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POINT PEDRO.

DEC. 1952.



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HARTLEY COLLEGE

MISCELLANY

Editors: S. P. Nadarajah, B. A. (Ceylon)
A. M. Spencer, B. A. (Lond.)

DECEMBER 1952.



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HARTLEY COLLEGE

MISCELLANY

No. 17.

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EDITORIAL NOTES

For us the price of freedom has been very high indeed. Freedom has brought in its train grave responsibilities. The country is now more than ever before in its history confronted with a host of problems like food scarcity, a diminishing revenue, an adverse Balance of Trade and in addition an ever rising cost of living; on top of these, we are on the verge of a great educational crisis. What with the Selective Test, vocational education and Swabasha, the entire education of the country seems to be in a mess. Perhaps no other move of the government has raised such a storm of protest as the one to introduce Swabasha as the medium of instruction in the Middle school. It is not our intention to enter into controversy on a topic on which eminent educationists in the country do not seem to agree. To us it appears that

Swabasha the decision to introduce Sinhalese and Tamil, as media of instruction, without any definite plan or goal, particularly in the face of the attitude of the University on this vexed question, is likely to jeopardise the future of our children. If the University is to continue to instruct in English, the decision to introduce Swabasha will be fraught with dire consequences. Though we appreciate the Swabasha policy and the intentions of the government, we would like to strike a note of warning against any hasty action. Perhaps what we should aim at should be bilingualism-

Sinhalese or Tamil with English. That should satisfy the protagonists of the opposing views on this issue. We sincerely hope that even at this late hour better counsel will prevail, and that as has been suggested in some quarters, at least the sciences will continue to be taught in English. Let us give all encouragement to Swabasha in our educational set up, but let us not try to achieve this at the expense of English.

The Selective Test has, it appears, come to stay. The recent utterances of the education authorities confirm our suspicion that it is not really meant to 'select but only to reject'. Can we then resist the conclusion that vocational education will be a total failure, since selection for this course is not on the results of an aptitude test but on the ridiculous basis that those found unfit for academic education are fit enough for vocational education! Let us be frank and tell the country that education

**Selective Test
and Vocational
Education**

is taking away a big slice of the country's revenue and so something has to be done to prevent this and the overcrowding in the schools. The Selective Test is a mere sham test to eliminate a few. No one seems to view this test with any seriousness. So is the Selective Test then meant to eliminate the duds? Even this seems unlikely if heads of schools happen to be unscrupulous. What is more, we are absolutely in the dark about the future of the 5311 children found unfit at the test held in November this year, since as far as we know, no provision has yet been made for the setting up of schools for vocational education.

This year has been an year of excursions for the Hartleyites. The Colombo Exhibition drew large numbers of our students from the various classes, either in the company of their teachers or parents. In addition,

Excursions

many students in the upper forms visited places of historical interest and even organised successfully Island-wide excursions. The idea of excursion seems to be catching on and we have no doubt that its value has been recognised.

It may interest parents and our well-wishers to note that these excursions were partly financed by the school from the facilities and amenities fee.

Film shows have become a regular feature at Hartley. At present two English feature films are shown free every month. The purchase of the projector,

Film Shows we would like to observe, has been quite a useful investment indeed. From next year, it has been decided to start a Film Club and membership will be open to all students on payment of a nominal fee.

We were honoured this year by the visits of Dr. C. J. Eliezer, Professor of Mathematics at the University of Ceylon, and a distinguished 'Old Boy',

Visitors During the Year and Yogi Suddanandha Bharathiar, poet and author, who addressed the school Assembly. We are very pleased to include in this issue an article 'Some Impressions of an Australian Tour' by Dr. Eliezer and a message to Lanka by the Yogi. We thank them most sincerely.

In addition to the articles referred to above, we have included in this issue two other articles: 'Marital Compatibility' by K. S. Arulnandhy Esq., M.Sc., Lecturer in Education, and a former Deputy Director of Education; and another 'The Cadburys', by K. Pooranampillai Esq., our Principal. Dr. Eliezer in his article gives a vivid account of his recent Australian Tour. We earnestly hope

Our Contributors that this will inspire at least some of our students to go on voyages abroad. Mr. Arulnandhy's article should be of special interest to those of our readers who are contemplating marriage. His treatment is psychological and is based on a recent research on the subject. Our Principal had occasion to visit the Cadburys, during his stay last year at Birmingham for his post-graduate studies. In his article he details among other things, the philanthropy of the Cadburys and refers to the possibilities of a better understanding between Capital and Labour if busi-

ness is organised on the same lines followed by the Cadburys. The other two contributions are from Messrs. P. Dinamani and S. Nagalingam. We extend our sincere thanks to all our contributors. In the Tamil section appears an article by A. S. Sundarajan Esq., B.A.. Our thanks are also due to him.

As mentioned in the previous issue, we publish with great pleasure the Report of the O.B.A. (Colombo Branch).

**Old Boys'
Section**

We thank the 'Old Boys' for their interest in our welfare and refer with feelings of gratitude to the contributions they are making monthly to swell the Building Fund. We take this opportunity to appeal for more contributions during our centenary year 1953, so that our plans for better buildings may materialise soon.

Acknowledgment

We thank all those schools that sent us their magazines during the year.



PRINCIPAL'S NOTES-1952.

1. The number on roll is 660, of which 160 are in the Primary section. Hartley will continue to be a two-form School. A three-form School will need more accommodation, furniture, playgrounds etc. than there is scope for, or the Management can provide. This being so, admissions have to be strictly controlled. Smaller numbers make it possible for the Principal to keep in contact with the pupils.

2. One new feature of 1952 was the Eighth Standard Selective Test. In spite of all that has been said against it, the Selective Test is a step in the right direction. There is indeed a great deal to be said against a test for which pupils of ages from 12 to 24 years are allowed to sit, especially when it is remembered that Intelligence Test scores are significant only in relation to the ages of the pupils; at the same time, in a country where equality of educational opportunity is absent, hard things could be said if pupils of the age of 14 only were tested, or certified fit for further secondary education. A beginning has to be made; the first test needs must be exploratory; teachers have to be trained to keep Cumulative records correctly, and harm cannot result when the Selective Test scores are given no more weight than the pupils' scores at the schools' Test, or the judgement of the teachers on the pupils' work in class.

3. **Examination Results:** Our examination results continue to be satisfactory (i) At the Fifth Standard Examination of 1951 (held by the N. P. T. A.) of the 84 pupils, 22 passed in the A grade, 27 in the B, 34 in the C grade, with only one failing. (ii) At the N. P. T. A., J. S. C. Examination of December 1951, of the 67 candidates, 55 passed with eight in the First Division. (iii) At the S. S. C. Examination of December 1951, of the 60 candidates, 33 passed the examination with six in the First Division; eight were referred in single subjects; of these eight, seven completed the examination in July 1952. (iv) At the H. S. C. and University entrance examinations,

of the eight Arts candidates, three passed the H. S. C. Examination, and four secured admission to the University; and three of the Science candidates gained admission to the University. Four of the H. S. C. candidates were referred, two in Arts and two in Science. (v) Three of the Years' H. S. C. Science class sat for the London Intermediate Examination in Science in July, and all three got through, two obtaining exemptions from the Intermediate Examination in Engineering and First M. B. respectively. S. Satcunanathan who obtained the exemption in Engineering, was also awarded the Dr. Hewavitane Memorial Prize for the best student at the S. S. C. He passed the S. S. C. Examination of Dec. 1950.

4. **The Staff:** Our staff is adequate, but changes are many, and 1952 had its share of them. Mr. P. Ahamparam B. Sc. (Ceylon) is undergoing the Diploma Course at the University, and when he rejoins in May, will be the fourth trained graduate on our staff. Mr. K. T. Verghese, B. Sc., left us in April after three years. He taught Chemistry and General Science and helped as Master-in-Charge of Foot-ball and as Kanapathippillai House Master. Mr. G. S. Jegasothy, B. A., also left in April to rejoin Holy Trinity College, Nuwara Eliya, from where he came. Mr. Antony George, B. sc., left us at the end of May after having been with us for four and a half years. A man of many parts, he taught with success Zoology for the H. S. C., Biology for the S. S. C., and General Science, and also helped us as Hostel Master and as Abraham House Master. Though his mother tongue was not Tamil, he learnt Tamil well enough to be able to talk to servants and parents of boys. He has joined De Mazenod College, Kandana. Our good wishes go with him, Mrs. George and Baby George. Miss M. T. Somasundaram left us at the end of June. During her short stay with us, she proved herself a systematic worker. No fewer than seven teachers leave at the end of the year. Mr. E. A. Rajasingam, B. sc., (Mathematics) leaves us to join Jaffna College, Vaddukodai. An old pupil of ours, he made his mark as an apt student of Mathematics very

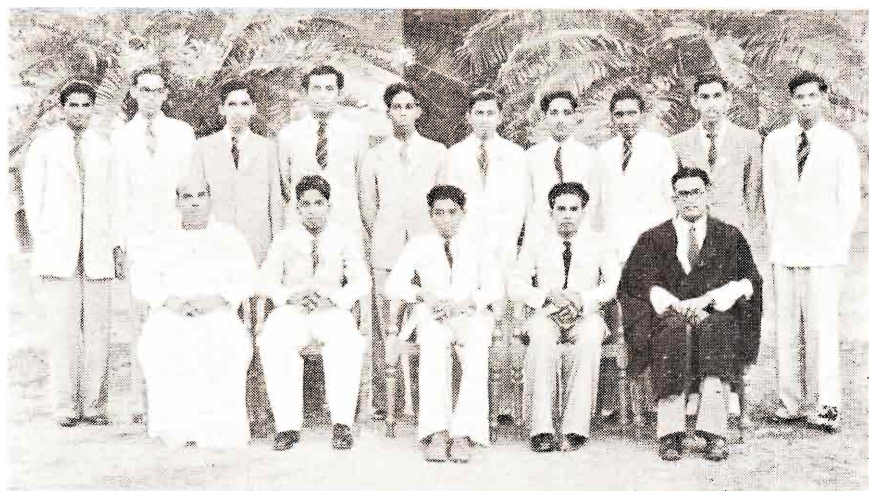
early, and obtained a Mathematics degree. He joined us in July 1949 and proved himself a very competent teacher and was successful in instilling a love of his subject into his pupils. He was helpful also in many extra-curricular activities. We thank him for help with First Team Foot-ball and as Abraham House Master. We wish him, Mrs. Rajasingam and little Miss Rajasingam all the best. Mr. T. V. Kanaganayagam came to us after a considerable stay in England, and brought to his teaching a wide experience of men and matters. He proved a successful teacher of English and won the affection of his pupils. By his thoroughness and attention to detail no less than by his inherent ability, he raised the standard of Dramatics in the School. He spent a good amount of his leisure time also in the service of the College S. C. M. and as some parent remarked, the Wayside Pulpit will remind us of his stay here. In the short stay of two and a half years, he made a definite contribution to the life of the school, and we thank him sincerely. Mrs. E. K. Richards was on the staff for a similar period. As Class-Teacher of Form I (Lower) she did her work systematically; she also helped us with the singing and the revival of the Carol Service as an annual one. Miss Indranee Thambipillai, Miss P. P. Ariyanayagam, Miss A. M. Champion, and Miss S. Thillainathan were with us for short periods, and we thank them all for their services and wish them God speed. We welcomed to our staff Miss A. Vaithilingam, Miss S. Eliyathamby and Mr. P. Dinamani, M. A. Miss Vaithilingam had previous experience of teaching middle forms. Miss Eliyathamby has qualifications in Music and is doing work in the middle forms. Mr. Dinamani took the place of Mr. Antony George as Zoology Master. He is a versatile person and is proving his usefulness in more Departments than one. We trust these teachers will find their stay at Hartley enjoyable.

5. Extra-Curricular Activities: The extra-curricular activities have been carried on regularly. The full report of the Prefect of Games appears elsewhere, but it may be observed here that, more and more, our pupils are

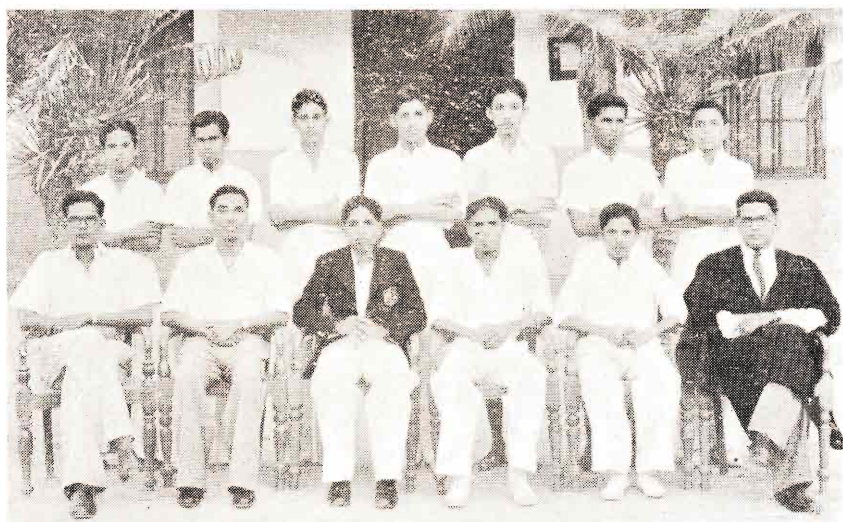
learning to play the game in the right way; there is more of co-operative play, and more of the will to do their best whatever the score, in their favour or against them. Some continental general, during a battle he was fighting against the English is reported to have said, "We have won the battle; but d-n these English; they don't seem to know that they are defeated." The English are reported to have won the battle in the end. To do one's best even when the odds are against one: this one learns best and most naturally in the playing field. "The battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton." Two gentlemen, who are not members of the staff helped us in coaching, from a love of games. We are very grateful to Mr. V. Naganathan for helping us with Cricket, and Mr. V. Parameswaran for helping with First and Second Teams Foot-ball.

The Literary and debating, Historical, Scientific Dramatic and Religious Societies met regularly. The H. S. C. Union added Inter-School debates to their programme. The Dramatic Society staged three short plays at its Annual Performance in March, thereby giving scope for Dramatic talents in the Primary, Middle and Upper sections of the School. "Red Riding Hood", "Rory Aforesaid", and "Tale of two Cities". The performance was of a high standard. The S. C. M. had a Carol Service, which is now becoming an annual event. The S. C. M. Group is also in charge of the Wayside Pulpit to which reference has been made; Scripture Texts in English and Tamil are published. The College also participated in (i) the Jaffna Inter-Collegiate Christian Camp held at Point Pedro, (ii) the Methodist Youth Conference held at Badulla, (iii) the Methodist Youth Area Rally held at Puttur. (iv) the Conference on Christian Witness in schools: two of our teachers attended and came back inspired.

The Hostel has had many changes. The Dining-Hall has been enlarged and redone, and looks bright with pictures and flowers and Terraze-Marble topped tables. Every week, a non-resident teacher is invited to



Prefects — 1952



Cricket XI — 1952



Volley Ball Team — 1952



Athletic Team — 1952

join the Hostellers at dinner, and we had Miss. G. M. Lee Vanniasingham as our Chief Guest at the Annual Hostel Dinner.

6. **Educational Excursions:** Educational excursions historical, geographical, botanical, are becoming part of the College life. This year pupils of all sections of the school have been out on excursions, and from the experience gained, we propose so to plan the excursion that by the time our pupils come to the end of their Middle School Course, they would have visited practically all places of interest in this country.

7. **Educational Films:** Audio-visual aids are necessary in education to-day. A 16 M.M. Sound Film Projector has been bought. This year since July, we have had a number of shows of films both specifically educational and what are called 'feature' films. Next year, the College Film Club will be organised, and 'feature' films (more of them than this year) will be shown to members. Pupils in schools far from big towns are denied many opportunities the town boys have, and one of the primary aims of the Film Club is to give our boys opportunity to see really good films. I trust parents realise this, and will help their sons to avail themselves of this great opportunity.

8. A Photographic Society has been started, and membership is increasing. A dark-room is being got ready, and I trust terminal exhibitions of photographs taken by pupil-members will be held.

9. The Old Boys in Colombo had their annual celebrations in March this year, but the death of the Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake took place that day, and celebrations were curtailed considerably. The report of the Secretary appears elsewhere.

10. Hartley College will be a hundred years old next year, and plans are being made to celebrate the event. A New Hall, and a New Science Block (to house the four laboratories with Lecture, Store and Preparation Rooms) are among the plans for Extension. We start

with the Science Block as that is more urgently needed. The cost of the Science Block is estimated at Rs. 100,000/-. Money is coming in slowly, by fives and tens mostly, and we are far from this target even. But we venture out in the faith that in the Will of God our plans for a New Science Block and a New Hall will be realised.



SOME IMPRESSIONS OF AN AUSTRALIAN TOUR

DR. C. J. ELIEZER

A few months ago I was in Australia, as a delegate from Ceylon to the British Commonwealth Scientific Conference. The Conference began at Canberra, where it went on for five days; then we went on a 700-mile tour by road to Melbourne, where the conference resumed and went on for another ten days. I wish to give here a brief account of my impressions of the tour.

The purpose of the tour was to enable the scientists from different parts of the world to see something of the real Australia, not the Australia of towns and cities, which are much the same as towns and cities in most parts of the world, but rural Australia with its characteristic sheep-lands, Eucalyptus groves, tropical forests, deserts, kangaroos, emus and other items of interest which make Australia so different from many other parts of the world.

A word about Canberra, from where the tour commenced. This is the capital city of the Australian Commonwealth. Perhaps a brief statement of the history of Australia may be appropriate at this stage. Following the discovery of Australia by navigators from Europe in the 17th & 18th Centuries, there grew up some settlements of European people, among whom were some British convicts transported to Australia. The settlements developed into six colonies—New South Wales, Tasmania, Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria and Queensland. These colonies federated into one Commonwealth in the year

1900. Along with the other problems arising out of federation there was the question of the choice of a capital for the Commonwealth. The biggest City in Australia is Sydney in the State of New South Wales, with a population exceeding a million and a half. Second in size, and a serious rival to Sydney is Melbourne in the State of Victoria, with a population a little over a million and a quarter. There had been for a long time a friendly rivalry between these two States, and as neither State would agree to having the Capital in the other place, a compromise was effected, whereby an intermediate area (in some respects like a desert) was chosen as the Australian Capital Territory (marked A.C.T. in the map) with Canberra in it as the Capital City. The Parliament buildings were opened at Canberra in 1927, and since that time the City has gradually developed into a nicely planned out city (like Washington, the capital of the U.S.A.) The population is still very low, being not more than 25,000.

Coming now to our tour, we left Canberra early in the morning in two comfortable motor coaches. We soon crossed the A.C.T. Boundary and entered New South Wales. A scientist with an expert knowledge of the land through which we were passing, gave a running commentary through a microphone on the problems of scientific interest, particularly of agricultural interest, presented by the nature of the soil, vegetation, rainfall and other factors. In the early part of the tour, the land appeared rather dry, rainfall low, and vegetation little. The land is used as pasture land, but the poor soils, the incidence of frost in the winter, and the lack of rainfall causes many difficulties. One requires over five acres of such pasture land for each sheep in the farm. There are two further difficulties—one is that of bush fires, and the other is the rabbit menace.

In the summer months the threat of bush fires is a very serious one. In open country where the wind is strong and the grass is dry, a fire gets easily started. Carelessness on the part of picnickers, who make up a

small fire to boil water for tea and then leave the fire incompletely extinguished, has often led to serious outbreaks of fire, with the wind fanning the embers into flame and spreading the fire across vast areas. Bottles carelessly strewn around, such as empty bottles of beer, have often acted as lenses which focussed the rays of the sun and started fires. Or again, a spark of lightning is sometimes sufficient to kindle a dry blade of grass. In 1939, there was an outbreak of fire, which covered an area about three times the size of Ceylon, bringing heavy destruction to life and property. There was a recent fire in Canberra, just one week before we arrived there for our conference. The fire came right up to the edge of the City, and among other things, caused damage to building and equipment at Mount Stromlo Observatory, one of the best observatories in the Southern Hemisphere. Various precautions are taken against such fires, one of them being the construction of fire-gaps, the idea being to cut out all vegetation along a long thin strip of land, so that a fire starting on one side of the strip, may not spread to the other side. On windy days, however, the fire may jump the gap. This probably happened in the fire at Canberra.

The other difficulty experienced by farmers, which I referred to above, is the rabbit menace. Some one seems to have taken some rabbits to Australia as pets. In course of time however, they have multiplied by the millions, and now they are a menace. Large sums of money have to be spent by farmers to fence their boundaries and keep the rabbits out. Various scientific methods of destroying these rabbits are being tried out at present.

Our journey on the first day of the tour covered a distance of about 200 miles. We spent the night at a town called Wagga-Wagga. I mention this name, because like it there are many names in Australia of places and streets, where a name is repeated, apparently to emphasise the importance of the place. This practice has been taken over from the earlier inhabitants of Australia (the so-called Aborigines).

On the second day our commentator explained that we would pass through land where we may be lucky enough to see an occasional Kangaroo in its natural setting. For about three hours of our journey, no Kangaroo showed up, but at last one keen-eyed member of our party was able to spot two Kangaroos resting under a solitary tree, in a vast open field. They were about a hundred yards from the road, and our driver took our bus across the field, though the terrain was difficult, and we went very close to the Kangaroos, and some of the party took photographs. Then, one of the Kangaroo sensed danger, and started to hop away from us. The bus followed the Kangaroo and picked up speed. Then suddenly we were jolted forward and upward, and some banged their heads on the roof of the bus. Sir Ben Lockspeiser, who was seated just in front of me had a particularly nasty bang. The bus had run into a hole in the field, which the driver in his excitement had not seen. When the bus started over again, it was found that the springs had been broken. With temporary repairs, the bus limped along, until the other bus which had gone ahead, not having spotted the Kangaroos, came back in search of us, after depositing its passengers for lunch. The springs were replaced in the next garage, and we were able to continue the journey, none the worse for our adventure (or misadventure) with the Kangaroos.

That evening, we went to a large farm extending over thousands of acres. There we saw more Kangaroos. We learned that there were two varieties of them, one called Red-Kangaroo, (also called Old Man Kangaroo) and the other a grey variety. The former reaches up to a height of six feet when he stands up, and he can run at a speed of 45 m.p.h. The Kangaroo carries the young in a pouch and has various other oddities, and we were very happy to see in its natural setting this unusual animal found only in Australia. So too we saw the huge bird Emu, which has lost its ability to fly, but can move at fast speeds. The Emu and the Kangaroo may be seen in the national emblem of Australia.

Another exciting bird that we saw and heard that day is the Kookaburra, which is roughly of the same size as the Ceylon-parrot, and is famous for its bird calls, which rather resemble human laughter, sometimes of an irritating kind. For this reason it is also known as the Laughing Jackass. The moral that we should all cultivate a cheerful and gay disposition, like the Kookaburra, has been put in the nursery rhyme.

“Kookaburra sits on the old gum tree
Merry merry king of the bush sits he
Laugh Kookaburra, laugh
Kookaburra, gay your life must be.”

We finished our visit to the farm by inspecting some stud sheep of a particularly excellent breed, called Merino sheep. Australia produces about 40% of all wool entering world trade, and 70% of all Merino wool. I put my hand into the fleece of one of these sheep. It was of very fine silken texture, and it was nearly a foot long, and was yet to grow some more. I asked the farmer the price of one of these sheep. He mentioned a figure, which when translated into Ceylon money amounts to Rs. 20,000! and added that he would not part with such a sheep for money. So much is the value of this special breed of sheep, and so important to Australia is its wool trade, particularly with the U.S.A.

As we retired for the night, after being entertained to a sumptuous dinner by the Faulkner family, who for over a hundred years have been pioneers and leaders in the field of agriculture in Australia, and as we lay under the clear starlit southern sky, with the southern cross prominently visible as a landmark on which one can point to the direction of the South Pole, with the sound of laughter from the Kookaburras, as they made merry at nightfall and settled to their rest, the world seemed indeed a delightful place to live in, and sweet slumber brought to us happy dreams of Kangaroos and Kookaburras.

My account of this trip has lengthened beyond my intentions. The third and fourth days of the tour took us into Victoria, where there is marked increase in rainfall, and where trees grow more abundantly. There are long stretches of Eucalyptus groves, and the scientist commentator explained about the different varieties (there are over 400 varieties—Mountain ash, stringy barks, peppermints, smooth-barked gums etc.) Some Eucalyptus trees are very broad and tall, some being taller than Palmyrah and Coconut trees. Through long stretches of such land, we eventually reached Melbourne, our destination. Here the tour ended, and on the next day, the Conference resumed its sessions.

As I bring the story of my tour to a close, I express the hope that many of you readers who are at school may find pleasure and joy in whatever travelling that you do, be it small distances or far, be it nearer home or far away !



MARITAL COMPATIBILITY.

K. S. ARULNANDHY ESQ.

Entry into matrimony is undoubtedly the most significant event for any individual, when all aspects of his life—individual, social, biological, moral and spiritual—are considered together. Polygamy is permitted to this day even in some advanced communities for such reasons as numerical preponderance of the one sex or the other, or because of tradition persisting from early times although the reason for its original sanction may have ceased to be valid. However, the union of man and woman in monogamous matrimony has been considered sacred throughout the world right through the ages among the vast majority of civilized mankind. The exaltation of matrimony by the Hindus, especially the Shaivites, is one of the most striking illustrations of this fact. The Shaivites have gone so far as to ascribe wedded state and family life to Shiva, their

God, and they have evolved a unique and glorious literature in which the soul and God are depicted as lovers, the advancing, passionate soul actively longing for and striving after union with God in eternal bliss, or the loving God wooing the passive or resisting soul engrossed in the sensory attractions of this material world to the same eternal bliss. The impermanent happiness experienced on earth in harmonious matrimony by partners possessed of compatible personalities—compatible mentally, morally, physically and spiritually—is regarded as the lesser, the finite bliss, and the eternal bliss of the soul which has attained the ultimate goal of union with God as the greater, the infinite bliss. In both blissful states, similar in kind and varying only in degree, duality of existence disappears and individuality ceases to have any meaning. No wonder then that Shaivite parents bestow no ordinary care on the selection of partners for their sons and daughters. One of the methods they piously adopt without an exception, whatever else they may not do, is based on their faith in astrology. Horoscopes are compared and the degree of their agreement is ascertained. If this agreement, which is said to represent the degree of compatibility of the two individuals, whose marriage is proposed, is low beyond a degree or in too many respects, the proposed alliance is abandoned without a murmur however much it may be desirable from other points of view. Whatever may be said for or against such faith in astrology, one fact emerges very clearly. It is that this practice implies a belief that individuals are innately endowed with certain fundamental qualities and that, if a man and a woman are to be happy in wedlock, they must be compatible in respect of these qualities.

The same problem has recently been studied from an entirely different angle on the basis of the bipolar, introvert-extrovert classification of personalities of Dr. C. G. Jung. The typical introvert is the 'dreamer', whose interests are normally clustered around his own self and who is strikingly concerned much more with his own per-

sonal life than with the world around him. On the other hand, the typical extrovert is a person of action, obviously interested in things outside himself. In the words of Dr. Jung, "Introverts are taciturn, impenetrable, often shy natures who form such a vivid contrast to the open, sociably serene, or at least friendly and accessible characters (the extroverts), who are on good terms with all the world, or even when disagreeing with it, still hold a relation to it by which they and the world are mutually affected". Some of the more important of the other characteristics of the introvert are pride, stubbornness, sensitiveness to ridicule, intense yet not always apparent desire to be praised and respected, lack of spontaneity of emotional response to external stimuli, and physical dormancy. The corresponding characteristics of the extrovert are antithetical to all these and such an individual is easily identified by his hearty handshake, hearty laugh and desire to be liked.

The pure and simple introvert without any admixture whatever of extroversion, and the pure and simple extrovert without any admixture whatever of introversion are only theoretical concepts without parallels in flesh and blood, in reality. If the whole of humanity is arranged in order in a line, beginning with the closest approximation to pure introversion at one end and the closest approximation to pure extroversion at the other, there will be found somewhere in the middle an individual who is both introverted and extroverted in absolutely equal degrees on a fifty-fifty basis. On one side of this individual will be found introverts extroverted in varying degrees, some more others less, and on the other side will be found extroverts introverted in varying degrees. Thus humanity may be roughly grouped into two categories, namely, extroverted introverts and introverted extroverts. These two major categories may be subdivided into two further categories each according to the degree of introversion or extroversion as the case may be. Thus we may speak of those who are primarily introverts and those who are primarily extroverts at the

extremes and the extroverted introverts and the introverted extroverts in the Middle.

The only child without a sustained contact with other children of the same sex and about the same age during the first four or five years of life, or the isolated child separated from the next child of the same sex in the family by four or five years almost invariably becomes primarily introverted. The degree and strength of introversion depends not only on the period of isolation but also on the maturity of the parents and the position of the parents themselves in their families in relation to their own brothers and sisters, that is, on their own temperaments. As a rule, the degree of introversion is less if parents are young and vigorous, but it increases if even one of the parents is himself or herself an introvert. Milton, Byron, Swift, Schopenhauer, Trotsky, Marx, Lenin and President Wilson were all introverts of this class.

A younger child with another child of the same sex near it in age in the family tends to become primarily an extrovert. Sheridan, William Cobbet, Emerson, Longfellow, Mark Twain, Napoleon, Garribaldi, Duke of Wellington, Cecil Rhodes, Lord Nelson, Lord Baden Powell and Florence Nightingale, all well known extroverts, are illustrious examples.

The eldest child, with the next child of the same sex in the family not more than three years younger, begins life as an only child and is hence introverted to begin with, and on the arrival of the younger child becomes extroverted in contact with it. Such an eldest child develops into an extroverted introvert. If, however, the next child of the same sex does not appear within four years or so, the eldest child remains primarily an introvert throughout life. To this class of extroverted introverts belong such famous characters as Ibsen, Carlyle, Samuel Johnson, Hindenburg, Beethoven, and John Keats.

The younger of two brothers or of two sisters, born after an interval of not more than two or three years begins life as an extrovert and, if the elder child dies or is somehow separated afterwards and another child of the same sex does not appear soon enough, becomes an introverted extrovert by missing the company of the elder child. Further, if the interval between two children of the same sex is about four years or more, the younger child who begins life as an extrovert is soon left alone by the elder child when he or she becomes absorbed in his or her own development, and naturally develops introvert tendencies and thus becomes an introverted extrovert in the end.

There are other factors and circumstances too the influence of which on the formation and development of temperament has to be recognized. Innate differences in the potentialities for temperamental and character development, such as General Intelligence, General Emotionality, and Will, and circumstances such as divorce, separation or death of parents, influence of children of the opposite sex, economic conditions and cultural background of the home, do play a part in the shaping of our personality as a whole not excluding temperament and attitudes. It is, manifestly, the faith in the potency of these factors and circumstances that lies at the base of oriental astrology, which may even claim that the factor of interaction of brothers and sisters, which seems to determine temperamental development to a large extent, comes within its scope in as much as the number and sex of siblings is predetermined on the basis of the deterministic philosophy embodied in the Theory of Karma.

What bearing has all this on marital compatibility? Let us take, for instance, the case of an introverted only son who has not had the chance of acquiring some degree of extroversion in contact with other male children in his infancy. If he marries a similarly placed only daughter, the union is bound to be disastrous. In a society in which marriages are not arranged by others, two such individuals are most unlikely to be attracted towards each other because they are both self-centred

and egocentric persons accustomed to a good deal of consideration, often worship and adoration, from infancy. But in a society like ours in which marriages are, more often than not, arranged entirely by others, there is nothing to prevent even such thoroughly incompatible marriages unless it is assumed that a comparison of horoscopes will also reveal this kind of incompatibility. Such a claim for astrology has yet to be established. Even in societies in which individuals are free to choose their own partners, it is not unlikely that an introverted only son may be drawn towards a slightly extroverted only daughter because of the superficial airs of extroversion initially manifested by her. But, when the woman, at heart an introvert, appears in her true colours, it is too late and their incompatibility becomes apparent with disastrous consequences to their marital relationship. The most suitable partner for an introverted only son will be an eldest daughter without elder brothers and about three and a half years older than her nearest sister.

In this manner, the marital compatibility of temperamental types mainly based on the position of the individual in the family in relation to his brothers and sisters has already been worked out to some extent. There is yet much more to be discovered and it will indeed be worthwhile pursuing this research which is but in its infancy now. Even in our present state of knowledge, many an unhappy marriage can certainly be prevented by applying the already known generalizations concerning temperamental compatibility in matrimony.

What about the 'horoscopic agreement' so much in vogue in this country? Apart from the soundness or otherwise of the theoretical basis of astrology, the reliability of its predictions as are available to us today can be easily tested scientifically by the 'method of correlation'. In view of the tremendous influence astrology exerts on our individual and social life, such a verification of the claims of astrology as practised, whatever may be its verdict, will contribute not a little to our progress and happiness.

THE CADBURYS

K. POORANAMPILLAI ESQ.

If I were to ask the readers of this Miscellany what the name 'Cadbury' means to them, most would reply that it is the name of an English firm of chocolate and cocoa manufacturers, and that their products are among the best available in Ceylon. This information is correct as far as it goes, and young children are as likely to say this as adults; and that is all I myself would have said before I went to England in 1950.

This is how I got to know more. My wife and I stayed in a flat in the Missionary Guest House, Selly Oak, about six miles from Birmingham, and adjoining Bournville, the place where the Cadbury works are. The Missionary Guest House is run on a no-profit basis, to provide a place of stay for missionaries back home on furlough. On the Board of Management is a Cadbury, and there can be no doubt that the Cadburys contributed generously to its building. I joined St. Andrew's College, the youngest of the Selly Oak Colleges, started to give training to missionaries about to go overseas. Dr. Edward Cadbury had bought the building and gifted it. Then every Monday, at the beginning of the week, the staffs and students of the dozen or so of the Selly Oak Colleges, have united worship in the "George Cadbury Hall", the gift of the son in memory of the father. The Central Library of the Selly Oak was yet another instance of their munificence. We met Miss M. B. Barker before she left for Ceylon after furlough, and she asked us to see the beauty of Autumn in the Lickeys. We went and saw a park about two square miles, also a Cadbury gift to the people of Birmingham. It seemed difficult to get about in Birmingham without meeting some example or other of the Cadbury generosity.

One day, the Rev. and Mrs. C. P. Groves invited us to Coffee after supper and Mr. Groves, who is an interesting teller of stories, told us how Woodbrooke, the oldest of the Selly Oak Colleges, had been the resi-

dence of George Cadbury, and how he had started Woodbrook College there so that the Quakers might have a centre of higher theological studies. Dr. Rendel Harris, a great scholar, had accepted a Chair at the University of Leyden, Holland, but had been persuaded to come to Woodbrooke as its Warden. Dr. Harris's Dutch pupils followed to Woodbrooke, and the Hall in which they lived is now called Holland House, after them.

Some time later, at the House of the Beattys (after a Ceylon rice-and-curry meal so kindly cooked by Mrs. Beatty for us and other Ceylon students), the conversation turned to the Cadburys, and Mr. Beatty brought out his copy of A. G. Gardiner's 'Life of George Cadbury.' I bought a copy of it later at a second-hand bookshop, and I found it an absorbing account of an amazing life.

The Cadburys are an ancient family, but for the present purpose, it will be sufficient to begin in the last century with John Cadbury who had two sons, Richard and George Cadbury. They belonged to the Society of Friends, who are a Christian sect, characterized by simplicity in life, industry in business, and who in worship, wait in silence for the Inner Light, the Indwelling Christ, to guide them both in their daily work and in larger issues. The Cadburys were in the cocoa business with their factory in Birmingham. When Richard and George Cadbury took over, Richard the elder but the quicker one, let the younger and more energetic George carry on, while giving him all support. George Cadbury was a man of vision who was not hampered by traditional ways of thinking; but to him religion had no meaning unless it issued in action. He believed in hard work, and he worked for efficiency of the business and for the welfare of the workers. Birmingham was a crowded city, and soon he realized the slum conditions in which the workers lived 'The best way to improve a man is to raise his ideals. How can he cultivate ideals, when his home is a slum and his only place of recreation the public house? To win them to better ideals, you must give them better conditions of life.'

One of the first things the brothers did was to move the workers out of the city. They bought a large extent of land about five miles out, and since a small stream called the Bourn flowed through it, they called it Bournville. There the new factory was built, spaci-ously laid out with flower-trees and cricket and football grounds and swimming-pools. Houses were built with garden-land attached to each, and the streets that ran through were wide, with trees along the pavements. Bournville is what is called a Garden village. The idea of Garden villages spread, and visitors from the Continent and America came in large numbers to see the man and the place.

The Cadburys were the first to make Saturday a half-working-day, a practice which has since become universal. They also realised that if men were to be kept away from public houses and such places, they should have places to which they could go for innocent and profitable recreation. In the Bournville works, there is provision for music, dancing, films, the drama and many other hobbies and recreations. Two prohibitions hold—no alcoholic liquor on the premises, and no gambling. George Cadbury started Adult Education Classes, some of which he conducted himself and continued to conduct till he was 72 years. He started also at Selly Oak and Northfield the Institutes. Here men's meetings or women's meetings are held for study, discussion etc. He also helped to start Fircroft College for working-men, so that they could understand social and economic problems. To detail the many things he did, though good things, may be tedious, but the following may help to understand his character, employers are usually resentful of workers who unite to safeguard their rights—in the conviction that workers should be satisfied with the good that there is. George Cadbury, on the other hand, was singularly magnanimous and understanding. He knew that individual charity was not enough, and he encouraged trade union activity, and was one of the helpers of the Labour Party.

Guided by the Inner Light, he was not afraid to hold views unacceptable to the majority of the people. In what is called the Opium War, his sympathies were with the Chinese. When the Boer war began, he knew that armament makers were behind the war. But there was no way of informing the people. The newspapers were under the influence of the war-mongers. He was, in the circumstances, forced to do what he really did not like to do—to buy up 'The Daily News' and have it published, with A. G. Gardiner as Editor so that the country may be correctly informed. 'The Daily News' was financially a loss from the beginning, but he did not mind. 'While he saw that a newspaper like any other business must be conducted on business lines, he felt that its responsibilities differed from those of ordinary enterprise, and its chief task should be not to make money, but to bring an enlightened and public-spirited criticism to bear upon affairs.'

As he grew older, he let the younger members of the family take responsibility and gave them their head. A visit to the Bournville Works will show that the tradition of looking after the workers is as strong as before: holidays with full-pay, in the firm's holiday homes, in pleasant surroundings; Old Age Pensions; gratuity for long service and gratuity schemes, etc.—all show that the employees are well looked after. No doubt the Welfare State is to-day doing many of the services that the Cadburys did of their own free will; but in any scheme the Government has for improving the lot of the worker, it can be sure of the willing co-operation of the Cadburys. It may be that the workers are less appreciative now, and this is so because workers today are inclined to be mindful more of their rights than of their duties and obligations.

George Cadbury is the supreme example of the combination of the visionary and businessman, and his mantle has fallen on worthy shoulders. The business has grown, and to-day the Cadburys employ about ten thousand workers. The family look upon wealth as belonging to

God, and those who have wealth are God's stewards, to spend the money as God would like to have it spent—for the welfare and happiness of fellow-men. If the Communists knew more of the Cadburys they would talk less of the inevitability of the Class struggle. As for myself, I consider coming to know about the Cadburys not the least of the gains from my visit to England.



ONWARD LANKA !

Go onward, free Lanka,
With hymns of victory ;
Go forward, good Lanka,
From glory to glory.
Paradise of beauty,
Commonwealth of the wise,
Full of nature's bounty,
Richer with each sunrise.
The coming world is thine,
Angel of the new age,
Hold up thy flag, O Lion !
Of unconquered courage !
Soar above thy Soul's height
With wings of unity,
And breathe on day and night
Songs of felicity.

YOGI SUDDHANANDA BHARATHIAR.



GO ON LANKA, HERE I COME !

Know ye folks, the fifth of September ?
Perhaps feel it's nothing much to remember ?
Yes, there was no red carpet, nor any band,
On that day a poor guy was just 'permitted to land' !
In a strange land across a strip of sea,
His hopes very high, his outlook perhaps rosy,
Came he up the portals of the Hartley College ;
To the best in Lanka, so he heard they allege.

Welcome and smiles he discerned in every eye,
Heard the parrot greeting 'how how?' from every guy,
Yet first stepped with tremor into each noisy class;
That day, he thought, he had made himself an ass!

Strange to him was their tongue, odd their names,
Sounded they all to him much the same.
Then learned he fast of string-hoppers and sothy,
But felt that as food they were not so worthy!

Identified he soon a splash of colour as a sarong,
And saw pants, so cute they were wider than long!
Names of automobiles, so he hurriedly came to realize,
Meant, in the school, not cars, nor denoted any size!

And learned he their ways and caught he their accent,
His future, he wished, were as bright as his present;
Oft of nights he heard their bailas and laughter,
And perceived music even in their nasal chatter!

DINAMANI.



ON SHAKESPEARE

How charming is my Shakespeare, great immortal!
While yet a boy, I peeped and saw for joy,
Through his imperishable art ideal,
His 'mirror held up t'nature', fancy's toy.

My love alone, made me unconsciously
Sing his praise, teaching me numbers to write,
Such power my bard well wields, and quite truly,
His music stirs poetic souls to delight.

How softly he, in touches gentle, sweet,
Plays on my being, tenderly moving,
As if by fairy wand, my heart to beat
In child-like mood at things enrapturing!

A captive pines in thy realms of lofty rime—
Thy Prospero, Hamlet, Miranda, 'yond time!

S. NAGALINGAM.

STUDENTS' SECTION.

WORLD GOVERNMENT

C. F. Strong after a survey of modern political constitutions came to the conclusion that "the ultimate objective would be the establishment not of an international but of a supernational authority to which the nations would sacrifice their external sovereignty". Students of history and those familiar with current events will certainly fall in line with this observation. But such a view overlooks the dire urgency of the situation created by the introduction of atomic energy into warfare. There is now no such thing as the first step towards world government. World Government is in itself the first step.

The general belief has been that we must have some sort of international organization to prevent wars. But for centuries we had tried all types of international organizations. To expect peace by the unanimous decision of sovereign states amounts to indulging in a day-dream. History proves beyond doubt that any real threat to world peace always emanates from one of the major military powers. No major power has so far cast its vote on any international issue detrimental to its own interests. Consequently in no major crisis can a unanimous vote be expected. Whenever such conflicts arise the only course open to other powers will be to close their eyes and let the events repeat themselves or to wage wars to prevent wars. The real factor responsible for this state of affairs is that the nations have tried to maintain peace by solemn agreements and treaties rather than by establishing a system of international law. Even in a society in the absence of any system of law, no individual would ever trust a judge, a jury, or a court, though composed of the most eminent and selfless of individuals. Members of a society submit to only one thing—Law. Similarly nations will not pay any regard to the decisions of a Hague Court or a Security Council unless there is an established system of law which is at present non-existent. It is probable that the political unity of the world would come as a result of conquest.

and law may be established by force. However there is ample possibility of achieving the very same goal by persuasion and consent, without taking recourse to a world war. Therefore this is the only goal worth fighting for today.

It is quite natural for a human mind to take a pessimistic view of so new and untested an idea as that of a world government. We often think in terms of difficulties rather than in terms of our goal and we often permit ourselves to be entangled in futile arguments over details. We should not worry about the nature of the state that would evolve nor about the composition of the legislature. All these details should be worked out only after there is agreement among the people, on the central aim. But this in itself is the most difficult task. Will Russia join? Will U. S. join? To get the consent of these powers is the primary step and perhaps the most difficult task. But once the people understand the problem their consent and co-operation would be obtained.

Undoubtedly if the inhabitants of another planet suddenly descended upon the earth and threatened to conquer us all the nations of our small world would immediately get together. We would forget all our petty international squabbles and willingly place ourselves under one rule of law for our survival. The atomic warfare is no less a danger to our civilisation. This can be explained further by the facts of history. When ambitious rulers challenged the whole of Europe, the European nations rallied under the same flag to thwart their plans. Once this was accomplished the old order of things—factional feuds and international rivalry—raised their ugly heads. Thus nations united when threatened by a common danger and quarrelled when that danger disappeared.

The existence of the atom bomb is in itself a danger to humanity. No atom bomb, no weapon that the genius of man can conceive, is dangerous in itself. Weapons become dangerous only when they are in the hands of sovereign states. It follows that the ultimate source of danger is not atomic energy but the sovereign nation states.

Most people speak of conflicting ideologies as the real threat to world peace. The ideologies are neither conflicting nor a threat to world peace. The driving force behind the policy of the Soviet Union and the United States is their anxiety for their own safety. Both are convinced of the merits of their own civilisation. Their sincere desire is only to be left alone, to live peacefully and to continue their way of life. But in actual fact they are building up huge armed forces. We also see Soviet frontiers being pushed forward, also for defensive reasons. It is no use accusing either nation of imperialism. Both sincerely believe that these are security measures. They believe that superior armed forces in the hands of any other nation would be dangerous to peace, but in their own hands, a guarantee of peace. Democracy and Communism would not be obstacles. They are different ways of life suited to different conditions of life but striving towards the same goal—the greatest happiness of the greatest number. If any country chooses the one or the other way of life we should not prevent it from embracing that principle. It is not humanly possible to prevent a country from embracing a new principle to solve its problems.

We have very little time at our disposal to prevent another war. Every citizen who believes in world government should endeavour to achieve this. The idea should and will spread like wild fire. We must persuade as many newspapers as possible to adopt this aim as their policy. Propaganda should be carried on in schools and churches, through the press, the movies and the radio. This faith cannot take shape until the peoples the world over understand it, believe in it and strive to attain it.

N. SIVARAJAH,
H. S. C. Arts.

MICROBE AND MAN

The term 'microbes' suggests that these are minute living plants or animals called merely as 'germs' by many people. These organisms are found in countless numbers in the air, in the soil and even in the Arctic snows and in the hottest springs. If we could only see them with our naked eyes, life on this terrestrial orbit would indeed seem a wonder; only the most powerful microscopes do reveal the presence of these small organisms around us. Much research and field-work is being done on these microbes by biologists and biochemists all over the world.

A great number of microbes are harmless and indeed are beneficial to mankind, while some prove to be its deadliest enemies. These latter cause great damage and hold a challenge to the progress of mankind. The harmless microbes are termed 'non-pathogenic', and the harmful ones are termed 'pathogenic'.

Before knowing something about the diseases caused by the microbes one must have a general idea of what the microbes are, what their life-history is like, how they fight adverse conditions and, most important of all, how they infect man with diseases. They are generally composed of a single cell and have a very simple form. There is no apparent internal structure, but yet they carry on all the essential life processes: feeding, growth and multiplication. The process of multiplication is by division. One dividing into two, two into four and so on. They divide so rapidly that if a single family could be kept alive, the progeny would run into millions. But when conditions become adverse, they pass into a state of quiescence, inside a thick covering called the capsule, secreted by themselves. This capsule confers on the microbe an extraordinary capacity to resist bad times and bitter conditions.

Then comes the question, "How do these germs enter our bodies?" They enter our bodies along with the air or food, or water that we take in. Such a mode of infection is termed contaminative. They are also implanted on our skin and other body surfaces by contacts with diseased persons. The introduction of these microbes on

or in the body may not necessarily produce infection. Infection is defined as the implantation of pathogenic germs in or on the body of a host and the response developed by the host to that. The behaviour of these microbes depends upon the conditions of the victim. The microbes flourish only in a weak body : when microbes enter the body they attack the corpuscles in the blood or the tissues of the body. But the blood manufactures certain antibodies that counteract the effect of the toxins produced by the microbes. There is, however, a constant battle between the microbes and the white corpuscles (phagocytes) of the blood.....those valiant soldiers of our body. If the microbes are small, the white corpuscles devour them relentlessly, much like a whale in a shoal of herrings. If the phagocytes are strong enough to destroy the disease-causing microbes, we are saved from those diseases. If on the contrary, the phagocytes are weak or the influx of microbes is in such swarms as to make a successful fight against them impossible, then, the enemy emerges victorious and we are made victims of serious, and sometimes fatal, microbe diseases.

Diseases like cholera, tuberculosis, pneumonia, anthrax and the dreadful venereal diseases are all caused by microbes. Nearly every one of us harbour the tubercle bacillus (T.B., for short) which is responsible for the disease commonly known as consumption. But all of us do not become consumptive patients ; the microbe flourishes only when the body is in poor health or is weak after an attack of illness. Nearly 4,000 people die of tuberculosis each year in Ceylon. Venereal diseases are also prevalent in many countries of the world. In important sanatoria and in Health Institutes, one can see large posters, splashed with the following lines : "Know V.D. and avoid D." This is where the World Health Organization steps in and does a lot of good. The W.H.O. with the help of local Health organizations publish various books and pamphlets which serve to educate the common man and prove to be of a lot of use to him. They also organize research and plan out field work and wage a ceaseless war against microbes.

In the spread of diseases from place to place our quicker means of travel in these days plays an important part. Formerly yellow fever was confined to parts of the "Dark Continent." But today, due to speedy means of travel, it is present also in America. This disease though unknown in former days in Ceylon, has been introduced recently. In former days it took weeks on end to travel from one part of the country to another and during this long period, the incubation period of the microbe was passed over and so the disease did not spread. But now the same journey is, perhaps, accomplished in a matter of hours and there is thus every possibility for the people of one country of contracting the disease from infected persons visiting them from another country. Hence the necessity for enforcing quarantine regulations.

Various drugs and chemicals are used to fight these diseases. The latest boon to mankind is the discovery of antibiotics like Pencillin, aureomycin etc. The best known drugs are the sulfas. Many of these drugs have no lethal effect on the microbes but they do serve to keep the germs in check. The pioneering scientists who first took an interest in the study of microbes were those of the Pasteur Institute; by sheer perseverance and much experimentation they devised measures by which the liability of contracting these diseases by man was controlled or prevented. To them we owe the benefits we derive from vaccine, sera etc. It is to be hoped that with the new discoveries made every year in medical science, human suffering would be alleviated further. Man has still to fight his way through the thickets in the world of microbes, and therein lies his salvation.

A nation's health is its richest wealth and if the individuals of a nation are victimized by various diseases there is no possibility of the nation becoming prosperous for

"A nation's rise or fall, its success or failure in the scale of existence depends solely on the worth of each individual unit of which it is composed."

S. KATHIRAVELPILLAI,
H.S.C. Sc. Prep.

A PLEA FOR EQUALITY OF SEXES

Equality of opportunity to all individuals, irrespective of caste, creed and sex, is the distinguishing feature of a democratic society. The democratic principle of equality never connotes that it is the sole privilege of man. The present disparity between man and woman forms the main argument for vehement agitation and vociferous attack of women. At one time, women were generally the suppressed section of the community. Even in the so-called civilized communities of the ancient world, woman's status was inferior to that of man in every respect and she was treated as man's slave. This position which denied her equality of opportunity with man and enabled to perpetuate the superiority asserted by man, is now a relic of an outworn social system. The conventional prejudices and convictions against women, based purely on a superiority arrogated by men, have given place to a genuine recognition of her rightful place in society. She was once pushed to the lowest strata of society and kept in ignorance by the shackles of convention. It was in the recent past that the shackles of 'purdah' and other social restrictions fell apart and a truer appraisal was made of her place in society.

It has been generally claimed that the untiring efforts of women in India have brought about their political emancipation. The change in India's status is of immediate importance and significance to women for the constitution of the Republic has recognized the fundamental equality of all its citizens. It is not in India only but in other progressive countries also that impediments in the way of realizing the ideal of basic equality of sexes have been removed. They were awakened to the realization that by conserving the best traditions of the home, they can help organize a society on a more peaceful and stable footing. In India, women fired by the spirit of social service, ventured to help in raising their less fortunate sisters and brothers specially in the rural localities, and promoting their happiness but still a great task remains to be done. The franchise she enjoys today has imposed on

her a two-fold duty—that of a home-maker and of a citizen. Political and administrative services, the once close preserves of men, were thrown open to women. All barriers set against women were removed in all sections of public service. Women impelled by a natural propensity, volunteered to meet the growing demand for teachers, nurses and doctors and have altogether abandoned the seclusion of the fire-side. In the countries where women are allowed to enter all walks of life, they have proved to be competent. In India they are at the helm of affairs steering the country through times of crisis; they are diplomats and cabinet ministers. Totalitarian regimes have also enlisted their services in defence forces, scientific research and social-welfare work. Objections which may be advanced against women taking up careers, are quite groundless, in so far as they are based on the notion that her place is the home or that the work would suffer.

Further, it is the housewife that adjusts the family expenditure to income. Men have not fully realized the important part she plays in the economic life of the nation. But, in the West, she had made rapid strides in the field of economic activity and had secured pride of place, along with man, in the socio-economic structures of the country. She had made progress on an equal footing with man in every sphere of national life. It is time that in the East also women followed suit. It is heartening to note that the modern blonde feels no scruples to vie with man in displaying her rather unrecognized and unacknowledged capabilities. In the recent past, full realization had been given to the prospects of progress and prosperity that may open, if she is allowed to form an active counterpart of man in all aspects of national life—cultural, social, political and economic. Education lies at the basis of all this. Educational requirements of women have become the focal point of discussion, in view of the fact that no sustained progress can be made in an atmosphere of educational backwardness. With the changing pattern of society, the old attitude to her education has changed, giving place to a new conception of her place in the modern civilized society.

Pericles' judgement is that women must be spoken of but should be kept in their place. The only room for dispute is what that 'place' is. It is man who prescribed that women's place is the home, which in fact means the kitchen and the cares of nursery. In the light of these circumstances it is obvious that no nation which relegates its women to a subordinate part in utter disregard of their aspirations and capabilities can in the long run advance or prosper. Her cultural and social progress go a long way towards raising the family life to a higher level. What we men lack is the sense of oneness and the realization that women form one-half of the community. Mere lip-service through press or platform would not do.

S. M. SARMA,
H. S. C. Prep. (Arts).



THE CEYLON JAMBOREE

The Ceylon Scout Jamboree was held in Colombo from the 13th to the 18th February 1952. It was really a massive and magnificent affair, for, 4000 scouts attended that jamboree and four other countries beside Ceylon, viz., Australia, Burma, Malaya and India were represented. This vast cosmopolitan body of boy-scouts lived under canvas for a week and gained wonderful experience in many ways and followed up the founder Baden Powell's wish that "Scouting may help in some small measure to bring about peace and international good will".

For the easy administration of so vast a gathering, five sub-camps were set up viz., "Raus Camp" for unattached scouts and rovers, "Karuna Camp" for contingents from Gampaha, Anuradhapura, Badulla, Dambulla, Trincomalee and Jaffna, "Maitriya Camp" for scouts from Galle, Matara, Ratnapura, Batticaloa and Kalutara, "Siela Camp" for scouts from Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Matale, Hatton, Nawalapitiya, Kegalle and Kurunagala and "Veeriya Camp" for scouts from Colombo and Negombo. We were in "Karuna

Camp" under the distinguished sub-camp chief, Gate Mudaliyar A. L. Dassanayake, J. P. U. M., Asst. Dist. Commissioner, Gampaha.

On Tuesday, 12th Feb., eight scouts with Scout Master, Mr. A. R. Joseph, left our college at 2 p. m. for Jaffna Station. At 5 p. m. 200 scouts bade good-bye to friends and relatives at Jaffna station and away we went to Colombo in a special train. The leader of the Jaffna contingent was Mr. Arasaratnam of the Training College, Nallur. At Anuradhapura we were joined by the Anuradhapura contingent. The whole night we had fun and merriment and no one had even a wink of sleep. In the morning we reached the jamboree grounds at Buller's Road and were well settled by 11 a. m. We cooked our meals and had our lunch. At 4-30 p. m., all the scouts assembled in the "Display Arena" for the official opening of the jamboree at 5 p. m. Major E. A. Nugawela, former Minister of Education, and President of the Boy Scouts Movement arrived to declare the Jamboree open. The main feature of the ceremony was the colourful march-past of the flag bearers of all troops that attended the jamboree. Mr. Nugawela took the salute and after that, he read a message from Lord Row Allen, the Chief Scout of the British Commonwealth and Empire, and declared the jamboree open. That night we had a film show and by 10-15 p. m. we were all in bed.

The next day consisted of a varied programme. We had our camp inspection by the Sub-Camp Chief, assisted by Scouters. Besides inspection, the Chief also inspected the gadgets we had made—mug-racks, plate-racks, shoe-racks and so on. After inspection we all assembled in our sub-camp Arena, where instructions for the day was given and the results of the morning inspection were announced. The winning contingent was given a flag which was flown over the gateway of that contingent for the whole day. We then made some more new gadgets and later toured the city. In the afternoon we visited other troops and made friends with them. In the evening visitors poured into the Jamboree ground to see the scouts at work. At night we had our usual film show and went off to bed by 10 p. m.

That night an amusing incident happened: a scout in "Maitriya Camp" was noticed hanging from the branch of a tree. The scout Master grew panicky and shouted at him, but the scout soon put him at ease by saying "Sir, I am just learning gymnastics".

On Friday, every scouter wore a black band around his arm as a mark of respect for our late King George VI. At inspection on that day the Jaffna contingent was declared the winner. We again went touring the city and in the afternoon we were fortunate enough to be in the House of Representatives, when the salute of 21 guns was fired from the Galle Face Green by the Ceylon Army. The high light of the attraction in the evening was the colourful display given by the visiting troops, after which we had a camp fire. That day another amusing incident took place. Some of us visited the Burmese Camp. We were asked from what place we came. One of us replied that we were from Jaffna. They had never heard of the place and repeated "Oh! I see from Japan, is it?"

On the next day a host of girl guides and cubs invaded the camp. They put up their tents, cooked their meals and went round the camp. In the evening there was a final display by the visiting contingents and the centre of attraction was the Indian Scouts. That night we had our usual camp fire.

The final day in camp was Sunday, called the "Panorama Day". In the morning religious services were conducted at various places in the camp. Then we had our inspection, but this time by the Chief Commissioners and Asst. Chief Commissioners. At the inspection Badulla and Jaffna tied for the first place. Soon after this we were busy preparing for our final mammoth display before the camp broke up. In the afternoon itself thousands of visitors started flocking in to witness the majestic Boy Scouts panorama. In this display the various stages of scouting were shown clearly to every visitor and how a boy of today will be trained for the battle of life by the Scout Movement. This was a unique and spectacular performance. The display was in an open-air flood-lit stadium with a

simple background of an archway and ten pillars symbolizing the Scout Law and Promise. The magnificent show came to an end when the 400 scouts present, each lit his candle and renewed his promise.

On Monday, called the "Ayo Bowang Day", soon after breakfast we packed our things and were ready for our journey home.

V. EASWERADEVAN,
Peacock Patrol Leader.
G. C. E—A.



MY EXPERIENCE OF THE CYCLONE.

It was already time for me to go to bed. As it was rather chilly I was well wrapped up but in spite of that I felt the penetrating cold. I vainly tried my best to get a bit of warmth by sleeping in all positions. In addition to the cold there was the ghastly cyclone which was more terrifying and more furious than the cold itself and with these two elements against me I was almost helpless. However, after a time, I fell fast asleep.

A little before dawn I opened my eyes, but not seeing much light in my room, I closed my eyes and turned over in my bed. Just at that moment I was shaken up violently and literally thrown out of bed by a thundering noise. "What is it? Is the world coming to an end?" thought I to myself. Only a few days before this I had read in one of the newspapers of the terrible destruction that would take place in this country during the current year. Yes, it looked as though the prediction would come true.

Sleepishly I peeped out of my window and in the morning haze I noticed the sturdy palmyrah palms swaying to and fro, like drunken men in a hectic night club. Soon many a tree was uprooted before my very eyes while the wind kept on blowing in my ears. All were at the mercy of the cyclone—the very buildings, the trees, the animals and even the human beings. At that moment no one was in a

a position to predict our fate. It was indeed a pathetic and horrifying sight and as the cyclone continued in all its fury, fear possessed us.

The day had now dawned but there were no visible signs of the wind dropping at all. All the members of the family were huddled together in a tiny room packed like sardines and left to the mercy of God. At last to our relief by 4 o'clock in the evening, the wind subsided and we got out of the house to see the damage caused by the cyclone in our neighbourhood. Tiles had been blown off the roofs of houses, plantain trees wholesale and palmyrah palms here and there were uprooted, fences were destroyed and telegraph posts lay on the ground with the wires twisted and broken in a mass of ruins. The sight was ghastly indeed! More terrifying than the "reign of terror" in France during the French Revolution.

Never in the history of the Jaffna Peninsula had a cyclone of such magnitude occurred and never we hope will such another strike our land.

M. SIVANESAN,
G. C. E. Prep.—A.



OUR FIRST PRIME MINISTER

—THE RT. HON. DON STEPHEN SENANAYAKE

On the 20th of October 1884 was born the great statesman, Don Stephen Senanayake. His father was a rich land owner; D. S., as he was affectionately called was the youngest of three brothers. He had his early education at St. Thomas' College, Mt. Lavinia. There he distinguished himself more in games than in studies. After a few years he gave up his studies and took to cultivation. The years that followed were the most interesting part of his life. He made friends with the people especially with the sons of the soil.

His first appearance on the political scene was during the riots of 1915. During the mass arrest which followed, he too was arrested and imprisoned. While in prison, he

decided to devote his life to free the country from the yoke of British rule. As soon as he was set free, he set to work on this mission. In 1924 he sought election to the Legislative Council as member for Negombo and was returned. Later in 1931 he was elected a member of the State Council and became Minister of Agriculture and Lands. He was a good friend of the great politicians such as Sir P. Ramanathan and Sir James Pieris. As minister of agriculture he was able to help the peasants whose difficulties and problems he very well understood. He started numerous Agricultural projects and colonisation schemes which have converted the Dry Zone into rich paddy fields. Posterity will remember with gratitude his contribution in this field.

He worked hard to make Ceylon a Dominion. In the 1947 General Election the United National Party of which he was the leader, was returned to power and he was made the first Prime Minister of Ceylon. He carried on the government in such a way that soon he was able to win the confidence of not only the Sinhalese but also of the other communities in the island. No wonder then that he was called the 'Father of the Nation'. He was made a Privy Councillor which is a high tribute to his work. On the 21st of March this year we received the sad news of the death of the Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake. Messages of sympathy poured in from all parts of the Commonwealth. The state funeral was attended by the largest crowd in the history of the island.

May His Soul Rest In Peace.

T. T. MOORTHY,
J. S. C—C.



VALUE OF SCIENCE

We budding scientists can hardly imagine the value of science but it is a fact that science adds to the interest and variety of life. The ground we tread under our feet is a mixture of clay and sand; however, we are told that if we let the atoms arrange themselves according to their nature

it could easily become a gem like Opal. If we separate the clay it becomes a white earth, fit for the finest porcelain and when it still purifies itself we get the Sapphire, while, lastly we are told that even soot when properly treated gives us a diamond.

We know well that in the achievements of science there is beauty, wonder and power. Used in the service of man, science has brought about human happiness, saved human effort, helped to relieve human pain, to lengthen life, to minimise danger, to control madness and to cure many diseases.

We sometimes forget how much we owe to science and many of its wonderful gifts have become too familiar in our every day life. Their very value makes us forget their origin. It is only by wisely using the gifts of science that we can seek to secure comfort and happiness for the ever increasing population. Science, however, will do this for us if only we would let her.

For all these reasons, I think that none of us should grow up wholly ignorant of the value of science and we should urge every one of our brethren to take an active interest in the subject and work for the advancement of our scientific knowledge.

S. SIVALOGANATHAN,
Form II—A.



AN ADVENTURE ON A DARK NIGHT.

One Saturday evening, my friend and I went to a film show. After the show, we started back home. All of a sudden the sky became dark and a heavy shower came down. We ran into a shop which was nearby and waited there for the rain to cease. The rain ceased falling but it continued to drizzle. Once again we started back home.

Turning out of the road, we had to go down a dark and silent lane. Suddenly my friend saw something and was frightened. He seized me by my arm and showed me the

object which he had seen. I saw that it was a tin. It shone so brightly that my friend got scared. I cheered him up and told him not to be afraid.

As we were going on, suddenly we heard some noise. We were so frightened to see that it was a ghostly figure. We could not speak a word. Now I went a step nearer and threw some stones at the figure, but the stones went through the figure. We were so frightened that we turned back and ran home as fast as we could. We could not sleep that night. In the morning we went to the place to see whether the ghostly figure was there. But to our surprise there hung on a small tree a white shirt! (with holes for eyes, nose and mouth!) We laughed till our sides ached. But still, we do not know who played this nasty trick on us.

A. J. THAVARATNARAJ,
Form I. Upper A.



EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION OF THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

FEB. 29TH: 3-30 P. M.: We left the College premises. Arrived at Anuradhapura at 10 p. m. after a short halt for Tea at the residence of Mr. R. Paramaguru, President, Rural Courts, Vavuniya. Spent the night at the Bungalow of Mrs. S. Sittampalam.

MARCH 1ST: 8 A. M.: Breakfast at the residence of Mr. S. Sangarapillai, Proctor, Puttalam. Reached Colombo at 1 p. m. Stayed at the Mission School at Kotahena.

4-30 p. m. — 11 p. m.: At the Colombo Exhibition Grounds. We went round the Ceylon National Pavilion in addition to the Pavilions of the other countries like Indonesia, India, Maldives, Pakistan, the United Kingdom and Australia. We got an idea of the economic and natural resources of these countries, the rapid developments which have already taken place and the possibilities of further progress in the fields of Agriculture, Irrigation, Industry, and communications.

MARCH 2ND: 9 A. M.—10 A. M.: At the Dehiwela Zoo.

10-15 a. m. Left for Kandy. Welcomed by Messrs. S. Kanapathipillai and M. N. Ratnasabapathy.

3 p. m.—5 p. m. Visited the Botanical Gardens at Peradeniya. With its multi-colored flower plants and arrays of a variety of trees planted in rows, this royal Garden presented the appearance of a paradise.

6 p. m. We went round the Kandy Lake and visited the famous Dalada Maligawa and the palace of the last king of Kandy.

MARCH 3RD: 8 A. M. To Ampitiya farm and seminary. Back to Kandy for Lunch.

2 p. m.—5 p. m. We toured the ancient Hill Capital.

MARCH 4TH 8 A. M.: Left Kandy for Dambulla and Sigiriya. On the way we halted at Matale to see the famous Aluvihare and the Kavatayamuna Temple—noted for their excellent paintings.

10 a. m. Reached the Dambulla cave Temple and saw more paintings of the ancient period inside this historic cave temple.

4 p. m.—6 p. m. Sigiriya: Many of us saw for the first time this wonderful fortress of Kasyappa and the Frescoes for which Sigiriya is so famous. These frescoes are said to be similar to those at Ajanta. We cooked our dinner at Minneriya and retired to bed at a Sinhalese school. The Head Master was not known to us earlier and we are greatly indebted to him for allowing us the use of his school.

MARCH 5TH: 8 A. M.—11 A. M.: At Polonnaruwa had breakfast with one of our 'Old Boys', Mr. P. Suntharalingam. He took us round the Sugar Factory and the ruins at Polonnaruwa. We saw in addition to the massive Viharas and Dagobas, the Siva Devale No. 1 and other remains of the Cholas which brought to our memory the period of their rule in Ceylon. Returned to Anuradhapura where Mrs. Sittampalam entertained us to lunch.

Went round Anuradhapura and returned to Point Pedro by mid-night.

This was indeed a very pleasant, exciting and what is more a very educative excursion. We saw for ourselves the glory and grandeur of our ancient civilization. The few days we spent out considerably broadened our outlook and we learned more about our past than by years of vain study in the Class-room.

K. T. SIRIHARAN,
G. C. E.—B.



THE J. S. C. EXCURSION—1952.

After a lot of careful planning, we started on an island-wide tour for ten days, on August 16th. We left Point Pedro at 2-15 p.m. and halted at Elephant Pass to see how Salt was obtained from the sea.

On the 17th we were at Mihintale. We climbed the hill and saw the bed on which Mahinda slept and other ruins round about the place. We saw the big tank Nuwarwewa which was like a huge lake. This tank irrigates an area of 2240 acres of land where crops to feed the people of the island are grown. We saw the Ruwanweliseya Dagoba, the sacred Bo tree and other ruined tanks and palaces, and entered Isurumuniya temple and were immensely struck by the sculptures which we saw.

On the 18th, we passed the place where the C. T. C. Van driver was murdered and were now on our way to Colombo. We had a peep into the animal breeding centre at Tabbowa, and Dessicated Coconut factory at Chilaw. At Nattandiya, we were taken round the glass factory and noticed with curiosity how glasswares were manufactured. Before we reached Colombo on the 19th, we were fortunate enough to see a Tile Factory, where tiles were made.

In Colombo, the first place we visited was the Harbour. We went round the harbour in a launch and were delighted to see ships of all types and of many nations lying at anchor. We also noticed a French Ship in the dry dock undergoing repairs. From the Harbour we went to the Times Building

and saw the huge printing press and in the afternoon we went to the House of Representatives and saw the House in session. We next visited the Museum and saw many things which helped us to understand the past history of Ceylon much better than ever before. The next day we visited the Zoo at Dehiwela where we saw strange animals and birds which we had never seen before. We were so interested in them that we spent the whole morning at the Zoo. After a hurried lunch we were on our way to Kataragama and we reached it at 1 a.m. On our way we saw the natural harbour at Galle, the Fort and the Lighthouse at Dondrahead, the southern-most point in Ceylon. On the 21st we had a bath at Menik Ganga and went to the famous temple. Soon after that we proceeded on our journey upcountry. We went to Haputale, saw the Diyaluma Waterfalls and feasted our eyes with the beauty of the scenery.

On the 22nd we were at Diyatalawa and on the 23rd we were on our way to Adam's Peak. We did not climb it but went to the foot of it. Then we visited the famous Lakshapana Falls, where the Hydroelectric Power Station is being constructed. In the years to come the entire island will be supplied with electricity from this place.

On the 24th, we were at Peradeniya. We went round the beautiful Botanical Gardens and saw the Hanging Bridge. We also went to see the new University buildings. At Kandy, we saw the crown and throne of the ancient Kandyan Kings. After seeing the Town and its famous lake we left the place on the 25th. At Kurunegale we went down the Plumbago Mines. This was a novel experience for most of us. Then we proceeded to a Tobacco Factory at Mirisipura, and saw how the leaves were cured and graded.

Sigiriya was reached on the 26th. We saw Kasyappa's Rock Fortress, of course in ruins, and wondered at his cleverness in building a fortress there to keep away his enemies. We also saw the ponds in which the ancient kings and queens bathed and we also saw a part of the most in ruins. The frescoes at Sigiriya are certainly wonderful and we were glad that we saw them with our own eyes. Dambulla

was next on our plans. There we saw many statues of Buddha and carvings containing ancient stories.

Our visit to the important places of interest was now at an end and we sang merrily until we reached Point Pedro. The excursion was an immense success and though at times we had to rough out a good deal, yet we gathered a lot of information on History and Geography which will help us a great deal in our work at school.

A. SIVAPATHASUNDARAM,
J. S. C.—A.

OUR EXCURSION.

We were thrilled when our teacher told us that we were going on an excursion. We waited anxiously for ten long days. At long last the day dawned. We started at 8-30 a.m. First of all, we went, to the Puttur silk farm and saw mulberry trees and silk worms, and then we were off to Jaffna. There we went to the Fort, built by the Dutch, and saw the huge church, the gallows and the moat around the Fort. At the museum we saw many kinds of animals. We wondered how they had been caught.

After enjoying our lunch, we left for the airport and waited eagerly to see the aeroplane, but were disappointed as there was no plane that day. Then we left for Kankesanturai to see the Cement Factory. There we were quite deafened by the noise the engines made. After our tea at Kankesanturai Beach we left for Tholagatty. There the atmosphere was very quiet and we too became very quiet. After seeing all that was there, we got into the bus and returned home.

We are thankful to the members of the Tholagatty farm for the refreshing drinks they served us. This was one of the happiest days in my life.

J. C. P. SAMUEL,
V. Std. A.

கம்பர் உவமைகளை ஆளுந்திறம்

கல்விபிற்பெரிய கம்பர் எம்மனோர்க்குக் கேடில்விழுச் செல்வமாக ஆக்கி அளித்துள்ளது 'இராமாவதாரம்' என்னும் பெருங்காப்பியம். அந்தாலில் ஆசிரியர் தூற்றுக்கணக்கான உவமைகளை ஆண்டுள்ளார். அந்த உவமைகளெல்லாம் பல்வேறு நிலைக்களனடியாகத் தோன்றியன; பல திறப்பட்ட பொருட்சிறப்பின; பல்லலங்காரப்பண்பின; துதலிய பொருளைச் செவ்வனே புலப்படுத்தற்கேற்ற இயல்பில் அமைவுற்றன. இத்தகைய உவமைகளையெல்லாம் ஆசிரியர் ஆளும்பெற்றி தனிச்சிறப்பு வாய்ந்தது. அவற்றையெல்லாம் விரிப்பிற் பெருகுமாதலின் மரபு வழிப்பட்ட உவமைகளை ஆசிரியர் எங்ஙனம் செப்பஞ்செய்து ஆள்கின்றார் என்பதைச் சிறிது ஆராய்வோம்.

தாமரை மலரை முகம், கை, கண், கால் முதலியவற்றிற்கு உவமானமாகக் கூறுவது கவிமரபு. இம்முறைபற்றி ஆசிரியர்,

'தயரதன் புதல்வன் என்பார் தாமரைக்கண்ணன் என்பார்' என்றும்,

'நனிளம்போற்கையான்' என்றும்,

'செந்தாமரைக் கண்ணொறும் செங்கனிவாயினோறும்' என்றும்,

அடைமொழி முதலியன இல்லாமல் சிலச்சில இடங்களில் வழங்குவார். எனினும் பெரும்பாலான இடங்களில் பொருளுக்கு ஏற்றவாறு உவமைகளைச் செப்பஞ்செய்தே ஆள்வர். அங்ஙனம் செப்பஞ்செய்தலின் மூன்று படிக்களை நாம் பகுத்துணரலாம். சில உவமைகள் இரண்டொரு அடைமொழிகளைப்பெற்று வருவன; வேறுசில விசேடணங்களோடு சில அடைமொழிகளும் பெற்று வருவன; ஒருசில பலதிறப்பட்ட விரிவான அடைமொழிகள் பெற்று வருணனை முறையில் அமைவுற்று நிற்பன. இவ்வேறு பாடுகளைத் தெளிவுபடுத்தற்குச் சில உதாரணங்கள் கூறல் நலம்.

மேலே குறித்த ஆன்று பகுதிகளுள் முதலாவது வகை உவமானங்கள் 'சொல் ஓக்கும் பொருள் ஓவ்வா' என்ற குறைக்கு இடமின்றி உவமேயமாகிய பொருளுக்குத் தகுதியான முறையில் சில அடைமொழிகள் பெற்றுவரும். இதற்கு உதாரணமாக,

'கோதமன்தன் பன்னிக்கு முன்னையுருக் கொடுத்ததவன்

'போதுதின்றதெய் போலிந்த போலன் கழற்கால் பொடிக்கண்டாய்'

எனவும்,

'தாட்படாக் கமலமன்ன தடங்கலான்'

எனவும்,

'சித்திரத்தின் அலர்ந்த செந்தாமரை ஓத்திருந்த முகம்'

எனவும்,

'இப்பொழு தெம்மனோரால் இயம்புதற் கெளிதேயாரும்

செப்பரும் குணத்திராமன் திருமுகச் செவ்விதோக்கின்

ஓப்பதே முன்புயின்பு அவ்வாசகம் உணரக்கேட்ட

'அப்பொழுதலர்ந்த செந்தாமரையினை வென்றதம்மா' எனவும், வருவனவற்றைக் கூறலாம்.

இரண்டாவது பகுதியில் அடங்கும் உவமைகள் அடைமொழிகள், விசேடணங்கள் முதலிய பெற்று, சந்தர்ப்பம் முதலியவற்றோடு தொடர்புற்ற ஆழ்பொருளைக் குறிப்பாகக் காட்டுவனவாகும். பின்வருஞ் செய்யுளை உதாரணமாகக் கொள்ளலாம் :-

‘மஞ்சேனத் திரண்டகோல மேனிய மகவிர்க்கெல்லாம்
நஞ்சேனத் தகையவாகி நளிர்இரும் பவிர்குத்தேம்பாக்
கஞ்சமொத்தலர்ந்த செய்ய கண்ணயான் காற்றின்வேந்தற்கு
அஞ்சனைவயிற்றின் வந்தேன்நாமமும் அனுமன் என்பேன்.’

அனுமன் கூற்றும் அமைந்த இச்செய்யுளில் வரும் உவமை, இராம பிரானது செய்பரும் உயர்குணங்களையும் வெந்துயர் வரினும் மனங்கலக் காப் பண்பையும் குறிப்பாக உணர்த்தும்.

இங்ஙனம் குறிப்புப்பொருளை உணர்த்துகின்றமைக்குப் பின்வரும் செய்யுளையும் உதாரணமாகக் கூறலாம்:—

‘வெள்கிட மகுடஞ்சாய்க்கும் வெடிபடச்சிரிக்கும் மீட்டும்
உள்கிடும் இதுவுந்தான்ஓர் ஓங்கறமோ என்றுன்னும்
முன்கிடும் குழியிற்றுக்க ழுரிவெங்கவி நல்யாலை
தொன்கொடுங் கிடத்ததென்னத் துயநுரந்தழிந்து சோர்வான்’

இதற் காண்பரும் உவமை இராமபிரான் செயலைப்பற்றி வாலி சிந்தித்த பண்பினைக் குறிப்பாகக்காட்டும். ‘மதங்கொண்ட சிறந்த யானையை, ஒரு படுகுழி வெட்டி, அருகில் ஒரு பிடியை நிறுத்தி, தப்பவொட்டாமல் அகப்படுத்துவதுபோன்று, வேறுவகையில் மடக்கமுடியாத தன்னைச் சக்கிரவளைப் போருக்கு அறைகூவும்படி ஏனி, மறைந்துகின்று கொள்ளுள்’ என்பதுபோன்று வாலி சிந்தித்த பெற்றியை உணர்த்தும்.

இனி மூன்றும்பகுதியில் வைக்கத்தரும் உவமைகள் பலதிறப்பட்ட அடைமொழிகள் முதலியனபெற்று வருணனை முறையில் அழகுநச் சித்திரிக்கப்படும். இங்ஙனம் விரிந்து செல்லும் உவமானத்தின் கூறுகள் ஒன்வொன்றும் உவமையத்தோடு சேர்ப்பாது. பொதுப்பண்பினை உயர்த்தக் காட்டும். இதில் முந்திய பகுதியிற் காணப்பட்டதுபோன்ற குறிப்புப் பொருள்பற்றிய ஆராய்ச்சிக்கு இடமில்லை; எனினும் சுந்தர்ப்பத்தோடு நெருங்கிய தொடர்புடைய ஒரு பொருளைச் சிந்தனையில் எழுவிக்கவாம். இதற்கு உதாரணமாகப் பின்வருஞ் செய்யுளைக் கூறலாம்:—

‘பண்டுவரும் குறிபகர்ந்து பாசறையிற்
பொருள்வயிளிற் பிரிந்து போன
வண்டுதொடர் நறுந்தெரியல் உயிரினைய
கொழுநர்வர மணித்தே ரோடுங்
கண்டுமனங் களிசிறப்ப ஒளிசிறந்து
மெலிவகலும் கற்பி னார்போல்
புண்டரிக முகமலர அகமலர்ந்து
பொலிந்தனளும் பொய்கை எல்லாம்.’

இச்செய்யுளில் சூரிய உதயத்தின்மீன் பொய்கையில் தாமரை மலர்த்தமை கூறப்படுகின்றது. பிரிந்த தலைவரைக்கண்டு அகமும் முகமும் மலரும் கற்பினார் போலவே பொய்கையின் தாமரையாகிய முகமும் இடமாகிய அகமும் மலர்த்தன என்று கூறுகின்றது. கற்பினார் பண்பை விரிக்கும் அடைமொழிகள் முதலியன தனிச்சிறப்பு வாய்ந்தன; வருணனைப் போன்று அமைந்துள்ளன. இச்செய்யுளில் உள்ள உவமானத்தின் தனி அமைப்பு பதினாண்டுகள் முடிவில் இராமபிரானை ஆவலோடு எதிர்பார்த்து அவன் வரவுநோக்கி எதிர்சென்ற பரதனை முகமலர்ச்சியையும் அவனுடன் சென்ற அயோத்தி நகரமார்த்தாது அகமலர்ச்சியையும் நினைவில் எழுவிக்கின்றது.

- 1 வடாடது நின்ற தாமரை மலர்போன்று அழகுடன் விளங்கிய பாதம்.
- 2 தன்டைவிட்டு நீங்காத தாமரை மலர்போன்ற கண்ணையுடையவன்.
- 3 சித்திரத்தில் அமைந்த அப்பொழுதலர்ந்த தாமரையை ஒத்தழகம்.
- 4 அந்தக் கனம் மலர்ந்த தாமரையையும் வென்றது இராமபிரான் முகத்தின் அழகு.

அ. சே. சுந்தர ராஜன், B.A.

இராமநாதன் கல்லூரி.



மாணவர்புகுதி

பாரதி கண்ட இந்தியா

பொதுவாக நாம் ஒரு கவிதின் கண்களுடே காண்பது அவன் மனதி லுருவாகிய கற்பனையுலகு ஒரு கனவுலகு. பாரதியார் இந்தியாவை ஓர் உன்னத இலட்சிய பூமியாகக் கனவுகண்டார். அக்கற்பனையுலகைக் கவிதைதில் தீட்டினார். பாமரரும், பண்டிதரும் எளிதிலறியவல்ல அக் கவிதைகளை வாசிப்போர்மனதில் பாரதியார் அகக்கண்களால் கண்ட பாரத தேசம் உருவாகிறது. அவர் புறக்கண்களால் கண்ட இந்தியா முற்றிலும் வேறு. அவரின் கவிதைகள், உதாரணமாகப் பாப்பாப்பாட்டு, புதிய ஆத்தி ருடி முதலியன, குழந்தைகள்—வருங்கால இந்தியர்கள்—உள்ளத்தில் தான் கண்ட இந்தியாவைப் படம்பிடித்துக் காட்டி அப்படியே பதிக்கத்தக்க சக்தி வாய்ந்தவை. அவர் அகத்தில் உணர்ச்சிகள் அருவிபோல் பாய்ந்தன. அவர் கவிதைகள் அவ்வுணர்ச்சியின் பிரதிபலிப்பு. அவரின் ஆலயமாக, ஊக்கத்திறுறைவிடமாக, உணர்ச்சிகளின் ஊற்றுக்கத்தலைநிமிர்ந்துவரும் தன்மையுள்ள தமிழகை அவ்வமரகவி விளங்கினார்; 'தமிழன் என்ரு ரின முண்டு, தனியே யவர்க்கோர் பண்புண்டு' என்பதை நீலைநாட்டினார் என்று கூறின், அஃது மிகையாகாது. அத்தகைய கவி பாரதபூமியை ஓர் சுவர்க்க பூமியாகக் கண்டார்.

தாழ்வுற்று வறுமைஎய்தி விடுதலை நீலைதவறிக் கெட்டுப் பாழ்பட்டு சினர், பாரத தேசத்தை அவர் ஓர் இன்பக் கேணிமாகக் கண்டார்; இன்பத்தின் சுகந்தபூம், இனிமையின் ஓலியும் எங்கும் பரிமளிக்கக் கண்டார். நன்மை கலந்து, தீமை மலிந்து, அக்கிரமமும், அட்டேயியமும் சிறைந்த அந்நியராட்சியிலும் சுதந்திர இந்தியாவைக் கண்டார்; பூரண சுதந்திரத்தைப்பெற்று விட்டதைப்போன்ற ஓர் உணர்ச்சி வசப்பட்டார்; 'ஆடுவோமே பன்னூப்படுவோமே.....!' என்ற பாட்டைப்பாடி மக்கள் மனதில் சுதந்திர தாகத்தை உண்டாக்கினார். 'ஆனந்த சுதந்திரம் அடைந்து விடுவோம்' என வருங்காலத்தாலுணர்ந்தாது, 'அடைந்து விட்டோம்' என இறந்த காலத்தாலுரைத்தது அவருடைய முழுமன கம்பிக்கையைத் தெள்ளி தில் உணர்த்துகின்றது. ஆசைப்பேயின் அக்கிரமங்களும், அநீதியும் அடங்கி, அமைதி நிலவும், சாந்தம் தவழும் வளமிகு இந்திய நாட்டினைக் கண்ணுற்றார். செத்தபிறகு சிவலோகம், வைகுந்தம் சேர்ந்திடலாமென்றே எண்ணியிருப்பார்களுக்கு இம்மண்ணுலகையே விண்ணுலகாக வழி கோலியுள்ளார். அவருடைய இதயக்கனவு இந்திய மக்களின் கல்லாட்சி மட்டு மன்று சாதமதபேதங்கள், களைந்து எறியப்பட்டு, ஏழையின் இருண்ட வாழ்வில் இன்பஜோதி பரவி, புதியதோர் கிளர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டு, வளம்பெருகி,

எல்லாரும் ஓர் குலம், யாவரும் இன்னொருமன்னர் என்ற அடிப்படையாக வுள்ள ஓர் இலட்சிய பூமியாக இந்தியா இருக்கவேண்டும் என்பதே. அவர் கண்ட இந்தியாவில் அறியாமையிருள், சாதி, சமய வேற்றுமை, பெண்ணின் அடிமை முதலியன அற்றுப்போயிருந்தன. தருமம், தயை, அன்பு முதலிய குணங்களெல்லாம் ஓட்டுக்குள் மறைந்துகொள்ளும் ஆமைகளாக இருந்த காலத்தில், சிவ காருணியம், தெய்வபக்தி, தேசபக்தி மொழிப் பற்று முதலியன தன்னாட்சி செய்யக்கண்டார். முயற்சியில், உண்மையிற் பற்றின்மை, வளர்ச்சியைத் தடுக்குமெனக்கண்டார். சுயநலம்கருதாது ஒவ்வொருவனும் பாரத சமுதாயம் முழுதும் பொதுவுடமை வாழ்வு வாழ முடியும் என்று பாடுகிறார்.

பாரதீயீரத்தின் வடிவு. அவர் சிருஷ்டித்த இந்தியாவில் எதற்கும் அஞ்சும் மனப்பான்மையில்லை. 'அஞ்சியஞ்சிச்சாவார், இவர் அஞ்சாத பொருளில்லை' 'அவனிடிலே,' 'ஆண்மை தவறேல்,' 'அச்சமில்லை.....' என்றெல்லாம் அவர் முழங்கியது, உறங்கிக்கிடந்த தமிழ்நாட்டை வீறுகொண்டெழுச்செய்தது. வாய்முடைய நெஞ்சுடன் அசைவிலாவுக்கரும் வேண்டுமென்றார். தனரா ஊக்கமும், இடைவிடா முயற்சியும் உடையவனிடம் ஆக்கம் அதர்விலாய்ச் செல்லும் என்பதை வற்புறுத்திக் காட்டினார். 'ஊக்கமும், உள்வலியும், உண்மையிற் பற்றுமில்லா மக்களுக்கோர் கணமும் வாழத் தகுதியுண்டோ?' என்று கேட்பது தன் இந்தியாவில் தேம்பித்திரியும் சோம்பேறிகளுக்கும், கோழைகளுக்கும் இடமில்லை என்பதை அறிவுறுத்துகின்றது. அவர்கண்ட இந்தியாவில் ஒவ்வொருவரையும் 'உறுதி கொண்ட நெஞ்சிலும், ஒளிபடைத்த கண்ணிலும், களிபடைத்த மொழியிலும், கடுமைகொண்ட தோளிலும்' என உரம்பிழை மொழியில் வரவேற்கிறார். மேலும் அவர்கண்ட உண்மை, உழைப்பு சமுதாயத்தின் உயிர்நாயக என்பது. தோல்வியைக்கண்டு கலங்காது, அவற்றை வெற்றியின் படிகளாய் மதித்து, சோர்வின்றி அஞ்சா உறுதியுடன் முன்னேறித் தொழில் வளப்பத்தையும், நாட்டுவளப்பத்தையும் பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்கின்றார்.

பாரதியின் கனவுலகு—இலட்சிய இந்திய நாடு—இன்று நனவுலகாக எம்கண்முன் மாறிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. பாரதிகண்ட கனவுநிலையை நாமடைய வேண்டுமென்ற ஆவலால் நாற்பதுகோடி இந்திய மக்களும் அவர் வகுத்துக்காட்டிய பாதையின் பெருமையை உய்த்துணர்ந்துள்ளார்கள்; அவர்பாதை சென்றால் அவர்கண்ட நல்வாழ்வு வாழலாம், இன்பம் பொங்கிச் செய்யலாம் என்பதைச் செய்கையில் காட்டியுள்ளார்கள். இன்றைய இந்தியநாடு உழைப்பால் உயர்ந்த இந்தியா; பாரதியின் இலட்சியப்பாதையில் முன்னேறிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் இந்தியா. தன்நம்பிக்கை, உழைப்பு இந்திய மக்களின் வாழ்வின் அடிப்படையாக இலங்குகின்றன. அவர் காட்டிய பாதை, உழைப்பு, உற்சாகம், ஊக்கம் கொண்டது. வாழ்க்கையை ஊக்கமும் உலையும் உள்ளவன்தான் வாழ முடியுமென்பதைத் தன் அனுபவத்திற்கண்டார். பாரதி ஒவ்வொரு நிகழ்ச்சியையும் தானே கண்டறிந்து களிதை உருவில் வெளியிட்டார். பாரதியின் கற்பனை இந்தியாவைப் பிரதிபலித்துக் காட்டும் கவிதனே. தமிழ்மொழிக்குப் புதிய சுவையையும், தமிழ் உலகுக்குப் புதிய உணர்வையும், தமிழ் மக்களுக்குப் புதிய உயிரையும், பொறுப்புணர்ச்சியையும் கொடுத்தது; ஏன்? இன்றைய இந்திய நாட்டினை அமைக்க வழி கோலியது. அவருடைய ஒவ்வொரு கவிதும் மக்களின் வீரம், தியாகம், கடமை, பக்தி முதலிய பல்வேறு உணர்ச்சிகளை ஊட்டி, அன்னார் உள்ளத்தில் இன்ப ஒளியைப்பரப்பியது; மக்களை, தாங்களிடநிலையை அடைய, முயற்சிசெய்யத்தூண்டிற்று. அவர் கண்ட நிலையை, அவரே கவினமிகு சொற்களில் தீட்டுகிறார்.

“ அக்கத்திலே தொழிலாக்கத்திலே—புய
வீக்கத்திலே உயர் நோக்கத்திலே,
காக்கத்திறல் கொண்டமல்லர் தஞ்சேனைக்
கடலினிலே உயர்நாடு—இந்தப்
பாருக்குள்ளே நல்லநாடு—எங்கள்
பாரதநாடு!”

S. M. Sarma,
H.S.C. Prep. (Arts)



எருமையும் கழுதையும்

காட்டில் நிறையப் புல்லையேய்ந்து குளக்கரையில் உல்லாசமாக
உட்கார்ந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார் மிஸ்டர் எருமையார். நாட்டில்
இருந்து துரத்தப்பட்டு உடல் மெலிந்து வருகிறார் மிஸ்டர் கழுதை
யார்.

மிஸ்டர் கழுதையார் மிஸ்டர் எருமையாரைப் பார்த்து:

என்ன அண்ணே! இலவசமாகக் கிடைக்கும் புல்லை மேய்ந்து பண்டி
போலக் கொழுந்து இருக்கிறீயே. நாட்டிலே நடப்பதை நீ கேட்டதுண்டா?

மிஸ்டர் எருமையார்:

என்னதம்மி! அப்படிப்பழையா நடக்குது? நாட்டிலே உள்ளவங்களும்
நம்மைப்போலத் தானே உண்டு சிவிக்கிறார்கள்.

மி. கழுதை:

அண்ணே! அப்படி எண்ணாதே. நாட்டிலே உள்ளவங்கள்
எல்லாம் எப்படி உண்ணுகிறார்கள தெரியுமா? எமாத்தி
உண்ணுகிறார்கள சிலபேர், காலைநொடக்கம் மாலைவரையும்
கஷ்டப்படாமல் உண்ணுகிறார்கள சிலபேர், நெற்றியியர்வை
நிலத்தில் சிந்த உழைப்பவன், உண்ண உணவின்றி,
உடுக்க உடையின்றி இருக்க இடமின்றி தவிக்கிறார்கள
நாட்டிலே.

மி. எருமை:

தம்மி! நாட்டில் நடப்பதெல்லாம் உனக்கு நன்காய்த்தெரி
யும்போல இருக்கலா? இன்னுமிருந்த சொல்லேன் தம்மி.

மி. கழுதை:

அண்ணே! நாட்டில் நடக்கிற கூத்துகளையும், திருவிளையாடல்களையும் சொல்லுகிறதென்று கோழிகளும். இருந்தும், அண்ணே கேட்கிறபடியால் சறுக்கிச் சொல்லிவிடுகிறேன்.

மி. எருமை:

அப்படியெல்லாம் அதிசயங்கள் நாட்டில் நடக்குதின்னு
எனக்கு இன்றுவரையும் தெரியவில்லையேடா தம்மி. இருந்தும் தொடர்ந்து சொல்லடா.

மி. கழுதை:

அண்ணே! சொல்லுகிறேன் கவனமாய்க்கேளு. நாட்டிலே
பணமென்னு யினையும் வாய் திறக்குமண்ணே. என்ன
வேணும்வலும் பணம் வேணும். நாட்டிலே பணம் இருந்தால்
பாதாளம்வரைக்கும் போகலாமண்ணே. பணம் இருந்தால்

தால் பந்தி உண்டு. நல்ல குணமுள்ளவனுக்கு அங்கே இடமில்லை. பணம் பந்தியிலே யண்ணை குணம் குப்பையிலே.

மி. எருமை: அப்படியா தம்பி!

மி. கழுதை: கொஞ்சம்பொறு அண்ணே. நாட்டிலே கோடுகள் உண்டு அண்ணே. ஆனால், அங்கே எங்களுக்கு நீதியில்லை அண்ணே. நாட்டிலே எல்லா இடங்களிலும் புரட்சியண்ணே. எல்லாரும் சுதந்திர நாட்டில் வாழுகிறார்களாம். அவ்விடத்தில் என்ன விதத்தில் சுதந்திரமாய் வாழுகிறார்களே என்று நினைச்சா எனக்கு அதிசயமாகிருக்கு அண்ணே. நாட்டிலே நடந்து செல்லவே சுதந்திரமிருக்கெண்ணு ஆறும் சொன்னால் கூட எனக்கு அதைக்கேட்கச் சகிக்காது அண்ணே. பெரிய நகரத்திலே சுதந்திரமாய் நடக்க இயலாது. சுதந்திரமாய் நினைத்தபடி அங்கிட்டும் இங்கிட்டும் உடந்தால் வண்டிகளுக்கு இரையாகிச் சுதந்திரமும் சுவர்க்கத்தை அடையலாமண்ணே. இதைபெல்லாம் நினையாமல், தாய்கள் சுதந்திரமாய் வாழுகிறோம் என்று கூசாமல் சொல்லுங்கள். அதுமட்டுமின்றி சுதந்திர விழாக்கள் கூடக் கொண்டாடுகிறார்களே அண்ணே.

மி. எருமை: அவ்வளவு மண்டுகளா தம்பி! நாட்டில் உள்ளவங்க?

மி. கழுதை: பொறு அண்ணே! இன்னும் சொல்லுகிறேன். நான்கூட ஒருநாள் கடுமையான வேலைசெய்தாப்போலே கொஞ்சம் தினி சாப்பிட்டுவிட்டுக் கொஞ்சம் சந்தோஷமாய் இருக்கலாமெண்ணு நினைச்சுக்கிட்டு ஒருபாட்டுப்பாட ஆரம்பிச்சேன். கற்றவர கின்றவங்க என்ன செய்தாங்கள் தெரியுமா? ஒவ்வொருவரும் ஒவ்வொரு கட்டை எடுத்தாங்க. எடுத்து என்ன தோலை உரி உரி என்று உரிச்சாங்கண்ணே.

மி. எருமை: என்ன தம்பி! நாட்டிலேகூடச் சங்கீதத்திற்கு வெறுப்பா?

மி. கழுதை: மிண்ணே என்ன அண்ணே! நாட்டிலே விஞ்ஞானம் என்று ஏதோ சொல்லுங்க. அந்த விஞ்ஞானத்தால் வினைந்த வினைவுகளைச் சொல்வதென்றால் எப்படி அண்ணே சொல்வது. நான் எல்லாம் சின்னவாயினே நாட்டிலே இருக்கிற பொழுதெல்லாம் தொழிலாளிகள் நெற்றி வியர்வைசிந்த வயலில் வேலை செய்வாங்க. இப்ப என்னென்றால் இயந்திரம் வந்திருக்கு. அனேக தொழிலாளிகள் இல்லாமே ஒரு தொழிலாளி இயந்திரமும் எல்லா வேலைபையும் செய்கிறான். இதனாலே எல்லாரும் சோம்பேறி ஆகிட்டாங்க. இப்பொழுது நாட்டிலே நடப்பதேயில்லை. அடியெடுத்து வைப்பதென்றாலும் மோட்டார் காரிலேதான். இப்படியென்றால் மனிதனுக்கு ஆரோக்கியம் வருவது எப்படியண்ணே.

மி. எருமை: அப்படியெண்ணு தம்பி இன்னும் சிலகாலம் சென்ற மனிதர் எல்லோரும் மண்டுகளாகி விடுவார்களா.

மி. கழுதை: வேறே என்னண்ணே! மனிதனுக்கு மனிதன் விரோதியாகிறான். ஒருநாட்டிலே உள்ளவன் இன்னொரு நாட்டிலே உள்ளவனை அடிமையாக்க எண்ணுகிறான். அதனால்

பறவைகள் போலப் போகும் விமானங்களில் போய் ரூண்டுகளை விசி மற்றவர்கள் நாட்டை அழிக்கிறாங்க. இப்படியெல்லாம் அவங்க செய்வது முழுதும் அடாத செயலென்கூட. நாட்டிலே ரூபுவகைகள் அதிகம். அதை அவங்க ரூபுச்சாங்கென்றால், சும்மா இருக்கிறவங்களோடே சுறண்ட வருவாங்க.

மி. எருமை: என்ன தம்மி யோசிக்கிறே? தொடர்ந்து சொல்லேண்டா.

மி. கழுதை: அண்ணே! இப்போ நாட்டிலே நம்ம வர்க்கத்துக்கு எல்லாம் மதிப்பே கிடையாது. எங்கடை இடங்களை இயந்திரங்கள் நிரப்புகிறது. என்னை வைத்திருந்த கட்டாடிகூட என்னை உதவாதவன் என்று கலைத்துவிட்டு பொதிகமக்க இயந்திரம் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இனி நாமெல்லோரும் "பழையகிழவி கதவைத்திறவடி" எண்டதுபோலத் திரும்பவும் காட்டிலேதான் சிவிக்கவேண்டும். காட்டுச் சிவியம் தான் அண்ணே சுதந்திர சிவியம்.

மி. எருமை: அப்படிண்ணை தம்மி, விஞ்ஞானம் நம்காட்டிலே ஒரு அடிகூட எடுத்துவையாமல் செய்யவேணும்.

மி. கழுதை: அதை எப்படி அண்ணே செய்வது.

மி. எருமை: இதுகூடவா தெரியாது தம்மி. நம்ம புலியண்ணர் இருக்கிறார் தெரியுமா? அவர் நினைச்சா எம்ம காட்டிலே விஞ்ஞானம் அல்ல எஞ்ஞானமும் தலைகாட்ட முடியாது. ஆகையால் வா அவரிடம்போய் நாட்டிலே நடக்கிறதை விளக்கச் சொல்லுவோம்.

(இருவரும் செல்கிறார்கள்)

S. Ratnasingam,
G.C.E. 'B'



சந்தி விஜயம்

அந்திவானம். அருணன் தன் செங்கதிரகளைப் பரப்பிவிட்டு அடிவானத்தில் அழங்கிக்கொண்டிருந்தான். எங்கும் ஐயுற வலயமாயிருந்த பசும் பொன்விறம் சிறிது சிறிதாக மங்கிக்கொண்டே வந்தது. வானம் சிறிது கறுத்தது. என்மனமும் கறுத்தது. அங்கொன்றும் இங்கொன்றுமாகக் கண்சிரிப்பும் விண்மீன்கள் வெளிவந்து பிரகாசிக்கத் தொடங்கின. என்மனமும் களி மிகுதியினால் ஆனந்தபரவசத்தில் ஆழ்ந்தது. அன்றுபெளர்ணமி. கிழக்கே ஒரு வெளிச்சம். திரைக்குப்பின் நின்றுகொண்டு, மின்னல்போல் முகத்தை நீட்டும் அழகியைப் போன்று, ஒரு ஒளி மேக மண்டலத்தின் அடியில் தென்பட்டது. அவ்வொளி கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாகப் பிரகாசம் அடைந்தது. நாம் வெளியேவந்த நம் அழகைப் பரப்பலாம் என்றதையி யத்துடன் நிதானமாக அன்னைநடைபோட்டு வரும் அணைகைப்போல், கர்வத்துடன் வெளிவந்தார் பூரண சந்திரிகை. ஆகா! என்ன அழகு! என்ன பிரேமை! என்ன லாவண்யம்! மாசு மறுவற்ற தூய வெண் வடி

வம். பரிபூரண வடிவத்தின் ஆனந்தத்தில் சந்திராணி தனது முழு சோபையுடன் விளங்கினாள். குளிர்ந்த கிரணங்களை அள்ளிவீசிணாள். எங்கும் பால் பொழியும் நிலவு! “தண்ணளி கதிர்வரவால்” கடல் பொய்கி ஆரவாரித்தது. மட்சத்திர மண்டலங்கள் அடங்கிய வான சிங்காசனத்தில் வீற்றிருந்த சந்திராணி சந்தோஷ இறுமாப்புடன் கீழே நோக்கினாள். சிந்தனை எனும் தனது மனவீணையை எனக்கு மெல்ல நீட்டினிட்டான். அது ஒலிக்கிறது. அன்றிலே ஒத்த ஆந்தைமட்டும் நிலவுப் பயன்கொள்ளும் நேரத்தில்:

“எனது வரவிற்கு உலகமே ஏங்கிநிற்கிறது. எனது குளிர்ந்த கிரணங்களைப் பருகி இன்பம் எய்துகின்றது. ‘நானில்லாத மானிடர் இடத்தில் கன்னைத எது? கன்னை வெள்ளம் என்னைக் கண்டபிறகுதானே ஊற்றெடுத்து ஓடுகிறது. எந்த மொழியாயிருப்பினும் என்னைப்பற்றி வர்ணிக்காத கனியார்? எவ்வளவுகனி பாடிபிறுக்கிறார்கள்! அவைகளுக்கு ஒரு கணக்குண்டோ? அழகுக்கு என்னை அல்லவா உவமையாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். “மதிமுகம்” நிலவு பெய்யும் முகம் என்றும். “சந்திர பிம்ப வதனம்” என்றும் பெண்ணின் அழகிய வதனத்துக்கு என்னை அல்லவா ஈடு செப்கிறார்கள். “உனது முகவாவணியத்தைக் கண்டு சந்திரனும் வெட்கி மனம் சுளுக்கி மேகத்திற்குள் புரூதுவிட்டதே” என்று கூறும் காதலர் எத்தனைபேர்? எத்தனை கன்னியர், நிலவினை, காதலர்களுடன் கூடி மகிழ்கிறார்கள். நான் இல்லையேல் காதலுக்கு மகிமை எது? மானிடர் இருக்கட்டும், வானவர்தான் என்ன? என்னைக் கொளரிக்கனில் லையா? மதனைவென்ற முக்கண்ணன் என்னைத் தலைமில் அல்லவா தூக்கி வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார். நான் அவரது மேனியை அழகு செய்வதால் அவருக்குப் “பிறைகுடி” என்ற பெயர் கிடைத்தது. உலகாளும் சிவனுக்கு அபரணமாய் இருப்பதைவிட வேறுஎன்ன பெருமையென்றும். அவரை “மதிபாபரணன்” என்றும் சொல்லுவார்களே. நான் அடைந்த கிரந்தியைக்கண்டு பொருமையினால் தானே என்னவோ ராகுவும், கேதுவும் என்னை விழுங்கப்பார்க்கின்றனர்! எவ்வளவு உயர்ந்த ஸ்தானம். இப்படியும் இன்றும் பலவிதங்களில் இருக்க இந்த மானிடர் என்னைப்பற்றி இன்னும் தெரிந்துகொள்ள முயற்சிக்கிறார்களாமே! என்னைவந்து எட்டிப்பிடிக்கப் போகிறார்களாமே! என்ன ஆச்சரியம்! மானிடன் அசைக்குத்தான் அளவேது? கதிரவனைப்பிடிக்கச்சென்ற அருச்சுனனின்கதி இவர்களுக்குத்தான் தெரியுமே. இருந்தாலும் கதிரவனைப்போன்று இவர்களைச் சுட்டு வீழ்த்த மாட்டேன். வரட்டும் பார்க்கலாம். எனக்கு ஒருவேடிக்கையாய் இருக்க சுட்டுமே! என்று இவ்வாறுகச் சிந்தனை அலைகளைக் கிளப்பினிட்ட சந்திரிகைக்குக் காலம் போனதே தெரியவில்லை. ஓகோ! கிழக்கு வெளிக்கும் நேரமாகிவிட்டது போலிருக்கிறதே, சரி நான்போய்வருகிறேன் என்று சந்திராணி அடிவானத்தில் மறைந்தாள்.

S. Thambithurai,
G.C.E. 'B'



செல்வந்தர் செய்துரோகம்

கோபுரம் நன்றாய் அமைந்து விட்டது. ஆறுவகை வர்ணங்களால் அலங்கரிக்கப்பட்டு அருமையான ஓவிய வேலைகளுடன் ஆடம்பரமாகத் திகழ்கின்றது. அப்போது அக்கோபுரம் தன் அழகுக்கே அத்திவாரமாக உள்ள, கீழ்க்கட்டிடத்தைப்பார்த்து, மகைத்து அன்பரே! “பாரம் பொறுக்க மாட்டாது பரிதவிக்கின்றீரே, பாரும் என்னை எவ்வளவு சுதந்திரமாய் இருக்கிறேன். உன்னை உறவாடுவதை எவரேனும் கண்டால் நகைப்புக் கூடமாகும்,” என்று கூறியது. பாருங்கள் பதவிச்செருக்கின் தன்மையை. அடிக்கட்டிடத்தின் உதவியில்லாதுவிட்டால், கோபுரமேது, அழகேது? இவற்றையோசிக்காது அக்கோபுரம் அத்தகைய செல் அம்புகளை எய்து விட்டது.

இதேபோல் செருக்குற்றுப் பாட்டாளி மக்களைப் பதாபாடு படுத்தும் பாதேசிகள் கூட்டம் நம்மிடையே இன்றும் உலகிவருகின்றது. ‘பணம் இல்லையெல் பினம்’ இத்தகைய கொள்கையைக் கைக்கொண்ட உலுந்தர் வாழும் உலகில் இத்தகைய செயல்களுக்கு மதிப்பு மலையளவில் உண்டு. மாடு மேய்க்கும் பாட்டாளியும் மனிதனே, மணிமகுடம் அணிந்த மன்னனும் மனிதனே என்ற எண்ணம் நம்மிடையே ஏழுவதெப்போ?

பாடுபட்டு வீதிக்கட்டுகிறான் பாட்டாளி. ஆலல், குறட்டை விட்டுத்தாங்க வீடில்லாது தவிக்கிறான். பகல்முழுதும் பல்லீக்கடித்துக்கொண்டு பசியோடு வேலைசெய்கிறான். இரவில் இன்பமாகத் துங்குவதற்கு வசதியில்லாது தவிக்கிறான். என்ன உலகம் இது?

பாட்டாளி எசமானுக்கு வேலைசெய்கிறான். பலகான் வேலைசெய்தபின் பும் கூலி கிடைக்கவில்லை. பட்டினியின் கொடுமை தாங்காது, பாலும் பழமும் அருந்திவிட்டுப் பஞ்சணைமீது அமர்ந்திருக்கும் பணக்கார முதலாளியிடம் போய்: “ஐயா! கூலி” என்று கேட்டால், பணயிருந்தாலும், பணம் பெட்டி திறக்க மனயில்லாது அடே! போடா, பணமேதடா இப்போ? என்று சொல்லுகிறார். நெறித்தாரம் கடந்துவந்த ஏழைப்பாட்டாளிக்கு, ஒரு பொடியில் பணம் எடுத்துக்கொடுக்க முடிந்தும், பணச் செருக்கு அப்பரிதாப மனிதனை நிரும்பவும் பட்டினியுடன் குடிசைபோகச் செய்கிறது. இதுதான் பணப்பிசாசுகளின் செருக்கு. அவர்கள் செய்துரோகம், மேலும் பாட்டாளி மக்கள், பரந்த தொழிற்சாலைகளில் பகல் என்றும் இரவென்றும் இல்லாது பசியுடன் உழைக்கின்றார்கள். ஆணும், பெண்ணும் அவர்களின் குழந்தைகளும் அல்லற்பட்டு உழைக்கின்றார்கள்.

கற்புடைய மகளிரும் கடுமையான தொழில்களைச் செய்கின்றார்கள். முதலாளி அவர்களை மிருகங்களைப்போல் பாவிக்கிறான். பணச்செருக்கால் மிருகச்செயல் ஆற்றுகின்றான். ஏழையின் கற்பின் மனைவியைப் பரிதாப சிலக்குக் கொண்டுவருகிறான் பணக்காரன். “பணக்காரனின் முட்டை ஒரு ஏழைக் குடியானவனின் அம்மினையும் உடைக்கும்ன்றே.”

உடுக்கத் துணியின்றி கடுத்தெருவில் சின்று நலியும் பாட்டாளியின் குருதிதான் பணக்காரனின் பணப்பெட்டியில் பூட்டப்பட்டு அடுக்கடுக்காய் இருக்கும் மணிக்காக.

“செல்வம் வந்துற்ற காலே தெய்வமும் சிறிது பேணர், சுற்றமுந் துணையும் கோக்கார், சொல்வன அறிந்து சொல்லார்” என்ற ஆன்றோர் வாக்கின்படி, செல்வம்வந்து சேர்த்துவிட்டால் மனிதன் மிருக

மாய் மாறி விடுகிறார். அவன் குணங்கள் முழுவதும் மாறிவிடுகின்றன. தன் கையால் பிச்சைக்காரனுக்கு பணம் கொடுப்பதே நகைப்புக்கிடம் என்ற அளவுக்கு வந்துவிட்டான்.

ஆதலால், இனிமேல் பணக்காரனின் ஐம்பம் பலியாது செய்யவேண்டும். பணச்செருக்குக் கொண்டவரின் மனதை வதைக்கவேண்டும். ஏழை, பணக்காரன் என்றவேற்றுமை இல்லாது செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்கும் பாட்டாளிகள் ஒன்று சேரவேண்டும்.

பாட்டாளியைப் பணக்காரன் பழிப்பது, நாகரீகம் அடைந்துவிட்ட நாம், எம்நாகரீகத்துக்கு ஏதுவாய் இருந்த பழைய மக்களைப் பழிப்பது போலாகும். கட்டுரையில் தொடங்கியபடி கோபுரம் அடிக்கட்டிடத்தைப் பழிப்பது போலாகும்.

“ஏழை என்றும் அடிமை என்றும் எவனுமில்லைச் சாதியில்”

M. Markandan,
G.C.E. Prep. 'A'



விடு

டீரிங்.....டீரிங்.....என்று எனது வீட்டு டெலிபோன் மணி அடித்தது. “யாது? ஹலோ! மிஸ்டர் அமிர்தமா? சரி, இதோ ஐந்துமணிக்கெல்லாம் வந்துவிடுகிறேன்” என்று என் நண்பன் அமிர்தத்தின் டெலிபோன் கேள்விக்குப் பதில்கொடுத்தேன். மணியும் நான்குமுப்பது ஆகியது. என் துவிச்சக்கரவண்டியும் என் வருகையைக் காத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தது. நண்பன் வீட்டை அடைந்தேன். அவரும் என்வருகையை எதிர்பார்த்துக் கொண்டேயிருந்தார். மணியும் ஐந்தாகியது. இருவரும் தத்தம் துவிச்சக்கரவண்டியில் ஏறிச் சுமார் இரண்டு மைல்களுக்கப்பாலுள்ள “ராணிப்பூந் தோட்ட” த்திற்குச் செல்லலானோம்.

அந்திரேயம். இளந்தென்றல் ஜில்.....என வீசிக்கொண்டிருந்தது. அத்தென்றலுக்கூடாக அந்த ஆதவனின் ஒளி எங்கள்மேல் வீசியது. எங்கள் முகங்கள் மகிழ்ச்சியினால் மலர்ந்தன. ஏன்? “ராணிப்பூந்தோட்ட” மென்றால் சுமமா சாமானியமானதா? எங்களைப்போல் இன்னும் எத்தனைபேர், இளந்தம்பதிகள், காதல்சோடிகள் தங்கள் இன்பநேரத்தை உல்லாசமாகக் களிக்கும் பூந்தோட்டமல்லவா அது.

ஆஹா! என்னகுளிர்ச்சி! என்ன அழகு! அப்பூக்களின் நறுமணம் எங்கள் உள்ளத்தைக் கொள்ளைகொண்டது. நாங்களும் அப்புறநரையின் ஓரிடத்தில் அமர்ந்தோம். ஐந்துநிமிடங்கள்கூட இருக்கமாட்டாது, ஏதோ ஒரு சம்பவம் என்கண்களுக்குத் தென்பட்டது. “அதைப்பார் அமிர்தம்” என்றேன்நான். இதைக்கூறிமுடிப்பதற்குள் அங்குள்ள மக்கள் விழுந்தடித்துக்கொண்டு எதிரேயிருந்த ரேட்டுப்பக்கமாக ஓடினர். நாமும் அவ்விடத்தை அடைய ஓட்டமாகச் சென்றோம். ஐயோ! என்ன கோரக்காட்சி அது. அச்சம்பவத்தை என்னால் விபரிக்க முடியவில்லையே.

பாவம், அவன் ஒரு இளம்மணவன். தனது பரீட்சையில் தேறியதை அறிந்து தனது அருமைப்பெற்றோருக்குத் தெரிவித்தான். அவர்கள்

அந்நற்செய்தியைக் கேட்டதும் தங்கள் சந்தோஷமிகுதியால் அவனுக்கு ஓர் புதிய துவிச்சக்கரவண்டியை விலைக்கு எடுத்துக் கொடுத்தனர். அவனும் தன் மகிழ்ச்சியினால் அப்புதிய வண்டியில் சவாரிசெய்யும்போதுதான் அக்கோரச் சம்பவம் நடைபெற்றது. தனது உள்ளக்களிப்பால் அவன் தன்னையே மறந்து பாடத்தொடங்கிவிட்டான். அப்பாட்டிலே மெய்மறந்த அவனுக்கு, எதிர்வந்த அந்தமோட்டார் லொறியை எப்படித்தெரியும்? அந்தலொறி சம்மா வந்ததா? இல்லை. சாமான்கள் ஏற்றித்தான் வந்தது. நத்தை வேகத்திலா வந்தது? இல்லையே. கார்ரூய்ப்பறந்துவந்தது.

சாரதி தன்னால் இயன்றமட்டும் லொறியை கிற்பாட்ட முயன்றான். மானவனுக்கும் லொறிக்குமுள்ள இடைத்தூரமோ குறிகிவிட்டது. விதி விட்டால்தானே. அந்தோ! அப்பாழும் லொறியீது மோதிவிட்டான். மண்டையில் பலமான அடிபட்டு, மூர்ச்சையற்றுக் கிழே தூக்கி எறியப்பட்டான். அப்புத்தப்புதிய சைக்கிள் தூளாகிப்போய்விட்டது. மாணவனைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லவாவேண்டும்?

எம்மிற்சிலர் அப்பையனைத் தூக்கினார்கள். தூக்கியாரைப்பார்த்தோம்? அவனின் உயிரற்ற உடலைத்தான் பார்க்கக் கரேரிட்டது. ஆனால், லொறி சென்றுவிட்டதா? இல்லை. அந்த இடத்திலேயே நின்றுவிட்டது. அவனது பெற்றோரும் விஷயத்தை அறிந்து அவ்விடத்தை அடைந்தனர். “ஹா! நாராயணு (மாணவனின் பெயர்) இன்று, உனக்கு இக்கதி ஏற்பட வேண்டுமென்ற தலையெழுத்தா? உனக்கு இந்நிலையா ஏற்படவேண்டும்? நாம் எவ்வளவு கஷ்டப்பட்டு உன்னைப் படிப்பித்தோம் தெரியுமா? எங்கள் குடும்பத்திற்கு நீ ஒரு “மாணிக்கம்” போல் விளங்குவாயென்றல்லவா! நினைத்தோம். அப்படியாயின், நாம் நினைத்துக்கட்டிய கோட்டைகளெல்லாம் வெறும் கனவுதானா? அப்பா நாராயணு! ஒருவார்த்தை கூடப் பேசமாட்டாயா? உனதுபிற்கால, சந்தோஷவாழ்வு மிகவும் இனிமையாக நடைபெறுமென்றல்லவா நாம் நினைத்தோம். மகனே! எங்களுடன்பேச ஏன் மறுக்கிறாய்? உன் உதடுகளைத்திறக்க என்பயப்படுகிறாய்? நீ இல்லாமல் நாம் என்பா இவ்வூல்கில் இருப்பான்? இருந்தும் என்னப்பா பிரயோசனம். மகனே நாராயணு!... நாராயணு!.....” என்று இப்படியே அவனின் பெற்றோர்கள் அழுது புலம்பினர். அந்நேரத்தில் அவனின் அன்னியாரைப்பார்க்கும்போது சந்திரமதியின் நிலைவு எண்கண்களுக்குப் புலப்பட்டது. அப்பரிநாபகமான நிலையை நாங்கள் பார்க்கச் சகிக்காமல் வீடு செல்ல எத்தனித்தோம்.

“கைக்கெட்டியது வாப்க்கெட்டவில்லை” என்பது போன்று, சித்தியடைந்த அன்றே இப்படியான நிலைமை ஏற்படுவதென்றால் அப்பெற்றோருக்கு எப்படி இருக்கும்? பாவம் எத்தனையோ மனக்கோட்டை கட்டியிருப்பாரல்லவா? அப்பெற்றோர்கள். பிற்காலத்தில் அவனால் அந்நாடு ஒரு நல்ல நிலையை அடையுமென எத்தனையோ மக்கள் கங்கணங்கட்டியிருப்பாரல்லவா? ஆனால், நடந்தது என்ன? அந்தப்பாழும்விதி அவனை உயிருடன் விட்டதா? அவனை அடிமையாக்கி, மக்களை ஏமாற்றி, பெற்றோருக்குத் துன்பத்தைக் கொடுத்து, தனது இருண்ட பிரதேசத்திற்கு எடுத்துச் சென்றதல்லவா, அப்பொல்லாத நாசகார விதி. “ஏ! பாழும்விதியே! நீ இன்னுமா உயிருடன் இருக்கின்றாய்? உனது கொடுமைக்கும் ஒரு எல்லை இல்லையா? எத்தனை இளம் இரத்தத்தை உறிஞ்சி ருசிபார்த்து ஏப்பம் விட்டிருக்கிறாய்? நீ இளியாவது உனது வேலையைக் கொஞ்சம் குறைக்கப் படாதா?” என்று இப்படியே பலவாறாக எண்ணி நாம் எம் இல்லங்களை அடைந்தோம். நடைபெற்ற சம்பவத்தை என் விட்டாருக்குக் கூறினோன்.

என் செய்வது அவர்களும் கவலைபடைந்தனர். அச்சம்பவம் என் படுக்கையில் இன்றும் என்கண்களுக்குக் காட்சி அளித்த வண்ணமாகவே யிருக்கின்றது. இருக்கப்போகின்றது.

J. S. Christadas,
J.S.C. 'B'



இலங்கைக் காட்சிகள்

மரகதத்திவு? எத்தனை அழகான பெயர்! காவியங்களில் நெடுங்காலமாக வழங்கிய பெயர். எங்கே பார்த்தாலும் இயற்கை எழில் குலுங்க மலையும், அருவியும், பொழிலும், காடும், மரமும், கொடியும், மலரும், இலையும் செறிந்து பரந்து எங்கு நோக்கினும் கண்ணைக்கவரும் பேரழகோடு காட்சி அளிக்கின்றன. காவியங்களிலே வருணித்திருக்கும் காட்சிகளையும், சங்க நூல்களிலே நல்லிசைப் புலவர்கள் தீர்தமிழ்ச் சொற்களால் கோலம் செய்திருக்கும் குறிஞ்சிநிலத் தோற்றங்களையுடைய வளம் பொருந்தியது எங்கள் நாடு.

இராமாயணத்திற் கானும் இலங்கை, ஆற்றலுக்கும் செல்வத்திற்கும் உறைவிடம். மணிமேகலையின் இலங்காதீபம். மணிமேகலை இலங்கைக்குச் சென்று அங்குள்ள பல இடங்களைப் பார்த்தாளென்று தமிழ்க்காவியம் கூறுகின்றது. சோழ, பாண்டிய மன்னர்கள் இலங்கைக்கு வந்து ஈண்டுள்ள அரசர்களுக்கு உதவிய, பல செய்திகளைச் சரித்திரங்கள் கூறுகின்றன. புலவர்கள் பலர் இலங்கைக்கு வந்து பரிசுபெற்றுச் சென்ற வரலாற்றினால், பலதனிப்பாடல்கள் தெரிவிக்கின்றன. இன்னும் பற்பல நினைவுகள் இலங்கை என்னும்போதே உள்ளத்தே தோன்றின.

பாரத நாட்டிலிருந்து இலங்கைக்கு, முற்காலத்தில் பல தொழிலாளிகள் வந்தார்கள். அங்கே தொழில் இல்லாமல் அல்லற்பட்ட ஏழைகளெல்லாம் இலங்கைக்கு வந்தார்கள். அக்காலத்தில் இலங்கையைக் கண்டிதேசம் என்றுதான் சொல்வார்கள். தோட்டக் கங்காணிமார்கள் மூலம் கண்டிக்கு வந்தால், சீவித்துக்கொள்ளலாமென்ற எண்ணம் பரவியிருந்தது. கங்காணி மார்களும் இந்தியத் தொழிலாளிகளை இலங்கைக்குக் கொண்டு வருவதில் கண்ணும் கருத்துமாக இருந்தார்கள். இலங்கையிலுள்ள தேயிலைத் தோட்டங்கள், இந்தியத் தொழிலாளிகள் வடித்த வியர்வையில் வளம்பெற்றன. அக்காலத்தில் ஆங்கிலேயர் தோட்டங்களை உடையவர்களாக இருந்தார்கள். இந்தியத் தொழிலாளிகள் நன்றாக வேலை செய்வதைக் கண்டார்கள். அன்று முதல் அநிக இந்தியத் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு இலங்கைத் தோட்டங்களில் இடம் இருந்தது.

ஆனால், இன்று எழுத்திற்கும் பாரத நாட்டிற்கும் உள்ள இணைப்பை இறுக வைத்திருப்பதற்கு இரண்டு காரணங்கள் உண்டு. ஒன்று தமிழ் மொழி, மற்றொன்று கதிர்காமஷேத்திரம். கதிர்காம ஆலயத்திற்குப் பாரத நாட்டிலிருந்து அடிக்கடி பக்தர்கள் சென்று வணங்குவர். பண்டைக்காலம் தொட்டே கதிர்காம யாத்திரை செய்வதை பாரதநாட்டு அன்பர்கள் விரும்பினார்கள். கதிர்காம ஸ்தலத்தைப்பற்றி அதிசயமும் அற்புதமும் கிறைந்த செய்திகள் பாரதநாட்டிற் பரவின.

V. Thanabalasingam,
J.S.C 'B'

காலே ஞாயிற்றின் காட்சி

(பக்ரோடை வெண்பா)

அன்பு	டனுதித்த	ஆதவன்	காட்சியைப்
பண்புடனே	கண்ட	பனியது	தானும்
விரைந்து	மறைந்து	விலகி	ஒழிபுகம்
புற்றரையில்	தின்ற	புனித	மனிதன்
அகமிக	இன்புற்றான்	ஆதவனைக்	கண்டான்
சுகமிக	ஓடும்	சுருமின்	களிப்பையும்
காகம்	பலவும்	கரைந்த	ஓலியையும்
நாகம்	விரைந்தே	நகர்ந்திடும்	தன்மையும்
தண்டா	மரைவிரியுந்	தன்மையைக்	கண்ணுற்றும்
கிள்ளை	கிச்சிடும்	கிச்சிச்	தமரமும்
வள்ளையைப்	பாடிடும்	வஞ்சிய	ரோதையும்
வேதம்	பயின்றிடும்	வேதிய	ரோசையும்
விலங்குகள்	ஆக்கும்	விகற்பத்	துழனியும்
பட்சிகள்	பாடும்	பலவித	வோதையும்
பக்தரின்	பக்திப்	பாடலி	சைபலவும்
காற்றிற்	பறந்தவை	காதிரிற்	கேட்கவே
தேனைப்	பருகிய	தேனுகர்	மக்கள்போல்
ஆலயம்	சென்ற	அடியாரைப்	போலவும்
கதிரவன்	காட்சி	களிப்புக்	கொடுக்கக்
காட்சிகள்	கண்டான்	கதிரின்	வருகையால்
பாட்டுக	ஞன்னிப்	புலவர்கள்	போற்ற
இயற்றினன்	பாடல்கள்	இன்னல்	அகலத்
தயவுடன்	சென்றான்	தரும	மனிதன்
தயவுடன்	சென்ற	தரும	மனிதன்
அகத்தினை	அண்பியே	அன்புடைக்	காதலிக்குக்
கதிரின்	வருகை	களிப்புடன்	கண்காட்சி
சாற்றினான்	இன்பமுடன்	தான்	

M. Thirunavukkarasu,

J.S.C. 'B'



நான் கண்ட களவு

வீட்டுவாசலில் எனது நகப்பணரின் மோட்டார்வண்டி வந்துகிற்கும் சத்தம்கேட்டு எல்லோரும் வாசலை அடைந்தோம். எனது நகப்பணர் கட்டுக் கட்டுகளாகக் கொண்டுவந்த பொருட்களை உள்ளே கொண்டு செல்லும் படி வேலைக்காரப் பையனுக்குச் கூறிக்கொண்டிருந்தார்.

இவைகனெல்லாம் தீபாவலிக்கு எனக்காக வாங்கப்பட்ட பொருட்கள் என்பதை உணர்ந்ததும், என்மகிழ்ச்சி எல்லேகடந்துவிட்டது. எதிர்வீட்டு ஹேயராமன் என்னை விளையாட வரும்படி அழைத்தான். நான் படிக்கப் போகிறேன் என்றொரு பொய் சொன்னேன்.

தாமதிக்காமல் உள்ளே சென்று கட்டுகளை அவிழ்த்துப் பார்த்தேன். சருகைக்கரை போட்ட பட்டுவேட்டி, சால்வை, சந்தனகிறத்தில் தற்காலத்

திற்கு ஏற்றமுறையில் கைக்கப்பெற்ற சட்டை, விதம்விதமான விளையாட்டுப் பொருட்கள், வெடிகள், வாணங்கள் முதலியன இருந்தன.

உடனே வெளியே சென்றேன். “வாடா இராமா! விளையாடுவோம்” என்று ஹையராமனைக் கூப்பிட்டேன். “இன்னும் தூக்கம் போகவில்லையா? எழுந்திரு” என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, எந்தாயார் என்முதுகில் தட்டினான்.

விழித்துப்பார்த்தேன். சூரியன் தன்கிரணங்களைப் பரப்பிப் பிரகாசித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தான். இவ்வளவும் கனவா? என்றதேள்வி என்மனதில் எழுந்தது.

ஆனால், அப்பா வந்துவிட்டார் என்று நான் சிறிது சந்தோஷம் அடைந்தேன்.

வ. பத்மநாதன்

ஆறும்வகுப்பு

காலைக் காட்சி

காலை ஆறுமணியிருக்கும். செங்கதிர்ச் செல்வன் ஆழியின் அழகுநித்தெழும்புகிறான். அவன் இளங்கதிர்கள் கண்களுக்குக் கவர்ச்சியைக் கொடுக்கின்றன. இருள் வீறு குலைந்து மறைகின்றது. ஆ! எங்கள் இறைவன் வருகின்றனெனச் கோழிச் சேவல்கள் இன்பமிகுதியிலும் மாறி மாறி ஒலிபெருக்கி, மக்களை எழுப்புகின்றன.

பூஞ்சோலைகளிலே உள்ள சூரியகாந்தி, ரோசா, மல்லிகை முதலிய மண மலர்கள் ஆனந்தத்தினால் இதழ்களைப் புரிநெகிழ்வித்து மலர்ந்துகொண்டு இருந்தன. குழுதமலர், குவளைமலர் முதலிய மலர்கள் தூக்கத்தினால் கூம்பிக்கொண்டன.

தடாகங்களிலும், நீர்த்தேக்கங்களிலும் கூம்பிநிற்கும் மலர்களைக் கதிரவன் புரிநெகிழ்வித்து, மகிழ்வித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தான். திரைகடலானது தனது திரைகளைக் கற்களில் அறைந்து வெள்ளிவானம் சோரிவதுபோல நீரைப் பெருக்கிக் கொண்டிருந்தது. மீன்பிடிப்பதற்காகக் கடலின் கண்ணே பிரயாணஞ் செய்பவர்களின் கப்பல்கள் துலங்கிக் கொண்டிருந்தன.

பாரிஜாதம், சூரியகாந்தி, ரோசா, ராசமல்லிகை, சுசுணாமலர், தாமரை, செவ்வந்தி முதலிய மண மலர்கள் அப்பூங்காவிற்கு நிறைந்த அழகைச் சுரந்துகொண்டிருந்தன. நீரை ஆடுகப்பெருக்கும் வேலையிலே, பாலைப் பொத்த துரைகள் நிறைந்துகொண்டிருந்தன. நண்டினங்களும், மச்சங்களும் இன்பமிகுதியினால் நெடியகற்களை ஒத்த கால்களையும், தங்கம்போலப் பளபளவென்னும் வால்களையும் மிதத்தி நின்றன. தெங்குமரமானது நடனப் பெண்கள் நடனமாடுவதுபோல இலைகளையாட்டி நின்றது. கமலத் தடாகங்களிலே தேனீக்களும், கருவண்டுகளும், தாமரை மலர்களிலுள்ள சுவை மிகுந்த மதுவைச் சண்டையிட்டு ஆருந்தின. தாமரை இலைகள் பளிங்குக் கண்ணாடியின்மேல் பச்சைக்கம்பளம் போர்த்திருப்பதுபோல் தெளிந்து விளங்கும் நீரிலே காட்சி அளித்தன. நீர்த்துளிகள் தாமரை யிலைகளிலே பச்சைக்கம்பளத்தில் பவளம் வைத்ததுபோலத் திரண்டு சூனித்திருந்தன. நீரோடைகளிலே தவளைகள் சங்கீதம் பகர்ந்தன. காகங்களும் கோழிச் சேவல்களும் கூவிக் கூசலாடின. இவ்வியற்கை யின்பந்தான் என்றே.

B. T. Thavarajah,

Form I 'B'

பிச்சைக் காரன்

கொடிது! கொடிது! வறுமை கொடிது என்பார். வறுமையால் வாடிவதற்கும் மனிதர் உலகில் பலர் உளர். உண்ண உணவும், உடுக்க உடையும், படுக்க இடமும் இல்லாமல் பலர் இருக்கிறார்கள். வறுமையைப் பொறுக்க முடியாமல், பொருள் உள்ளவர்களிடம் கெஞ்சி, மன்றாடிக் கேட்பவர்கள் பிச்சைக்காரர்.

பிச்சைக்காரரை எந்நாட்டிலும், நகரிலும் காணலாம். பிச்சைக்காரர்கள் தனித்தும் கூட்டம் கூட்டமாகவும், தெருவீதிகளில் நிர்வார்களை, பாழடைந்த இடங்களில், அவர்கள் படுத்திருப்பதைக் காணலாம். சந்தைகளின் முற்பகுதிகளிலும் குந்தியிருப்பதைக் காணலாம். பனியென்றும் வெயிலென்றும் மழையென்றும் சலியாது, அம்மா பிச்சை! ஐயா! பிச்சை! என்று அலறிக்கொண்டே நிர்வர்.

பிச்சைக் காரரில் சிலர் ஊமையாய் இருப்பர். சிலர் குருடராய் இருப்பர். சிலர் செவிடராயும் இருப்பர். தலைமுழுதும் சுரும், பேனும் நிரம்ப உண்டு. சரீரத்தில் ஊத்தை அதிகமுண்டு. அவர்களை ஏன் என்று கேட்பார் எவருமில்லை. இவர்களைக் கண்டால் நாம் ஏனாம் செய்யக்கூடாது. இவர்கள் எல்லாரையும் ஓரிடத்தில் வைத்துக் காக்கவேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமையாகும்.

நான் பிச்சைக்காரராய் அலைபாது இருக்க என்னைக் கடவுள் காக்கிறார். அவருக்கு துதிசெலுத்துவேகை!

சு. சா. நூணம்பிள்ளை,

ஓ-ம் வகுப்பு 'A'

ஒரு வேலைக்காரன்

ஒருவீட்டில் வேலைக்காரன் ஒருவன் இருந்தான். அவன் மிகவும் உல்லவன். அந்தவீட்டிலுள்ள மனிதன் மிகவும் பணக்காரன். அவர் எங்கு போகிலும் வேலைக்காரனுடன் செல்வார். அவர் ஒருநாள் வெளியில் போகும் பொழுது, இரண்டு மனிதர்கள் கறுத்தச் சேலையால் போர்த்துக் கொண்டுபோய் அந்தப்பணக்கார மனிதனை வெருட்டினார்கள். அவர் அறிவுமயங்கி விழுந்துவிட்டார். அந்த இரண்டு மனிதரும் அவருடைய பணத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய்விட்டார்கள். பணக்காரனுக்கும் பணப்பைத்தியம் பிடித்துவிட்டது. வேலைக்காரன் உங்களுக்குப் பணப்பைத்தியம் பிடித்தால் நீங்கள் இறக்கப்போகிறீர்கள் என்றார். அவருக்கு இறக்கும் நேரம் கிட்டியது. உடனே வேலைக்காரன் வைத்தியரிடம் போகும்வழியில் மோட்டார் வண்டி மோதிபது. வேலைக்காரன் உடனே இறந்துவிட்டான். போரசை பெருந்தரித்திரம்.

N. Karunaharan,

Std. IV 'B'

SPORTS SECTION.**Report of the Prefect of Games.**

Our interest in sports activities continues to be maintained. Year after year, our boys are making tremendous improvements in all departments of sport. A large number of our Senior boys are now members of the College Tennis club. In addition to the various sports activities in school, Badminton, Tenikoit and table tennis are played throughout the year.

Cricket. We started the year under the captaincy of A. Navaratnam. This year too, we cannot be proud of our performance. Continuous practice throughout the year is essential if we are to make improvements in this field of sport. It is true that in the past we have had outstanding players in our teams. This was due more to perseverance on their part. There is no doubt that our boys are at a disadvantage of not having the opportunity of witnessing good cricket matches in this area. Our Film Club now gets films on cricket and this would eventually lead our boys to take a keener interest in cricket as they do in other games. By their constant practice and perseverance we could have very good cricket teams in the years to come.

Our thanks are due to Mr. V. Naganathan, who helped in coaching our team. He is an Old Boy of the School. A keen and good cricketer himself, he had the wonderful quality of encouraging our boys even when the odds were against them.

The Inter-House Cricket Competition was worked off on a knock-out system. Abraham House became champions beating Shertard House by an innings and three runs.

Volley Ball. Volley ball is now being played with Mr. A. M. Spencer as Master-in-charge. This game is now played throughout the year to enable every student to take part in some game or other. We are glad to note that a large number of our boys turn up regularly. This year we had a strong team but due to unavoidable circumstances we were unable to participate in the V. T. A. Tournament.

Athletics. Our progress in Athletics on the whole has been satisfactory. The Annual Inter-House Sports Meet was held on the 5th of July 1952 under the Patronage of A. W. Nadarajah Esq., District Judge, Point Pedro. This year too we had the March Past of the athletes. The teams representing the various Houses marched around the arena, saluting as they passed the Patron's box. With the co-operation of the staff, the Old boys and the Public, the events were worked off smoothly to time. Abraham House became Champions securing 146 points. Mrs. Nadarajah distributed the prizes. We are happy to note that the following have donated Challenge Cups.

Mr. K. Gunaratnam for the best performance in the Intermediate Group.

Mr. S. Panchalingam for the best performance in the Senior Group—Field events.

Mr. N. Nadarajah for the best performance in the Senior Group—Track events.

Mr. P. Suntharalingam for the First Place in Pole Vault—Seniors.

The Staff—S. A. Rasaratnam Challenge Cup for the Relay Champions.

We are indeed grateful to them for their kind gesture and thank them very sincerely.

The position of the Houses were as follows:—

Abraham House	146 points
Sherrard House	135 points
Paulpillai House	88 points
Kanapathipillai House	70 points

RELAY CHAMPIONS :

Abraham House	22 points
Sherrard House	22 points
Paulpillai House	16 points
Kanapathipillai House	0

CHAMPION ATHLETES :

Infants: T. Jegatheesan (Paulpillai House)	9 points
Juniors: S. Rajalingam (Kanapathipillai House)	20 points
Intermediates: S. Sriskandarajah (Paulpillai House)	20 points
Seniors: A. Navaratnam (Sherrard House)	20 points

BEST CHALLENGE CUPS :

Mr. K. Gunaratnam, Challenge Cup for the best performance in the Intermediate group—S. Sriskandarajah (Paulpillai)

Mr. S. Panchalingam Challenge Cup for the best performance in the Senior group in Field events—A. Navaratnam (Sherrard)

Mr. N. Nadarajah Challenge Cup for the best performance in the Senior group—Track events A. Navaratnam (Sherrard)

Mr. P. Sundaralingam Challenge Cup for the first place Seniors—Pole Vault C. Navaratnam (Sherrard)

Mr. S. A. Rasaratnam Challenge Cup for the relay championship—Abraham House and Sherrard House.

The V. T. A. organised an Inter-School Athletic Meet on the 26th of July 1952. Our Athletes too, participated and secured a number of places.

The Group II Meet was held at Vaddukodai on the 2nd of August 1952, at Jaffna College grounds. We entered for a number of events and our Juniors fared very well indeed. In the 4x110 yards relay our

Junior athletes lowered the Group II record by finishing the race in 52.3 sec. The following secured places at the Meet.

SENIORS:	A. Navaratnam	Hop-Step & Jump 3rd place
		Javelin Throw 2nd place
	T. Coomarasamy	" " 3rd place
JUNIORS:	Relay 1st place	
	S. Sriskandarajah	220 yards 1st place
		Long Jump 2nd place
	S. Chinniah	220 yards 3rd place

Colours for the year in Athletics was awarded to T. Coomarasamy.

This year we are fortunate in having the services of Mr. S. Sundaralingam as our coach. He joined our staff at the beginning of the second Term, and the performance of our athletes this year is mainly due to his untiring efforts and enthusiasm. With his help we hope to make marked improvements in the athletic field in the years to come.

Football. As usual the Third Term was devoted to Football. Messrs. A. Rajasingam, W. W. Somaratnae, K. Arumugam were in charge of First, Second and Third teams respectively. We are satisfied with our performance this year. Our boys are now learning the 'Scientific' way of playing the game. The old rough game has now been replaced by positional play and good passing. The results are not a true indication of the performance of our teams. Though we have lost a number of matches yet our teams have played with great spirit. If they continue to play on these lines, success and victory would be ours in the years to come.

Our thanks are due to Mr. S. Parameswaran, the All Jaffna Football Captain, for the help he had given us by coaching our teams. We are indeed grateful to him for his ungrudging services. Football Colours for the year have been awarded to A. Navaratnam & G. K. Rajanayagam.

Conclusion. Mr. P. Abamparam, the Prefect of Games left us during the middle of this year, to pursue a post-graduate course at the University. Up to the very last day of his stay with us, he had been enthusiastically helping us to organise several sports activities. We wish him all success at the University and a quick return.

Last but not least, I wish to extend my sincere thanks to all my colleagues for their co-operation, and I must also say 'Thank you' to the others who helped me to organise the various sports activities at College.

A. R. JOSEPH,
Prefect of Games.



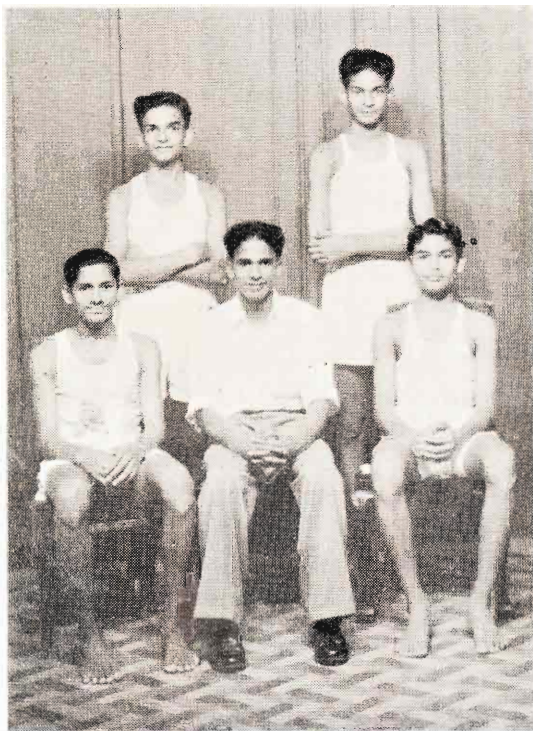
Football 1st Team — 1952



Football 2nd Team 1952



Football 11rd Team — 1952



Relay Team — Juniors
Created New Record — Group II Meet, Jaffna

ලංකාව එකදු ස්තවයකින් හතලිස් අවේ පෙබරවාරි මාසේ හතරවෙනිදා කිදහස ලැබුවා. ලංකාවේ පළමුවෙනි ආණ්ඩුකාර පක්ෂය එක්සත් ජාතික පක්ෂයයි. ඒ පක්ෂයේ කායකයා දෙක් ස්ථාවර සේනානායක තුමා පළමුවෙනි මහාමන්ත්‍රි විය. එතුමා බුද්දගමේ. එතුමා ඕක්කෝම ජාතීන්ට කරුණෙවන්ත විය. ආදරය පෙන්නවිය එතුමා ආණ්ඩුව ගෙනගිය කාලයේ සියලුම ජාතීන් සමගියෙන් සිටියා. දැන්ද ඒ භවයම පවතී. අපගේ අවාසනාවක් තමයි එතුමාගේ මරණය. අවසන් අවස්ථාවකදී මට උභි කාගලා යනකොට එතුමා වැටුණා. ඊට පස්සේ ඉක්මනට ඉස්පිරිතාලයට භාර් එකෙන් අරන්ගියා. සියලුදෙනාම ආරංචි බල බලා හිටියා. පැය ගණනකට පස්සේ එතුමාගේ මරණය දැනගන්ව ලැබුණා. ඒ ගැන ලංකාවේ සියලුදෙනාම කණගාටු වූහ.

A. SIVAPATHASUNDARAM

J. S. C. A.

වැහි දවසක්

පොසින්ව පේදුරුවට ඔක්තෝම්බර් මාසේ ඉදලා මාස තුනක් විතර වැස්ස තිබේ. එතකොට ගොවියන්ට බොහොම සන්තෝසයි. වෙහෙ මිනිසුන්ට බොහොම කරදරයි. සමහර දවස්වල වැස්ස නිසා ලමයි ඉස්කෝලේ යන්නේ නෑ. එය ලමයින්ට බොහොම සන්තෝසයි. මේන්න මෙහි වැහි දවසක්.

වැස්සට ඉස්සර අහස කළුවලා තියෙනවා. කුරුල්ලෝ ඔක්කොම උන්ගේ ගෙවල්වලට පියාඹනි. පාරවල ඉන්න මිනිස්සු ඉක්මන්කරලා ඒ ගොල්ලන්ගේ ගෙවල්වලට යනි. වහිනකොට බොහොම සීතලයි. ඒනිසා සමහර මිනිස්සු සුවටර් දූගෙන ඉන්නවා. වැස්ස වෙලාවේ එලියට යන්ට ඔහා මිනිස්සු කුඩා අල්ලාගෙන යනවා. සමහර මිනිස්සු, කාඩ්ස්, කැරම ආදිය සෙල්ලම් කරනවා. ඉස්කෝලේ කාලෑසි ඔක්කොම තෙමෙනවා. සමහර ලමයි එක මෙහෙ තියෙන විතුර වළවල් වලට බැහැලා ගෙල්ලම් කරනවා. ඒක ලොකු ගුරුතුමා දැක්කාම ඒ ගොල්ලන්ට ගහනවා.

වැස්සට පස්සෙ පුංචි ලමයි කඩදසිවලින් නැව් සාදලා වතුපේ සෙල්ලම් කරනවා. ගොවියෝ ඒ ගොල්ලන්ගෙ කුඹුරුවලට ගිනිල්ලා වතුර බොහොම තියෙනවාද බලනවා. කුරුල්ලෝ කෑම සොයාගෙන එහෙ මෙහෙ පියාඹනවා. මිනිස්සු ඒ ගොල්ලන්ගෙ වැඩ පටන් ගන්නවා. සෑම තැනම වතුර පිරිලා තියෙනවා. මුදු හෝ හෝ භාලා සද්ද කරනවා.

N. NAGANATHAN
S. S. C. PREP. A.

මගේ බයන්කාර හීනය. 8 (C)

මම දවසක් නිදා සිටින විට බයන්කාර හීනයක් දැක්කා. මා මගේ මිත්‍රයන් අතර සෙල්ලම් කර කර සිටින විට ගොනෙක් වගේ අං තිබෙන මූර්ගයෙක් මා පස්සෙන් එලවාගෙන ආවේය. එවිට මගේ මිත්‍රයෝ මාව දමා දුවල ගියා. මම කැගසා දුවලා ගිහින් ලොකු ගසක් පිටි පස්සෙ ගැන් ගුනා. එතෙකාට ඒ මූර්ගයා මා සිටින තැනට ටිකෙන් ටික ආවේය. ගස ලග සිටි සර්පයෙක් මගේ කකුලේ එනී තදකරන්ට පටන් ගත්තේය. නව බයන්කාර සතුන් මම දැක්කා. මම ගැස්සී අඩක්ව පටන්ගත්තා එතෙකාට ඇඟැරුවා. එවිට මා ඉස්සරහින් දැක්කේ මගේ අම්මා. අම්මා මාව කුද්දන්ට ලැස්සී වුනා.

N. VYTHIANATHAN
J. S. C. (B)

ගොසිගැන් කරන්නා. 8 (D)

අපේ කෑමට උදව් කරන්නා ගොසිගැන් කරන්නා. පෝසන් මිනිසාට හරි දුප්පත් මිනිසාට හරි කෑම ඕනෑ. කෑම නැත්නම් අපි ඔක්කොම මැරෙනවා. කෑමට නොසෙක් දේ දෙන්නෙ කවුද? ගොසිගැන් කරන්නා. එයා අවිවේ ඉදල වැස්සට තෙමිලා බොහොම මාන්සි වෙලා හේනක් හරි කුඹුරක් හරි වපුරලා ගොසිගැන් කරනවා ඒ ගොවියාට අප ආදරවෙන්ට ඕනෑ අපේ ලංකාවේ මිනිසුන්ගේ පලමුවෙනි කෑම බත්. අපේ කුඹුරුවලින් ගත්

නම් අපේ කැමට මදි. නමුත් අපේ ගොවියා පුළුවන් කරමට වි අපට දෙනවා. අපි සියලු දෙනාම ගොවිතැන් කරන්ට පුරුදු වෙන්නට ඕනෑ. ලංකාවේ කැලෑ එලිකරලා වැඩි වැඩියේ ගොවිතැන්කරන්ට ඕනෑ.

A. Sundara Rajah
J. S. C. (C)

මා ගිය ගමනක් (E)

ගිය අවුරුද්දේ දෙසැම්බර මාසයේ මම මහනුවර ගියා. මාත් එක්ක මගේ මස්සිනා ආවා. හප්පි අවුරුද්ද නිසා අපි විශ්‍යදම් ගැන බැලුවේ නෑ. අපි මැදවට්ටියේ ඉඳලා සවස හතරට පිටත් වුනා. ගියේ කාර්ඵකකිත්. එදා රෑ අපි අනුරාධපුරයට ගියා. ඊට පසු අපි හෝටලයක නතරවුනා. උදේ පහට පමණ අපි පිටත් උනා. එදා අවුට බොහොම සැරසි. නමුත් අපේ කාර්ඵක ක් වයර්වලට මොකවත් උනේ නෑ. අපි මද්දහනේ එකට පමණ මහනුවර ගියා. මහනුවර ටවුම් බොහොම ලස්සනයි.

ඉස්සරවෙලා අපි ගියේ පල්ලියටයි. මහනුවර පල්ලිය ගැන මට මර්ණ, කරන්ට බෑ. ඒ පල්ලිය ඇතුළේ 'කාපට්' එකක් තිබුනා. ඒනෙ වටිනා කම් රූපියල් දෙදහසකි කියලා මස්සිනා කීවා.

ඊට පසු අපි දළදා මාලිගාව බලන්නට ගිය. එක මනීෂෙක් අප ඇතුළට අඩංගහගෙන ගිහින් එය පෙන්වුවා. සවස හතරට පමණ අපි පේරාදෙණියේ මල්වත්තට ගියා. ඒ මල්වත්ත බොහොම ලස්සනයි. එදා හදවලිය නිසා ඒ මල්වත්තේ අපි රෑ නතරවර වෙතකල් සිටියා. පස්සෙ මහනුවරට ආවා. එහිදී රෑ කෑම් කැවෑ කාලා රෑ දහයට එනෙත් පිටත්වුනා. මැදව ට්ටියට ආවේ උදේ අටට පමණය. මම මගේ ගමන ගැන යා එවන්ට කියලා සන්තෝස වුනා.

A. S. Cader Meera Sahibo.
J. S. C. (h)

තැපැල්කාරයා තැපැල් කන්තෝරුවේ වැඩකරනවා. එයාට ආන්ඩු වෙන් ඇඳුම් සහ බයිසිකලයක් දීලා තියනවා. තැපැල්කාරයාගේ පසි බොහොම අඩුයි. එයාට වැඩ හුඟක් තිබෙනවා. නමුත් එයා සන්තෝසයෙන් ඒ වැඩ කරනවා.

තෙතෙම උදේ පාන්දරින් නැගිටලා තැපැල් කන්තෝරුවට යනවා. එහිදී ලියුම් වෙන් කරනවා. ඊට පස්සෙ ලියුම් ගෙවල්වලට බෙදා ගෙන යනවා සමහරවිට ඔහුට හුඟක් දුර යන්ට තියනවා. එතනොට බයිසිකලෙන් යනවා. අවම මිැස්ස බලන්නෙ නෑ එයා වැඩ වැරදි එන්නෙ නැහුවි බලාගන්නවා. තෙතෙම තමාගේ පලාගේ නියෙත ගෙවලක් මිනී පුත් හොඳට දන්නවා. අපට එයා ලියුම් ගෙනෙනතොට අපි සන්තෝස වෙනවා.

එයා අපේ යාළුවෙක්. තැපැල්කාරයා කිව්වොත්! පුංචි ලමයිකුත් දන්නවා.

K. Wickramachandran.
Form II. (A)

මගේ හොඳම යාළුවා 8 (G)

මට යාළුවෝ හුඟක් දෙනෙක් ඉන්නවා. එක්කනෙක් මහනුවර ඉන්නවා. එයා තමයි හොඳම යාළුවා. එයාට තමයි මම බොහොම ආදර එයාගෙ තම දේවරාජා. එයාත් මට බොහොම ආදරයි හිග අවුරුද්දේ අපි දෙන්නා. කැන. ශ්‍රී සිඟිරා කොලීජ්ගේ ඉගෙනගන්නා මගේ යාළුවා සඟිරා කොලීජ්ගේ බෝඩිංඑගේ හිටියා. එයාගේ වයස අවුරුදු දෙලකයි. එයාත් මමත් හසවෙති කැලැහිගේ ඉගෙනගන්නා අපි දෙන්නම් එකට තමයි එතෙ මෙතෙ ගන්නෙ අපි බයස්නෝස් බලන්ට යනවා. මාලු අල්ලන්ට යනවා මගේ යාළුවා නොයිතරි හිඟොත් මමත් යනවා හිග අවුරුද්දේ මම එයාගේ හෙදරගිගා මම බොහොම සන්තෝසයෙන් එතෙ හිටියා.

T. A. Sathanantha Moorthy.
Form I. Upper (A)

අපේ ගම නම් පුරුල්ලි මෙහි වැඩි ව්‍යංග්‍යයන් දෙමල මිනිස්සුද, මුස්ලිම් සහ මලකාල මිනිස්සුද වාසය කරනවා. මෙහි සිටින මිනිසුන් භාරතයේ පන්සියක් පමණය. අපේ ගම සිටින විදුහල මහත්මයාගේ නම් තාමේ දරම් පිල්ලෙ.

අපේ ගමේ විශ්කු දේවාලයක්ද, සන්දසාම් කෝවිලක්ද, පිහිටා තිබේ. ආත්මුළුම් ඉස්පිරිතාලයක්ද, උපතැපැල් කන්කෝරුවක්ද, ඉස්කෝල තුනක්ද, වෙලුදුම් පොලක්ද තිබේ. පොතින්ටි පේදුරුවේ සිට වාඩිකවිළේට් රිහට් යන පාර තිබෙන්නේ අපේ ගම මැදින් පොතින්ටි පේදුරුවේ සිට ගොඩනැගීමට යන පාරද පිහිටා තිබෙන්නේ පුරුල්ලිය ගරභාය අපේ ගම බොහොම නොදයි.

M. Ramachandran
Form I Upper (A)

මගේ ව්‍යංග්‍ය අවුරුදු එකොලහයි. මම භාවලී කොලීජියේ සහ මිනිස් කැලැපියේ ඉගෙනෙන්නවා. මගේ තාත්තාගේ නම් කන්දඩියා. එයා දෙස්කර වැඩ කරනවා. මට සහෝදරයෝ කන්දෙකෙස් ඉන්නවා. මම දැන් භාවලී කොලීජියේ බෝඩිමේ ඉන්නවා. මගේ නාත්තා කොකසං කුෂර් ඉස්පිරිතාලයේ මැඩ කරන්නේ. ඉස්සරක කන්දියේ ඉස්පිරිතාලයේ සිටියා. මට කොළවෝ එස්කෙකෙස් ඉන්නවා. එයාගේ නම් පෙට්ටිට් එයා මගේ කැලැපියේ තමා ඉගෙනෙන්නේ. එයාගේ නාත්තා අපේ ඉස්කෝලයේ උගන්වනවා නම් ගුණරත්නම්.

මම මුද්දර එකතුකරනවා මා දැනක් විතර දන් එකතුකරලා ගියෙ නවා. මට ලස්සන් බල්ලෙක් ඉන්නවා. උගේ නම රොමි. උහ සුදු පාටයි. උහ මට බොහොම ආදරයි.

K* KULASEGARAN,
FORM I. UPPERA. (A)

මගේ බල්ලා

8. (J)

මගේ බල්ලා කථාවයි. උගේ නම ජීම්. උගේ මුඛ බොහොම ලස්සනයි. මගේ මාමා උග ප්‍රථම ආපල් මවුදුන්තා. උග මම කිරි බීම මවුදුන්තා. උග දැන් ලොකුයි. මගේ මාලු බස් කතවා. දමස ගානේ මම උග නාවතවා. උග භූමිදම් මා ලග බුද්ධාගන්තවා. මම දකිනකොට උග නවතවා. උගේ මිහිස් එක් එක් කෙනාට ආදරයි. මගේ එදිරිකාරකන් දකින කොට උග හපන්ට යතවා.

A. PUVANENDRARAJAH
FORM I. UPPER A.

අපේ ගෙදර

8. (K)

අපේ ගෙදර තියෙන්නේ පොයින්ට් පේදුරුවේ. ඒක ටිකක් ලොකුයි. එහි කාමර තුනක් තියෙනවා. අපේ ගෙදර ගසදෙනෙක් ඉන්නවා. තාත්තා අම්මා, අයියා, අක්කා, මල්ලි සහ මම. අපේ ගෙදරට අපේ ඉස්කෝල පෙනෙනවා.

මගේ කාමරයට ජනෙල් දෙකක් තියෙනවා. අපේ ගෙදර බල්ලෙක් ඉන්නවා. ගෙදර ඉස්සරහ මල් මල් තක් තියෙනවා.

A. S RAMALINGAM
From ii. B.

Results of Cricket Matches.

1. Vs. Urumpirai Sports Club Drawn.

Hartley College 79 (A. Navaratnam 18, P. Sivapatham 5 for 19, S. Parameshwaran 3 for 13) and 137.

(A. Navaratnam 43, C. Navaratnam 32, Panchalingam 4 for 27).

U. S. C. 141 (Arulgnanam 70, Panchalingam 31 A. Navaratnam 6 for 56).

& 75 for 5 (P. Sivapathan 52, V. Krishnapillai 2 for 5).

2. Vs. St. John's College lost by innings and 164 runs.

S. J. C. 248 (D. Canaganayagam 78, S. Ponnuchamy 74, A. Sithanathar 4 for 46).

H. C. 50 (A. Sithanathar 11, S. Ponnuchamy 6 for 14, S. K. Mahalingam 4 for 20.)

& 34 (C. Navaratnam 15 not out, Ponnuchamy 4 for 5, T. Brodie 3 for 4).

3. Vs. Jaffna Central College lost by innings and 135 runs.

J. C. C. 242 for 7 wks. declared (S. Selvarajah 76, R. Suntharalingam 41, S. Rajaratnam 39).

H. C. 66. (A. Navaratnam 21, Bramachandra 5 for 5).

& 41 (A. Navaratnam 18, N. Rajasingam 4 for 6, Bramachandra 2 for 3.)

3. Vs. S. P. C. lost by an innings and 1 run.

S. P. C. 134 (H. W. Nugera 40, E. Rajaratnam 25, T. A. Rahim 26 A. Navaratnam 6 for 35.)

H. C. 64 (Ariarajah 22, R. Fernando 6 for 2).

& 68 (G. C. Rajanayagam 24, Fernando 5 for 26 and J. David 4 for 29.)

4. Vs. Skanthavarodaya College won by 10 wks.

S. C. 60 (Selvaratnam 17, Eswaran 15, Shanmuganathan 4 for 7 Sithanathar 3 for 2.)

& 121 (A. Paramanathan 27, A. Navaratnam 6 for 44.)

H. C. 180 (Shanmuganathan 67, T.T. Moorthy 25 Paramasivam 22, K. Ahamparam 4 for 66 and 3 for no loss.)

5. Vs. Victoria College lost by 35 runs.

V. C. 103 (T. Ponnuthurai 28, Uruthiran 26 not out C. Navaratnam 5 for 13.)

& 60 (A. Navaratnam 4 for 19 and C. N. 4 for 27.)

H. C. 45 (Jeevaratnam 7 for 17.

& 83 (Krishnapillai 23, Moorthy 18 Jeevaratnam 4 for 25.)

Vs. Jaffna College lost by an innings and 88 runs.

J. C. 267 (Ganesan Raja 65, R. Kadirgamar 56, J. P. T. Retnam 43, M. Kadirgamar 30 Dharmarajah 22)

H. C. 49 (R. Kadirgamar 3 for 8, M. Cadirgamar 4 for 21.)

& 130 (E. Paramasivam 34, Sithanathar 17, C. N. 17 T. T. M. 16. G. K. R. not out 14 M. Kadirgamar 6 for 29.)

BATTING AVERAGES 1952

Name	Runs scored	Highest	Innings	Not out	Aver.
1. A. Navaratnam	127	43	14	1	9'9
2. S. Shanmuganathan	109	67	14	2	9'1
3. C. Navaratnam	104	32	13	1	8'8
4. T. T. Moorthy	80	25	10	0	8'0
5. E. Paramasivam	80	34	11	0	7'3
6. A. Sithanatham	78	18	12	0	6'6
7. G. K. Rajanayagam	69	24	11	0	6'3
8. A. G. Ariarajah	50	23	8	0	6'2
9. V. Krishnapillai	78	23	13	0	6
10. S. B. Arumanayagam	32	09	9	3	5'3
11. C. Jothiravi	45	18	11	0	4'1
12. A. Jeyarajah	40	12	12	0	3'4

BOWLING AVERAGES 1952

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wkts.	Aver.
1. A. Navaratnam	134	22	411	33	13'9
2. S. Shanmuganathan	366	6	118	8	14'7
3. C. Navaratnam	40	7	187	12	15'6
4. V. Krishnapillai	44	7	96	6	16'00
5. A. Sithanatham	51'2	2	219	13	18'3
6. A. G. Ariarajah	15	1	55	3	18'3

Results of the Inter-Collegiate Football Matches

FOOTBALL

FIRST ELEVEN:

Vs. Skandavarodaya College	...	lost	3—nil
Vs. Urumpirai Hindu College	...	"	2—nil
Vs. St. Patrick's College	...	"	2—nil
Vs. St. Henry's College	...	"	7—nil
Vs. St. John's College	...	"	5—4
Vs. Sacred Heart College	...	Won	7—nil
Vs. Jaffna College	...	lost	2—1

SECOND ELEVEN:

Vs. Skandavarodaya College	...	lost	4—nil
Vs. Urumpirai Hindu College	...	"	2—1
Vs. St. Patrick's College	...	"	4—nil
Vs. St. Henry's College	...	"	4—nil
Vs. St. John's College	...	"	3—1
Vs. Jaffna College	...	"	4—1

THIRD ELEVEN:

Vs. St. Henry's College	...	lost	2—1
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Inter-House Matches-Champions

Cricket	...	Abraham House
Volleyball	...	Sherrard House
Football	...	Abraham House

Inter-Class Matches-Champions

Upper School ...	S. S. C. (prep.) B
Middle School ...	Form II A
Lower School ...	Std. V. B.

Inter-House Athletic Meet 1952

Patron of the Meet: Mr. A. W. Nadarajah,
District Judge,
Point Pedro.

Referee: Mr. B. R. Motha

JUDGES AND UMPIRES:

PANEL I

Mr. Fred D. Kretser
" N. Nadarajah
" E. A. Champion
" B. A. Alagiah

PANEL II

Mr. S. Panchalingam
" A. S. Nadarajah
" N. Casinathan
" V. Sellathamby

PANEL III

Mr. S. Kumarasekaram Pillai
" E. Aluwihare
" M. Sivasithamparanathan
" A. R. Abdeen

RECORDERS:

Mr. A. K. Arumugam
" W. W. Somaratne
" M. C. John

STARTER:

Mr. R. J. Tharirajah
" R. B. Thambiah

CHIEF ANNOUNCER:

Mr. A. Rajasingam

FIELD SURGEON:

Dr. K. Thambipillai

CHIEF STEWARD:

Mr. S. T. Samuel

TIME-KEEPERS:

Mr. J. M. G. Samuel
" W. J. Hunt
" R. M. Gunaratnam

STARTERS STEWARDS:

Mas. S. S. Dawoodsha
" E. Parmasiwam

MICROPHONE STEWARDS:

Mas. K. K. Nadarajah
" C. Jothiravi

JUDGES STEWARDS:

Mas. T. T. Moorthy
" N. Naganathan

VISITORS STEWARDS:

Mr. A. M. Spencer	Mr. S. P. Nadarajah
" H. E. Arulampalam	" S. V. Gunanayagam
" T. V. Kanaganayagam	" J. V. Sivapragasam
" P. R. Pennuthurai	" A. Somasundaram
Mrs. E. K. Richards	" R. R. R. Blanchard
Miss F. P. Solomons	Miss A. M. Champion
" J. Thambipillai	" A. Vythilingam
" P. Ariyanayagam	" S. Thillainathan

CLERK OF THE COURSE:

Mr. S. Suntharalingam

HON. SECY:

Mr. A. R. Joseph

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Events	Senior Group	Intermediate Group	Junior Group	Infant Group
High Jump	1. C. Navaratnam S 2. S. Ratnasingham A 3. A. Jeyaratnam S	1. V. Subramaniam A 2. K. Sangarapillai K 3. E. Singaratnam K	1. S. Rajalingam K 2. R. Sivanathan A 3. S. Thiruganasam-banthur S Height 4'3"	K A S
Long Jump	1. A. Navaratnam S 2. C. Navaratnam S 3. S. Navaratnarajah K	1. S. Srisikandarajah P 2. P. Thurasamy A 3. S. Chinniah A Distance 17 3/4	1. S. Rajalingam K 2. V. Nadarajah K 3. S. Sivayoganathan A	K K A
Pole Vault	1. G. Navaratnam S 2. Thanabalasingam S	1. V. Eswaradevan A		
Putting the Weight	1. S. Gnanakaran S 2. Shammuganathan K 3. T. Kumarasamy A			
Discus Throw	1. S. Amirthalingam A 2. T. Kumarasamy A 3. E. Rudratajah S			
Hop Step & Jump	1. A. Navaratnam S 2. G. Navaratnam S 3. G. K. Rajanayagam A			
100 Yards	1. K. Sivalingam P 2. A. Tharmaratnam K 3. S. Navaratnarajah K	1. S. Srisikandarajah P 2. V. Balendran A 3. S. Chinniah A	1. S. Rajalingam K 2. S. Sivayoganathan A 3. S. Thiruganasam-banthur S	K A S
220 Yards	1. S. Navaratnarajah K 2. V. Sethunayagam K 3. A. Tharmaratnam S	1. S. Srisikandarajah P 2. S. Chinniah A 3. T. W. Sherriffdeen P	1. S. Rajalingam K 2. S. Sivayoganathan A 3. S. Seevaratnam S	K A S
				<p style="text-align: center;">Three Legged Race</p> <p>1. R. Balasubramaniam } A S. Radhakrishnan } 2. T. Selvanandham } A P. Thanganayagam } 3. P. Balendran } S J. C. P. Samuel } S</p> <p style="text-align: center;">50 yds.</p> <p>1. T. Jegatheesan P 2. R. Balasubramaniam A 3. K. Rajalingam P</p> <p style="text-align: center;">75 yds.</p> <p>1. T. Jegatheesan P 2. K. Rajalingam P 3. R. Balasubramaniam A</p>

Infant Group

Junior Group

Intermediate Group

Senior Group

Events

440 Yards

1. S. Navaratnam
2. S. Rajasingam
3. S. Navaratnarajah

1. S. Rajasingam
2. A. Thayalarajah
3. S. Ratnasingam

1. S. Rajasingam
2. A. Thayalarajah
3. S. Ratnasingam

1. G. K. Rajanayagam
2. A. Sithanathan
3. S. Ratnam

1. V. Eswaradevan
2. S. Chinniah
3. T. W. Sherrifdeen

1. Sherrard House
2. Paulpillai House
3. Abraham House

1. Abraham House
2. Sherrard House
3. Paulpillai House

1. Navaratnam
2. A. Tharmeratnam
3. T. Kumarasamy
Distance 132' 10"

Sherrard House

Obstacle Race
Post Seniors

1. D. S. Karunairajah
2. M. Sivagurunathan

1. S. Sriskandarajah
2. P. Thurasamy
3. V. B. Jendran

1. Abraham House
2. Paulpillai House
3. Sherrard House

440 yds. Open
1. K. Amirthayanasivam
2. M. D. K. Peter

Officials & Visitors' Race
1. Mr. P. Arjiratnam
Miss M. T. Somasundaram

2. Mr. R. B. Thambiah
Miss T. V. Arulambalam

* Indicates New Ground Record

A PEN PICTURE OF OUR FOOTBALLERS FIRST XI.

V. Krishnapillai:—Captain. Plays left full for the third year in succession. The best defence in the team. Heads prettily. Very difficult for the opponents to break through. Awarded Colours.

M. Arulanandam: Plays centre forward. Vice-Captain. Awarded Colours. Dribbles well, sometimes too much. Although physically weak plays well to the very end. Third year in the team.

A. Navaratnam:—Plays centre half. Second year in the team. A very good defence. Often uses his chest. Excelled in all the matches.

S. Balasingam:—Plays left extreme for the third year in succession. Rarely centres well. Ought to do well next year.

G. K. Rajanayagam:—Left in. Passes and dribbles well. Hence plays a clean game. Is equally good with both feet. Often falls back to help his half. Second year in the team.

G. Paramasivam:—Another of the second year players. Attacks the opponent well. Played an excellent game against St. John's.

C. Navaratnam:—Also known as 'Pillakoddi'. Youngest of the team. Plays right extreme. Centres the ball too slowly. A very promising player.

S. Shanmuganathan:—Known as 'Vendi'. Plays right full. Attacks well but kicks the ball in all directions.

A. Sithanathan:—The shortest of the team. plays right in. Too slow.

K. Thanabalasingam:—Known as Mac Arthur. Plays left half. Clears the ball well. A little timid.

K. V. Sethunayagam:—Our goal-keeper. Greatly responsible for Hartley's good show against St. John's.

S. Ratnasingham:—Cannot dribble well but plays a passing and sensible game. Played in only one match.

J. Mariathas:—Kept goal for two matches. Very stylish, so forgets about the ball in the middle of a game. Sees the ball long after the ball goes through the goal posts.

'A SPECTATOR'

SECOND XI.

C. Jothiravi:—Captain. Left in. Plays for the third year. Is a good player. Shot three goals against Skandavarodaya College. Heads well.

S. Ratnam:—Vice-Captain. Another of the third years. Plays Left full. Rather slow in clearing but a dependable player. Might have done better if he had been regular to practice.

T. W. Sberiffdeen:—Has played in many positions. Quite at home with both feet. Was not so successful as during the last year. A dependable player.

A. Tharmaratnam:—Centre forward. Played only four matches. Disabled after the fourth. Shot a fine goal against Urumpirai Hindu College. Kicks the ball in a peculiar way.

V. Eswaradevan:—Plays right in. Combines well with the right extreme and centre forward. Shot a goal against Skandavarodaya College. Played consistently well this season.

A. Thambiah:—Left half. Pillar of our defence. Dribbles well. Weak shots but a very dependable player. Excelled in all matches. A promising player.

K. Harichandran:—Right full. Kicks are fairly good. Weak with left. Cannot stop or head the ball. Better known as 'Doctor' after the father.

T. T. Moorthy:—Centre half. Plays well. Feeds the forwards. Weak kicks. Heads well. Equally good with both feet.

S. Amirthalingam:—Kicks well when he connects properly. Looks more at the man than at the ball. Leaves easy 'Bokus'.

T. Kathiravetpillai:—Left extreme. Played only three matches. Dribbles well. Heads too. Centres rarely but well.

D. D. Rajanayagam:—Right extreme. Rather slow but dribbles well. Equally good with both feet. Weak kicks.

K. Sivanathan:—Goal-keeper. Very irregular for practice. Highly excitable. Otherwise he would have been more successful this time. Weak against ground shots.

A. Perananthayagam:—Played in two matches. Rather slow and timid.

'A PLAYER'

THIRD XI.

S. Thiagalingam:—Captain. Plays centre half. Heads prettily. A very dependable player. Kicks well. Dribbles well.

V. Subramaniam:—Vice-captain. Left wing. Centres rarely but well. Combines well with the inside forward.

V. Mahadevan:—Plays inside right forward. Combines well with the centre forward. Shot a goal in the match against St. Henry's.

S. Ulaganathapillai:—Right full. Heads well. Sometimes kicks in a funny way. Leaves easy 'Bokus'. Better known as 'Ulakai'.

S. Balakrishnan:—Left half. Was discovered in the middle of the season. Kicks well. Cannot stop the ball. Might have done better if he had been regular at practice.

S. Sivaloganathan:—Plays left full. Has no ball control. Kicks wherever he likes. Leaves easy 'Bokus'. Better known as 'Chetty'.

S. Kumarajogasunderam:—Goal-keeper. A very stylish player. Rushes very rashly. Kicks well.

S. Thanabalasingam:—Plays centre forward. Heads well. Combines well with the inside forwards. Better known as 'Pylvan'.

S. Perambalam:—Right half. Selfish player. Does not feed the forwards. A stylish player.

T. Pararajasingam:—Right wing. Discovered in the middle of the season. Might have done better with a little more practice.

S. Arumainayagam:—Left inside forward. The 'babe' of the team. Selfish player. Cannot head well.

S. Ramachandrarajah:—A very slow player. Passes the ball only to the inside forward. Better known as 'Mama'.

S. Santhiyapillai:—Kicks where-ever he likes. Cannot stop the ball. Heads well.

E. Selvarajah:—A very slow player. Does not combine with the other forwards.

'A MEMBER OF THE TEAM'



HOUSE REPORTS.

Abraham House.

This year we became athletic champions for the first time in the history of the House. In addition, we were champions in Senior football and cricket, and thereby won the much coveted Thamotheram Memorial Shield awarded for all round performance.

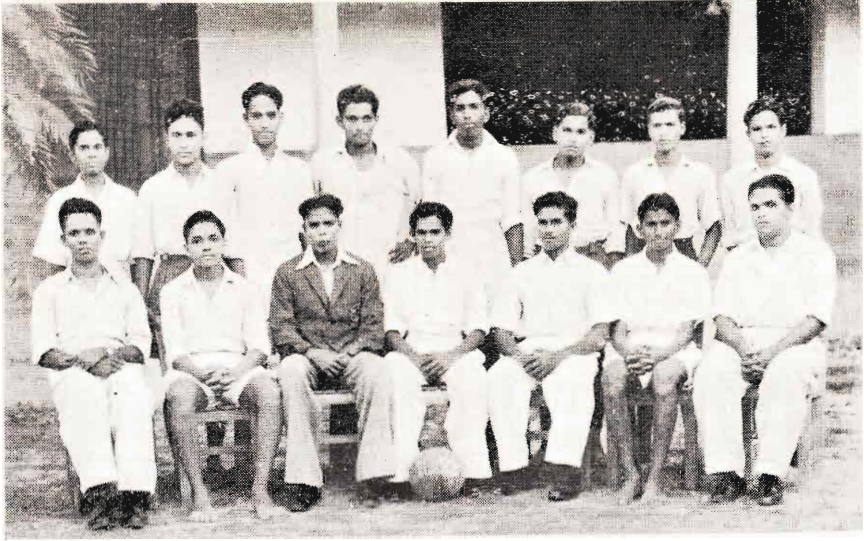
Our success in athletics this year was due to the vigorous training of our athletes and the untiring efforts of our athletic captain, V. Eswaradevan. Our athletes secured many places in the Inter-school athletic meet organised by the V. T. A. The majority of the athletes to the Group II Meet were from our House. Special mention must be made of S. Chinniah and T. Kumarasamy, who secured places in the Jaffna Group II Meet and also represented our college in the Public Schools Meet. Three of our athletes represented the College Junior Relay Team, which created a new group record at the Group II Meet.

We became the Senior football champions under the able leadership of G. K. Rajanayagam. Our performance in Junior football too was quite satisfactory. The captains of the three College football Elevens are from our House. Furthermore five members of our House found places in the First XI, seven in the Second XI and seven in the Third XI.

We also became the Cricket champions, and the team was led by V. Krishnapillai. In the College Cricket XI too we have six of our members.

Special mention must be made of our treasurer, S. Ratnasingam, for his services during the Athletic Meet. Mr. Antony George, one of our House Masters, left us in the course of the year. We take this

ABRAHAM HOUSE



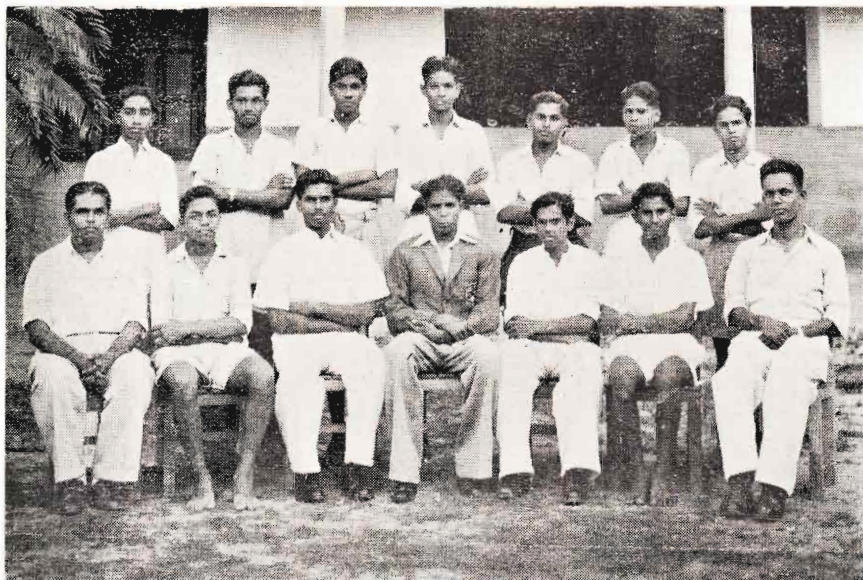
Inter-House Football Champions (Seniors)

PAULPILLAI HOUSE



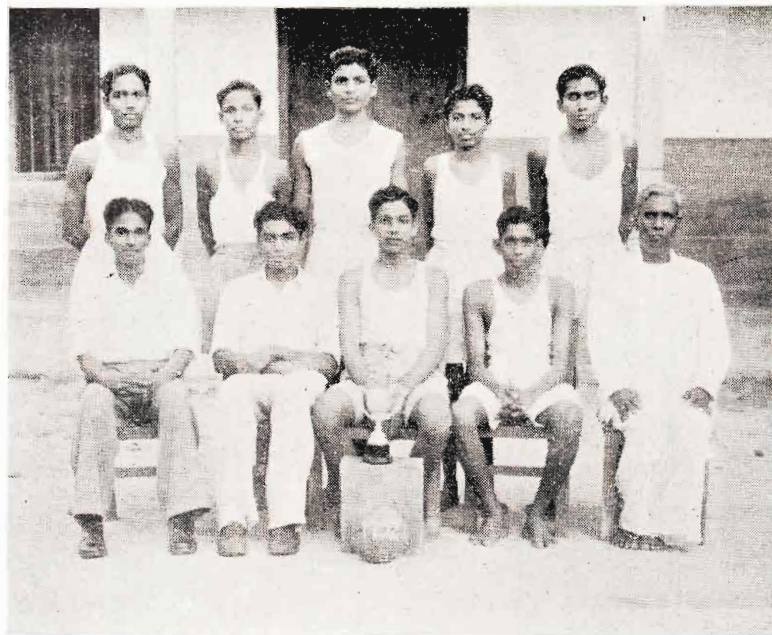
Inter-House Football Champions (Juniors)

ABRAHAM HOUSE



Inter-House Cricket Champions

SHERRARD HOUSE



Inter-House Volley Ball Champions

opportunity to thank him for all the services he has rendered to the House. My thanks are also due to all office-bearers, members of the House, the House-Masters and Mistresses for their help and co-operation.

"Let Abraham shine for ever."

V. KRISHNAPILLAI,
Captain.

Kanapathipillai House

I have great pleasure in presenting the report for the year under review. Our performance on the whole was satisfactory.

Before I review our achievements, I must refer to the departure from our midst of Mr. Thomas K. Verghese. We wish him all success.

In athletics, though we failed to do well, we fought to the very last. Our congratulations are due to S. Rajalingam, who won the Senior championship and S. Navaratnarajah who represented our college in the Jaffna Group II Meet. In Volley ball we managed to become the runners-up. In football and cricket our performance was satisfactory.

Our grateful thanks are due to our House Masters and Mistresses who helped and guided us. My thanks are also due to the office-bearers and the members of the House for their willing co-operation and loyal support.

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

S. BALASINGAM,
Captain.

Paulpillai House

I have great pleasure in reviewing the activities of our House during the year. Though our achievements this year in athletics, football and volleyball were not up to our expectation, we are pleased that we played our part with great enthusiasm.

At the Inter-House Athletic Meet, we secured the third place. Our sincere congratulations to the Intermediate champion, S. Sriskandarajah and the infant champion T. Jegatheesan. We also congratulate the other prize-winners and thank the competitors who failed to win places for their contribution to the good fight we put up. In addition to the Intermediate championship cup, S. Sriskandarajah also carried away the cup awarded to the best field event, having cleared 17' 3½" in the long jump. He also won the intermediate group Championship cup at the Inter-School Athletic Meet organised by the V. T. A.

Three of our members were selected for the Jaffna Group II Meet. S. Sriskandarajah qualified for the Public Schools Meet and he did his part to our satisfaction.

In football and volleyball our standard was satisfactory. We won the Inter-House Junior football championship. Our success was in no small measure due to the able leadership of T. W. Sheriffdeen. Many of the First and Second XI college teams hail from our House.

I have great pleasure in thanking all the office-bearers and the members for the interest they took in bringing credit and renown to our House on all occasions.

Our congratulations to Abraham House on their becoming Athletic champions and to Sherrard House on their winning the Volleyball championship.

S. SIVARAMALINGAM,
Captain.

Sherrard House.

I feel rather proud in presenting the report of our House. Though we cannot boast of any spectacular performances, we are proud of the spirit of fighting to the very last evinced by our members, especially when the odds were against us.

In athletics every inch upgrade had to be fought hard. The same spirit and determination were shown in cricket as well as in senior football. In all these we became runners-up. Besides we won the relay challenge cup. In senior volleyball we were champions.

Our interest were not confined to the playing field. We fared well in studies too. Our members contributed their best to the college Dramatic society, the S. C. M. Prefects' Guild, Gardening Club, Scout movement and photographic Society.

Our congratulations are due to A. Navaratnam for obtaining the senior championship cup and creating a record in Javelin throw at the Inter-House Athletic Meet. Our athletes did well both at the Jaffna Meet and the Public School Meet in Colombo. Now that Mr. S. Suntheralingam has joined the Staff of Hartley, we have hopes of a bright future for Sherrard House. We also wish Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Selvaraj many years of conjugal bliss.

M. ATPUTHANATHAN,
Captain.



LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.

H. S. C. Union

I am indeed happy to state that the year 1952 has been a period of steady progress.

During the year we had in all 23 meetings—thirteen meetings in English and ten in Tamil including three business meetings and an

Inter-school debate. Most of the meetings were devoted to debates and prepared speeches. We are proud that every year the Union is turning out speakers of considerable ability.

The debate with the Jaffna Hindu Ladies' College H. S. C. Union took place at the Ladies' college and I am glad to mention that this was the first time the Union en masse had the opportunity to be present at a debate in another school. The subject of the debate was "மனித வாழ்க்கைக்கு மதிப்பு அங்கியமா?"

I thank the principal of the Ladies' College, the Vice-patron and the members of the H. S. C. Union for the very kind hospitality extended to us. Thanks are also due to those members who participated in the debate and all those who helped me to arrange it.

This year we were able to introduce a new feature in the regular routine of the Union. Discussion on the subject 'Dr. Malan challenges the world' was tried and I am glad to mention that all the members present took part in the discussion. It undoubtedly aroused the interest of all the members of the union, and it really reached a very high standard.

We had also the opportunity of listening to two distinguished speakers. Messrs. M. Balasunderam, Advocate, and S. Sunthararaj M. A., of the tutorial Staff of Ramanathan College, who spoke on 'The art of talking' and 'சம்பந்தம் இன்பம்' respectively. We thank them for their ready response to our invitation.

We congratulate all those who passed the H. S. C. and University Entrance examinations. Special mention must be made of K. K. Nadarajah, S. Velautham and S. Satcunanathan who passed the London Intermediate examination in Science Examination. To them too we extend our congratulations. The last named has been awarded the Dr. Hewavitarne Prize for the 'best student on the results of the S. S. C. Examination held in December 1950.

The Union continues to edit the 'Hartley Echo' or 'சுரட்டிமீன் சந்திரசூரி'. I regret to mention that contributions of late have not been many.

In conclusion, I must thank the Vice-Patron for his untiring efforts bestowed on us to carry on the work and also the office-bearers and all the members of the Union for their whole hearted co-operation and support.

E. G. GUNASEELAN,
Hony. Secy.



Senior Section

It is in a school Literary Association that the citizens of tomorrow are shaped. The College Senior Literary Association has striven to justify this. The association boasts of no spectacular achievements but it has gone through the year unobtrusively and during the year the true purpose of a literary association has been more than realised.

During the year under review we had in all 25 meetings. These meetings were devoted to prepared speeches and debates both in English and in Tamil. At the last meeting, the editors read our 'Views and Reviews' both in English and in Tamil. As usual we had our annual oratorical contest. The following were the winners:—

	English	Tamil
First Prize:	M. Sivanesan	K. Manicavasagar
Second Prize:	S. Navaratnarajah	K. Maniccam
Third Prize:	J. Mariathas	S. S. Mathiaparanam

My congratulations to the winners. I take this opportunity to thank the judges of the contest—Misses T. Ariyanayagam, K. Ramalingam, S. Thillainathan, Mrs. S. Subramaniam and Messrs. N. Nadarajah and C. Thanabalasingam for their sincere interest in the welfare of our association.

Two of our members, J. Mariathas and M. Sivanesan won the first and third places respectively in the Inter-school Declamation contest and C. Canagarajah the second prize in the Inter-school Essay competition organized by the V. T. A. Our congratulations to them. Our activities were wound up with our Annual Social. I take this opportunity to thank the members of the staff and the other guests who responded to our invitation.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention here the enthusiasm and the spirit of co-operation evinced by the members. I take this opportunity to thank all the office-bearers for their whole-hearted co-operation and also wish to extend to our young and energetic President our thanks for his ungrudging help at all times. I wish all members who will be leaving college at the end of this year, all luck and prosperity in the future.

K. T. SRIHARAN,
Hony. Secy.

Junior Section A.

Our association helps us to improve our English and to cultivate the art of public speaking. Our section consists of thirty-three members. Our meetings, which are conducted both in English and Tamil, were devoted to prepared speeches, stories and debates. Of the four meetings in a month, the first three are conducted in English, while the last one is conducted in Tamil.

PREPARED SPEECHES.

English

A. Sivapathasunderam	S. Nagaratnam
V. Kasinathan	A. Sivapatham
A. S. Thanabalasingam	S. Murugavel
P. Sivaloganathan	V. Subramaniam
S. Balasingam	D. D. Rajanayagam

STORIES

S. Nagarajah M. K. Gunaratnam K. Suppiah

Tamil

A. Mylvaganam	S. Abulkalam
K. Shanmuganathan	V. Kasinathan
N. Sithamparapillai	S. Ulaganathapillai
V. Balasubramaniam	R. Ratnarajah
P. Gnanaendram	M. Kulaveerasingam

STORIES

V. S. Thanabalasingam A. Mylvaganam P. Gnanaendram

The following took part in the debates:—

A. Mylvaganam, A. Sivapathasunderam, S. Abulkalam, E. Ratnasabapathy, S. Nagarajah, S. Murugavel, P. Balasingam and V. Kasinathan.

Before I conclude, I wish to express my sincere thanks to our Vice-Patron for her wise guidance and to the members of the committee for their ungrudging help at all times.

K. ANANTHARAJAH,
Hon. Secy.

Junior Section B.

The membership of our association is confined to students in the J. S. C.—B. class. There are 29 members on roll. Since the beginning of this year, we have had 21 meetings devoted to prepared speeches, debates, stories and recitations. These were conducted both in English and in Tamil. Every term new office-bearers are elected.

Before I conclude, I take this opportunity to thank our Vice-Patron for the valuable help and guidance he has given us. I also wish to thank the members of this Section and the committee members for their co-operation.

SUMMARY OF MEETINGS

DEBATES	PROPOSITION	OPPOSITION
'Dowry system should be abolished'	K. Mahendran T. W. Sheriffdeen S. R. Devaraja	C. Nirmalaraj N. Vythianathan S. Thavarajah
"தமிழ் அரசாங்க மொழிபுத்த அமைப்பு வேண்டும்".	M. Thirunavukkarasu S. Cader Meera Saibo S. Perinpanayagam	R. Ganesanatham S. Chinniah D. M. Gnanaratnam

PREPARED SPEECHES

<i>Speakers:</i>	<i>Topics:</i>
S. Gnanakaran K. Krishnapillai	'பரமன் கண்ட கவிஞன்' 'Jesus Christ'

S. Chinniah	'Virtue'
S. Parayogayeyam	'பெண்களின் முன்னேற்றம்'
S. Sivasubramaniam	'William Shakespeare'
J. S. Christadas	'Rabindranath Tagore'
V. Thanabalasingam	'T. B.'
P. Sivalingam	'எம் மதமும் சமீபம்'
M. Packianathan	'God is one'
K. Mahendran	'Democracy'
R. Ganesanatham	'சும்பன் கவிநயம்'
C. Nirmalaraj	'Thirukural'
M. Thirunavukkarasu	'What Tholkappiam Says'

M. THIRUNAVUKKARASU,
Hony. Secy.

Junior Section C.

It is with great pleasure that I submit the report for the year 1952. All the students in the J. S. C.—C. class are members of this association. There are altogether 27 members. Our meetings were conducted both in English and in Tamil. The main items were prepared speeches, stories and recitations.

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

SUMMARY OF MEETINGS PREPARED SPEECHES

English		Tamil	
S. Dawoodsha	T. T. Moorthy	V. K. Isaac	S. Thiagalingam
S. Sivashanmugam	M. Tharmaratnam	S. Jesuthasan	K. Shanmugalingam
S. Vinayagalingam	A. Sunderarajah	M. K. Joseph	M. Visagaperumal
A. Balasubramaniam	V. Mahadevan	T. V. Kuganesan	R. Rajendran
A. Ratnarajah	S. Kandiah	V. Thangarajah	

RECITATIONS

R. Srinivasan	K. Jeyachandran	V. Thangarajah	S. Thiagalingam
K. Vivekanandam	S. Mariyanayagam	M. Tharmaratnam	K. Jeyachandran
V. Sithamparanathan		S. Kanagaratnam	

STORIES

V. Sithamparanathan	T. T. Moorthy	T. V. Kuganesan	M. Visagaperumal
V. K. Isaac	A. Balasubramaniam	M. K. Joseph	S. Jesuthasan
S. Kanagaratnam	R. Rajendran	S. Sivashanmugam	

R. RAJENDRAM,
Hony. Secy.

Historical Association

The year 1952 has been a very eventful year for us and I am indeed happy to submit a report of the activities of our Association during this year. We had 16 meetings during the year.

This year we had the pleasure of listening to Messrs. S. V. Iyengar, B. A., P. Kandiah, M. A., and N. S. Rajagopalan, M. A., on 'World Government', 'What is the subject of History', and 'The International Situation' respectively. We thank them sincerely for their kind response to our invitation.

During the first term of the school year we went on an excursion to places of historical importance. We visited Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Dambulla, Sigiriya, Matale and Kandy. We made use of this opportunity to witness the Colombo Plan Exhibition. An account of the excursion appears elsewhere in this Miscellany. We are very grateful to all those who received us at various places and provided us with meals and lodging facilities.

Our meetings were always quite lively due to the variety of the topics discussed and the keen interest of the members. A summary of the meetings is given below.

SPEAKERS

N. Sivarajah
 S. Navaratnarajah
 E. G. Gunaseelan
 C. Kanapathipillai
 D. S. Dharmapalan
 K. Manicavasagar
 S. Sriskandarajah
 S. Ratnam
 Miss P. Krishnapillai
 K. Balasubramaniam
 K. Selvaratnam
 S. M. Sarma
 K. Mahesan
 V. Balendran
 S. Navaratnarajah
 K. Selvaratnam
 Miss P. Muttusamy
 K. T. Balendran
 K. Thanabalasingam

TOPICS

'History & Politics'
 'Kashmir Dispute'
 'Swabasha'
 'The Colombo Plan'
 'Czarism'
 'International Situation'
 'Early History of Britain'
 'Garibaldi'
 'Federalism in Ceylon'
 'The Dutch in Ceylon'
 'History of the U. N.'
 'Mahatma Ghandi'
 'Political Situation in Ceylon'
 'Communications'
 'Politics'
 'Advent of Socialism'
 'Threats to Independence'
 'The Portuguese in Ceylon'
 'Adolf Hitler'

I take this opportunity to thank our President for his valuable help and guidance. I also wish to thank the members of the Association, especially the members of the committee, for their ungrudging and whole-hearted support at all times in making the work of the Association a success.

K. MANICAVASAGAR,
 Hony. Secy.

The Dramatic Society

There is no doubt that our Society is gathering strength year by year and we are proud to record the steady progress we have made so far.

This year a strange but welcome departure was made to get all the students of the school interested in the stage, and we can say that we met with remarkable success in our experiment. At our annual dramatic performance held during the first term, the Lower, the Middle and the Upper school, contributed an item each.

In the short sketch of 'Little Red Riding Hood' by the Lower school, J. C. P. Samuel really excelled and won the prize awarded to the best actor in that section. 'Rory aforesaid', a humorous play in one act, was the contribution of the Middle school. Here N. Balakrishnan was adjudged the best actor and awarded a prize. The Upper school presented a dramatized version of 'A Tale of Two Cities'. In this S. Satkunanathan was outstanding in the role of the banker, Jarvis Lorry. He won the first prize while K. Wignarajah won the second prize.

As the annual V. T. A. concert followed too quickly, we were unable to produce a new play for that occasion and so we were forced to repeat 'Rory aforesaid'. As in the past this year too, we met with remarkable success, for we carried away two of the three prizes that were awarded for the English section. M. Sivanesan and N. Balakrishnan won the first and third prizes respectively.

We are sorry to record that due to the rather crowded programme of extra-curricular activities, we were unable to do any reading of plays at all, as we had planned. It is earnestly hoped that we will fulfill our expectation from next year.

We thank the actors and all the others concerned for the help they rendered in making our performances so successful.

RED RIDING HOOD

THE CAST

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------|
| 1. Red Riding Hood. | ... | J. C. P. Samuel |
| 2. The Wolf | ... | V. Ganeshan |
| 3. The Father | ... | D. R. Arumainayagam |
| 4. Grandmother | ... | A. P. Jeyarajah |

RORY AFORESAID

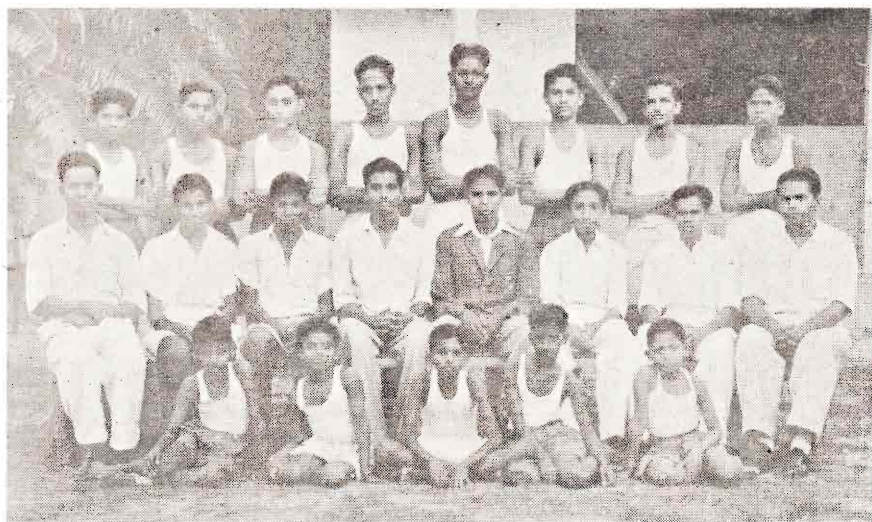
THE CAST

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-------------------|
| 1. Mac Connachie | | |
| Sheriff Court Officer... | | D. S. Dharmapalan |
| 2. Mr. Mac Callum | ... | N. Balakrishnan |
| 3. Rory Mac Coll | ... | G. Sivapalan |
| 4. Mr. Mac Intosh | ... | M. Sivanesan |
| 5. Mrs. Mac Lean | ... | N. Rudrasingam |
| 6. The Sheriff | ... | E. Ratnasabapathy |



Dramatic Society — "A Tale of Two Cities"

ABRAHAM HOUSE



Inter-House Athletic Champions



Inter-Class Football Champions — Seniors

FORM II A



Inter-Class Football Champions — Juniors

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

THE CAST

1. Mr. Jarvis Lorry	—	S. Satkunanathan
2. Dr. Manette	...	K. K. Nadarajah
3. Lucie	"	J. Mariadas
4. Miss Pross	...	S. Sriskandarajah
5. Defarge	...	K. Veerasingam
6. Madame Defarge	...	K. Arumugam
7. Charles Darnay	...	K. Wignarajah
8. Sydney Carton	...	S. Navaratnarajah
9. Barsad	...	D. S. Karunairajah
10. Waitress & Messenger	...	T. Kulendran
11. Others	...	V. Sethunayagam, K. T. Sriharan, A. Sivaramalingam, R. Gunasekaram, K. Rajalingam, S. Nanthagopal, K. Harichandran, S. Sivakanthan, V. Ramalingam.

M. ATPUTHANATHAN,
Hony. Secy.



Prefects' Guild

The Guild continues its work of helping the administration of the College in the maintenance of discipline. It is with pleasure that I mention that we have satisfied the trust placed in us and added another year of useful service to the College. Our task has been considerably lightened by the guidance of the members of the Staff and the co-operation of the monitors and students.

This year a number of our colleagues left us. S. Gunalingam left us after a term as Head Prefect, to undergo a course of training in irrigation. J. Sathidas secured admission to the University. Messrs. M. Ramakrishnan, R. Sithamparanathan, C. Balasingam, C. Chandrasekaram, and S. Kandasamy left us to pursue their studies elsewhere. We wish them all luck.

I take this opportunity to thank all those who helped us at various times as acting prefects, and to express the hope that the Guild will continue to render useful service to the College authorities.

S. SATCUNANATHAN,
Hony. Secy.

Co-operative Supply & Thrift Society

The Society is completing seven years of useful service to the students and teachers at College. Ever increasing demands have to be met and hence there is much room for expansion. The book-stall has proved very useful. Further improvements are necessary to make our canteen more attractive.

I take this opportunity to thank our Patron and our President for their valuable suggestions and guidance. My thanks are also due to the members for their help and co-operation.

I sincerely hope that our Society will continue to attract both the teachers and students.

S. SARAVANAMUTTU,
Hony. Secy.



Student Christian Movement

This year has been a very active one indeed. As usual weekly meetings were conducted but we are sorry to state that we did not get the opportunity to invite outside speakers to address us as we had done in the past. The Rev. S. B. Sathiaraj gave us talks on the Bible and we are deeply indebted to him for this.

The annual J. I. C. C. F. Camp was held this year at Point Pedro from July 5th to the 8th. Nearly all the members and a good number of senior friends attended this Camp and took a keen interest in all its proceedings.

D. S. Dharmapalan, A. E. Singaratnam, A. Peranathanavagam and three senior friends of our movement attended the Methodist Camp at Badulla from August 19th to the 24th. They thoroughly enjoyed themselves there and on their return gave a glowing report of the activities at this Camp. On October 11th all our members attended the Methodist Rally at Puttur. Besides being an outing, it proved to be good food for thought.

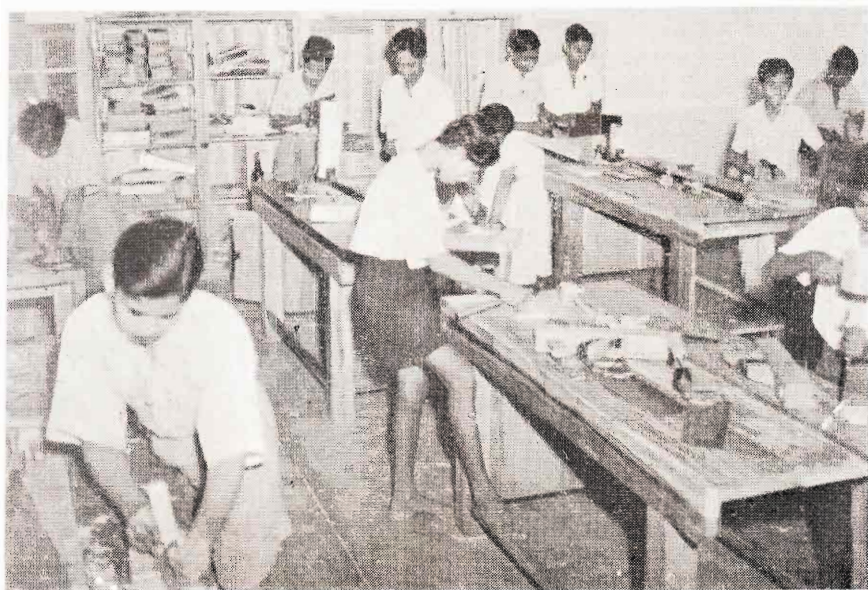
The Evangelical week of the J. I. C. C. F. fell in the early part of the third term. The Rev. S. Selvaratnam was with us during that week, and many members had and did take the opportunity to pour out their troubles and difficulties to him and receive in return his valuable advice and help.

We have also set up a wayside pulpit and at present the major work of writing out the posters has fallen on the shoulders of D. S. Dharmapalan. It is earnestly hoped that many more members will in future undertake the writing out of the posters and even out the work among themselves.

Because of the crowded activities during the last term we were unable to hold a retreat at the Ashram as previously planned. After



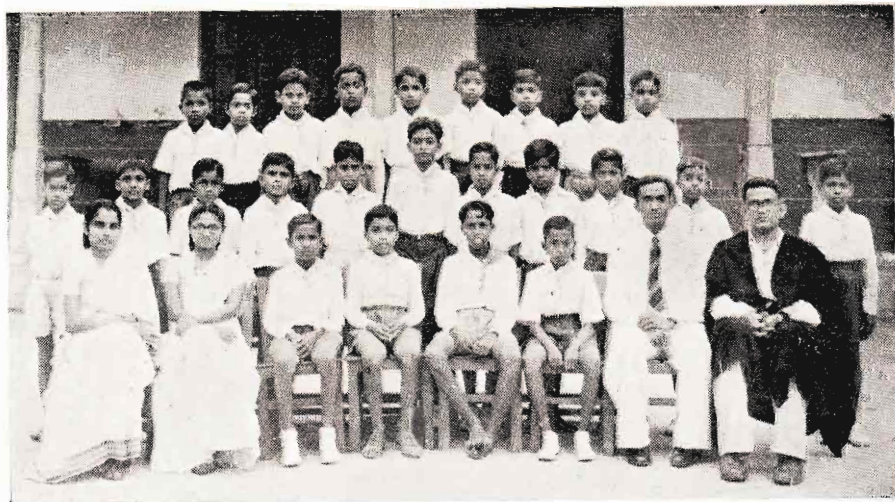
YOGI SUDDHANANDA BHARATHIAR,
(Poet and Author) Addressing The School Assembly



"In the Workshop"



5th Jaffna Scout Troop



The Cub Pack — 1952

quite a long time we had a social this year on November 15th to which the members of the Christ Church, Point Pedro were also invited. The Social was followed by a film show, depicting the 'Life of Christ'. The year's activities were rounded off with a Carol Service on Sunday, December 7th.

We wish all who are leaving us good luck and happiness wherever they may be and thank one and all, who have helped our Movement in things, both great and small.

DANIEL S. KARUNAIRAJAH,
Hony. Secy.



Photographic Society

The extra-curricular activities of the College have been enlarged and enriched by the formation of a Photographic Society. Many members of the staff as well as students have become members. The main aim of the Society is to teach the members the art of shooting, developing and printing and to develop an aesthetic sense and interest in general. We propose to have terminal Exhibitions.

We are thankful to our President, Mr. K. Arumugam, who was responsible for the organisation of the Society and we are confident the Society will soon rise up to the standard expected by the most ambitious of its members.

S. KATHIRAVELPILLAI,
Hony. Secy.



The Vth Jaffna Scout Troop

This year has been a busy and very interesting one for our Troop. At the beginning of the year we attended the Jaffna Rally. At this Rally we had a grand time. We were trained for the All Ceylon Jamboree that was held in Colombo, shortly after this Rally.

Eight of our scouts and one Scouter attended the Jamboree. We went as the Jaffna contingent. This Jamboree lasted for about four days. During this time our scouts learnt a lot on scouting and camp life. We had an opportunity of meeting the scouts from other parts of Ceylon as well as from Malaya, Australia, India, Pakistan and Burma. We also met some sailors from Holland who visited our camp.


In the middle part of the year, we had a day camp at Katkovalam. Our scouts and recruits had very good hunting. During the third term, we had the annual Jaffna Rally. We spent about two days enjoying ourselves and taking part in various activities in scouting.

During the National Chips-for-Jobs week, our scouts were very busy running here and there looking for jobs. They did their best for the movement and this year our collection was one hundred and fifty rupees. We are thankful to the members of the public for giving our scouts various jobs and making it a great success. On the 25th November we gave a guard-of-honour to Yogi Suddhananda Bharathiar who visited our school.

I wish good luck to the scouts, who have been with us during this year. I thank them for the co-operation they had shown and their services for the welfare of the Troop. On behalf of the troop I must express my sincere thanks to Messrs. W. W. Somaratne and A. R. Joseph, our scouters, and to Mrs. E.K. Richards and Miss S. Eliathamby for their help at our music lessons.

We are also grateful to the Principal for the keen interest he takes in us.

K. VEERASINGAM,
Troop Leader.



The Cub Pack

There are 27 jolly boys in our pack. We are divided into four packs namely cats, dogs, wolves and foxes. We meet every Monday at 4.30 p. m. We are thankful to the cub-mistresses for spending their precious evenings with us. They draw up very interesting programmes for us. This year too has been a very successful one for us. I wish all the cubs a successful 1953.

J. C. P. SAMUEL,
(Akela).



HOSTEL

The College Hostel

We are indeed happy to record the activities in the Hostel during the year. It has always been the aim of the Hostel authorities to train the students of the Hostel in body, mind and soul so that we may be well equipped when we get out into the world. When we take stock of our activities in the Hostel for the year, we have cause to rejoice that we are progressing in the right direction. Strict discipline is maintained during study time. In the evenings ample opportunities are given to us to take part in all games, both indoor and outdoor.

This year we started having prayers both in the mornings and at night for Christian Students. We feel that in a Christian institution like ours, it is the duty of the authorities to teach the Christian students the faith and the Gospel, which will no doubt stand them in good stead in the years to come.

We have also formal Dinners once a week to which we invite a member of the staff. Thus life in the Hostel is never dull. Year by year gradual changes are being made and very soon our hostel will certainly have a new look.

This year we lost the services of Mr. Antony George, who was our Boarding Master. He has joined the staff of De Mazenod College, Kandana. I take this opportunity to thank him for the great interest he took in us as Boarding Master and wish him all the best in the years to come. Mr. K. Thomas Verghese too left us during the year. Mr. P. Dinamani joined us at the beginning of the third term and we feel that his stay with us will prove useful to the hostellers.

P. RUDRARAJAH,
Prefect.

The Hostel Union

This year has been a very active one. Weekly meetings were held during the first two terms in the afternoons on Saturdays, but unfortunately the programme was upset during the third term because of football matches and other functions at the Hostel. The aim of the Union is to give the Hostellers a better opportunity to learn the art of speaking than at the weekly meetings of the College literary associations.

We conducted tournaments in Tennikoits, Carrom and Table-tennis and the winners were A. Ratnarajah, N. Naganathan and T. W. Sheriffdeen respectively. The annual Hostel Dinner was held on December 15th and we had as our chief guest, Miss Lee Vanniasingam, the Principal of the Girls' English School, Udupiddy. In the evening we played a fancy dress football match and prizes were awarded to A. Ratnarajah 'A Veddha', N. Naganathan 'A Brahmin' and K. Kulasegaram 'A Clown'.

Our thanks are due to Mr. A. R. Joseph, our Boarding Master, for his valuable help and guidance. We wish all those who are leaving us a bright future.

T. W. SHERIFFDEEN
Hony. Secy.



Teachers' Guild

True to its aim, the Guild has been making steady progress in furthering the social and professional interests of its members.

This year too we have been going through the usual routine of bidding 'farewells' to some of our members. Messrs. K. Thomas Verghese and G. S. Jegasothy left us at the end of the first term. The former has returned to his native land and the latter, who was with us for a short time, is now in England preparing for his LL. B. Exam. During the second term too, we bade farewell to Mr. Antony George and Miss T. Somasundaram. Mr. George has joined the staff of De Mazenod College

and Miss Somasundaram is now at Jaffna Central College. We also bade 'au revoir' to Mr. P. Ahamparam, who will be away from us for a period of one year to do his Diploma at the University of Ceylon.

At the end of the year, as many as seven members left us. Mr. T. V. Kanaganayagam goes back to Malaya, where he was born. He feels that he would be more at home there. Mr. A. Rasasingam, our Secretary for a short time, is leaving us to join the staff of Jaffna College. He is now a happy father and is blessed with a daughter. Mrs. E. K. Richards too served both as acting Secretary for a short period, and as a member of our committee. Mrs. Richards and Miss A. M. Champion are joining the staff of Jaffna Central College and Miss I. Thanhipillai, the staff of Vembadi Girls' High School. Miss P. P. Ariyanayagam was successful at the Intermediate Examination in Science and so proposes to continue her studies. Our heartiest congratulations to her. Miss S. Thillainathan has left us to lead a quiet and happy home life. We wish all these members good luck in the years to come.

We are glad to welcome to our midst Misses A. Vythilingam and S. Eliathamby and Messrs. Sam. Thambapillai, S. Suntheralingam and P. Dinamani. We wish them all a happy time here.

Miss F. P. Solomons, now Mrs. A. C. Selvaraj and Messrs. Antony George and R. R. Blanchard are happily married. Dame rumour has it that A. R. J. and A. M. S. too are on the war path and are being relentlessly pursued by Cupid. Need we mention that soon they will be casualties.

We had the privilege of listening to an intellectual talk by Mr. S. T. Samuel, a member of our Guild, on 'Class-room Discipline.' The subject interested all the members and a lively discussion followed. We regret that we could not hold more meetings due to constant changes in the committee and appeal to those who will take over from us to have more meetings.

Before I close, I would like to thank the President, the committee and the members for their kind co-operation.

R. R. BLANCHARD,
Hony. Secy.



OUR EXAMINATION RESULTS

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION DEC. 1951

ENTRANCE & H. S. C. EXAMINATIONS

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Arumugam, V. (t, ch, eh, gt) | 3. Ehamparanathan, S. (t, eh, gt) |
| 2. Balasingam, P. (t, ch, eh, gt) | |

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION ONLY

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 4. Balasingam, N. (t, ch) | 5. Joseph, S. (pm, am, ph) |
| 6. Tharmaretnam, T. (pm, am, ph) | 7. Mahalingam, K. (pm, am, ph) |

H. S. C. EXAMINATION--REFERRED

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 8. Arudselvam, K. S. (ch, eh, gt) referred in Tamil | |
| 9. Balasingam, N. | " " Ceylon History |
| 10. Sivapragasam, K (t, pm, am) | " " Physics |
| 11. Tharmaretnam, T. | " " Special Tamil |
- The following have passed in the subjects noted against their names :
- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 12. Karunaisingham, S. (t) | 15. Kanapathipillai, K. (pm, am) |
| 13. Miss Sathasivam, S. (t, gt) | 16. Nadarajah, N. (pm, am) |
| 14. Vigneswararajah, K. (t, gt) | 17. Ramakrishnan, M. (pm, am) |
| 18. Ganesathas, P. (pm, am, ph) | 19. Arulpragasam, K. (pm, am) |
- t—Tamil
 ch—Ceylon History
 eh—European History
 gt—Government
 pm—Pure Mathematics
 am—Applied Mathematics
 ph—Physics

LONDON INTERMEDIATE IN SCIENCE

1. S. Sateunanathan (Exempted from Inter Engineering)
2. K. K. Nadarajah (" " First M. B.)
3. S. Velautham

S. S. C. Examination, Dec. 1951

Letters within brackets denote distinctions

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| *1. Balendran, P. (ems) | 18. Ponnampalam, R. |
| 2. Gopalakrishnan, V. | 19. Rajalingam, K. |
| 3. Gunalingam, S. | 20. Rajasingam, S. |
| 4. Gunaseelan, E. G. (ems) | 21. Sanjeevastrinathan, S. (ems) |
| 5. Jayaratnam, G. J. | 22. Saundraraj, S. J. (m) |
| 6. Kailayar, N. (ems) | 23. Senathirajah, K. |
| 7. Kanapathipillai, K. (ems) | 24. Sivapathasunderam, S. |
| *8. Kandiah, K. (ems) | 25. Sivasubramaniam, S. |
| 9. Kasivisuvanathan, M. | 26. Tharmaratnam, A. (ems) |
| *10. Kathiravelpillai, S. (ems, ch) | 27. Thirunadarajah, K. |
| 11. Kulaveerasingham, V. | 28. Vamathevan, S. (ems) |
| *12. Kumarasamy, A. (ems, ch) | 29. Vasutbavanpillai, S. |
| 13. Kumarasamy, S. | *30. Vigneswaramoorthy, C. |
| 14. Mahesan, K. | (ems, m, ph) |
| 15. Nagalingam, K. | *31. Vignarasa, K. (ems, m) |
| 16. Niles, D. A. | 32. Sangarapillai, S. |
| 17. Padmanathan, C. | 33. Valemurugu, K. (emo) |

COMPLETED

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 34. Murugesu, K. | 35. Thiruneelakander, E. |
|------------------|--------------------------|

SUPPLEMENTARY

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 36. Navaratnam, K. (ch) | 39. Sivasubramaniam, K. (ph, ch) |
| 37. Sandirasegarampillai, T. (ems) | 40. Somasunderam, M. (pb) |
| 38. Ariyaratnam, N | |

REFERRED

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 41. Asankuthoos, M. S. (a) | 45. Manikam, V. (e) |
| 42. Charles, R. N. (r) | 46. Rajadurai, R. (a) |
| 43. Gnananesan, M. (ph, bi) | 47. Saravanamuttu, S. (a) |
| 44. Gnanapragasam, E. T. (emo) | 48. Alvapillai, (ph, ch, bi) |

RE-REFERRED

49. Ratnasamy, S. J. V. (a)

July 1952

- *1. Veerasingam, K.

COMPLETED S. S. C.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 2. Assankuthoos, M. S. | 6. Rajadurai, R. |
| 3. Charles, R. N. | 7. Saravanamuttu, S. |
| 4. Gnananesan, M. | 8. Alvapillai, I. |
| 5. Gnanapragasam, E. T. | 9. Rasiab, B. |

RE-REFERRED

10. Supiramaniam, S. (e)

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|
| ems—Elementary Mathematics (special) | a—Arithmetic |
| emo.—Elementary Mathematics (ordinary) | e—English |
| ch—Chemistry | bi—Biology |
| m—Mechanics | t—Tamil |
| ph—Physics | |

N. P. T. A. J. S. C. Examination, November 1952

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| *1. Abulkalam, S. | 35. Ratnasabapathy, E. |
| 2. Balasingam, S- Dist. Art | *36. Santhiapillai, D. Dist. |
| 3. Balasubramaniam, V. Dist. Art | Gen. Sc. II |
| 4. Cader Meera Sabibo, S. | *37. Saanthiranathan, N. |
| *5. Chinniah, S. Dist. Gen. Sc. II. | 38. Satkunatheva, J. M. S. |
| 6. Christadas, J.S.D, Dist. Tamil | 39. Selvaratnam, E. J. |
| *7. Dawoodsha, S. Dist. Eng., | 40. Shanmuganathan, K. Dist. |
| Arith., Gen. Sc. II. | Tamil |
| 8. Devarajab, S. R. | 41. Sithamparapillai, N. |
| *9. Ganesalingam, K. Dist. Arith. | 42. Sivalingam, P. |
| 10. Ganesanathan, R. | 43. Sivaloganathan, P. |
| *11. Gnanaratnam, D.M. Dist. Arith. | *44. Sivapatham, A. |
| *12. Gnavendram, P. Dist. Gen. Sc. I. | *45. Sivapathasunderam, A. Dist. |
| *13. Gunaratnam, M.K. Dist. | Arith, Maths., Gen. Sc. I |
| Christ. Nou. R. C. | 46. Sivasubramaniam, S. |
| 14. Jesudasan, S. | 47. Subramaniam, N. |
| 15. Jayasenthiran, K. | *48. Sundararajah, A. Dist. Arith. |
| 16. Joseph, M. K. | 49. Suppiab, K. |
| 17. Kandiah, S. | 50. Thanabalasingam, S. Dist. Arith. |
| *18. Kasinathan, V. Dist. Arith, | 51. Thanabalasingam, V. Dist. Arith. |
| Gen. Sc. I. | *52. Thanabalasingam Sadasivam |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 19. Kirupakaran, V. I. | 53. Thangarajah, V. |
| 20. Kuganesan, V. | 54. Tharmaratnam, M. |
| *21. Kulaveerasingam, M. | 55. Thavarajah, A. S. |
| 22. Mahadevan, V. | 56. Thiagalingam, S. |
| *23. Mariyanayam, S. Dist. Art | 57. Thiruchenthivel, V. |
| *24. Murugavel, S. Dist. Civics. | *58. Thirugnanasambanthamoorthy |
| *25. Mylvaganam, A. Dist. Arith. | T. Dist. Civics |
| Maths. Geog. | 59. Thirunavukkarasu, M. Dist. |
| 26. Nadesan, S. | Tamil |
| 27. Nagarajah, S. | 60. Thirunavukkarasu, S. |
| 28. Nimalarajah, C. Dist. History | 61. Ulaganathapillai, S. |
| 29. Parajogajeyam, S. | 62. Visagaperumal, M. |
| 30. Pathmanathan, A. Dist. Art | 63. Vivekananthan, K. |
| *31. Perinpanayagam, S. Dist. | 64. Vythianathan, N. |
| Gen. Sc. II | 65. Mahesan, V. |
| 32. Rajanayagam, D. T. | *66. Vinayagalingam, S. Dist. Eng. |
| 33. Ramachandrarajah, S. | Arith. Gen. Sc. I |
| 34. Ratnarajah R. | |

* Denotes First Division



OLD BOYS' SECTION.

Thirteenth Annual General Meeting

The Minutes of the 13th. Annual General Meeting of the Hartley College Old Boys' Association (Colombo Branch) held at the Forum Hall of the Central Y. M. C. A., Fort at 3-45 p. m. on Saturday, 22nd. March, 1952.

The Patron, Mr. K. Pooranampillai, Principal of Hartley College presided and there were about 70 members present. The Notice convening the Meeting was read. Votes of condolence on the death of Messrs. W. A. W. Walton (Senior), S. A. Rasaratnam, Dr. A. Kandiah and Mr. S. K. Nalliah were proposed by Dr. C. Jeyaratnam Eliezer and seconded by Mr. A. Thiruchelvam. Dr. Eliezer recalled to memory the Grand Old Man's contribution to Hartley as an actor and as English master and how he excelled as a live wire of Point Pedro. He referred to Mr. Rasaratnam as the Right Hand Man of the late Mr. C. P. Thammotheram and to his various activities in the field of sports and Church work and Scouts. Mr. Rasaratnam had great organising abilities. Dr. A. Kandiah who was the Professor of Chemistry at the University of Ceylon started life as a teacher at Hartley College and organised the Science Laboratory. He took an active interest in the Old Boys' Association of Colombo and was an asset in all respects. Mr. S. K. Nalliah had been often organising Carol Parties and was always seen

to be active. He said that by the departure of these four gentlemen, the College in general and the Old Boys' Association of Colombo in particular have suffered great loss. The vote of condolence was passed in the usual way.

The Minutes of the 12th Annual General Meeting were read and adopted. The Hony. Treasurer's statement of accounts was accepted and this showed a credit balance of Rs. 897-51.

The Secretary tabled the correspondence regarding the consideration of the proposal for a Lunch or a Dinner and after discussion it was unanimously decided to postpone this for consideration at the next Annual General Meeting.

The Principal then addressed the gathering. He thanked the old boys for their great interest in the College. He gave an account of the College activities. He then appealed to the old boys to help him in the construction of the laboratories which was a pressing need. He also said that the staffing problem was still continuing to be acute. He then appealed to the old boys to encourage the "Editors" of the College Magazine, who are taking great interest in their work. He then explained the method of admission to the College and said that the restriction of admission was mainly due to want of accommodation at the present moment. He said that the centenary celebrations would be held in 1953 and hence the building project had to be speeded. He made a statement of the collections made so far and appealed for full co-operation from the old boys which he said that he did count upon. He once again thanked the old boys for their co-operation and for giving an opportunity of meeting them in such large numbers.

Mr. V. Kanapathipillai proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring office-bearers and this was seconded by Mr. C. Thuraiamy.

The election of office-bearers took place and the office-bearers were elected unanimously.

Dr. C. Jeyaratnam Eliezer and Dr. A. Sunderalingam were unanimously re-elected to represent the Old Boys' Association in the Governing Board of Hartley College for 1952.

Dr. A. Sunderalingam then thanked the Principal for giving an interesting account of the College activities. He said that the Old Boys' Association always looked forward to his presence and assured him of the support of the Association for the furtherance of improvement to the College. He once more thanked the Patron for coming over with his family at great inconvenience and wished him well.

The Principal also expressed his best wishes to the Association and said that it gave pleasure in no small measure to meet the old boys. At this juncture, it was brought to the notice of the Chairman that the

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES



Mr. A. Shanmuganantham
Chemical Engineering — Australia



Mr. A. D. Ratnarajah B. Sc. (Agriculture)
Forestry (Dehra Dun — India.)

S. SATCUNANATHAN,

Winner of the Dr. Hewavitarne Memorial Prize - Dec. 1950. Awarded to the best candidate at the S. S. C. English Examination. In 1948, he also came first at the J. S. C. Examination (conducted by the Northern Province Teachers Association.) beating the second candidate by over one hundred marks.





Dramatic Society — "Rory Aforesaid"



Dramatic Society — "Red Riding Hood"

Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. D. S. Senanayake had passed away. The sad news spread over the entire Assembly and the proceedings of the Meeting were terminated. It was unanimously decided to cancel the "Social" and the Variety Entertainment which were to follow.

The Chairman, Mr. K. Pooranampillai, moved a vote of condolence and said that Ceylon had suffered an irreparable loss by the untimely death of the "Father of the Nation"—of the one who was the Chief Architect of "Independent Ceylon" and who always tried to weld together the various elements of the country and thereby gave "Our Mother Lanka" a stable Government, and also maintained peace and order, whilst all around her, countries were plunged in political strife, or civil disorder and communal bloodshed. He stood above all petty considerations of race, creed and religions, and with his wise and admirable statesmanship guided our country in the enviable path of peace and plenty. He moved that suitable steps be taken to convey the Association's sympathy to the late Prime Minister's family.

Dr. A. Sunderalingam, the outgoing President, speaking in support of the vote of condolence referred to the Late Leader as the "Grand Old Man" who deserved to be called the "Father of the Nation". He said that he had the highest of respect for the late Prime Minister, as a result of close contact he had with him.

The vote of condolence was passed, all present standing in silence, and the Secretary was directed to send the following telegram to the bereaved family.

"Hartley College-Old Boys assembled at General Meeting today mourn the grievous loss of the Right Honourable D. S. Senanayake, the Father of the Nation".

The proceedings were brought to a close immediately after this.

K. VAIRAMUTHU,
Hony. Secretary.

"Nayaga Vasa",
39, St. Lawrence Road,
Wellawatte, 22-3-52.

Office-Bearers of Hartley College O. B. A. (Colombo Branch) for 1952—53

President: — Dr. C. Jeyaratnam Eliezer
Vice-Presidents: — Mr. K. Alvappillai
 ,, G. M. Chinnatamby
 Dr. K. Kanapathippillai
 Mr. A. P. Kandasamy

„ M. Kidnapillai
„ C. Loganathan
„ S. Nadaraser
„ R. P. Sherrard
Dr. A. Sunderalingam
Mr. C. J. T. Thamotheram

Hony. Secretary: — Mr. K. Vairamuthu

„ *Asst. Secretaries:* Messrs. C. Balasingam and
K. Thamotherampillai

„ *Treasurer:* — Mr. D. S. Rasiah

„ *Asst. Treasurers:* Dr. S. Ponnambalam and Mr. S. Selvarajah

Committee Members:— Messrs. V. T. Arasoe, V. K. Arumugam,
S. Arunachalam, A. Kanagasabai, P. Kana-
pathippillai, C. Kandiah, T. Kenghadaram,
S. Nagalingham, V. Paramsothy, V. Ratnam,
P. Ratnasingham, K. Selvaratnam, S. Sitham-
paranathan, T. Thiagarajah, A. Thiruchelvam,
and M. Wijayaratnam.

Hony. Auditors: — Messrs. N. P. Balachandiran and
S. Velauthapillai.

ALUMNI NOTES GENERAL

- Mr. P. Arampu, is Government Surveyor at Moragollagama
„ J. N. Arumugam, C.C.S. has retired from Government Service
„ K. R. Arumugam, is in Audit Branch, Industries Dept.
„ K. Athisdam is in Irrigation Office, Anuradhapura
„ K. Balasubramaniam, is in G.P.O., Colombo
„ K. Balasunderam, is Government Surveyor at Ragama
„ K. Chidamparapillai, is O.A. at Kacchcheri, Kalutara
„ M. S. Chinmayanandaguru, is Govt. Surveyor at Anuradhapura
„ P. Abamparam, B.Sc., is undergoing a Diploma Course at the Uni-
versity of Ceylon
„ A. C. J. Eliezer, is in Surveyor General's Office, Colombo
„ P. Ganesathasan, is Valuation Inspector, Jaffna
„ J. G. N. Gnanaselvam, is in S.E.'s Office, Jaffna
„ A. Govindapillai, is Government Surveyor at Point Pedro
„ S. L. Gunaratnam, is in Gal-Oya Office, Amparai
„ K. Jevakody, appointed Magistrate Mannar and Vavuniya
„ K. S. Jeyathevar, is in G.P.O., Colombo
„ A. Kanagaratnam, is in H.M. Customs, Colombo
„ V. Kanapathippillai, is in Audit Branch, H.M. Customs, Colombo

- „ C. M. Kandappoo, is Government Surveyor at Palugawewa
 „ N. S. Kandiah, is in Ford Rhodes Thornton & Co., Colombo
 „ R. S. Kandiah, Headman has been elected President of Vadamarachy Rural Development Union
 „ R. N. Kunanayagam, is in Valuation Dept., Colombo
 „ S. Mailvaganam, is Chief Clerk, Motor Dept., Colombo
 „ A. Murugesu, Supdt. of Excise has been promoted Asst. Commissioner of Excise, Northern Division, Jaffna
 „ A. Muthucumāru, is in Post Office, Anuradhapura
 „ R. Nadarajah, is in Post Office, Anuradhapura
 „ V. Nadarajah, is in H.M. Customs, Colombo
 „ K. Namasivayam, is in H.M. Customs, Colombo
 „ V. Palavinayakam, is in Office of the House of Representatives, Colombo
 Mrs. E. Perinpanayagam, has joined the staff of Udupidy Girls' English School
 Mr. S. Ponnuthurai, is in Immigration and Emigration Office, Colombo
 „ A. Rajadurai, is in Post Office, Haputale
 „ K. Rajasingam has been transferred to Kuruegale as Public Health Officer (Relieving)
 „ G. K. Rajasoorier, is in H.M. Customs, Colombo
 „ C. Ramachandran, is Law Student, Colombo
 „ T. Ramalingam, re-elected M.P., Point Pedro
 „ R. S. Ramanathan, has been appointed to the Quasi-Clerical Service
 „ J. J. Rajanayakam, is in G.P.O., Colombo
 „ K. Sabanadesan, is in P.W.D., Colombo
 „ P. Sabaratnam, B.Sc., is undergoing a Diploma Course at the University of Ceylon, Colombo
 „ S. S. Sabaratnam, is Government Surveyor at Eppawala
 „ I. W. A. Samuel, Proctor S.C. is practising in Colombo
 „ T. Segarajasingam, is in Municipality, Jaffna
 „ C. Selvadurai, appointed Counter-Clerk Paranthan Post Office
 „ S. Selvarajan, is in Gal-Oya Board Office, Colombo
 Dr. V. Selvaratnam, is in Civil Hospital, Jaffna
 Mr. T. Sithamparapillai, is Govt. Surveyor, Elephant Pass
 „ S. Sittampalam, is in Post Office, Anuradhapura
 „ K. C. Sivapragasam, appointed Probation Officer, Trincomalee
 „ S. Sivaramalingam, is Govt. Surveyor at Anuradhapura
 „ V. R. Sivasubramaniam, is in Chalmers Granaries, Colombo
 „ V. Sivasundaram, Licensed Surveyor and Leveller is in Colombo
 „ M. Somasuntheramoorthy, has passed the Diploma in Education Exam.
 „ A. Subramaniam, is in Post Office, Kurunagala
 „ T. Subramaniam, is in P. W. D. Colombo
 „ V. Subramaniam, is in Dept. of Elections and Local Bodies, Colombo
 „ K. Sunderalingam, is in P. W. D. Colombo
 „ R. B. Thambiah, is in H. M. Customs, Colombo
 „ Edgar Thamoatham, R. D. O. has been appointed Probation Officer

- " S. K. Thevanayagam, Proctor, has been appointed J. P. U. M. Chavakachcheri.
- " S. Thanigasalam, appointed District Inspector of Schools, Batticaloa
- " K. Thilakarathne, is in Kachcheri, Kurunagala
- " S. Vadivelu, is Asst. Supdt. of Survey at Wattala, Colombo
- " A. V. Vatepillai, is in Ministry of Justice, Colombo
- " S. Velauthem, appointed Administrative Sec. Karachi Irrigation Scheme
- " T. Velumylum, is in G.P.O., Colombo
- " A. Veluppillai, is Govt. Surveyor, at Hingurakgoda
- " C. Veluppillai, is in Post Office, Jaffna
- " V. Vettyvetpillai, is in Post Office, Anuradhapura
- " C. W. Vethanayagam, has passed the Diploma in Education Exam.
- " K. Vignesparan, is Excise Inspector, Chavakachcheri
- " K. Vigneswararajah, is in H. M. Customs, Colombo
- " S. Visakasuntheram, is Asst. Supdt. of Surveys at Pelmadulla
- " V. K. Viswanathan, is in Industries Dept., Colombo.

EXAMINATIONS

B. A. EXAMINATION

- S. Esurapatham —(London)
- V. Mahalingam —(Ceylon)
- V. Nadarajah —(Ceylon)
- V. Perambalam —(Ceylon)
- W. N. S. Samuel —(London)
- M. Somasunderam —(London)
- K. Sachithanandam—Second Class Honours Tamil (London)

MEDICINE (FINAL)

R. Nadarajah

B. SC. ENGINEERING

- K. Annalingam (Second Class Honours)
- T. Ratnasabapathy
- A. Rajasunderam

B. SC. (LONDON)

V. Tharmasangari

INTER ARTS AND SCIENCE EXAMS.

S. Velauthampillai

APOTHECARY—FINAL

- S. Chelliah
- N. Paramanathan—Referred in Medicine

CENTRAL CLERICAL EXAMINATION

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| S. Alahesan | C. Pathmanathan |
| G. Balakrishnar | M. Rajasegaram |
| M. Kailayapillai | K. Shanmuganathan |

M. Kanagasekaram	C. Thillaiampalam
M. Kanapathipillai	K. Vigneswararaja
S. Karunasingam	T. Santhirasegaram
C. Kathirgamanathan	K. Mahendram
V. Kulaverasingam	V. Gopalakrishnan
S. Nagalingam	

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

UNIVERSITY NEWS

V. Sivanathan, passed B. Sc. Part I. Section A	
S. C. Manicavasagar	—President—Tamil Society Master of the Exchequer—Curia Historica
V. Vamadeva	—Vice President—Peiris Hall Member of Student's Council Committee member—Union Society
B. J. Paramadas	—Captain—University, Soccer Team Captain—Volley Ball Team—1951 Member of Athletic Team
S. Wijayaratnam	—Captain—Volley Ball Team—1952 Member of Soccer Team
C. Ratnavel	—Member of Volley Ball Team
K. Krishnasamy	—Member of Soccer and Hockey Teams.



COLLEGE BUILDING EXTENSION FUND

We acknowledge with thanks the following amounts received up to 31st December 1952.

* Completed payment.		T. Sathasivam	10-00
S. Sittampalam	20-00	M. Somakandasamy	30-00
K. Nesiab	5-00	M. Murugesu	40-00
D. A. Ariaratnam	20-00	T. A. Joseph	50-00
S. Sithamparanathan	20-00	S. K. Nalliah	10-00
S. Chelliah	30-00	K. Kathiravetpillai	25-00
* K. A. Sithamparapillai	100-00	M. Nadarajah	50-00
S. P. Murugupillai	50-00	S. Thuraiasamy	50-00
K. Sivasubramaniam	20-00	K. Murugesu	20-00
M. N. Ratnasabapathy	20-00	V. S. Pennuthurai	15-00
C. Balasingam	20-00	K. S. Shanmugaratnam	20-00
A. Ponnai	20-00	V. R. Jeyaratnam	25-00
* V. N. Kandiah	100-00	M. Kidnapillai	100-00
* V. K. Kandiah	100-00	A. T. Gunaratnam	50-00
N. Kailayar	30-00	K. Thamotherampillai	75-00

A. V. Vatepillai	10-00	K. Selvaratnam	20-00
G. M. Chinnathamby	100-00	A. C. J. Eliezer	60-00
V. Govindapillai	140-00	T. Balasubramaniam	30-00
C. Krishnapillai	25-00	G. K. Rajasurrier	60-00
T. V. Kandiah	50-00	S. Ganesarajah	20-00
V. Murugesapillai	10 00	A. Kathirgamathamby	20-00
*V. M. Sivasithamparam	150-00	P. Ratnasingam	25-00
*T. Subramaniam	100-00	D. S. Rasiah	25-00
S. Sivaramalingam	200-00	C. Arjunan	60-00
V. Sivasuntheram	100-00	A. Kathirithamby	40-00
S. Valemurugu	125-00	V. R. Sivasubramaniam	10 00
Dr. R. Visuvalingam	300-00	V. Sangarapillai	15-00
*Dr. A. Balakrishnan	300-00	C. Gnanathikkam	35 00
P. Kanagasabai	100-00	K. Krishnapillai	10-00
K. S. Rajendram	150-00	N. Kandasamy	20-00
K. Chithamparapillai	50-00	A. Mathiaparanam	75-00
A. Velupillai	50 00	J. J. Spencer	10-00
*M. K. Sangarapillai	100 00	U. Kanapathipillai	20 00
J. Edward	50-00	D. Mahendran	120 00
J. A. Ramalingam	30-00	K. Subramaniam	10-00
*M. Subramaniam	100-00	K. Balasunderam	50-00
*R. Sithamparanathan	100-00	S. Velupillai	20-00
V. Mutiah	20-00	T. Subramaniam	20 00
K. Logeswaram	10-00	E. Namasivayam	20 00
V. Markandan	75-00	R. Thisaveerasingham	50-00
K. Kumarasamy	50-00	K. Ramalingam	100 00
C. Mahadeva	50-00	M. Sivarajah	10 00
*A. J. V. Kanagaratnam	100-00	K. Vairamuttu	10-00
*C. Ramachandiran	100-00	S. Kanagarajah	10 00
*V. Velupillai	100-00	V. Puvanendran	10-00
S. P. Nadarajah	30 00	R. Sivapathasunderam	10 00
S. Nadaraser	225-00	M. E. Thiagarajah	20-00
S. J. K. Tillekaratne	40-00	K. Nadarajah	40-00
*T. Nadarajah	100-00	K. Valliporan	25-00
C. Mahesan	50-00	S. Ponnuchamy	10-00
S. Navaratnam	40-00	K. Velautham	10-00
P. Rajendram	10-00	T. Pararajasingam	12-00
Dr. A. Sunderalingam	150-00	V. Palavinayagam	20-00
N. Subramaniam	15-00	A. Kanagasabai	25-00
V. Sivasubramaniam	15-00	A. T. Moorthy	25-00
K. Thevasigamany	25-00	V. S. Alahesan	10-00
K. S. Arulanandam	40-00	A. Kandanadarajah	20-00
V. Sivaramalingam	200 00	S. M. Sathasivam	40 00
V. Velupillai	20-00	K. Velauthampillai	50-00
V. C. Velautham	40-00	S. V. Gnanapragasam	10-00
P. Kanapathipillai	15-00	K. Ganesan	20-00
S. Manicavasagar	25-00	P. M. Somasunderam	20-00
K. Nagalingam	5-00	D. P. Thevapalan	10-00

P. Ganesathasan	20 00	R. Arumugasamy	20-00
V. Murugupillai	50-00	V. Maheswaran	20-00
M. Kandasamy	65 00	K. Sivagnanam	20.00
A. Kasipillai	10-00	C. S. Ganesarajah	25-00
V. Kularajasingam	40-00	K. Vigneswararajah	40-00
A. P. McClelland	10-00	N. Vijayasingam	10 00
S. V. Sebaratnam	20-00	Hartley College O. B. A.	
S. Kumarasamy	10 00	(Colombo Branch)	2,350-06
N. Swaminatha Iyer	10-00	K. Sabanadesan	10-00
*R. Sabaratnam	100 00	K. Sundaralingam	10-00
S. Vallipuram	10 00	K. Kanagasabai	10-00
*S. Periathamby	200-00	V. Kathirgamathamby	10-00
*Dr. C. J. Eliezer	500-00	T. Soorasingaram	10 00
*Rev. M. S. Chinniah	200 00	R. N. Kunanayagam	30-00
*K. Kanapathipillai	100-00	V. Neelakandan	10 00
*A. S. Kanapathipillai	150-00	S. Velanthampillai	10.00
S. Thambirasa	60 00	S. Mailvaganam	20-00
N. P. Balachandran	45-00	K. Thirunavukkarasu	10-00
T. Kengadaram	60-00	S. Karunaisingam	10-00
N. S. Singaravelu	45-00		

COLLEGE OFFICE-BEARERS—1952.

PREFECTS' GUILD

Head Prefects.	Deputy Head Prefect
S. Gunalingam (Jan.—March)	A. Navaratnam
M. Atputhanathan (March—)	

SENIOR PREFECTS

K. K. Nadarajah	K. Nagalingam
S. Satcunanathan	M. Arulanandam

JUNIOR PREFECTS

V. K. Samuel	S. Kathiravetpillai
K. Veerasingam	K. Thanabalasingam
E. G. Gunaseelan	

PROBATIONERS

S. Ratnasingam	K. Manicavasagar	P. Ruthirarajah
----------------	------------------	-----------------

HOUSES

Abraham
(Red)

HOUSE MASTERS & MISTRESSES

Mr. A. Rasasingam
 „ R. R. R. Blanchard
 „ Antony George
 Miss T. Somasunderam
 „ P. P. Ariyanayagam

CAPTAINS

V. Krishnapillai

Kana pathipillai (Blue)	Mr. K. V. Thomas	
	„ K. Arumugam	
	„ H. E. Arulampalam	S. Balasingam
	Miss A. M. Champion	
	„ S. Thillainathan	
Paulpillai (Yellow)	Mr. A. Somasuntherampillai	
	„ A. M. Spencer	
	„ P. R. Ponnudurai	
	„ J. V. Sivaprágasam	A. Sivaramalingam
	„ W. W. Somaratna	
	Miss T. Y. Arulampalam	
	„ I. Thambipillai	
	„ A. Vythilingam	
Sherrard (Green)	Mr. S. V. Gunanayagam	
	„ S. P. Nadarajah	
	„ M. C. John	
	„ S. Suntharalingam	M. Atputhananthan
	„ T. V. Kanaganayagam	
	Mrs. A. C. Selvaraj	
	„ E. K. Richards	

LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS

H. S. C. UNION

Vice-Patron: Mr. A. M. Spencer

First Term	Second Term	Third Term
President:		
K. Veerasingam	N. Ariaratnam	P. Balavadivel
Vice-President:		
C. Sivagnanaguru	S. Kathiravelpillai	A. Thevarajah
Secretary:		
S. Kathiravelpillai	K. Wignarajah	E. Gunaseelan
Asst. Secy. & Treasurer:		
S. Somasundaram	K. Kandiah	T. Sivapathasundaram
English Editor:		
S. Sangarapillai (Miss)	S. Velautham	A. M. Kulanayagam
Tamil Editor:		
K. Valemurugu (Miss)	S. Venayagampillai	S. V. Senthithurai
Sub-Editor:		
P. Krishnapillai (Miss)	S. Vamadeva	S. Subramaniam
Committee Members:		
P. Ruthrarajah	K. V. Ponnampalam	S. Thillaiampalam
S. M. Sarma	S. Rajasingam	S. Rajasingam
A. Thuraiajah	K. Murugesu	N. Sivalingam
N. Sivarah	P. Balavadivel	K. S. Arudselvam

SENIOR SECTION

Vice-Patron: Mr. A. Somasundarampillai

First Term	Second Term	Third Term
Vice-Presidents :		
K. T. Sriharan	A. Sivaramalingam	K. Manicavasagar
A. Sivaramalingam	K. Vijayanatham	K. Vijayanatham
K. Vijayanatham	S. Balasingam	A. Sivaramalingam
Secretary :		
K. Manicavasagar	K. T. Sriharan	K. T. Sriharan
Asst. Secretary :		
V. Ramalingam	K. Sivapragasam	T. Kumarasamy
Treasurer :		
S. Ratnasingam	D. S. Karunairajah	V. K. Subramaniam
Editors (English) :		
S. Balasingam	C. Kanagarajah	C. Kanagarajah
S. Navaratnarajah	K. R. Gunasegaram	K. T. Sriharan
Editors (Tamil) :		
K. Maniccam	C. Canapathipillai	K. Maniccam
K. R. Gunasegaram	S. Thambithurai	K. Manicavasagar
Radio Operators :		
S. Sriskandarajah	S. Ratnasingam	S. Ratnasingam
C. Jothiravi	S. Navaratnarajah	S. Navaratnarajah
S. Amirthalingam	S. Amirthalingam	S. Amirthalingam
Committee Members :		
S. Amirthalingam	S. Amirthalingam	E. Paramasivam
E. Jeshua	T. Thanabalasingam	K. Ganeshanathan
S. Pathmarajah	V. Vivekanantharajah	C. Kathirgamar
S. Arulthasan	S. Arulthasan	S. S. Mathiaparanam

JUNIOR SECTION—A

Vice-Patron: Miss S. Thillainathan

First Term	Second Term	Third Term
President :		
A. Sivapathasundaram	S. Balasingam	P. Sivaloganathan
Vice-President :		
E. Ratoasabapathy	S. Abulkalam	V. Kasinathan
Secretary :		
K. Anantharajah	P. Sivaloganathan	K. Anantharajah
Asst. Secretary :		
S. Balasingam	— —	T. Veluchamy

JUNIOR SECTION—B

Vice-Patron: Mr. Sam. Thambapillai

President:		
S. Thavarajah	P. Sivalingam	C. Nirmalraj
Vice-President:		
S. Ramachandrarajah	T. W. Sheriffdeen	S. Sivasubramaniam
Secretary:		
S. R. Devarajah	C. Nirmalraj	M. Thirunavukkarasu
Asst. Secretary:		
M. Thirunavukkarasu	S. R. Devarajah	S. Thavarajah

JUNIOR SECTION—C

Vice-Patron: Mr. S. T. Samuel

President:		
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Vice-President:		
V. Sithamparanathan	S. S. Dawoodsha	V. Mahadevan
Secretary:		
V. Mahadevan	K. Rajaratnam	R. Rajendram
Asst. Secretary:		
K. Rajaratnam	V. Mahadevan	A. Sunderarajah

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Vice-Patron: Mr. S. P. Nadarajah

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Secretary:		
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Asst. Secretary:		
T. Kulendran	K. Selvaratnam	V. Eswaranathan
Treasurer:		
T. Thanabalasingam	E. Johshua	S. Ratnasingam
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M. Kulanayagam	N. Sivarajah	N. Sivarajah
S. M. Sarma	S. Rajasingam	S. Rajasingam
S. Thambithurai	T. Thanabalasingam	S. Srisandarajah
P. Sivakantham	S. Mathiaparanam	M. Yogalingam

DRAMATIC SOCIETY

President:—Mr. T. V. Kanaganayagam, Hony. Secy:—M. Atputhanathan, Asst. Secy:—S. Satcunanathan.

CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY & THRIFT SOCIETY

President :— Mr. A. Rasasingam, Hony. Secy :— S. Saravanamuttu,
Treasurer :— A. Kumarasamy.

S. C. M.

Senior President : Mr. T. V. Kanaganayagam

First Term	Second Term	Third Term
Junior President :		
E. G. Gunaseelan	D. S. Karunairajah	E. G. Gunaseelam
Secretary :		
C. Thevarajah	C. Thevarajah	D. S. Karunairajah
Treasurer :		
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Committee Members :		
M. D. K. Peter	M. D. K. Peter	C. Thevarajah
S. Thavarajah	S. Thavarajah	S. Thavarajah

SCOUT TROOP

Troop Leader :— K. Veerasingam Hony. Secy :— E. Paramasivam

BULL DOGS

T. T. Moorthi (Leader)
A. Sivapathasunderam
D. S. Dharmapalan
K. Wickramachandran
C. Nirmalaraj
M. R. Gunaratnam

EAGLES

E. Paramasivam (Leader)
S. Navaratnam
K. Ganeshalingam
T. Kanagaratnam
S. Selvarajah
M. Nadarajah
K. Sivagnanam

KING FISHERS

T. W. Sheriffdeen (Leader)
S. Ramachandrarajah
S. Vinayagalingam
A. Balasubramaniam
V. Sivanesan

PEACOCK

V. Eswaranathan (Leader)
A. E. Singaratnam
S. S. Dawoodsha
P. Sivalingam
K. Shanmuganathan
S. Balasingam
M. Sithamparapillai
A. P. Jeyarajah

WOLVES

S. Ratnasingam (Leader)
K. R. Gunasegaram
V. Mahadeva
S. Chinniah

S. Nagarajah
P. Sivaloganathan
S. Thevarajah

Scouters : Messrs. W. W. Somaratne & A. R. Joseph.

THE CUB PACK

FOXES

J. C. P. Samuel (Leader)
M. Kingsley

WOLVES

S. Pooranampillai (Leader)
M. Ramachandran

K. Thangavadivelu
N. Ramachandran
T. Ramachandran
M. Krishnapillai

P. Atputharajah
V. Balachandran
S. Sambasivam
C. Jeyanathan

CATS

P. Balanathan (Leader)
T. Thamotheram
S. Yogeswaran
M. Balasubramaniam
E. Selvachandran
P. Jeyasingam

DOGS

E. Kanagaratnam (Leader)
K. Balathasan
S. Rasaratnam
S. Velautham
S. Sivanantham
S. Rajalingam

Cub Mistresses: Mrs. A. C. Selvaraj & Miss A. M. Champion

SPORTS

Prefect of Games: Mr. A. R. Joseph

Master-in-charge	Captain	Vice-Captain
Volley Ball:		
Mr. A. M. Spencer	—	—
Cricket:		
Mr. P. Ahamparam	A. Navaratnam	V. Krishnapillai
Athletics:		
Mr. S. Suntharalingam	A. Navaratnam	—
Football 1st XI:		
Mr. A. Rasasingam	V. Krishnapillai	M. Arulanantham
Football 2nd XI:		
Mr. W. W. Somaratne	C. Jothiravi	S. Ratnam
Football 3rd XI:		
Mr. K. Arumugam	S. Thiagalingam	V. Subramaniam

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HOSTEL

Boarding Master:—Mr. A. R. Joseph, Asst. Boarding Master and Caterer:—Mr. P. R. Ponnudurai.

Prefect:—P. Rudrarajah, Monitor:—A. P. Jeyarajah, Representative on the food committee:—T. W. Sheriffdeen & K. Harichandran.

TEACHERS' GUILD

President:—Mr. S. P. Nadarajah, Secretary & Treasurer:—Mr. K. R. R. Blanchard, Committee members:—Mr. A. R. Joseph & Miss S. Eliathamby.

THE STAFF—1953

Principal:

K. Pooranampillai, B. A. (London); Post-graduate Trained, Selly Oak Colleges, Birmingham

Vice-Principals:

S. T. Samuel, B. A. (London); First-Class Trained G. T. C.

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

Assistants:

P. Ahamparam, B. Sc. (Ceylon); on study leave at the University

S. P. Nadarajah, B. A. (Ceylon)

A. Somisundarampillai, B. A. (Madras)

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

A. M. Spencer, B. A. (London)

S. V. Gunanayagam, B. A. (London)

P. Dinamani, M. A. (Madras)

W. N. S. Samuel, B. A. (London)

Sam. Thambapillai, First Class Trained G. T. C.

R. R. Blanchard, Practical Trained

K. Arumugam, First in Science (Ceylon & London)

J. V. Sivapragasam, London Inter-Arts, English Teachers' Certificate, First Class Tamil Trained

W. W. Somaratne, London Inter-Arts

S. Suntharalingam, First-in-Science, Ceylon

P. R. Ponnuthurai, First Class Drawing Certificate

A. R. Joseph, Physical Instructors' Certificate, Y.M.C.A. College, Saida pet, Madras

Miss A. Vythilingam, s. s. c.

Miss M. H. S. Eliatamby, s. s. c. Higher Local T. C. M.

Miss S. Arulanandham, s. s. c.

S. J. V. Ratnasamy, s. s. c.

S. Satcunanathan, London Inter-Science

M. Atputhanathan, s. s. c.

Primary School:

H. E. Arulampalam, English Teachers' Certificate

Mrs. F. P. Selvaraj, s. s. c.

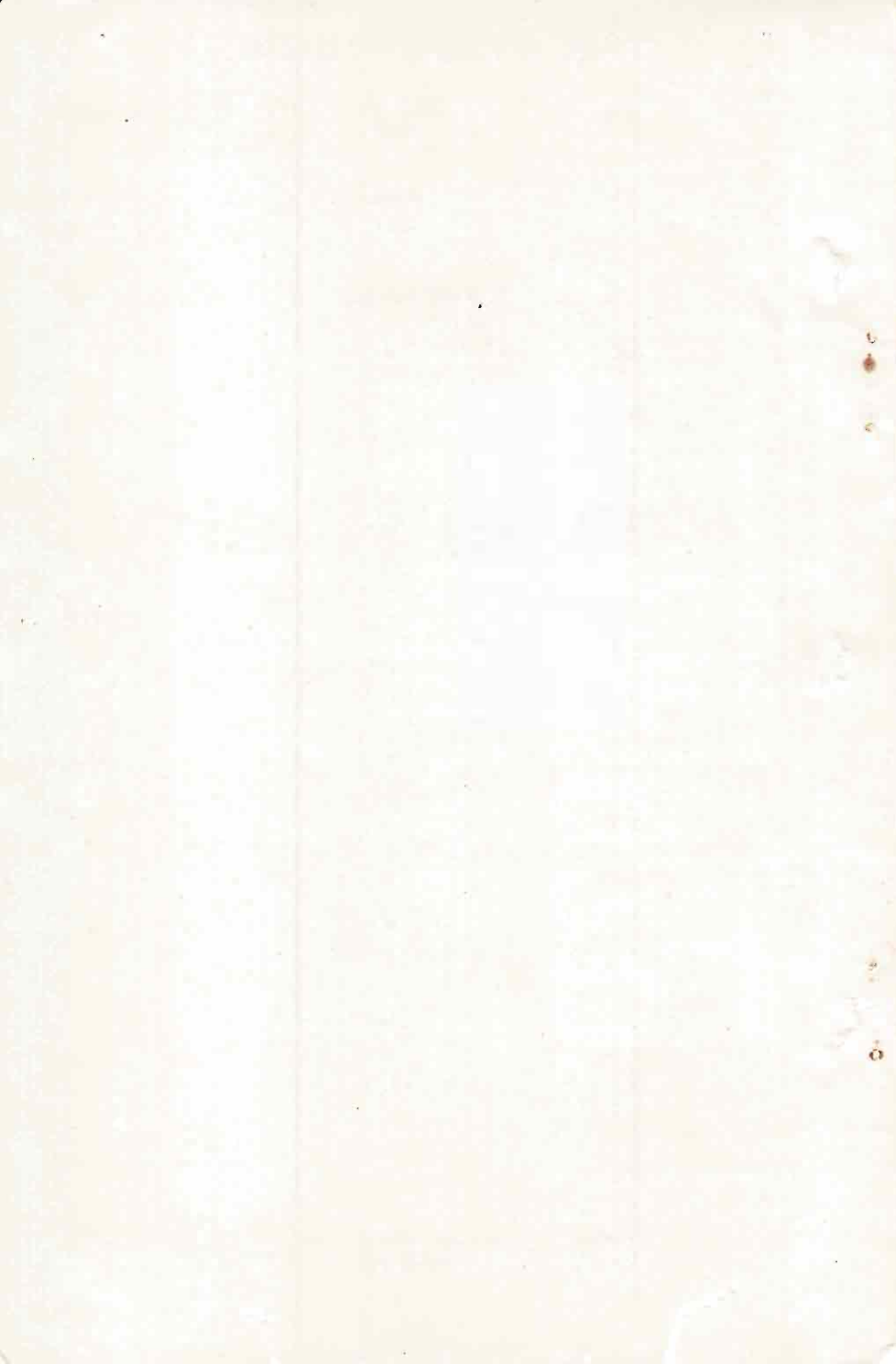
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Miss C. S. Nagarathnam, s. s. c.

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Librarian: A. Rajagobal

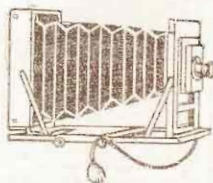
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