceylon) has been appointed Principal, Colombo Hindu College.
Mr. S. Pathmanathan is Entomological Asst. D. M. E., Colombo.
Mr. V. Ponnambalam is in the Labour Dept., Colombo.
Mr. K. C. Presoody is Excise Inspector, Jaffna.
Dr. P. Rajasingam, M. O. H., Jaffna.
Mr. J. M. Rajaratnam, B. Sc., is in U. K. on scholarship in Accountancy.
Dr. S. Rajendra, Supdt., Anti-Malaria Campaign, Colombo.
Mr. P. Rajendram, Clerk, office of the M. O. H., Pt. Pedro.

- Mr. K. Ramalingam, Proctor S. C. is President of the Vadamaradchy Co-op. Motor Service Society Ltd.
- Mr. T. Ramalingam, M. P., has been elected Deputy Chairman of Committees in the House of Representatives.
- Mr. R. S. Ramanathan has been appointed to the Quasi-Clerical Service.
- Mr. S. A. Rasa is in the D. M. & S. S. Office, Colombo.
- Mr. V. C. Rasiah is in Central Bank of Ceylon.
- Mr. C. Ratnasabapathy has passed the Asst. Clerical Service Exam.
- Mr. K. Ratnasabapathi is appointed Administrative Secretary (Hospitals).
- Mr. K. Ratnasingam is Entomological Asst., D. M. E., Colombo.
- Mr. P. Ratnasingam is Accountant, Police Dept., Colombo.
- Mr. K. Sabanayagam is Teacher Govt. School, Veyangoda.
- Mr. R. Sathasivam has gone to Canada on an Agricultural Scholarship.
- Mr. S. Selvarajah is in the D. M. & S. S. Office, Colombo.
- Mr. K. Selvaratnam is in the G. P. O., Colombo.
- Mr. S. K. Sithamparappillai is Chief Clerk, Kachcheri, Puttalam.
- Mr. V. K. Sithampalam is Divisional Supdt. of Post Office, Jaffna.
- Mr. M. Shanmugam is in the G. P. O., Colombo.
- Mr. N. Sivagnasundaram is D. J., Kegalle.
- Dr. S. Sivalingam attached to the M. R. I., Borella.
- Mr. P. Sivapatham, B. A., has joined the Staff of Victoria College, Chulipuram.
- Mr. N. Sivapathasundaram is in the Education Dept., Colombo.
- Mr. S. Sivapragasam is Probation Officer, Trincomalee.
- Mr. V. Sivaramalingam is Acting Accountant, D. M. & S. S. Office Colombo.
- Mr. K. Sockalingam has passed the Clerical Service examination.
- Mr. V. Subramaniam is in the Election Office, Colombo.
- Mr. V. Suhramaniam is Administrative Asst., Cement Factory, K.K.S.
- Mr. M. A. Thangarajah, B. Sc., has been elected unopposed to the Point Pedro Town Council,
- Mr. V. Thangarajah is in the Path. Lab. General Hospital, Colombo.
- Mr. S. Tharmalingam is in the G. P. O., Colombo.
- Mr. V. Tharmalingam has passed the Clerical Service.
- Mr. M. Thiyagarajah is in the Customs, Colombo.
- Mr. S. Thirunavugarasu is in the D. M. & S. S. Office, Colombo.
- Mr. K. Velautham is Asst. Irrigation Engineer, Colombo.
- Mr. K. Vivekananthan is Apothecary, Embilipitiya.

Examinations

Bar-at-Law

C, Kanagasabapathy

Diploma in Public Administration

S. Balasingam

B. A.

- S. V. Gunanayagam (Lond.)
G. B. D. Nesamannicam (Lond.)
Miss G. I. Samuel (Madras)
T. Shanmugasunderam (Ceylon).

B. Sc.

- A. D. R. Ratnarajah (Ceylon)—Agriculture—2nd Class
R. Rudiran (Lond.)
S. Sathiamoorthy (Ceylon)

Engineering (Final)

- K. Kathirgamathamby
A. Rajasunderam (Engineering Part I.)
J. C. Kumaradas (" ")

Medicine (Final)

- T. N. Shanmugalingam (Second Class)
S. Vairavanathan (do)

Apothecary

- K. Vivekanandan (First Class)

Scholarships (University Awards)

- M. Ganesan (Schol. Engineering)
V. Subendiran—Exhibition

First Exam. in Science & Arts (Ceylon)

- C. Manicavasagar (Arts)
V. Subendran (Science)
K. Sivanathan (")
S. Vijayaratnam (,)
S. Kandiah (,)
A. Thavendiran (")
J. Paramadas (Engineering)
M. Ganesan (")
V. S. Mahesan (First M. B.)
T. Upendiran (")
A. S. Velautham (")
V. Karunanathan (")
K. D. Arulpragasam (Science)

Intermediate Arts (London)

J. V. Sivapragasam
W. W. Somaratne
M. Shanmugalingam
L. S. Bartlett

**Ceylon University Entrance
Arts**

V. Thangarajah

K. Thevarajah

Sports

J. Paramadas—Ceylon University Centre Forward in Inter-University tournament.

Compiled by Messrs. R. S. KANDIAH &
K. VAIRAMUTHU.



COLLEGE BUILDING EXTENSION FUND

We acknowledge with thanks the following amounts received in 1951.

*Completed payment.

†These amounts are in addition to the amounts previously acknowledged.

	Amount	
1. K. A. Sithamparapillai	100-00	
2. S. P. Murugupillai	50 00	
3. K. Sivasubramaniam	20-00	
4. M. N. Ratnasabapathy	20-00	
5. C. Balasingam	20-00	
†6. S. Sivaramalingam	30-00	
7. S. Valemurugu	25-00	
†8. S. Nadaraser	75-00	
9. S. J, K, Tillakaratne	10-00	(Not acknowledged last
†10. Dr. A. Sunderalingam	100-00	year)
†11. S. Periatbamby	10-00	
*12. K. Kanapathipillai	100-00	
13. N. P. Balachandran	10-00	
14. T. Kangadaram	15-00	



COLLEGE OFFICE-BEARERS—1951

PREFECTS' GUILD

Head Prefects

1. V. Vamadeva (Jan.—Jun.) —
2. D. Mahendran (Jun.—Nov.)
3. M. Ramakrishnan (Nov—)—

Deputy Head Prefects

1. D. Mahendran (Jan.—Jun.)
2. M. Ramakrishnan (Jun.—Nov.)

SENIOR PREFECTS

1. S. Gunalingam
2. C. Chandrasegaram
3. K. K. Nadarajah

4. V. Thamotherampillai (Jan.—Jun.)
5. S. Kandasamy
6. S. Balasingam

JUNIOR PREFECTS

1. C. Ratnavel (Jan.—Jun.)
2. A. Shanmuganathan (Jan.—Jun.)
3. R. Sithamparanathan

4. M. Atputhanathan
5. A. Navaratnam
6. J. Sathiadass
7. M. N. Ratnasabapathy

PROBATIONERS

1. S. Satkunanathan
2. K. Nagalingam

3. P. M. Edward
4. S. Gopalakrishnan

HOUSES

HOUSE MASTERS & MISTRESSES

CAPTAINS

Abraham
(Red)

Mr. A. George
 „ A. Rasasingam
 „ R. R. R. Blanchard
 Miss T. Somasunderam

S. Jeevakadacham

Kanapathipillai
(Blue)

Mr. K. V. Thomas
 „ K. T. Dominic
 „ K. Arumugam
 „ H. E. Arulampalam
 Miss D. S. Sithamparapillai

M. N. Ratnasabapathy

Paulpillai
(Yellow)

Mr. A. Somasunderampillai
 „ A. M. Spencer
 „ P. R. Ponnudurai
 „ J. V. Sivapragasam
 „ W. W. Somaratna
 Miss T. Y. Arulampalam
 „ I. Thambipillai

C. Balasingam

Sherrard
(Green) Mr. S. V. Gunanayagam
 „ S. P. Nadarajah
 „ M. C. John A. Navaratnam
 „ T. V. Kanaganayagam
Miss F. P. Solomons
Mrs. E. K. Richards

LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS

H. S. C. UNION

Vice-Patron: Mr. A. M. Spencer

First Term	Second Term	Third Term
President:		
P. Ganesbadas	V. Arumugam	S. Karunasingham
Vice-President:		
K. Arulpragasam	S. Satkunanathan	K. Veerasingam
Secretary:		
V. Arumugam	A. Thevarajah	K. K. Nadarajah
Asst. Secretary & Treasurer:		
A. Navaratnam	J. Sathiadas	S. Selladurai
Auditor:		
N. Thiagalingam	S. Selladurai	N. Ariaratnam
English Editor:		
T. Tharmaratnam	N. Thiagalingam	Miss P. Muthusamy
Tamil Editor:		
S. P. Balasingham	C. Sivagnanaguru	Miss P. Govindapillai
Committee Members:		
S. Arulchelvam	S. Karunasingam	S. Ehamparanathan
S. A. Rajasingam	V. Nadarajah	T. Tharmaratnam
A. Theverajah	S. Tharmalingam	S. Tharmalingam
	S. Somasunderam	K. Venayagampillai

SENIOR SECTION

Vice-Patron: Mr. A. Somasunderampillai

First Term	Second Term	Third Term
Vice-Presidents:		
S. Karthigesan	S. Kartigesan	S. Gunalingam
P. M. Edward	M. N. Ratnasabapathy	M. N. Ratnasabapathy
A. D. Niles	R. Sithamparanathan	S. Jeevakadadcham
Secretary:		
R. Sithamparanathan	S. Jeevakadadcham	S. Karthigesan
Asst. Secretary:		
S. Jeevakadadcham	S. Kathiravetpillai	V. Ramalingam

Treasurer :

A. Sivaramalingam S. Gopalakrishnan

C. Vigneswaramoorthy

English Editor :

K. Wignarajah
T. Jeyanantham

Tamil Editor :

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K. Manicavasagar

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K. Manicavasagar
E. Joshua

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Third Term

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V. Kathirgamathambay
V. Velupillai
E. Joshua

S. Karunasingam
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S. C. M.

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N. Kulasingam	G. K. Rajanayagam	G. K. Rajanayagam

SCOUT TROOP

Eagles

E. Paramasivam (Leader)
K. Kanagasingham

King Fishers

G. K. Rajanayagam (Leader)
A. Balasubramaniam

T. Kanagaratnam
M. Nadarajah
E. Selvarajah
S. K. Dissanayake

K. K. Paramasivam
S. Vinayagalingam
M. Branudeen
S. Sivanesan
S. V. Sriskandarajah

Peacocks

S. Eswaradevan (Leader)
S. Balasingam
N. Sithamparapillai
A. C. Dissanayake
S. Dawoodsha
S. Ulaganathapillai
N. Venugopal

Wolves

S. Ratnasingam (Leader)
M. Mahadevan
K. Ganesalingam
T. T. Moorthy
T. W. Sheriffdeen
S. Nagarajah
K. Ramajeyam

Scout Masters: Messrs. W. W. Somaratne and A. R. Joseph.

THE CUB PACK

WOLVES

K. Sivagnanam (Leader)
S. Tharmakularajah
G. David
M. Jobasunderam
T. Navaratnarajah
P. Balanathan

CATS

S. Gunapalan (Leader)
J. C. P. Samuel
S. Gunanayagam
K. Balasingam
S. Mailvaganam

DOGS

S. Jegathanam (Leader)
S. Nadarajah
S. Balakrishnan
K. Kulasegaram
J. G. Gunachelva

EAGLES

R. Paranirupasingam (Leader)
R. Rajasegaram
M. Ramachandran
P. Sathasivam
S. Pararajasegaram
K. Arulsothy

Cub Mistresses: Misses F. P. Solomons & T. Y. Arulambalam

SPORTS

Prefect of Games: Mr. P. Abamparam

Master-in-charge	Captain	Vice-Captain
Volleyball		
Mr. A. M. Spencer	S. Gunalingam	R. Sithamparanathan
Cricket		
Mr. P. Abamparam	K. Selvamaniccam	K. S. Pooranalingam
Athletics		
Mr. P. Abamparam	S. Gunalingam	—
Football (Ist XI)		
Mr. K. V. Thomas	R. Sithamparanathan	S. Gunalingam

Football (IInd IX)

Mr. P. Ahamparam K. Thanabalasingam C. Jothiravi

Football (IIIrd XI)

Mr. A. R. Joseph V. Eswaradevan

HOSTEL

Boarding Master :—Mr. A. George. Asst. Boarding Master and
Caterer :—Mr. P. R. Ponnudurai. Prefect :—P. M. Edward. Monitor :
—T. Tharumaratnam. Representatives on the food-committee :—Cader
Meera Saibo and G. K. Rajanayagam.

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President :—Mr. A. M. Spencer. Secretary and Treasurer :—Mr.
Antony George. Committee members :—Miss. T. Y. Arulambalam, Mr.
K. V. Thomas and Mr. P. R. Ponnudurai.

MISCELLANY

Editors :—Mr. S. P. Nadarajah
Mr. A. M. Spencer.

K. K. PARAMASIVAM

Form I Upper B.

Died 11th Nov. 1951

THE STAFF—1952

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Selly Oak Colleges, Birmingham

Co-Vice-Principals :

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R. M. Gunaratnam, B.Sc., (*London*), *Post-graduate Trained*

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M. C. John, B.Sc. (*Travancore*)

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S. V. Gnanayagam, B.A. (*London*)

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K. Arumugam, *Ceylon First-in-Science and London Inter-
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J. V. Sivapragasam, *London Inter Arts ; English Teachers'
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„ A. M. Champion, s s.c.

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Librarian : A. Rajagopal.

COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1952

First Term

January	3rd :	Entrance Examination
„	7th :	College reopens
„	11th :	Duruthu Full Moon Day
„	14th :	Thai Pongal
February	4th :	Independence Commemoration Day
„	23rd :	Maha Sivarathri Day
March	8th :	Dramatic Society play
„	21st :	Term Examination begins
„	28th :	College closes for holidays

Second Term

May	12th :	College reopens
June	24th :	Ramazan
„	29th :	Methodist Day
July	5th :	Inter-House Athletic Meet
„	7th :	Esala Full Moon Day Adi New Moon Day
August	7th :	Term Examination begins
	15th :	College closes

Third Term

September	8th :	College reopens
„	22nd :	Islamic New Year's Day
October	14th :	Declamation Contest
„	15th :	Oratorical Contest
„	17th :	Deepavali Festival
„	22nd-28th :	Withdrawal Test
November	21st :	Senior Literary Association Social
December	1st :	Prophet Mohammed's Birthday
„	3rd :	Unduwap Full Moon Day
„	11th :	Term Examination begins
„	19th :	College closes for vacation
„	31st :	Last day for application for admission for 1953.



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