

HARTLEY COLLEGE



MISCELLANY

No. 21.

1956.

W. E. S. SAMUEL

HARTLEY COLLEGE MISCELLANY

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A. M. Spencer

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MARTINEY COLLEGE
MISCELLANY

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W. J. Samuel
"12 Feb. '57

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EDITORIAL NOTES

A Plea for National Unity

In our previous issue, we sounded a note of warning against the Sinhala Only move and our fears have proved to be more than justified. When the recent events come to be recorded, the ugly incidents of June 5th this year will go down as the most disgraceful in the annals of our country. We do not propose to question the sanity of the Government in passing the Sinhala Only Act nor is it our intention to enter into controversy on any issue especially if it smacks of anything political, for we firmly believe that matters political are better left to politicians even though it has become the fashion for politicians to make inroads into our domain. But the Act is of importance to us because of its educational and administrative implications. It is admitted on all sides that the Act has inflicted serious wounds in the hearts of the minorities. Today a feeling of frustration, distrust and suspicion lurks in their minds and the majority community too is beginning to doubt the efficacy of this 'Sinhala Pill' that was claimed to be a panacea for all their economic ills. Only the unthinking among the majority community will continue to deny the fundamental rights and stifle the legitimate aspirations of the minorities. As long as this pernicious piece of legislation remains on the Statute Book, the two major communities in the island will continue to be estranged and this will only result in national calamity. The government should act before it is too late and unless it displays statesmanship of a rare nature, the situation will prove dangerous. There is no doubt that the Act is a symptom of a deep malady—a stagnant economy and a barbaric device to solve the unemployment problem among the people in the South. We believe that the Langu-

age issue is merely a red herring drawn to cloud other vital problems which await solution by this government. It is an admission of incapacity to solve these problems on a rational basis. Politicians who make an attempt to raise this issue to keep their seats in Parliament fail to realise the irreparable damage being caused to the fabric of the Nation. Today mere assurances and empty promises will not satisfy the minorities who look upon the Act as a threat to both their survival and their continued existence as self respecting people. There is a genuine sense of grievance that they are being denied the right in the future of playing their part in the life of the Nation. At such a critical period in our history, it is the bounden duty of the schools in the island to keep alive the ideal of a united Nation and instil in the minds of the young—the future citizens, a determination to fight against all distinctions of caste, community and race. We too with the Minister of Finance who was our Chief Guest at the O. B. A. Lunch believe that 'it is not too late to pull the country out of the communal chaos it is now in.' The solution is simple. All that has to be done is to make statutory provision for certain fundamental rights—the right of all children in this country to receive their education from the Kindergarten to the University in their mother tongue, the right whether at School, University or Public examinations to be examined in the language in which they received their instruction and the right of citizens in this country to transact business and be governed in their own language. We do hope that the government will soon realise its folly and recognize these fundamental rights which the Sinhala Only Act denies to a section of this country.

The Content of Education.

We are today faced with the problem of educated unemployed on an unprecedented scale. The situation will get out of hand if steps are not taken early for a re-orientation of our Educational system. The suspension of the Fitness Test is a pathetic attempt to cover up government's failure to formulate schemes for educational re-organisation. What the country needs is a radical change in the type of education imparted in our schools. In an attempt to steal

a march, the government is engaged in forcing the pace of Swabasha, relegating to the background the more important question of the content of education. If the S. S. C. qualified clamour for white-collar jobs, the blame has rightly to be ascribed to the system of education which make them unfit for anything else. The government must make a more realistic approach. A real practical bias to education alone can arrest the present trend. It is to the content of education in schools that government must pay serious attention. No attempt is being made to bridge the gulf between the system of education in schools and the needs of economic development. If the National Planning Council is to contribute anything worthwhile, it should in the first instance recommend a thorough overhaul of the content of education and the School System in order to ensure that the system of education provides the technical personnel that would be a sine qua non for any wise plans for the proper exploitation of the economic resources of the island.

Swabasha and Higher Education.

Heads of schools and Educational bodies are perturbed by the rapid decline of standards in the schools. The prime cause of this deterioration is the untimely introduction of Swabasha, in spite of the protests of those who matter. We have always maintained the soundness of the principle of education in the mother tongue. This should not blind anyone to the difficulties of transition. There are already disquieting signs that show that a large section of the school-going population does not look for anything beyond the limits of the scrappy Text books. Denied all possibilities of access to reading material and background literature, the children are growing up with their intellect cramped and their interests starved for want of opportunities. On top of these comes the reported decision of the Minister of Education to force Swabasha on the University Entrance classes. Not only is this a very unwise move in the light of the decision of the University to continue in English for some more time but is also another instance of government's disregard for the considered opinion of Educational bodies like the A. C. U. T. and the H. M. C. The University Senate has indicated in no uncertain terms its views on Swabasha

as medium at the University and has rightly pointed out that 'the more important of the difficulties confronted are in respect of Staff, Text books, technical terms, background and critical literature'. Our difficulties in schools are in no respect different. If the Schools and the University are to fulfil their functions effectively, English should be the medium not only at the University but also in the H. S. C. classes. English will have to continue for an indefinite period especially in Science Courses. What the country is in urgent need of is not Swabasha ignoramuses but technical personnel, efficient administrators and sane leaders to carry out plans of development for the progress of the country.

To our School-Leavers.

The school-going population in the North is faced with a bleak future and a challenge. Their survival will depend on how boldly they face the situation. Employment in government will no longer be so readily open to them. It is by dint of hard toil that they can eke out an existence. Signs are not wanting that they are alive to their plight. The prospects of the school-leavers lie only in new fields which await development—Agriculture, Cattle and Poultry rearing, Industries, Trade and Commerce. 'The Call of the Sea' should prove to be equally profitable. In addition, the Palmyrah produce could be used to the full. Needless to say there are other possibilities as well. Fortunately more attention is being paid now towards these. The Co-operative Movement and Rural Development programmes too should be stepped up. Some of these openings are adequately dealt with by the contributors to this issue of the Miscellany. We thank Dr. A. Sundralingam, Chief Research Officer of the Ceylon Institute of Industrial Research and Messrs W. L. Jeyasingham of the Staff of Jaffna College, J. A. Pushparajah, Govt. Veterinary Surgeon, Point Pedro and T. Kandasamy, Co-operative Education Officer, Jaffna for their Articles and hope that our readers would find these helpful.

Acknowledgement: We thank all the Schools which sent us their Magazines during the year.

EDITORS.

PRINCIPAL'S NOTES—1956

1. The number on roll is 676 of which 144 is in the Primary Section. The attendance continues to be good, it being 95% of the roll. We do not desire to increase the number of pupils.

2. The following teachers left us during the year : Mr. A. R. Joseph, Miss M. Poonen, Mr. W. R. Aruliah, Miss A. Vythilingam, Mr. M. Cooray and Mr. P. R. Ponnuthurai.

Mr. A. R. Joseph on completing his studies at Hartley was appointed to the Staff in 1949. After a year at the Y. M. C. A. College of Physical Education at Saidapet, Madras, he rejoined us as a qualified P. T. Instructor in May 1951, and was with us till he left in January 1956, to become Probation Officer. He was an enthusiastic P. T. I., and also helped in many activities of the College—in Hostel, Scouting, etc. He was a handy man in many departments of School life, and particularly valuable at College functions. His going is a loss to us ; but, at the same time, we know that his kindness and understanding are needed more in the Probation Service.

Miss M. Poonen joined in May 1954 and taught with great acceptance Biology in the S. S. C. and H. S. C. Classes. We valued her not only for her capabilities as a teacher, but also for the interest she took in the total life of the School, and for her Co-operativeness and friendliness towards all concerned. She left in May this year at the end of her two-year contract, and is now Lecturer at the Union Christian College, Alwaye, Kerala, India, and Warden of the Women's Hostel there. In these capacities, her abilities will have fuller scope. Her old colleagues and pupils will be glad to hear that she will be proceeding to Kingsmead College, Selly Oak, Birmingham, for the next academic year.

Mr. W. R. Aruliah left us in May this year to join St. John's College, Palamcottah, S. India, to continue his studies there. He joined us in January 1955, and was Class Master of a Division of the Second Form, and helped in the Hostel and in Scouting.

Miss A. Vythilingam joined in February 1952 and left in August this year. She was Class Mistress of a Division of

Form I, and her work throughout her stay was marked by thoroughness and conscientiousness. She also won the affection of her pupils, who were truly sorry that she was leaving. She is now teaching at St. Matthew's, Dematagoda.

Mr. M. Cooray joined us in July 1955 and left in August 1956, after a period of a little over a year with us. He taught Sinhalese in the Middle Forms, and English and History in the Upper Forms, his forte being English. He helped also as Staff Adviser to the Weekly Wall-Newspaper, "The Weekly Chronicle". He left us to be nearer home.

Mr. P. R. Ponnuthurai, our Art Master for 14 years, retired in November, on completing sixty years of age. Besides being in charge of Art, he helped greatly as Caterer of the Hostel and Supervisor of Buildings and Repairs. Without his enthusiasm and interest, the Hostel would not have been without loss. With a practical bias, and almost untiring energy, he proved himself very useful indeed. We thank him sincerely, and wish him many years of health and happiness in retirement.

We thank all these teachers for their services, and wish them success and happiness in their new spheres of work. We thank also Messrs A. Kirubainayagam (June to Dec. 1956), V. Mahalingam, B. A. Hons. (Sept. to Dec.) and Mr. G. Thavaratnam (September) who supplied for short periods.

During the year we welcomed to the Staff Messrs S. Vadivelu, R. T. Krishnamurthi, K. J. Selvanayagam, S. G. Deva, M. Atputhanathan, A. Navaratnam and Misses S. P. Thuraiappah, G. K. Saravanamuttu and Mr. S. Nadarajah. Mr. S. Vadivelu, Tamil Trained. Second Class and English S. S. C., joined us in January. He had been on the Staff of St. John's College, Jaffna, and came over to be nearer home. He has fitted into the life of the school, and his usefulness is bound to increase with the years. Mr. Deva succeeded Mr. Joseph as P. T. Instructor in February. With his varied experience of life, both at Andhra University where he won College colours for Football and Hockey, and in business, he is a welcome addition to the Staff. He helps in Games, Athletics and the Hostel. Mr. Krishnamurthi succeeded Miss P. J. Sherrard as Teacher of Tamil singing. He is a Sangeetha Bhooshanam, and it is our hope that he will

create a real liking for Tamil singing among our boys. Mr. Selvanayagam, B. A. (Madras), joined in February, and is doing work in the Middle and Upper Forms. He is helping as Warden of the Hostel. Coloursman in Cricket and Basketball at Serampore College, he should prove to be increasingly useful. Mr. Aputhanathan B. Sc. is a graduate of the Ceylon University with Botany, Zoology and Chemistry as his subjects. I am glad that at long last the teachers of Biology are Ceylonese and likely to give of their experience. An Old Boy and former Head Prefect of the College, he is at home at Hartley. Mr. Navaratnam, B. Sc. (Ceylon) with Physics and double Mathematics is another Old Boy and Head Prefect back after a career at the University. Captain of Cricket and Athletics at Hartley, and coloursman in Football, Athletics and Volley Ball at the University, he is indeed a valuable addition to our Staff ; but I have to state that he is leaving us at the end of the year on being selected as Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police. We are sorry to lose him, but are glad that he has been selected for this post of responsibility, and wish him success.

Miss S. P. Thuraiappah, B. A. (Ceylon) offered Geography, History and Economics for the degree examination. I am glad that our pupils can now offer Geography for the S. S. C and H. S. C. Examinations. I hope that with her as teacher our boys will do as well in Geography as they do in other Arts subjects. Miss G. K. Saravanamuttu is an Arts graduate of Madras. She has also qualifications in Music, and with her training in many extra-curricular activities, she should prove useful both in the academic and in the other sides of College life.

Mr. S. Nadarajah who succeeds Mr. Ponnuthurai has brought to his job an infectious enthusiasm for Art. By precept and example, he will make our pupils more Art-minded and better artists, I trust.

We welcome these new teachers cordially, and wish them a pleasant time at Hartley.

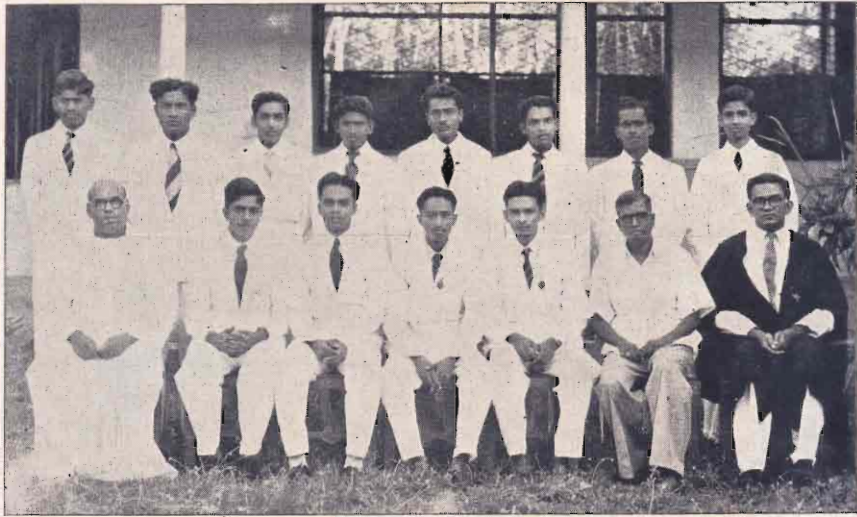
Our Examination Results : continue to be satisfactory. (I) At the Fifth Standard Examination of December 1955 conducted by the Northern Province Teachers' Association, of the 74 pupils, 12 passed in the A Grade, 14 in the B, and

39 in the C. (II) At the J. S. C. Examination of 1955, of the 80 pupils, 15 passed in the First Division, and 45 passed in the Second. (III) At the S. S. C. Examination of December 1955, of the 69 candidates, 5 passed in the First Division, and 40 in the Second. At the July 1956 Examination, all the eleven who sat for their 'references' completed, and the one who sat for the whole examination, was 'referred'. (IV) At the University Entrance Examination of December 1955, of the 24 candidates, 12 gained admission: 5 to the Arts, 5 to the Science, and 2 to the Engineering Faculties respectively; at the same examination for the award of the H. S. C., 11 qualified, and 5 were referred.

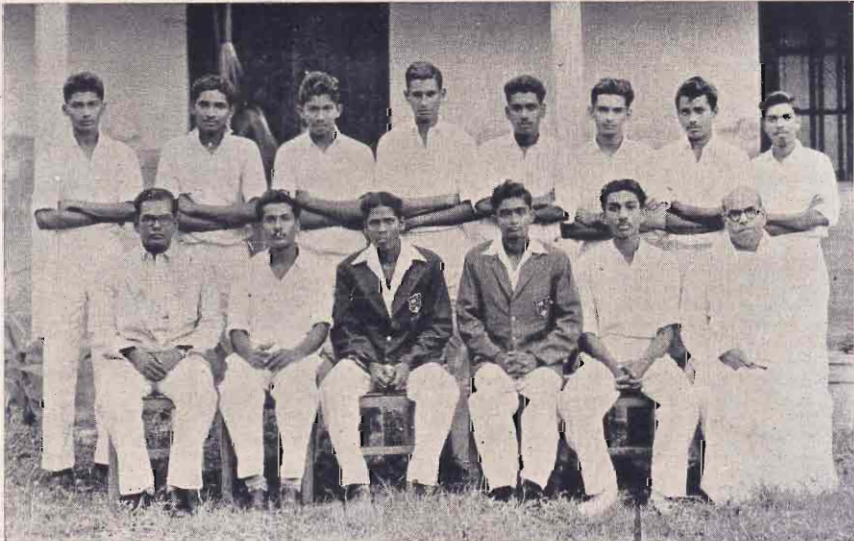
4. **Extra-curricular Activities.** A glance at the Contents page will give the reader an idea of these activities. Those interested are referred to the various reports. The more the activities, the fuller the educative experiences of the pupils, and I am grateful to the teachers who have given ungrudgingly of their time and energy. I must however make a few observations. The Excursions were not as in previous years, because of communal tensions. The Weekly Newspaper of one of the divisions of the S. S. C. Class, under the editorship of Prefect S. Nandagopal became so interesting and regular in its appearance, that it has been adopted as the Weekly Newspaper of the College. My congratulations. The Photographic Club is keeping its members active, especially after the Exhibition and awards of Prizes. The Art and Handwork Exhibition too was a success. We wish all these activities success during 1957.

5. **The Colombo Branch of the Old Boys' Association.** The last Annual Celebration was held on the 17th of November at the Grand Oriental Hotel. Over 150 participated in the Lunch, and there was a good attendance at the Annual Business Meeting. The speeches were of a high order, and the celebrations were a great success. I wish the Association all success in the years to come; and to Mr. K. Vairamuttu another year of energetic Secretaryship!

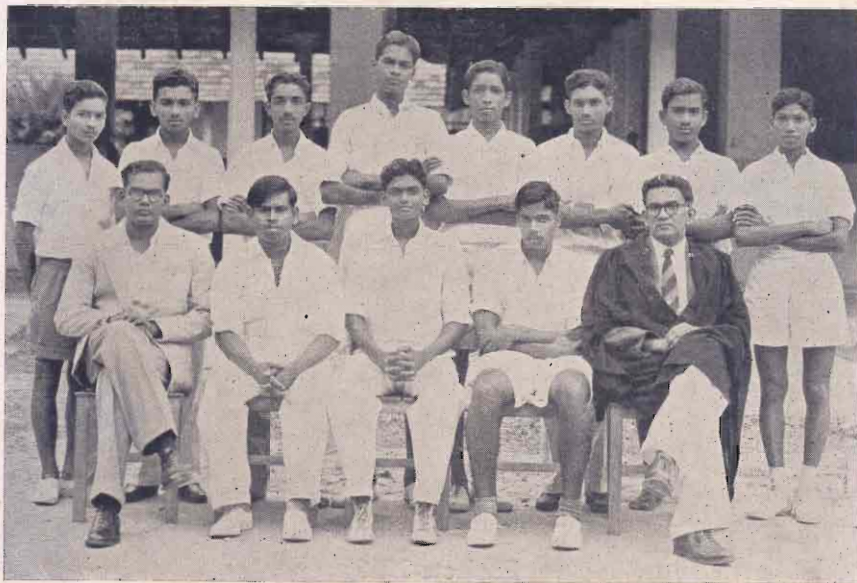
6. The most noteworthy political event of the year is the passing of the Sinhala Only Act. If the intention of those responsible was to unify the country, nothing was wider off the mark, for nothing has been so divisive in its



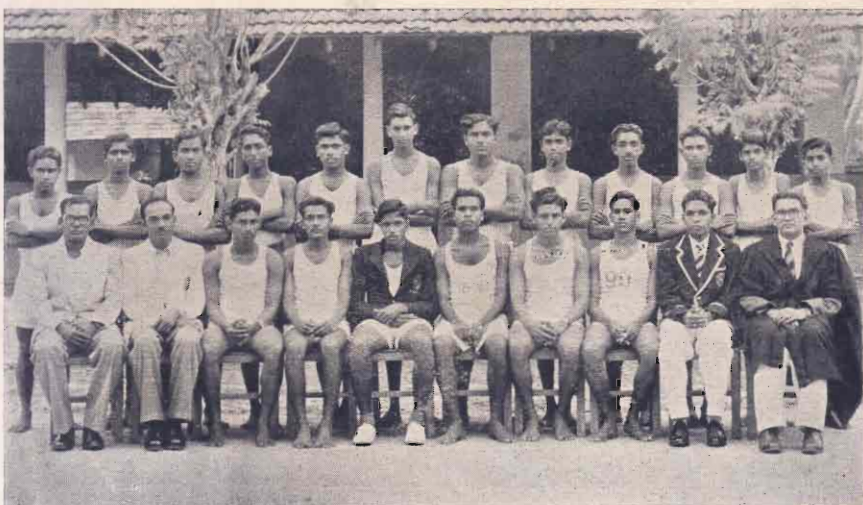
Prefects-1956



Cricket-First Team-1956



Cricket-Second Team-1956



Athletic Team-1956

effect as this Act. If a united Ceylon is the real objective, let the politicians recall what Burke preached to the generation of Englishmen who lost the thirteen American Colonies: "Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the truest wisdom".

ADDRESS GIVEN AT OUR CAROL SERVICE

By

SISTER ELIZABETH BAKER

A great Scottish preacher Dr. James Stewart has said "I think that songs and hymns and music can carry us nearer to the burning heart of the advent message than all the sermons and discourses in the world". I am sure that, as we have sat listening to this choir, we too would say that the singing of these boys brings us very near to the Christ Child.

Christmas is a time of singing! If you were to go to England and enter the large 'Queen's Hall' in London you would sit with about 4,000 people listening to 'The Messiah' or other Christmas music sung by a vast choir—or you could go to a lonely cottage on the moors in my home-country, Yorkshire and find the family, far away from any neighbours, sitting round their fire singing carols—On Christmas Eve even in snow and bitter cold, groups go Carol singing. Here in Ceylon at midnight or 2 a. m. people are always ready to get up and welcome Carol Singers—Yes, Christmas is a time of singing. We don't naturally sing when we are sad or in trouble. We may try to sing because of its psychological effect upon us, but it is not natural and spontaneous—We sing when we are happy.

800 years ago a Carol was sung and we are all still singing it "O come, O come Immanuel—Immanuel—God with us. This expresses our yearning for the Presence and Power of God. God sent His Son at a time of strife—to be King of Kings and Prince of Peace, but did not come to

a Palace or to a large house, even the village Inn had no room for Him and shepherds, having heard the first Carol ever sung—" Peace on Earth, Goodwill amongst men " were His first visitors—

We try to picture that ' First Christmas '. We listen to Carols. We read the Gospel Stories—they have been read beautifully for us by these boys tonight. We look at art-pictures of the Nativity—but if that is all we are only having a second hand experience and we none of us really like second hand things—like a second hand car they let us down—

The real First hand experience is expressed in a Carol
" Make a heaven in my Manger —

It is heaven where thou art."

Make heaven in my home and in heart—Yes, when Jesus is in our home and in our heart Christmas becomes a real experience.

Many years ago my friend's little boy was 2½ years old. He had been taught the Carol all little children learn " Away in a Manger, no crib for a bed ", and one line remained in his memory. He was taken up stairs and tucked up under his blankets necessary in England at Christmas time) in his nice cot and his mother left him alone (unlike Ceylon !) After a little while his mother heard him crying and she ran up stairs and said "what is the matter Michael ?" And between sobs the little child replied "Little Jesus on the hay—Jesus in a cot"—a little child's sympathy wanted Jesus to have a cot just as Michael's own cot—

A more mature mind than a 2½ years old has expressed the same sympathy in one of our Carols.

" But in Bethlehem's home
Was there found no room
For Thy holy nativity :
O come to my heart, Lord Jesus ;
There is room in my heart for Thee—".

Room—Yes, but how much room ? What else is there in our heart ? Pride, jealousy, selfishness, misunderstanding—if these are there we must be ready to let them go,

so that Jesus can have complete possession of our heart. It doesn't happen all at once, but we can most of us, I think, look back and see the changes that have come, the things we have got rid of because we want Jesus in our hearts. This Christmas let us again sing sincerely "O come O come Immanuel".

God once sent a message to His people and it was this.

"If with all your heart ye truly seek Me, ye shall ever surely find Me".

That is His message to us tonight and if we make room for Him we shall sing for joy this Christmas time through the coming year.

Christmas is a time for singing.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RUBBER MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY IN CEYLON.

By

DR. A. SUNDRALINGAM

Rubber was discovered by Columbus almost four centuries ago, yet it was not till the latter half of the eighteenth century that this material made its appearance in the markets of Europe. Priestly examined it in 1772 and he made the discovery that it removed pencil marks from paper. He gave it the name India Rubber because of this property and, although it did not come from India and its major use is not as an eraser, it still carries the name today.

Almost half a century later, Macintosh observed that rubber dissolved in turpentine and that the solution so obtained can be used to waterproof textiles. He established the first rubber factory in 1824 for the manufacture of waterproofs. We honour this pioneer and his discovery by calling all water proof coats, macintoshes.

It was, however, to the genius of Charles Goodyear and Thomas Hancock who independently discovered in 1839

the process of vulcanisation that we owe the transformation of rubber from a substance of comparatively little importance to one of the world's most important commercial products.

From 1850 to 1900 the development was based on improving the production of waterproofs, rubber shoes and a few mechanical goods. In 1900 the world consumption of rubber was only 60,000 tons. The advent of the automobile and its increasing popularity in America and Europe since 1900 meant the increased consumption of rubber for tyres and tubes. The world consumption of rubber today is over 2,000,000 tons of which almost 80% is used in the manufacture of tyres and tubes alone.

The history of the rubber industry up till the first World War is bound up with a few pioneers of great courage and vision. Until then it was the business man with perhaps little technical knowledge, but great adaptability and much of the spirit of adventure who dominated it. It was a small and select craft. Indeed there was very little known about the chemical properties of rubber or of its technology.

It was in appreciation of the importance of the rubber industry, that scientists were attracted to its study. This interest commenced in 1920 and that year saw the discovery by Weegand of the reinforcing properties of carbon black. Soon the earlier discovery of Oenslager of organic accelerators of vulcanisation was being commercially applied.

Scientific research has unravelled most of the mysteries of rubber goods manufacture. Rubber compounding is no longer a hit-or-miss affair. It is considered a science. One can predict with fair accuracy the general properties of any given combination of substances with rubber. A competent technologist could make an article to given test specifications and maintain its quality consistently over any length of time. Today, there is no mystery about rubber goods manufacture — yet twenty-five years ago, the old hands of the industry earned their living with their own black books where in were the closely guarded formulae or recipes for rubber goods manufacture.

I have digressed into the history of rubber goods manufacture in Europe in order to show how slow even the

West was to develop the rubber goods industry. Although the industry is a 125 years old, yet the scientific understanding of the processes involved is only 25 years old. You will, therefore, appreciate the efforts of small countries of the East like Ceylon in this direction.

All of you probably know that the first rubber plant arrived in Ceylon in 1876 from the Amazon forest. In 1906, only thirty years later, Ceylon is reported to have exported to Brazil, rubber seeds and seedling. Could Ceylon repeat in the field of manufacture what it achieved 50 years ago in the field of rubber agriculture? I propose to give a brief outline of the growth of our local rubber manufacturing industry and discuss the lines of further development and expansion.

The first rubber factory was established in Kelaniya in 1918 by an English planter for the manufacture of rubber flooring and rubber parts for the Ceylon and Indian Railways. It is reported that the quality of production was good for that period and its total output was readily saleable. It was forced to close down in 1922 mainly because of obsolete machinery, and its inability to withstand competition by goods imported into Ceylon from countries advanced in the technique of production. In spite of the failure, this factory demonstrated the feasibility of manufacture of rubber goods in Ceylon and the ability of the local worker to learn a new technique.

Ceylon took no further interest in rubber manufacture till 1938, when two small factories were set up in Colombo for the retreading of tyres. The advent of the second World War and the consequent breakdown of the supply of rubber goods to the island, gave the local rubber industry a much needed impetus. The arrival of allied forces in Ceylon, necessitated the establishment of further retreading factories in order to keep the large number of military vehicles on the road. By 1942 there were six retreading factories doing a thriving business in tyre repairing and rebuilding.

The war period was a boom period for this infant industry. Where machinery was not available—ingenuity, innovation, and local adaptation was harnessed and the goods delivered. Men, unskilled in the art, faced the odds

and richly earned their rewards. The war and the scarcity of consumer goods provided the ballast—which carried the errors and omissions of a new and infant industry and gave to it faith and courage to meet the years ahead of competition from foreign imports.

The war years also gave Ceylon the valuable opportunity without loss to the manufacturer, of training labour in the various skilled operations involved in rubber goods manufacture. The machinery used up till now was either secondhand or locally fabricated. The industry realised that modern machinery and equipment was necessary in order to improve the quality of their products and to expand their production to new lines.

Reorganisation and Re-equipment.

The small band of rubber manufacturers set about to replace the improvised machinery with modern equipment. One factory in particular, which had earned a name for efficiency and go aheadness improved their machinery not only to increase the production of a greater number and larger range of sizes of retreaded tyres, but also to produce a large range of moulded goods. This factory was producing a whole range of 300 different types of moulded goods and this range included soles and heels, mats, gaskets, bicycle rubber accessories, hosepipes, playballs, etc. Following on this lead other retreading firms also installed presses to manufacture moulded goods. One firm in particular specialised in horn-buibs, icewater bags, washers and gaskets.

Extrusion

The extruder was introduced into local rubber goods manufacture in 1948 and this added garden hose, beadings and other extruded goods to the range already manufactured. There were no trained men in the operation of the extruder and the extruded goods lacked the quality and finish of the imported article. With experience and technical assistance, there is every reason to believe that extruded goods produced in Ceylon can be made to the highest quality standards. Lack of proper machinery also prevented the production of large sizes of hose, canvas insertion hose, and armoured hose, steam and pressure hose, etc. These are still being imported mainly from U. K.

Latex Goods.

Ceylon being a rubber or latex producing country, it was only natural that our manufacturers should turn their attention to latex goods manufacture. Latex goods manufacture requires a comparatively small capital and the technique of production is simpler. The manufacture of latex balloons seemed simple and there was a ready market in Ceylon. In 1946 about twelve balloons manufacturers set up in business and all but two of them were manufacturing on a scale which was uneconomic except on a Sellers Market. It was, therefore, not surprising that a year later, only two of these manufacturers survived. By this time too, the local demand for balloons was considerably reduced and children who at one time welcomed the balloon man, showed little interest in him and preferred the mechanical and other toys that were by then available.

Production of dipped latex goods was then restricted to particular seasons although there is still one manufacturer who specialises in balloons and is successful in selling his whole output. The next advance was in the production of latex cast goods such as toys and these have become extremely popular in Ceylon. Pressing on this idea, one particular firm now produces by latex casting, a whole range of articles such as plaques, vases, table mats, wall decorations etc.

Shoe Manufacture.

The next phase of development was in the manufacture of rubber shoes. The Special Rubber Commission appointed by the Governor in 1947 made some far-reaching recommendations on manufacture of rubber goods and one of these was the necessity to diversify the local rubber goods production to include rubber shoes.

Capital was shy and none of the existing manufacturers were interested in expanding their lines of production to include shoes. When, however, a group was convinced of the desirability of such a project and a company floated for this process, three other companies, one a foreign company with an international reputation also started factories.

Almost from the outset the production was in excess of local consumption. The import of rubber shoes in 1946 was only 150,000 yet in 1951 almost half a million shoes were being sold. One of the shoe factories operating outside Colombo struck out on production of special type ladies fancy footwear with a foamtread sole and heel. The process and the automatic press is covered by Patents and the local company operates under a royalty arrangement with the owners of the Patent in U. S. A. These shoes have a specific market and the production has shown a steady increase. This market does not, however, affect the market for canvas shoes.

It was soon realised that three factories on canvas shoe production could not be maintained economically. Tragedy was soon to overtake one of the big shoe factories. This factory had exported to Middle East countries during 1953, 300,000 pairs and had made a mark for business efficiency and output. The story of this tragedy, I would rather not go into, but I feel constrained to state that Government agencies could have been more helpful.

The present production of canvas shoes is around half a million pairs a year and the factories now engaged have an expansion programme with an output of a million pairs in 1960.

Latex Sponge.

Latex sponge consumption in the world has doubled during the last 10 years and still keeps on increasing. The European countries and U. S. A. use latex sponge seats for the cars, buses and railways and in household furniture. Ceylon had a particular advantage in that latex was available locally at a price which excluded the heavy cost of transport. The process of manufacture until a few years ago was covered by a number of Patents and what was known was the main principle. The details were closely guarded secrets. A local company is now manufacturing latex sponge seats and they have plans to increase production. It is indeed extremely creditable for this company to have sustained and improved their production of sponge.

New Factories.

Two new factories for retreading tyres were established in 1952 and 1953. I make special mention of these because one works on rather a novel and simple method of vulcanising with rings instead of the usual cumbersome heavy watch case moulds. It also provides for the production of wire soles.

The other factory imported a heavy 6" extruder and makes its own camelback or preformed tread. It is significant that retreading complaints are almost non-existent and this factory is now supplying other retreaders with camelback.

Present Position.

The industry uses nearly 3 million rupees worth of machinery, employs 1,000 workmen, and produces goods valued at Six million rupees. It is also of great satisfaction to those of us who had been associated with this industry to note that during 1953, Ceylon exported locally manufactured rubber goods valued at 1 million rupees.

The development has been steady and was considerably aided by the introduction of low duty concession to the industry under three different groups of materials required by the industry viz., (a) machinery and spares (b) chemicals, fillers etc., and (c) other articles.

Gaps in Production.

There are several gaps in manufacture and there are tyres and tubes, special types of hose, vulcanite goods, and calendered sheet rubber for hand-made surgical goods.

The argument has often been put forward that Ceylon's consumption of motor tyres does not justify a factory in Ceylon. Ceylon had 80,000 vehicles using pneumatic tyres at the end of 1953 and the present number of vehicles is of the order of 100,000. A motor tyre factory could also manufacture as a side line, bicycle tyres and tubes. Ceylon's import of bicycle tyres at present is 250,000 and the bicycle population is increasing at the rate of 30,000 bicycles per year.

A factory based on 100,000 passenger tyres and tubes and 300,000 bicycle tyres and tubes should be an economic proposition of any standard. I am, therefore, happy to learn that an overseas concern with considerable experience in tyre manufacture would soon operate in Ceylon and that this unit will receive the support of the existing rubber industry.

Research & Advice.

The Rubber Service Laboratory was established in 1948 to advise the local rubber industry on methods of manufacture and to undertake research into new uses of rubber. This Laboratory assisted the manufacturers in the proper formulation of rubber compounds for different purposes, undertook testing of rubber products and guided the industry in all aspects of manufacture. This Laboratory which came under the Department of Industries was in 1955 taken over by the Ceylon Institute of Scientific & Industrial Research and now continues to serve the rubber manufacturing industry in Ceylon.

It has been a pleasure to have actively associated with this industry for the last ten years and my colleagues and I like to feel that we have to a small extent contributed to the rapid development of this industry in Ceylon.

THE CALL OF THE SEA

W. L. JEYASINGHAM, M. A.

Strange enough, the sea fascinates all people at all times. Childhood memories of the sea shore continue to live in us and charm us. The rich and the poor, the sick and the healthy, the young and the old, the light-hearted and the philosopher, all alike find in the sea something that clings to them. Its horizons to our visions never decrease. Masfield, the poet of a nation that was made great by the sea sang :

“ I touch my country's mind, I come to grips
With half her purposes, thinking of the ships
Born of manly life and bitter duty,
Their tests are tempests and the sea that drowns.”

In ancient times our forefathers probably sailed to the shores of India to bring home merchandise but in the last four or five centuries our interest in the sea has been very limited. Fishermen venture a few miles into the sea in their primitive crafts to fill our platter. More than that, the sea lives for us only in our imagination.

From recent years one can draw out a few events that can be considered significant of the ever insistent and beckoning call of the sea. The swimming of the Palk Strait is in itself a great feat of endurance. But more than that it is a lesson on the spirit of adventure that still lurks in us. Possessed by this spirit we need not consider ourselves a nation that is senile or dead but look forward to being rejuvenated by it. The last government voted 25 million rupees to develop the ports of Galle, Trincomalee and Kankasanturai. This, together with the taking over of the naval base at Trincomalee, and the development of Kayts as another naval base, show the interest we have in creating ports to manage our own waters. Another event of great significance is the organisation of a shipping-company en-

tirely out of Ceylonese capital. Taken by themselves these events may look unimportant in the surface. But what they prove is that we as a nation are emerging into a new relationship with the sea.

Let us examine this new relationship with the sea a little more carefully. The first thing that comes to mind is the necessity to defend ourselves against foreign aggression in order to preserve our newly won freedom. We are a small country and as such with our limited resources of men and material there is very little that we can do to defend ourselves. True, but we should take a lesson from the small nations of Europe that have successfully maintained their freedom against such odds. The armies and navies that they built helped them to express strongly their determination to be free. Further the Indian Ocean in which we are set is a huge sea that has to be defended by common consent by all those who have a claim to call it their own. In this Ceylon must do its part. Any apathy in this affair will only further weaken our strength which is already our lack by way of our size.

Today, the frontier region in Ceylon is the dry zone. While this is being opened up for colonization we can visualise a more even distribution of population all round the coastal belts of Ceylon, with urban nucleations, some of which will necessarily be ports. The cry has always been for roads and more roads to enable the development of new lands. The approach to these new lands has always been thought of in terms of land approach because we have been a land oriented people. With our new policy of developing each river basin as a geographical unit, the method of linking them to one another by sea traffic must be considered a wiser move than binding them together so to say by their necks. Attacking the problem of accessibility to some remote points should therefore be by the sea which will induce a more natural devel-

opment of the river basin. All this indicates that the policy of opening new ports and developing coastal traffic should be a must for the future well-being of Ceylon.

The Indian Government is examining a proposal to deepen the Palk Strait. Hitherto there has been no movement of ships across the shallow Palk Strait. All ships leaving Aden bound for Madras and Calcutta have to circumnavigate Ceylon. This project will benefit Indian shipping considerably by the saving of time, fuel and money. The revenue of the Port of Colombo will necessarily be affected, but the establishment of a sea-lane between the Indian sub-continent and Ceylon will stimulate maritime activities in Ceylon, and also increase the revenue for many smaller ports that are bound to arise and develop along the west coast. The loss sustained by Colombo will eventually be counter-balanced by the gains accrued elsewhere. The recent events of the disturbances in the Port of Colombo should warn us against over centralisation of activities in any one or two points. The turning away of cargo loaded for Colombo to the Indian Ports and ports like Singapore, Rangoon would not have occurred if there were other ports in Ceylon that could take this cargo. Hence the Sethu-Samudram Scheme as initiated by India should be welcomed whole-heartedly by us.

Ceylon as it is today is a country whose life is sustained by the trade it carries on with the other countries of the world. The tea, rubber and coconut products that we export annually bring us over 90% of the island's revenue. It is with this money that we import more than half our food, practically all our clothing, vehicles for transport, fuel and other necessities to maintain our life. Without ships to carry our goods to other countries and bring us in return things that we so badly need, our life can be throttled. Under normal circumstances, our past rulers from Britain

would have been expected to develop a mercantile marine in Ceylon in the nineteenth century with the expansion of the coffee plantations and subsequently with the development of tea, rubber and coconut plantations. But such was not necessary as Britain had her own mercantile marine. The value of developing a mercantile marine can easily be seen when one considers the difficulties experienced by Ceylon under war conditions and more recently in the negotiations with Red China for the delivery of rubber and rice. To continue to depend on the good will of foreign shipping under these conditions, to carry our passengers and goods, would be a grave error for a country that wants to build itself.

Thus we see that the sea can help us to defend ourselves against foreign invasion. It can also link us in friendly intercourse with outside countries and among ourselves, one part of the country with another. It has still much more to offer us. In the years 1938, 1948 and 1954, Ceylon imported fish to the value of 9½, 23 and 55 million rupees. It was estimated that in 1950 Ceylon had 40,000 men engaged in fishing each producing about 6 tons of fish per annum or 3-4 lbs. per day. Making an allowance for the meat eaters of Ceylon, Dr. C. Amirthalingam estimated the requirements of Ceylon as 350 tons a day of which only about 70 tons were being produced, by the use of traditional methods. This accounts for the growing import of fish into Ceylon. With the use of efficient trawlers it is possible to produce 6,000 tons of catch per year from the Wadge Bank off Cape Comorin and the Pedro Bank off the north east coast of Ceylon where about 10 trawlers could operate without depleting the stocks. A trawler man will land nearly 20 tons of fish per head as compared to 6 tons per head in the case of already existing methods. There are also other methods such as the use of Drifters, the Seines and the Tuna boat for the increase of our fish output. The need

for launching out into greater mechanised fishing activity and the scope in it are very immense.

The sea in addition to edible fish contains other biological and chemical resources. These are available to us provided we set about to find out what they are and how best to use them. The setting up of a large caustic soda factory at Paranthan is one of the outcome of the country's effort to exploit the chemical resources of the sea. Fish oils, edible weeds and fertilisers are products of the sea that some countries have already learnt to abstract from the sea. This calls for the setting up of a School of Oceanography where a systematic study of subjects such as marine biology, marine chemistry, marine meteorology, marine geology and marine hydrology can be pursued in addition to which research laboratories must be set up to enable the finding out of the utility value of the sea's resources.

One might ask the question as to how it is possible to become a sea-faring nation just for the wanting to do so. It takes patient construction and Japan is an example of a country that within a space of nearly fifty years developed into a great sea-power. What gave success to her efforts was her ability to learn of other people's experiences and master the knowledge of science and its application to practically every phase of material life. The following statistics reveal that in mercantile marine and ship-building she ranks side by side with many European countries in spite of having been shorn of much of her industry as a result of losing her war.

Merchant Shipping Fleets for 1951 (exclusive of USSR).

U. S. A.	34 %	Sweden	3½%
U. K.	22 %	Japan	3 %
Norway	6½%	Italy	3 %
France	4½%	Greece	1½%

Panama	4½%	Germany	1½%
Netherlands	4%	Denmark	1½%

Ships of over 100 tons launched in 1952.

U. K.	30%	Netherlands	7%
Japan	14%	France	5%
Germany	12%	Italy	3%
U. S. A.	11%	Denmark	2%
Sweden	11%	Others	5%

We note that outside the European Community U.S. A. and Japan are the only countries noteworthy for their maritime activities. One may argue that Ceylon is a very small nation. In the above list we note that countries like Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Norway are all small countries. Most of these are even territorially smaller than Ceylon. Long before the North Sea provided a challenge under which the modern European navigation developed, the Indian Ocean had seen the dawn of trans-oceanic navigation. Under the stimulus of the Indian Ocean condition the Arabs and the Indians had invented the lateen (triangular) sail that enabled them to sail against the monsoon winds, built sturdy ships with the teak available in India, used their knowledge of stars for directing their ships. For nearly four and a half centuries, since the appearance of the Europeans in the Indian waters, all the above traditions for the sea lie dormant. Today as before the Indian Ocean is ringed on all sides by countries with diverse natural and cultural environments, and with varied potentialities. On the west are the African lands still struggling to escape the tentacles of Colonial rule. On the north-west are the Arab-Moslem countries trying to re-discover their old civilisation. To the north and east are several nations that have recently gained self-government. All these countries are facing the problem of developing their economic resources. Consequently their trade and commerce needs find outlets in the Indian Ocean and elsewhere only by developing their shipping.

Last but not least we must remember that out in the sea we will struggle with the mighty powers of the elements. This struggle will also build up a sturdy nation that will not be daunted by difficulties. Wordsworth, a poet who had seen his countrymen struggle against the hard conditions provided by the barren mountains and the difficult sea, sang in the following words :

“ Two voices are there ; one of the sea,
One of the mountains ; each is a mighty voice,
In both from age to age thou didst rejoice,
They were thy chosen music, Liberty.”

The challenge of the sea is upon us and will we take it ?

PRACTICAL POULTRY BREEDING

J. A. PUSHPARAJAH, D. V. M. S.

Poultry raising is an important cottage industry, and if properly carried out, should provide them with a substantial source of income to help maintain themselves. Both the initial expenditure of a small poultry farm and the recurrent cost of maintenance of birds etc., are rather low and within the reach of an ordinary man. Poultry are kept for two main purposes, either as producers of eggs or as birds for table. To some extent the two purposes are quite distinct, there being nothing closely resembling, for example, the dual-purpose breeds among mammals, either for milk or for meat. The best table bird is a young one, the flesh of a fowl which has had two seasons as laying bird being generally of a lower quality. The type of hen we now possess is found broody during a good part of the year and provides us just a few eggs only. On an average we could expect about 50 to 60 eggs per bird each

year. When compared with the better types, like White Leghorns, R. I. R., and Australop, we could see that it is not worth while keeping the local type of hens. This poor qualitative character is not only in the matter of eggs, even for the table the amount of meat supplied is very poor compared to the better breeds mentioned.

In poultry keeping there are a few fundamentals which should be observed. These could be categorised under the following heads :-

1. Feeding
2. Breeding
3. Management
4. Disease control.

Of all these one is not superior to the other. All these four fundamentals should be observed equally well to run an efficient poultry yard.

The high cost of feeding amounting to 60% of the total cost of production is a major problem in this industry. During the summer months in most places, there is scarcity of green fodder for livestock. The birds will utilise house waste, unclaimed grains from threshing yards, street sweepings and convert them into flesh and eggs. Poultry are in general kept by poor and middle class people who normally have ten to fifteen birds in each household and the incidence of disease conditions due to malnutrition in birds is not insignificant. In commercial farms also the situation is no better, for during the summer months there is not only scarcity of green fodder but also of yellow maize which is one of the rich sources of Vitamin A supplement. Experiments have been carried out and had been proved that Shark liver oil in poultry rations will provide Vitamin A and B which fortify the stock against losses due to certain disease conditions. When birds have a free range of pasturage of good quality the

feeding problem is simplified, since grass supplies so many necessary dietary factors.

The most important factor in poultry feeding is the feeding of chicks, because a healthy chick makes a healthy hen. When chicks are hatched they should be provided plenty of warmth, for if they are chilled they rarely come up well. Chicks require plenty of green stuff from their second week onwards. Milk and its bi-products are very helpful. Plenty of clean water should be at their disposal throughout the day. If the water gets dirty it should be changed. The chicks should be fed every two hours if they are in brooders, and if they are with the mother hen and on free range then three feeds a day is sufficient. Chicks should be brought up before the monsoon sets in. When chicks are two months old the best mash is a composition of :-

Yellow maize crushed	...	30 lbs.
Poonac—coconut—	...	30 lbs.
Rice bran	...	20 lbs.
Fish meal	...	17 lbs.
Skimmed milk powder	...	2 lbs.
Steamed bone meal	...	1 lb.

Practically the Backyard Poultry Keeper has to manage with household waste supplemented by a "Balancer Meal". The latter is protein concentrate consisting of wheat offals, maize or maize bi-product oil seed meals, some animal protein and bone flour or shell grit. The household waste consisting largely of potato peels, bread crumbs, vegetable waste, meat and fish waste etc. will supply rather more than a maintenance quota for a laying bird. The 'Balancer Meal' mentioned above, given at the rate of two ounces per bird per day supplies the rest of the food for production. Cod liver oil, lime stone grit or shell grit and a little green food, such as cabbage, are necessary. The total feed per day for a bird should not amount to 12 ozs.

Breeding of birds should be as far as possible "Selective". Even if the birds are not of any distinctive breed, they must be selected, the best ones being kept and the weak and sickly ones culled. It is no use having fifty hens when only ten of them are regular layers. The birds are usually reared in this area for egg production. By egg production it is meant the capacity of a pullet to produce eggs and is measured by the number of eggs laid by her for a full period of one calendar year from the time she commenced to lay. It depends upon the intrinsic as well as extrinsic factors, either one of it by itself being incapable of giving the desired results. In fact it is the genetic make up of the bird which is responsible for the number of eggs she is potentially capable of laying, which being the intrinsic factor; whereas maximum production can be obtained when environment or the said extrinsic factors such as sunlight, housing, feeding management etc. are at best. The role of environment is conspicuous from the fact that good feeding and management will enable the increase egg production from 60 to 70 eggs per year to 150 to 160. The external appearance of the bird is valued by the body measurements, conditions of comb, vent, and abdomen. With the advent of the "Trap nest system", it has simplified to measure the capacity of egg production of a hen during a given period.

While egg production is an inherited character, the exact mode of inheritance has not been studied in a complete manner. The capacity of a hen for high egg production is governed by five principal characters:- Early sexual maturity, High rate of laying, Non broodiness, Non winter pause, and Persistency of production.

It has been stressed that improvement of a stock depends 100% on the purity of the pedigree cockerel. It is best done by having a pedigree progeny tested

cockerel than to have fifteen pedigree hens. The value of a Sire or a cockerel is best explained thus :- Usually a breeding pen is made of ten hens to a cockerel, and as the Sire is common to all the daughters raised from this pen, a comparison of the egg production of the daughters with those of their dams or mothers will reveal the true breeding value of a male or Sire or a cockerel.

The management of a poultry yard may be categorised in the following ways :-

1. Non-intensive form.
2. Semi-intensive form.
3. Intensive form.

The Non-intensive form is when the birds are allowed free range of pasture land and are housed in the night. The Semi-intensive form is the Poultry Yard Keeping. The birds are kept in confined pastures and are penned off by wire netting. The intensive form of breeding is that the birds are kept in specially constructed houses and they are never let on the ground. There are two forms of intensive breeding—Deep Litter, and The Battery System. The latter is not feasible in our area as it is usually done on a large commercial basis. The Deep Litter is quite practicable. The detailed literature on this is available from the Department of Agriculture, Peradeniya.

The common types of poultry diseases prevalent in this area are : Ranikhet or Psuedo Fowl Pest, Fowl pox, Coccidiosis and Intestinal Worms. For Ranikhet disease it is best to vaccinate the birds at the nearest Veterinary Dispensary as a preventive. Birds once affected with this disease, even if they recover, lose virility and are of no value to the owner. Preventive vaccination is always better than a curative treatment. Chicks are vaccinated when they are two months old. Fowl pox is not so prevalent in this area. Even for

this, preventive vaccination could be done. Coccidiosis affects mainly the chicks. These have a characteristic blood stained dysentery. This disease is best combated with the administration of Sulphamezathene sodium solution 1%. Then the Intestinal Worms—Though the mortality is not very high still the virulence and the potency of egg production is lowered and thereby becomes useless to the owner. This is treated by the administration of Phenothiazine along with the mash. This drug could be obtained from the Veterinary Surgeon in your area.

If we breed better types of fowls we could derive a good income from them. From the large number of eggs laid we could satisfy our home demands and sell the rest and make money. Chicks could be sold for breeding or table to others and from this source too there is income. Poultry could provide a considerable amount of cash income. If one takes to poultry keeping on a large scale there is no doubt that it would provide one with substantial means of livelihood. Development of this industry would not only greatly improve the economic conditions of the most needy but also augment the food supply with material of good nutritive quality.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT AND CO-OPERATIVE EDUCATION

T. KANDASAMY,

Co-operative Education Officer.

What is meant by Co-operation? Of what use is the Co-operative Movement to men and women, boys and girls of this country and to those in other countries? Is Co-operative Education of any benefit to the human society culturally, economically or in any other way? These and similar questions are likely to be raised by those readers who may not be too familiar with the Co-operative Movement in Ceylon and outside. Even to other readers, these and similar questions may be of interest. This article is, therefore, intended to provide certain outlines on the subject and also arouse keener interest of the readers so that they would correctly understand what the movement is standing for and, thereafter, contribute their share for the development of the economic interests of not only themselves but of all others in the movement. It is the opinion of the writer that the readers can correctly understand the principles and practices of co-operation and practise them themselves when the time comes for their benefit and for mutual benefit. They may, thus, be able to assist the Department of Co-operative Development to educate those who may be less fortunate than themselves.

Co-operation is a system by which people voluntarily associate with one another in order to overcome difficulties by united action which singly, they may not be able to contend with. The basis of the association is fully democratic and the working of such an association is wholly dependent on mutual trust founded on mutual knowledge. The purpose of the association is the attainment of the objects common to the members, the ultimate goal being the im-

improvement of the economic condition of the members in this association by lawful means. In other words, it is an organisation of a group of persons into a society. The persons in the group may be cultivators, artisans, wage-earners or even small-holders of Estates. Any such group of persons who have the desire to attain a common object and the willingness and determination to work towards on the basis of equality can form themselves into a Co-operative Society. Even students can form themselves into a School Co-operative Society! —to procure their own requirements at school such as books, stationery, and other amenities such as canteen facilities. In actual practice, co-operation can be made to be of great service in, practically, all aspects of human activity directed towards securing a better life—be it in the field of Production, Marketing, Distribution, Transport Services, Medical and Health services or other welfare services. The varied types of Co-operative Societies in Ceylon—Vide Appendix I (appearing at the end), would bear testimony to this statement. The various types of Societies referred to above aim at

- either (1) obtaining for the producer the best value for his produce.
- or (2) obtaining for the *consumer* the best value (in the form of goods) for his money.
- or (3) obtaining for the needy *cultivator* (controlled) credit on reasonable terms.
- or (4) obtaining for the *person who is in need of any other economic services* such services at reasonable rates.

Co-operative Movement is, thus, capable of performing enormous amount of services to those in the movement for their own benefit and for the mutual benefit, resulting finally in the development of the economic condition of all those in the movement. But the

failure to understand correctly the fundamental principles of Co-operation and observe same in the day-to-day affairs of a co-operative society has led to several defects, abuses and mismanagement in the movement. We have heard and read of adverse criticisms of defects, abuses and mismanagement in the Ceylon Co-operative Movement and an examination of the causes for such defects etc. has revealed that Co-operative Education has not been imparted to such an extent as would be helpful to avoid or remedy such sad state of affairs. The need for an intensive Co-operative Education Programme has been realised and it is proposed to educate all those in the movement systematically viz.

- (1) The officers of the Govt. Department.
- (2) Members in the Co-operative Movement.
- (3) Officers in the Co-operative Movement (those holding the offices of President, Secretary, Treasurer etc.)
- (4) Employees in the Co-operative Movement.
- (5) Prospective members, officers and employees (from amongst the members of the public).

It appears useful to consider, in passing, the main trends of the Co-operative Movement in other countries. *Consumers Co-operation* had its humble beginnings as far back as 1844 in England under the guidance of the *Rochdale Pioneers*. [Robert Owen had suggested the rudiments of the co-operative way and the Rochdale Pioneers developed on it]. Today, not only has this small co-operative shop in Toadlane grown into a very huge Co-operative Institution but England is leading the rest of the world in this co-operative system. Other countries have followed the Rochdale principles and have built up the consumers co-operative movement for the benefit of the consumers in their country. Ceylon, too, has benefited

by this credit Co-operation which had its beginnings in Germany in 1847—48 under the guidance of Raffeisen and today we find that several millions of peasants, who do not have the required financial resources to do their cultivation etc. benefiting by the Co-operative Credit Societies in different parts of the world, specially in agricultural countries like India and Ceylon. Production on co-operative lines has made much progress in the Scandinavian countries and their cases are regarded as good examples of co-operative enterprises. India, Pakistan, Switzerland, Finland, France, Germany, Philipines, Burma, Malaya, Thailand, Sarawak, Gold Coast, Israel, Sudan, Nigeria, Zanzibar, Mauritius, Laos are countries which have been and are attempting to make the maximum use of the co-operative movement for raising the standard of living of their peoples.

In Ceylon, Co-operative organisations are said to have been known for centuries but it is only since 1912 that an effort has been made to establish Co-operative *Credit Societies* for financing the agricultural activities of the rural population. It was not till 1926 that a full time Government officer, specially trained for that purpose was put in charge of Co-operation. Special facilities and concessions were extended to co-operative societies in addition. The progress was gradual. 35 co-operative societies in 1913 increased to 459 in 1930. Further, to start with, the Co-operative Societies were mostly Credit Societies but as the movement expanded, it started embracing varied types of Co-operative Societies. At the end of 1955 there were, in the Ceylon movement, 9,814 Co-operative Societies, consisting of 33 different types.

A similar statement in regard to the various types of Co-operative Societies in the Northern Province is given in Appendix II. A careful perusal of this statement would reveal what fields of economic services are

(1) already attempted by the Co-operative Societies in the N. P.

and (2) are yet to be explored and attempted.

It would, thereafter, be possible to work towards the stabilisation of the existing Co-operative Societies for the promotion of the economic interests of the members on the one hand, and the organisation of new ones for the benefit of those left out.

In theory, Co-operative Movement is an ideal peoples' movement and if it is worked out on true co-operative lines, it would help to make the best out of the existing economic system. But cases of dishonesty among officers of Co-operative Societies and employees do occur. It is the hope of the Department and the movement in general, that with the implementation of the new programme of Co-operative Education members, officers and employees of Co-operative Societies will all become more business-like in their transactions and very soon there would hardly be any case of dishonesty among them. There is a multitude of officers and employees in the movement and all these persons could not possibly be tested for their honesty before their election or appointment. As a result some dishonest and inefficient persons found their way in the movement but the members were not sufficiently educated to control and supervise them. The dishonest officers and employees have thus not only ruined the societies they robbed but also have harmed the movement. Even well-meaning criticisms of these types of defects have created among those outside the movement the impression that there is nothing good in the movement, it has engendered an unwillingness to accept office for fear that holding of office in a Co-operative Society would be considered a mark of dishonesty.

The surest way to overcome these problems in the movement—wipe out dishonesty and getting the

right type as officers and employees—is to educate the members, officers and employees of Co-operative Societies systematically. A planned scheme of Co-operative Education is, therefore, the answer to the existing ills in the movement. This has been realised and Mr. E. B. Loveridge, the I. L. O. Expert on Co-operative Education, was requested to make a survey of Co-operative Education in Ceylon and later, with his guidance, the scheme of education and training of members, officers and employees has been formulated. Similarly, on the recommendations of Mr. A. H. MacDonald, Co-operative Fisheries consultant under the Colombo Plan, a programme of Education was inaugurated in the fishing villages and the method followed has been the formation of discussion groups (study circles) of fishermen. These groups are required to meet at regular intervals under a competent leader. [For lack of such leaders, at the moment, among the fishermen groups, officers of the Department—Grade III Inspectors function as leaders and train those in the group to study and understand co-operative principles and practices besides finding solution for their own problems by the discussion method].

The scheme of Co-operative Education is imparted by :-

- (1) The school of Co-operation at Polgolla (and at Jaffna to a limited extent),
- and (2) The Extension Branch of the School of Co-operation.

While the School confines itself to the training *at the School* of those who need a residential course, the Extension Branch concentrates on taking educational services to the students, as it were. The school is taken, in other words, to the place where the students live and work and are free to study, without interfering with their daily work. The main features of this Extension Scheme of Education are :-

- (1) The work is undertaken in the neighbourhood of the students' home. Its effectiveness is, therefore, more likely to be felt in those circumstances than in the case where educational facilities are made far away from their own neighbourhood.
- (2) It is more concerned with the problems of the community, the neighbourhood and is, therefore, related to the problems of the locality.
- (3) Extension education classes are usually conducted for a few hours a day, weekly or fortnightly—and thereby an opportunity is afforded for thought and reflection on the one hand and the classes are not allowed to be dreary or boring so as to damp the enthusiasm of the members. Further, the opportunity for attending the classes for a few hours and then reflecting upon what is said and discussed would be more helpful and valuable than a short intensive residential course.

It is difficult for a wide scheme of adult residential education to succeed because of the high cost involved and because students should be released from their work or employment. This scheme is to be taken alongside their employment viz. when the students are at leisure. The fact that Co-operative Education is now intended to be taken to the students-members, officers and employees, in small groups is an added assurance that the enthusiasm of the participants is likely to be secured and sustained to a very great degree.

Dr. Fauquet has said "The primary aim of a Co-operative Society is to improve the members' economic position, but through the means it employs and the qualities which it demands of its members

and develops in them, it achieves a higher purpose. The goal of co-operation is to make men with a sense of both individual and joint responsibility, so that they may rise individually to a full personal life and collectively to a full social life". Let us try to do our own bit towards the attainment of this goal by a process of systematic co-operative education and self-discipline.

APPENDIX I.
(Societies in the Island)

Types of Co-operative Societies	Number
1. Credit Societies	3,145
2. Consumers' Co-op. Stores	2,720
3. School Co-operatives	1,266
4. Agricultural Prod. & Sales	842
5. Thrift	385
6. Textile Weavers	255
7. Credit Limited etc.	149
8. Fishing Societies	97
9. Coir Yarn and Sales	88
10. Carpentry	82
11. Better Living, Welfare Services supply and General Services, Bakery, Sport, Barber Saloon, and Cardamon Theft Prevention,	64
12. Dairy, Goat Farming, Poultry Farming and Meat suppliers.	62
13. Better Farming Agricultural Estate Producers, Tobacco Growers, Tea and Rubber small holders and Produce and Sales Societies and Coconut and Rubber Government Estate Settlement.	57
14. Pottery	56

15.	Housing, Builders, Brick and Tile Workers & Labour	50
16.	Coconut Sales and Mill Societies	33
17.	Basket, Rattan, Twine, Indicola, Welakeya and Talipot Weavers and Palmyrah Products, Ekel broom workers and Shoe Manufacturers	23
18.	Lace and Needle-workers, Sewing and Net-weavers'	22
19.	Mat-weavers	16
20.	Transport	16
21.	Hospitals and Indigenous Medical Practitioners Society	14
22.	Lacquer Workers', Smiths' Brass-workers' Craftsmen, Tinkers' and Gold-workers'	13
23.	Women Guilds	15
24.	Paddy, Plantain, Cardamon and Cadjunut Sales Societies	8
25.	Youth Clubs	77
26.	Printing and Publishing Societies	2
27.	Arrack Distillery	1
		<u>9,558</u>
28.	Wholesale Unions	94
29.	Credit and Banking Unions	88
30.	Provincial and District Unions	24
31.	Agricultural, Coconut, Milk and Fish Unions	19
32.	Textile, Pottery, Carpentry, Coir, Palmyrah Products, Industrial and Smithy Unions	19
33.	Provincial and District Banks	11
		<u>255</u>
34.	Co-op. Federal Bank	1
		<u>9,814</u>

APPENDIX II.

(Societies in the Northern Province)

Types of Societies	Number
1. Credit unlimited	643
2. Credit limited	24
3. Thrift Public Servants	16
Others	5
4. Stores Rural	315
Urban	35
5. School Co-operatives	46
6. Marketing —C. A. P. & S. S.	69
7. Fishing	27
8. Dairy	1
9. Plantain Sales	1
10. Tobacco	8
11. Goat Farming	8
12. Bakery	1
13. Poultry	15
14. Cottage Industries:	
Textiles	25
Net-weavers	3
Pottery	5
Carpentry	13
Coir-workers	11
Brick-makers	2
Palmyrah Products	11
Needle-workers	12
Handicrafts	3
Gold-workers	1
Cigar-workers	3
15. Other Types: Transport	8
16. Building	6

17.	Hospital	3
18.	Printing	1
19.	Welfare	4
20.	Womens' Guilds	3
21.	Indigenous Medical Practitioners	1
22.	Womens' Industrial	1
23.	Shoe Manufacturers	1
24.	Youth Clubs	1
25.	Provincial Banks	1
26.	Wholesale Unions	11
27.	Marketing & Prod. Unions	2
28.	Credit Unions	19
29.	District Unions	3
30.	Palmyrah Prod. Unions	1
	Carpentry and Smithy Unions	1
	Textile Unions	1
		<hr/> <hr/>
		1,371

STOCK RAISING AS A VENTURE IN THE NORTH

By

C. PERUMALPILLAI, D. V. M., M. R. C. V. S.

The economic development of an area depends on the extent to which the natural resources of the area are tapped and the efficiency with which these resources are handled so as to earn money for that region and the way this money is used again for the development of the area. Land and water are natural resources which when available together have been utilized for agricultural activities. These two form the basis for the cultivation of crop and the rearing of livestock. These two are complementary and the efficiency of one determines the efficiency of the other. The agricultural crops in addition to supplying human food and cash by supplying raw materials to industries large and small, also supply food for livestock and in turn benefit by manure and power for cultivation purposes; in addition, livestock gives human food and raw material for other industries. Although animal husbandry and agricultural activities go hand in hand and greater stress is laid on one or the other from region to region and from time to time in particular regions, these fluctuations are caused by the variation on demand for the products from area to area and from time to time.

Northern parts of Ceylon have been from time immemorial been agricultural regions. At the height of its agricultural activity in the ancient days when the area is supposed to have exported rice, animal husbandry would have been in a highly developed state. With the abandoning of cultivation in these regions, due to historical reasons, land utilization was neglected and jungles and malarial swamps replaced the ancient fields, villages and towns. In modern times, due to dearth of lands these areas are being tapped again.

Agriculture and livestock enterprises are again becoming important activities of this region.

Even at present it is these regions, i.e. the Dry Zones of the North and East that supply the bulk of the nation's animal wealth and this without any extra exertion on the part of the peasant of the area. Anyone acquainted with these areas would know that not even one eighth of the attention the farmers give to cultivation of crops is given to their livestock. It is under these adverse conditions that the Dry Zone has been leading in animal production. If those untapped rich resources of animal production are harnessed in a scientific manner the Island's dependence on foreign countries for milk, meat and eggs would be a story of the past and the health and wealth of the Nation would not be in that deplorable state as it is today. With increasing competition from other Asiatic and African countries in the World Market for Tea, Rubber and Coconut and the extent to which paddy cultivation has already been developed, the country would be forced to lay stress on the development of the livestock industry. Even now the signs are there. The people themselves even in Tea and Rubber producing regions are taking up to livestock rearing with the help and encouragement given by the Government. The Government can help the farmer by showing the way and then the farmers have to help themselves. No progress has been made by depending on external help alone without any effort of their own to help themselves. Again it is easier for the government to help those who help themselves than helping each and every individual farmer who looks up to Government for help.

When intending livestock farmers bear these in mind a great opportunity for creating wealth lies in stock raising enterprises in the North.

Now we will consider the ways of setting about taking up to livestock enterprise in the Northern

regions. When the demand for the product is there, the financial profit or loss depends on the cost of production of a unit of the product. When this cost is kept low, the returns increase and vice versa. To keep the returns commensurate with the enterprise, the latter should be on a fairly large scale so that all factors contributing to production are economically and efficiently used. For this purpose, a high initial outlay is needed. The ordinary farmer or even other individuals in these areas may not be able to afford this capital or may not be prepared to take the risk with such a sum. The answer to this is co-operative effort. On a co-operative basis the necessary capital for the enterprise is made available without pinching each member too much. When the capital is made available it is a question of using it wisely.

The livestock enterprises that can do well in the North are cattle rearing for milk, meat and draught purposes, goats and sheep and pigs for meat and poultry for meat and eggs. Unlike food crops and most cash crops, the returns from livestock enterprises take a longer time, the greatest for milk and the shortest for pigs. A combination of two or three types of livestock in certain proportions would be ideal for a start. When this is settled, the other steps are finding the land, housing and water facilities, finding labour and the cultivation of fodder. If it is to be started in jungle land, the jungles have to be surveyed and checked to see whether water could be harnessed for housing and irrigation. The land selected would be adjoining a tank or channel. The extent of the land required is fixed with an eye on future expansion. The site for housing livestock and for buildings for other purposes is selected, the land cleared in stages, buildings put up and the necessary food or fodder stored before the purchase of the animals. To a great extent the animals would depend upon grazing available in the jungles except for pigs and poultry where hand

feeding is important. Fodder has to be cultivated and used fresh as well as stored. Cultivation of fodder is an important aspect for which purpose the land should be carefully utilized so that the soil is not depleted of its richness soon, preventive measures for erosion, tilling, manuring, watering and giving the land rest are items in this. The animals too need great care and attention. Apart from adequate feeding they should be properly housed and managed. It is the type of management that would make or mar the enterprise. The animals have to be healthy, they should be made to grow at the required rate and produce the needed quantities. Unthrifty and uneconomic animals have to be culled, preventive measures for diseases taken, sickness cured, the final products handled properly and marketed without delay. Records of production and performances as well as accounts of expenditure and income have to be maintained. All these come under management and it is the efficiency of this that matters most.

For this purpose knowledge and experience are necessary and it is here that the government could step in and help. If this is an effort of the farmers, they themselves would have some knowledge and experience but when others do it, this most probably would be lacking. Science has been applied to animal husbandry and the findings of these have helped and are helping the modern farmer to produce his goods cheaply and of the best quality. Livestock ventures here cannot ignore the benefits of science. To utilize science, capital is needed; but the returns are in a greater measure. The ordinary man in Ceylon finds that he can't apply modern techniques to animal husbandry because it is costly. When individuals get together and pool their resources they would be able to afford it. From the restoration of tanks to the marketing of milk, meat or eggs, scientific techniques help. It would be too much of a loss to divorce this

due to lack of money and continue in the old way. It does not mean that traditional ways are bad and unscientific; even if they be scientific their techniques are too slow to be adopted in this competitive world of ours where time is measured by the seconds and not by the hours. As much time, efficiency and amount of work have to be put into any livestock enterprise of a big scale as is put in a big business combine. Animal husbandry is not a thing of the past for this area, but a venture for the future. For it to be a success, active effort has to be put in, the effort being well directed and applied on a scientific manner.

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This Article was received after we went to Press. We thank Dr. Perumalpillai for this contribution.—Editors.

Students' Section

THE UNFORGETTABLE MR. WELL-TO-DO

Mrs. Raju whose large face was adorned with beads of perspiration for a long time, heaved a long sigh of relief as Mr. Well-to-do made his first appearance in this world. Hardly had the new one surveyed the eager faces that were peering at his crimson countenance when he made a thoroughly unfavourable judgment of this earth of ours and those members of the reception committee who had posted themselves at strategic points to usher in (or out) the new comer. In spite of his feelings, his arrival was much welcome, especially because he was the only male child in a family of six children.

Mr. Well-to-do's father was a very rich man whose estates had increased enormously when he had

accepted the rather brawny hands of Mrs. Raju. The early years of Mr. Well-to-do were very glamorous. Every day brought him something. One day it was a toy elephant, the next day a tommy gun and still another day a Meccano set. That he could crawl in two months and could walk when he was only half a year old, was the talk of the town. The portrait of Mr. Well-to-do with the cat which had lost much of its shiny fur due to his fond caresses appeared in all newspapers as a second testimony to the nourishing properties of "Maties Milk".

For a long time, Mr. Well-to-do, who had at an early age begun to show promising signs of such sovereign qualities like determination, will power and undaunted courage, had successfully resisted all attempts of his parents to take him to an institution of learning. Finally he was overwhelmed and was taken in state procession to the best school in town. The boys of the kindergarten had a nice day, for sweets and chocolates were distributed to them to invoke their blessings on him. Mr. Well-to-do's classmates could guess his name from his appearance and wanted to befriend him especially due to the pleasant memories connected with the first day of his arrival. But our hero was by no means impressed. He had formed his own opinion of those 'chaps' whom he had to put up with for some time to come. Of course he was influenced by his mother too who had advised him to be reserved in his dealings with his classmates. But no one could doubt the soundness of his judgment. How could a child of the breed and appearance of Mr. Well-to-do be placed on a par with those who did not have even the courage to protest against the cutting of their hair to microscopic dimensions! So the account which the infant prodigy conveyed to his father via his mother was devastating. No one in the school seemed to have any manners and that old teacher whose foul mouth functioned like a spout spraying red-

dish liquid had the audacity to touch the young gentleman with his soiled hand. Mr. Raju was furious "Hmnn, I knew all this, he burst out," "there is not a single good school in this town where a decent boy could get some real education." He also made it clear to his wife and son, his intention to send Mr. Well-to-do to a good college in Colombo, where alone one could be assured of a wholesome education. When at the end of the year Mr. Well-to-do demanded his leaving certificate, his teacher was only too glad to part with it, for Mr. Well-to-do had of late made life very uncomfortable for the old man. True to his words, at the beginning of the new year Mr. Raju sent his son to a good school in Colombo where indeed there were unlimited opportunities for the development of one's personality.

The type of character which the young man chose to develop as his own was surely not the one, which Mr. Raju had bargained for. In making his progress in this direction, Mr. Well-to-do was much encouraged by the promptness with which his mother responded to his letters, all of which had the same purpose in the pursuit of which he was very persistent. His character was now being rapidly formed and it was only at a time when it began to manifest itself externally that somehow or other his teachers seemed to withdraw their attention from him. It must however be mentioned, in fairness to his teachers, that Mr. Well-to-do was in no mood to accept their services or to be influenced by them. Had news of this new development reached the ears of the Principal of that worthy institution he would have cut short our hero's career there much earlier. But before such a serious situation could arise, Mr. Well-to-do realized the need for swift action. He therefore sent an S.O.S. which wore an air of authority and finality to his mother for his immediate recall, for he had by now become aware of the malleability, ductibility and solubility of the substance

with which her maternal heart was made, in matters concerning him.

This mother of Mr. Well-to-do had already given up her dreams of her son's becoming a C.C.S. and had reconciled herself to her son's fate. So she had begun pestering her uncle to arrange a scholarship for her son to some foreign country. This gentleman, after the reports he had received from his friends in Colombo about the adventures of Mr. Well-to-do, was not much inclined to share the opinion held by his niece about her offspring. He therefore said nothing definite. Mrs. Raju, who it ought to be mentioned was the chief source from whom Mr. Well-to-do had inherited his qualities, had no intention of giving up. Now to win over Mr. Raju to her son's point of view was no difficulty for her. She pointed out to him how her son's health with which she was more vitally concerned than his education was going down rapidly and that he would improve only under her care. The strength of this argument together with occasional sobs she emitted were too much for even the eloquence of Mr. Raju. Accordingly Mr. Well-to-do returned to Point Pedro to proceed with his higher studies. Admission having been refused with all politeness and decorum by the head of the school in which once he had begun his early career, Mr. Well-to-do had to be satisfied with another school in town. Mr. Well-to-do's arrival created a stir in the new school. He who had once been the pride of the manufacturers of "Maties Milk" now had a lean long face which one normally associates with an intellectual. The rest of his figure was not out of proportion to his face. He wore a pair of glasses with a thick frame and the glasses appeared more like window panes. His hair style and dress were matters of further interest which inspired emulation by his classmates. His hair was made in such a way that it bulged and rose in a "Puff" just above the forehead and the excellence and permanence of Mr.

Well-to-do's puff, it is said, was the result of half a year of processing for half an hour daily. His sleeves which were with lot of care made to appear as though they were left carelessly and the overhanging of the tucked-in shirt to hide the waist line of the trousers were also copied with much enthusiasm by others though results of equal eminence could not be achieved by him for a considerable time. His gait and posture however, were inimitable.

Mr. Well-to-do, it ought to be mentioned, was a man who was thorough in all respects. He would stand before the mirror while dressing and prepares "a menu" for the day. Where he should smile, where he should be imperious and where he should move no muscle of his face, would all be decided in the morning itself.

Of his intelligence, Mr. Well-to-do had a theory of his own. He was firmly convinced that he had the brightest brains in the world and ascribed the failure of his teachers to recognize this to their inability to comprehend the enormity of his intellect. His position always low in the list, too, he could easily explain. "He could not waste his time going through d—d old books like those 'vegetables' in his class. After all why all that".

When he came from Colombo Mr. Well-to-do brought with him a vocabulary of his own. He had a few pet words which came into frequent use in the course of his conversation. For instance, whenever he found it difficult to express anything, whether it be a pen which was refusing to write, or the Prime Minister of England, the word "b—y" came in handy. Why he preferred a long "yeah" to a "yes" is still a poser to his admirers.

Mr. Well-to-do had brought with him his bicycle shorn of several accessories which he considered un-

necessary, on the day on which it was purchased. The brakes were readjusted in such a manner that it seemed as though the brake blocks and the rims of the wheels had entered into an understanding to regard the principles of "Pancha-Sila" with strict reverence and awe. It was a grand sight indeed to see Mr. Well-to-do making his way through crowded thorough fares with occasional "leg brakes" on this novel vehicle.

Although Mr. Well-to-do went over the "Senior hurdles" to the great jubilation of all, his mother's plans for a scholarship never materialized. It was at his father's expense that Mr. Well-to-do went to England to qualify, while there he broke new ground and his time was spent in pursuing not his studies but his sweet heart whom he had met by chance there. As he was a firm believer of the principle that "no one can do two things at a time" he was convinced that further stay in England would be fruitless. He returned home with her—Mrs. Well-to-do. His father was in no mood to accept the new situation. Mrs. Well-to-do, bright girl as she was, surveyed the situation at a glance and was dismayed to find that her husband was not the "big guy" she had pictured him to be. Promptly she secured a divorce. It is said that a minor quarrel which involved the deft use of her long nails about which he had sung so often, had an unfortunate ending. Mr. Well-to-do was by now a broken-hearted man. This was followed by his father's death and it really was a windfall to him. He now found himself the sole executor of his father's estate. With an effort, he renewed his zest for living and began to make capital out of what he had come by.

A sense of generosity which was earlier latent now surged within Mr. Well-to-do's heart and he extended an invitation to his friends to partake of all that he had to offer. His friends helped him to do a clean job of it and it was not long before Mr. Well-to-do received

a letter from his bank manager about the depleted position of his bank account. For a few months he was seen with a clumsy beard and clad in rags on the streets of Point Pedro. The whereabouts of Mr. Well-to-do at the moment are now a mystery.

V. KASINATHAN,
H. S. C. Arts.

EXPLOSIVES

“Explosives!” A word that covers a whole lot of substances ranging from the material of the cracker, to that of the powerful bombs and grenades that threatened to devastate even the nooks and corners of the different regions of the world during the last world war. As one looks back on the explosives used in the past years and compares them with the explosives of the modern world one can see an advancement in the safety and varied uses of the explosives. A process of advancement has taken place in the kinds of explosives. Five or six decades ago a substance called Nitroglycerine was the chief explosive and it dominated all the others, Nitroglycerine had its own merits and demerits. The slightest mechanical shock caused it to explode. Due to this property of Nitroglycerine it was considered unfit for safe use by man. Now and then there were accidental explosions. As a result there was great loss of life and property.

In the year 1838 Mr. Alfred-Benhard Nobel was born in Stockholm. He was born in a family of scientists and research workers. He inherited their interest in subjects like Chemistry, Physics and Mechanics. Nobel wanted to specialise in these subjects. At this time a man called Erixon returned from America after specialising in mechanics. So Nobel stayed with him

and learnt the fundamental principles of mechanics. He was a keen observer during Erixon's experiments. Nobel heard of many disasters due to the unexpected and untimely explosions of Nitroglycerine. He wanted to invent some explosive which would be better than any other of its kind in the intensity of explosion and at the same time could be handled safely; but none of his experiments were successful. It was a mere accident that led to Nobel's invention. One day in the research centre that belonged to Nobel, some Nitroglycerine had leaked from a barrel. This Nitroglycerine got mixed with the sand that was around the base of the barrel to form a solid mass. Nobel analysed and scrutinised this mass only to find that this had the desired properties. After this great day he mixed three parts of glycerine and one part of sand to get a very good explosive, the dynamite of modern times.

Today, dynamite is manufactured in big factories, especially in the United States. One of the biggest factories, the Atlas Powder Company's Reynold Works, covers about 6,000 acres. In the preparation of dynamite the first process involved is the preparation of Nitroglycerine. Nitroglycerine is a light yellow oil, freezing at 13°C . Its boiling point is not well established because, before the boiling point is reached it explodes at 45°C . The term 'Nitroglycerine' is a misnomer because the said substance is not a Nitro compound but a Nitrate. The name Nitroglycerine was given to that compound because its preparation involved processes similar to those that occur during the preparation of aromatic Nitro compounds. But Nitroglycerine is an ester and is prepared by a process of esterification from an alcohol. During the preparation of Nitroglycerine, glycerine is mixed with concentrated Nitric acid in a lead chamber. The temperature is maintained within one degree of 40°F ahrenheit. The mixture is mechanically agitated by means of compressed air. Concentrated sulphuric acid is mixed

with the concentrated Nitric acid to remove the water formed during the reaction. As soon as it is formed Nitroglycerine looks like a cloudy solution, "The oil". The Nitroglycerine is allowed to settle. This is washed with water. The yield is about 2.3 lbs. of glycerol.

To prepare dynamite, Nitroglycerine is mixed with kieselguhr diatomaceous earth. The kieselguhr absorbs the Nitroglycerine to form a paste like substance. This is dynamite. Instead of kieselguhr other substances called "dope" are used today. These include Ammonium Nitrate, pulverised coal dust, wood pulp, ground walnut shells, almond husks and apricot stones. The Nitroglycerine and the dope are allowed to mix in non-sparking aluminium cans. The dynamite is removed with wooden ladles. From this the cartridges are made. It is wonderful that even such dangerous explosives like Nitroglycerine are manufactured in factories without any incidents and casualties. In 1954 the number of factory workers involved in accidents in Britain was 22 per 1,000 people employed, whereas in the manufacture of explosives the number was only four per 1,000 people employed. This is due to the extreme care taken by the manufacturers. No one is allowed to take matches, cigarette lighters or fire arms, into the factory. All those who enter the manufacturing area wear thick rubber over shoes so that the shoes would not spark. The workmen wear shoes with rubber soles. Their shoe laces are without metal tips. All their dresses are ordered to be surgically clean and are washed every-day in the factory laundry. The Nitroglycerine (MG) house is 500 ft. away from other buildings and is built in such a way that the force of any explosion is directed upwards. Every building has its own man-limit so that the number of fatalities, in case of any explosion is kept in check. If an outsider enters the room a worker automatically walks out. All machinery is made up of non-sparking material. Electric

bulbs are kept in separate apartments or chambers and are not tampered with while the machines are working. Every machine is scrutinised twice a year. During the preparation of Nitroglycerine the temperature is maintained electrically within 1° of 40° F. In case of a rise in temperature a wooden switch is pulled so that the whole batch goes down into a drowning tank. The transport of Nitroglycerine is effected with the help of rubber tyred wooden buggies. Before mixing the dope with the Nitroglycerine the dope is examined with a magnet for any piece of stray metal. The workmen see to it that no pressure or scraping occurs in the mixing apparatus. Again the dynamite is transported along wooden rails. The cartridge packing machine is made entirely of wood. The temperature is maintained by passing hot gases. No steam is allowed to enter the apparatus. Such attention has made the manufacture of dynamite one of the safest industries.

Nitroglycerine explodes on the application of the slightest shock. More than enough oxygen is present to convey the Carbon and Hydrogen into the corresponding oxides, with the liberation of elemental Nitrogen. This sudden liberation of the large volume of gas in a space initially occupied by the liquid gives an explosion wave of enormous pressure. At one time Nitroglycerine was transported in the frozen condition in which state it is liable to shock. Dynamite is comparatively safe. It is detonated by means of percussion caps or detonators containing mercuric fulminate or lead azide.

In addition to dynamite there are numerous other explosives with different composition. The important factor determining the specific applications of the substance is the sensitivity to shock. Although the impact sensitivity as measured by the height from which a weight must fall, for its impact to cause a small sam-

ple of the substance to explode is dependent on the physical state of the sample, the size, shape and extent of the metal cup used as the container for the charge, the common explosives can be arranged in an order of impact sensitivity. Substances like lead azide, mercuric fulminate are very highly sensitive. Substances like these are used to give shock to a second explosive and are called detonators. Lead azide is thus sensitive and good for military uses. Others like T. N. T. and Ammonium picrate, Tri nitrobenzene are comparatively insensitive. They need a primary explosive or detonator to cause their explosion. These are called high explosives and are used for filling shells etc. Other explosives like compressed picric acid and tetryl, are intermediate in sensitivity. They are too insensitive to be used as detonators. They are used as activators in filling shells. These are called boosters.

At one time picric acid was the chief explosive. It has been abandoned because it corroded the metal container to give heavy metal picrates which were highly sensitive. Iron, Nickel and Chromium picrates are highly sensitive and serve as good detonators. Picric acid requires a booster and it is interesting to note that compressed picric acid serves as a good booster. Ammonium picrate is less sensitive than T. N. T. and is used for armour piercing shells because it would not burst before the necessary time. But the melting point of Ammonium picrate is 270°C so that it cannot be easily cast into containers. Tetryl is used as a booster for T. N. T. Trinitrobenzene, cyclonite and ammonium picrate. It is used to increase the sensitivity of T. N. T. a mixture of 65 per cent. T. N. T. and 35 per cent. Tetryl melting below 100°C . For use as a booster Tetryl is compressed into pellets.

T. N. T. is not widely used for filling shells and demolition bombs. It is exploded in the shock entailed in ejection from a gun barrel by a propellant charge.

This melts below 100°C. It is cast by melting with steam and pouring into shells and bombs. Tetryl is used as booster and fulminate caps as detonators. Nitrocelluloses are obtained by altering the extent of the treatment with Nitric acid. Guncotton is the term given to Nitrocellulose with 13 per cent. of Nitrogen. Pentaerythrytol tetra Nitrate P. E. T. N., Cyclonite R.D.X. are synthetic explosives. Mixtures of Nitro-compounds form good explosives. Torpex is a good mixture of R.D.X. and T.N.T. Pentolite is a mixture of P.E.T.N. and T. N. T. Cordite is a commonly used propellant or detonator. Cordite in the form of cords or ballistite in the form of flats is used. Powders of mixtures of Nitrocellulose etc. also serve as propellents for rifle and shot-gun cartridges. To delay explosions fuses are used. These may be instantaneous for use in demolition etc. or may take time. Besides military uses explosives serve in numerous applications for peaceful purposes. They are used in breaking up large masses of rock, soil, masonry and so on. Explosives are used in mines and quarries. Blasting is done with original gunpowder. This is a mixture of Potassium Nitrate, sulphur and carbon. Their rapid combustion to produce a large volume of gas gives them the explosive property. More explosives are used in Pyro-technics, for fire-works, life saving rackets, distress flares, self-igniting floats etc.

If only the explosives are harnessed for peaceful purposes.....

A. SIVAPATHASUNDARAM,
H. S. C. Science.

THIS UNIVERSE

Primitive man lived in a world of ignorance and apprehension. He considered all natural forces and objects as super human beings and in fear worshipped them. He worshipped the sun, the moon and other natural forces like the wind. But with the progress of time and civilization some men doubted the beliefs of their ancestors and began to think and form their own opinion of this world. It was Copernicus, who started a revolutionary thought in the sixteenth century. He was the first man to believe that the sun is the centre around which our earth revolves. Then the revolutionary ideas of other men like Galileo gave a blow to these ancestral dogmas.

First, we will consider our solar system. The sun at the centre and the nine planets revolving round it in different orbits form our solar system. The sun is 330,000 times the mass of earth and the temperature at its surface is about $6,000^{\circ}$ centigrade, but at the centre the temperature is above twenty million degrees. Of the nine planets Mercury is the nearest and next comes Venus followed by Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and the farthest is Pluto. The largest planet is Jupiter. Between Jupiter and Mars there are numerous small bodies of various sizes called Asteroids. Around the planets revolve small bodies called satellites. The moon is the satellite of our earth. Saturn is an exceptional case, where in addition to satellites. There are concentric rings revolving round it. Maxwell proved that they must consist of revolving clouds of tiny satellites. This is our solar system. We see countless stars in the night sky. They, like the sun, are massive bodies but due to their great distance from us give an appearance of specks of light in space. The nearest star, Proxima Centaur is at a distance of $4\frac{1}{3}$ light years. Distances in Astronomy are measured in light years which is the distance travelled by light at a

velocity of 186,000 miles per second for one year. One light year is nearly six billion miles. The brightest star is SIRIUS, the Dog Star. There are various types of stars like Giant Star, White Dwarfs, Double stars, variable stars including cepheid variable and Novae, Like our solar system there is a definite arrangement among the stars. Our solar system is one of the members of a great system called the Galaxy system. The Galaxy system is of the shape of a cart wheel, with a bulge at the centre, and a narrow rim around the periphery. The centre of this system is in the direction of the dense star-clouds in the constellation of Sagittarius. There are about 30,000 million stars in this system. Our solar system is at a distance of 30,000 light years from the centre.

Like the Galaxy System, there are other systems called Spiral Nebulae or Extra Galactic Systems. The nearest Nebula to our Galaxy is the Nebula M 33 in Triangulum, which is at a distance of 850,000 light years. Most of these Nebulae are very faint even to the largest telescope. Scientists consider that an evolutionary process is going on in these Nebulae. Every Nebulae including the Galaxy is in rotation. By mathematical calculation and astronomical observation it is found that some Nebulae are receding from us and some are moving towards the Galaxy. This caused the scientists to think about the origin of this universe and its nature. There are many theories, but any one of these theories cannot be accepted due to lack of astronomical knowledge. There is no way to confirm these theories practically. There are no definite methods or scientific instruments to measure the distances of these nebulae. All these nebulae together form what is called our Universe.

Present day astronomers say that there is a limit to our universe, some consider it as an expanding universe and try to explain the receding of Nebulae

from us. But there are several controversies over these theories. Scientists say that it will take 500,000 million light years to travel round this universe. But there is no practical confirmation of the above limits since the largest telescope is only able to penetrate a distance of 140 million light years.

The atom itself is a miniature solar system, where the electrons revolve round the nucleus. We also see the satellites revolving round the planets to form a miniature solar system. Then as we come higher, we see the Galaxy system which is also similar to our solar system and the Nebulae follow a definite rule. Then what is beyond our limited universe? There may be other similar universes and these may again obey some definite law. Man is now unable to solve these problems. But man can hope that the time will come when one day all the secrets of this mysterious universe will be revealed.

S. SIVASUBRAMANIAM,
H. S. C. Sc. Prep.

A STORMY SEA

The Sky is made gloomy
By the quickly forming clouds,
And the Sea looks gloomy.

The Sea breeze and the land breeze cease ;
The Sea has calmed ;
And they spell peace.

A blinding splash of lightning
Accompanied by a thunder-clap
Precedes the blinding rain.

The winds howl;
The giant waves roar
And each wave bounds and rolls.

They break on the corals
They reach the shore
And dishearten human morals.

They toss the coasters
And fling little boats,
Writhing ropes tied to anchors.

Bang goes the anchor ropes
The boats are loose,
And away part lingering hopes.

The cloak of night
Helps the mighty waves
To destroy what they might.

The night is spent
By the rolling waves
Crushing boats like wall-nut shells.

The pale light of dawn
Reveals crumpled masses of wood
Which had once been boats.

The rain falls in drizzles
The clouds have turned ashy
And the fisherfolk are all in the bustle.

The Sea is less furious
And Mars seems to be appeased
By the damage, which is rather curious.

S. G. GUNAPALAN,
G. C. E. (C)

PHOTOGRAPHY AS AN ALLY OF SCIENCE

Of all the fields of human activity in which photography is used none has been more prolific or more beneficial to mankind than the realm of science. Science has employed photography not only as a useful aid but also as a basic tool of research.

In the first half of the nineteenth century, when photography was in its infancy, astronomers experimented with the new process to record what could be seen in the heavens. Today, in many observatories, photography is doing much of the work once carried on by patient observers who wrote accounts of what they saw through the telescope and illustrated them as best as they could. What the human eye can see through the telescope, the camera can photograph. But it can do even more than this. The form and details of heavenly bodies that are too faint for the human eye to see clearly even with the most powerful telescope, can be recorded by the camera.

The scientist who studies not huge and distant bodies, but such tiny ones that he cannot see them without the help of the microscope, can photograph what he sees through that instrument—for example, the red blood corpuscles tumbling through the narrow passages of a capillary. With the electron microscope or the electronic vacuum camera, using a beam of electrons instead of a beam of light, however, he can produce a photograph that will enable him to understand the shape and structure of crystals that are perhaps a millionth the size of a single red corpuscle. These are invisible to the human eye even with the aid of the most high powered microscope lenses.

Roentgen or X-rays have the power to pass through objects which light cannot penetrate. When X-rays are focussed on a piece of metal or a part of

the human-body, for example, some of the rays are absorbed, some get through, depending on the material through which they are travelling. They flow right through cracks in the metal or fractures in a bone. By means of a photographic film, the scientist can get a record in shadows of what the rays have met in their flight into the object. He can then interpret this picture and put the findings to work to improve the process in the case of the metal, or to set the bone correctly in the case of the fracture. X-ray photography serves other sciences besides metallurgy and medicine. To the Anthropologist, it may reveal, as one author said, "the inside of an Egyptian mummy three thousand years old without disturbing its wrappings and discover that a great Pharaoh suffered from pyorrhoea".

In addition to giving scientists records of things their eyes cannot see at all or see but poorly, photography "gives authority to the eye" and provides exact records of things seen clearly but whose details might not be recalled well enough to be described with complete accuracy. The anthropologist studying a tribe in New Guinea, the zoologist who is trying to learn all there is to know about the life-cycle of a panda, and the botanist who comes upon a flower unknown to the scientific world, call photography to their aid. The growth of a plant is too slow for the human eye to see, but its growth by the minute or the hour can be followed by means of pictures taken at regular intervals and then seen through a motion picture projector.

Photography not only helps to discover and to record but also to save. It is a saver of human sight, for the eye-strain of looking through the telescope or microscope for long hours is very great. It is also an expense-saver and a time-saver. Surveys and map making used to be costly, long and tedious. Today they are made more quickly and more cheaply. One

writer says that, "it has been estimated that aerial photography reduces by at least fifty percent the survey time and expense of geographers, geologists, engineers, soil conservationists, and archaeologists".

The spread of scientific information has also been greatly speeded up by photography. New scientific knowledge and techniques are reported in professional journals illustrated with photographs. Text-books are illustrated with photographs to aid students of science. The novelty of an improved technique in surgery, let us say, can be shown before a group of doctors, and run again and again for medical students in a matter of hours when it might take weeks or even years for a surgeon to demonstrate that operation as many times. Through the movie and the still picture photography spreads the knowledge of science to the laymen and in many countries, in newspapers and magazines a good science picture will compete for space with any other photographic picture.

One writer sums up the relation of Photography and Science, and their gifts to each other by saying that, "without science, photography would never have existed, and without photography science might be working in the dark".

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

A LETTER TO A FRIEND WHO DOES NOT TAKE PART IN SPORTS

Hartley College,
Point Pedro,
7-10-56.

My dear Mohan,

From the letters I have received from you time and again I gather that you are too much pre-occupied with studies. As a friend and well-wisher, I consider it my duty to sound a note of warning.

There is no denying the fact that for a student devotion to study is essential. But then, as you know, everything should have a limit—too much of anything is bad. You have certainly heard the saying "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy". Have you ever tried to understand what this means? I am afraid, not. If you had, you would never have kept yourself exclusively occupied with your studies. The mind requires as much food as the body. But while you give enough food to the brain by your studies you are starving your body by not taking any sort of physical exercise. Just as you must study, you must also give rest to the brain, or else you will get dull. Without any relaxation the brain will get overtaxed and will suffer a breakdown. Mere rest, to the brain, however, is not sufficient. You must also give some work to the body in the form of physical exercise. Games like Football, Cricket, Tennis or Hockey are best calculated to provide for this and will combine exercise and amusement.

It is essential for us to understand why we participate in sports and how to participate in them. Merely building up a good physique or winning a championship or obtaining a few awards are not the only aims of

participation in sports. There are other higher targets which our school sportsmen have got to aim at.

We should have in mind that the present day society requires men and women who possess a strong sense of justice and fair play. We are also aware of the glaring fact that the spirit of co-operation and the sense of loyalty to work are fading away in the hearts of our younger generation. These need to be re-touched and I feel that the field of sports and athletics is one of the rare places where they can learn these things and apply them to their lives. The fast disappearing mental and moral stamina of our young folks, could be regained to a certain extent if they would seriously consider this and learn both the physical and educational values of sports. Fair play can be attained by never employing foul means to obtain places, lest when caught, you should be exposed as a standing monument of dishonour and shame to the flag you represent in the midst of your fellow-athletes. Remember, if you are employing foul means, whenever you try to deceive the officials and the organising committee by either beating the starter's gun or purposely running in another's lane to save time and lose distance, or wilfully telling deliberate lies to cover up your faults or giving false dates of birth or any other unclean habit that will make others hate you.

It is generally felt that the chief reason for the unhealthy development of an unsportsman-like spirit is the lack of knowledge of the rules of the games. First, we should know what to do, then what not to do and later to do well what we should do. For us, to keep the rules we should first learn them and then develop a sense of fair play. Obedience can be obtained by simply obeying the rules of athletics and by taking up gladly any decision made by the officials whether they be right or wrong, as final, without any argument.

Participation in sports has many carry-over values in life. Many practical lessons of life that we do not learn in our class-rooms are learnt on the playing fields. Taking a defeat in the right-manner, meeting a wrong decision in the true spirit of a sportsman and keeping our temper under all trying situations are some of the golden lessons that we can learn in the playing field.

We don't bring shame upon ourselves and our college when we lose with all the so-called spirit of sportsmanship. It is not always winning, but the manner in which we participate that matters much. The Olympic Declaration says: "It is not the winning but having taken part that is important." The ultimate crown of an athlete's success may be the winning of an Olympic event but the honour of having been deemed worthy to represent one's country in the Olympic games is greater. Always remember to keep the honour of the flag under which you march in first, by your qualities of sportsmanship and then by winning.

Good character can be moulded by games. The playing field is the place to develop a sense of courtesy, generosity, self-control, punctuality, truthfulness, perseverance, discipline, courage, duty value of time and friendly feelings towards those with whom we participate.

So be courteous. Do not laugh at the errors and low performances of other competitors. Be considerate to fellow competitors, officials and spectators. Treat them all as you would like to be treated and finally courtesy would demand from you polite words with everybody.

Be modest by working whole-heartedly for the good and honour of your team and college and not for self-glorification. Modesty or meekness does not mean

that you should gracefully allow the other competitor to beat you in the events. You should fight in the spirit of healthy rivalry to beat the others.

Be generous by cheering those who have done better than you and by always giving the benefit of the doubt to your opponents. When you lose, learn to be a gracious loser and when you win, learn to win as a graceful winner.

Regular and punctual habits require long and careful training; and a bad habit once formed cannot be easily shaken off. Punctuality should be practised quite early in life. Once the habit of punctuality is well-formed, its utility in practical life will be quite apparent. This can be formed at the very early stage by going to the playing fields, punctually.

Perseverance is the habit of persistently working at a thing in spite of failures till success in that is achieved. No one in this world is so fortunate as to be successful in whatever he undertakes at the very first attempt. But because he is unsuccessful, it does not follow that he should give up his attempt in despair. Examples of this are mile-runners. They can finish the mile, if they overcome Perseverance. In a Football match, the team must fight to the last in order to win the match. This can only be done by dint of sheer perseverance. In a cricket field, the bowler must not lose hope. He must bowl with perseverance. It is perseverance that leads to success.

I believe, I have explained to you at length the influence of sport upon one's development, physical and mental. I, therefore, insist upon your taking part in them in addition to your studies.

Yours truly,
S. ARUMUGASAMY,
G. C. E. (C)

POOR BOY

University Professor :

Such rawness in a pupil is a shame ;
Lack of preparation in the H. S. C. is to blame.

Upper School Teacher :

Good heavens, what crudity ; the boy's a fool !
The fault, of course, is in the middle school.

Middle School Teacher :

From such stupidity may I be spared ;
They send them up to me so unprepared.

Lower School Teacher :

Such lack of training never did I see ;
What kind of woman must the mother be !

The Mother :

Poor helpless child—he is not to blame ;
His father's folks are just the same.

From : "THE MESSENGER".

A Weekly Newspaper edited by the Students.

TRAVEL AS A PART OF EDUCATION

Travels depend by and large on the mind of the traveller and the way in which he conducts himself. The chief idea of every traveller is to see many objects of interest. When he arrives at a famous city, he rushes through it so that he may get its principal sights and then enter them in his note book. At the end of his wanderings he returns to his home showing.

“How much the fool that hath been taught to roam:
Excels the fool that hath been kept at home.”

In these days of rapid and comfortable travel, well-to-do-people travel a lot. Yet if we ask them about all they have seen, many of them will tell us little. They might have been to New Zealand, Germany, Australia, Canada, India, U. S. A. and China. Yet they seem to have seen little or nothing in the way of Education. If we want to make travelling educative, we must keep our eyes open and our minds alert. Before we start for New Zealand, we must read up all we can about the country and its people, and the most important and interesting things to see. When we go there we must go to the very important places first. We must have our eyes open as well as our ears. In this way we can learn a lot. When we turn to our native land we will possess an increased knowledge of places. People who have travelled with their eyes open will surely possess a wider knowledge of the things than the stay-at-homes. When you get home, you will see your own country in a new light. For Kipling said:

“What do they know of England
Who only of England know?”

“THE MESSENGER”.

THE PALMYRAH PALM.

I like to see the Palmyrah Palm,
In our village so bare and calm ;
It stands there both day and night,
So firm and strong—a colossal height !

We kindle our fires with its own fire wood,
The fruit is delicious and good ;
The jaggery we make with its sweet toddy,
There is no drink to match its toddy.

Our cottage is built of its beams,
Nongu, root, panattu, my mouth waters,
How I dream !
Oh ! Palm ! Our eternal mother,
Scatter and grow for ever and ever.

MAHADEVA THANIKASALAM,
J. S. C.—A.

* * *

A Short Story :

THE CLEVER TORTOISE.

A tortoise was once in a pond. A fox came that way. He saw the tortoise and caught it. The fox carried it to his home, and tried to eat it, but it couldn't. So the fox asked the tortoise, "Friend, why are you so hard?" It said, "If you let me in the pond, I'll get wet, and then you can eat me." Immediately the fox carried it back to the pond. The tortoise swam to the middle and said, "Catch me, if you can."

K. SIVAKUMARAN,
Std. V.—A.

* * *

MY PET.

I have a beautiful and dutiful animal. He is brownish-grey in colour. He is five months old, and he is quite fat and strong. His height is two feet. He lives to chase and bully our cat and fowls. I sometimes cane him for his naughty ways. He greets me at my gate when I return from school. When I take my tea, I give him a piece of bread and biscuit. Now I think you can guess who my pet is.

He is my dear doggie.

G. R. SELVARAJAN,
Std. V.—A.

* * *

AN INTERESTING CLASS.

Our class consists of thirty-seven boys. As you all know we are an interesting set. S. T. is the clown of our class. He always keeps us laughing. He boasts that he can run fast, even though he can't run faster than anyone in our class. He also says that his brains are at the back of his head so that it takes some time for him to answer questions. That is S. T. ! Now we come to S. K., who is very quiet, but comes out with interesting things. Our teacher once asked him to give the 'Past Tense' and 'Past Participle' of 'write'. He answered, 'Right, Left, Left !'. S. B. is the mathematician of our class. He keeps on mumbling so that we often wonder whether he is working sums or not. S.K. is one who thinks deeply. After the innoculation he told us that it was also good to keep us all quiet for one whole day ! Our class teacher, Miss C. S. A. enjoys teaching us. Under her we have learnt good habits. We try to imitate her in many ways. Though we are naughty at times, we obey our teacher, and we are sure she likes us a lot. She may not be able to forget some of our mischievous ways.

We all hope to study together for some more years.

'THE TRIO'

* * *

MY TOWN

My town is Point Pedro.

It is a small town by the sea.

There are many villages round this town.

There are many shops, schools, churches and temples in
this town.

The harbour in this town is small and the Light house
is along the coast.

There is a fish market and a vegetable market.

There is a Police Station and a Town Council Office.

The biggest school in this town is Hartley.

There are two girls' schools too.

Most of the people in this town are Tamils.

The people in the villages are mostly farmers
who grow onions and tobacco.

J. THAMBAPILLAI,
Std. IV.—A.

தமிழில் நாவல் இலக்கியம்

தமிழில் நாவலிலக்கியங்களை இயற்றத் தொடங்கிய ஆசிரியர்களுள், வேதநாயகம்பிள்ளை, ராஜம்மையர், சூரிய நாராயண சாத்திரி ஆகிய மூவரும் முதலிடம் வகிக்கின்றனர். வேதநாயகம்பிள்ளை எழுதிய 'பிரதாப முதலியார் சரித்திரம்,' 'சுருண சுந்தரி' என்பனவும், சூரிய நாராயண சாத்திரியின் 'மதிவாணர்' என்பதும், ராஜம்மையரின் 'கமலாம்பாள் சரித்திர' மும் ஈண்டுக் குறிப்பிடத்தக்கவை. ராஜம்மையரின் 'கமலாம்பாள் சரித்திரம்' தான் தமிழில் முதலாகத் தோன்றிய நாவலாகும். திருக்கோணமலை சரவணப்பிள்ளை 'மோகனாங்கி' என்ற நாவலை இயற்றியுள்ளனர். ஆங்கில மொழியிலுள்ள நாவல்களைத் தழுவிப் பலரும் பலவிதமான நாவல்களை எழுதத் தொடங்கினர். ஆரணி குப்புசாமி முதலியாரின் 'தலைவாங்கிய அடூர்வ சிந்தாமணி,' ரங்கராசுவின் 'ராஜாம்பாள்' முதலியன இவற்றிற்கு உதாரணங்களாகும். வேறு பல மொழிகளிலிருந்தும் சில நாவல்கள் தமிழில் மொழி பெயர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. சந்திர சட்டோபாத்யாய, சரச் சந்திர சட்டேரி ஆகியோரின் வங்காள நாவல்களை த. நா. குமார சுவாமி, அ. கி. ஜெயராமன், வி. எஸ். வெங்கடேசன் முதலியோர் மொழி பெயர்த்துள்ளனர். காண்டேகரின் மராட்டி நாவல்களை கா. ஸ்ரீ. ஸ்ரீ. தமிழில் மொழி பெயர்த்துள்ளார். 'புயலும் படகும்', 'சுகம் எங்கே?' 'கிரௌஞ்ச வதம்' முதலியன இவற்றுட் சிறந்தனவாகும். பிரான்சு ஆசிரியர் விக்டர் கியூகோவின் 'லா மிரபிள்ஸ்' முதலிய நாவல்களைச் சுத்தானந்த பாரதியார் மொழி பெயர்த்தெழுதிய நூல்கள் 'ஏழைபடும்பாடு,' 'இளிச்சவாயன்' முதலியன. மொழிபெயர்ப்பாசிரியருள், சிறுகதை மன்னன் புதுமைப்பித்தனும் சிறப்பாகக் குறிப்பிடத்தக்கவர். இங்ஙனம் மொழிபெயர்ப்பு நூல்களாகவும், தழுவல் நூல்களாகவும் எழுந்த தமிழ் நாவலிலக்கியங்கள் உண்மையான சமுதாயச் சித்திரங்களமைந்த நாவல்கள் தமிழில் தோன்றுவதற்கு வழிவகுத்த தெனலாம்.

வாழ்க்கைப் பண்புகளை ஆதாரமாகக் கொண்டு, அவற்றைப் புலப்படுத்தும் சிறந்த கதாப்பாத்திரங்களையுடைய நாவல்களே சிறந்த இலக்கியச் சிறப்புடையனவாகும். மாதவையரின் 'பத்மாவதி சரித்திரம்' போன்றவையே சிறந்த நாவலிலக்கியங்களாகும். இலக்கியச் சிறப்புடைய நாவல்களை இயற்றியவருள்ளே 'கல்கி' ரா. கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி குறிப்பிடத்தக்கவராகும். கல்கியின் 'கள்வனின் காதலி,' 'பொய்மான் கரடு,' 'அலை

ஓசை' முதலியன சிறந்த சமூக நாவல்களாகும். இந்திய சர்க்காரின் "சாகித்திய அகாடமி" என்னும் ஸ்தாபனம் தமிழ் மொழியில் சிறந்த இலக்கியத்திற்கான பரிசைக் கல்கியின் 'அலை ஓசை'க்கு வழங்கியிருப்பது தமிழில் நாவலிலக்கியம் வளர்ச்சியடைந்திருக்கிற தென்பதற்கு ஓர் அறிகுறியாகும். மேலும் தமிழ் நாட்டுச் சரித்திரத்தை அடிப்படையாக வைத்து முதன் முதல் நாவலிலக்கியங்களை எழுதியதும் கல்கியேயாகும். அவர் நூல்களுட் 'பார்த்திபன் கனவு,' 'சிவகாமியின் சபதம்,' 'பொன்னியின் செல்வன்' சிறந்தவை எனலாம். சரித்திர நாவல்கள் எழுதுவதில் "சாண்டில்யன்," "சோமு" ஆகியோரும் சிறந்து விளங்குகிறார்கள். சாண்டில்யனின் 'மலைவாசல்,' 'கன்னிமாடம்' முதலியனவும் சோமுவின் 'கடல்கண்ட கனவும்' சிறந்த தமிழ் நாவலிலக்கியங்களாகத் திகழும் என்று கூறலாம்.

மேல்நாட்டு எழுத்தாளரைப் போல் சிறந்த நாவல்களை எழுதும் சில ஆசிரியர்களும் இருக்கின்றார்கள். இவர்களின் நாவல்கள் பல பதிப்புக்கள் விற்றிருக்கின்றனர். இவர்களில் பி. எம். கண்ணன் முக்கியமானவர். அவரின் 'வாழ்வின் ஓளி' தமிழ் வளர்ச்சிக் கழகத்தின் பரிசு பெற்றது. நாவல்கள் எழுதுவதில் பிரசித்தி பெற்றவர் "அகிலன்." 'நெஞ்சின் அலைகள்' என்ற நவீனம் அவரின் திறமையை நன்கு விளக்குகிறது. சிதம்பர சுப்பிரமணியனின் 'இதயநாதமும்,' க. நா. சுப்பிரமணியனின் 'பொய்த்தேவு,' 'ஒருநாள்' போன்ற நாவல்கள் புதுமையின் வருகை எப்படி இந்து சமுதாயத்தில் மாற்றத்தை உண்டு பண்ணியது என்பதை நன்கு விளக்குகின்றன. நாவலாசிரியர் குழுவில் இளைஞராகிய "ஆர் வி"யின் 'யுவதி,' 'அணையா விளக்கு,' 'நீரோட்டம்' முதலியன சிறந்த நாவல்களாகும். டாக்டர் திரிபுரசுந்தரி அல்லது "லக்மி" பல நவீனங்களை எழுதியிருக்கிறார். அவற்றுள் 'நாயக்கர் மக்கள்,' 'மிதிலாவிளாஸ்' முதலியன சிறந்தனவாகும். தமிழிலே பேரறிஞரும் பிழையற்ற தமிழ் நடை கைவந்தவருமான டாக்டர் மு. வரதராசனார் புலவனுடைய புராதன அறிவு பண்டை இலக்கியத்திலேயே ஆழ்ந்திருக்க வேண்டுமென்பதில்லை; புதிய யுகத்திற்கும் அவன் ஊக்கமூட்டும் கருத்துக்களை வழங்க வேண்டும் என்று நிகுபித்திருக்கிறார். 'கள்ளோ காவியமோ' என்ற அவருடைய சமூக நாவல் தமிழ் வளர்ச்சிக் கழகத்தின் பரிசுபெற்றது.

தமிழ் நாவலிலக்கியத்துறையில் பிறநாட்டு ஆசிரியர்களோடும், இலக்கியங்களோடும் நெருங்கிப் பழகும் வாய்ப்புக் கிடைத்திருப்பதினால் எழுத்தாளர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை வளர்ந்து கொண்டே

வருகிறது. ஆனால், ஒரு சிறந்த நாவலாசிரியன் தன் கலையில் அபிவிருத்தியை விரும்பினால் தன் சொந்த அனுபவங்களை ஆதாரமாகக் கொள்வதுதான் சிறந்தது என்பதை மறக்கக் கூடாது. கதாப்பாத்திரங்கள், கதை, கதைப்புணர்ப்பு ஆகிய மூன்றும் நாவலிலக்கியத்திற்கு முக்கியமானவையாகும். இம் மூன்றும் பொருந்திய கலைச் சிறப்புள்ள நாவல்கள் தமிழில் மிகச் சிலவே என்று கூறலாம். தமிழ் நாவலாசிரியர்கள், கலைப்பண்புள்ள பல நாவல்களை இயற்றித் தமிழ் மொழியை வளர்க்க வேண்டும்.

S. Ratnam,
H. S. C. Arts.

பாரதியும் கவிமணியும்

அமிழ்தினுமினிய தமிழிலே நனி கவிதைகள் யாத்த புலவர் பெருமக்களின் எண்ணே கணக்கிலடங்காது. புவியரசர் எல்லாம் புகழ்ந்து பாராட்டும் கம்பன், சிலப்பதிகாரம் என்னும் ஆரத்தைத் தமிழன்னைக் களித்த இளங்கோ, திருமறையாம் குறளையீந்த திருவள்ளுவர் முதலிய யாவரும் இன்றும் போற்றப்படுகின்றனர். ஆயின் மக்கள் இவர்களைப் போற்றுவதுடன் மட்டும் நின்று விடுகின்றனர். மக்கள் மனதிலே இவர் கவிதைகள் பதியவில்லை. மக்கள் இக் கவிதைகளைத் தங்களுக்கு மேலானவை என்று கருதுகின்றனரேயன்றித் தங்களுக்காக எழுதப்பட்ட கவிதைகள் என்று கருதவில்லை; கருதவும் முடியாது. இக் கவிஞர் பண்டிதர்க்காக அவர்களின் மொழியிலே எழுதினரேயன்றிப் பாமரர்க்காகப் பாக்களை ஆக்கவில்லை. அதனாலேதான் அவர்களுக்கு, அவரின் கவிதைகளுக்கு மக்கள் மனதிலே நிரந்தர இடம் இல்லாதகன்றது. ஆயின் இந்த நூற்றாண்டிலே தோன்றிய சுப்பிரமணிய பாரதியவர்கள் மக்களுக்கும் கவிஞருக்குமிடையே தொடர்பை வளர்த்தார்; வளர்க்கும் தன்மையில் அன்னாரின் கன்னல் சுவைக் கவிதைகள் அமைந்தன. அவர் மக்களோடு மக்களாக நின்று, மக்கள் மொழியில், மக்களுக்காக, மக்களை நோக்கி மக்கள் தேவைகளைப்பற்றிப் பாடினார். அதனால் அவர் "மக்கள் கவிஞராக" இன்றும் நன்று மீளர்கின்றார்; என்றும் இன்றுபோல மீளர்வார்.

பாரதி தமிழ்க்கவிதையிலே ஒரு புரட்சியை, அரும்பெரும் மாற்றத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்ததோடு மட்டும் நிறுத்திவிடவில்லை.

அவருடன் கவிதையுலகிலே ஒரு புதுச் சகாப்தம் தோன்றியது. பாரதியைப் பின்பற்றி எத்தனையோ கவிஞர்கள் கவிதைகள் யாக்கின்றனர். அவரைப் பின்பற்றிய கவிஞர் ஓர் “பாரதி பரம்பரை” யையே உண்டாக்கினர்; உருவாக்கினர் என்றால் மிகையாகாது. பாரதிதாசன், கவிமணி தேசிகவிநாயகம்பிள்ளை முதலிய பெருங்கவிஞர் பாரதியைப் பின்பற்றிப் பாடினர். பாரதியைப் பின்பற்றிப் பாடிய பாவலருள்ளே கவிமணியவர்கள் முன்னோடியாக, முதன்மை பெற்றவராக இலங்குகின்றார். பாரதி காட்டிய பாதையிலே பா இசைத்தார் கவிமணி. பாரதியின் பாக்களைப் போலவே கவிமணியின் பாக்களும் மிகவும் தெள்ளிய ஆனால், துள்ளும் நடையில் எழுதப்பட்டன. அதைக் கண்டே நாமக்கல்லார்,

“படித்துப் பழகாத பாமராக்கும்
பாடிப் பழக அதில் சேமிருக்கும்
ஒடித்துப் பொருள் பிரிக்கும் சந்திகளில்லை
ஊன்றிப் பதங் கூட்டும் பந்தனமல்ல”

என்று கூறுகின்றார். ஏழை எளியவர்கள் யாவருக்கும் இன்பம் கொடுக்கும் தன்மையன அவர் பாக்கள். அவர் கற்றவர்க்காகக் கவி புணையவில்லை, மக்கள் எல்லோர்க்குமாகக் கவி புணைந்தார். அதனாலே அவர் மறுமலர்ச்சிக் கவிஞர் ஆனார்; மக்கள் கவிஞரானார்; மலரும் மறுமலர்ச்சித் தமிழ்க் கவிதையுலகின் வழிகாட்டியானார்.

கவிமணி பாரதியைப் பின்பற்றிக் கவிதை புனைந்தாராயினும் கவிமணிக்கும் அவருக்கும் எத்தனையோ வேறுபாடுகளுள்ளன. அவை காலத்தின், சமூக சூழ்நிலைகளின் மாற்றத்தினால் ஏற்பட்டது என்று கூறினால் பிழையாகாது. பாரதி அடிமைப்பட்டுக் கிடந்த பாரதத்திலே வாழ்ந்தார். அதன் விடுதலைக்காக விடுதலைக் கண்ணி பாடினார். அவர் கவிதைகள் அடக்கு முறையை எதிர்த்து ஆவேசமாக எழுந்தன; எழுவேண்டி நேரிட்டது. ஆயின் கவிமணியோ சுதேச நாடாகிய திருவிதாங்கூரில் வாழ்ந்தவர்; நாட்டிற்குச் சுதந்திரம் கிட்டிய பின்பும் வாழ்ந்தவர். அதனால், அவர் கவிதையிலே ஆவேசம் ததும்பி நிற்கவில்லை. அமைதிமேலோங்கி நிற்கின்றது. அன்பு சார்சின்றது. அவர் அமைதியின் இருப்பிடமாக, அன்பின் உறைவிடமாக இருந்ததை அவர் கவிதைக் கடலிலே நீந்தி மகிழ்பவர்கள் மனமாரக் கண்டு கொள்ளலாம். ஆவேசமாகப் பாடிய பாரதியைப் பின்பற்றிய புலவர் அமைதியாகப் பாடுகின்றார். புயலுக்குப் பின் அமைதியாகப்

பாரதிக்குப் பின் கவிமணி திகழ்கிறார். நாட்டின் நிலையும் அதற்குத் தக்கதாக மாறியது. கவிஞர்களும் அந்நிலைக்குத் தக்கதாக மாறினர். பாழ்பட்ட பழமைக் கொள்கைகளைச் சாடிய பாரதியின் பா ஆவேசமாக அமைந்தது. ஆயின் கவிமணியினதோ அன்பு வழியில் நின்று திருத்த முற்படுகின்றது.

பாரதி பெண்ணுரிமைக்காகப் பண் இசைத்தது போல் கவிமணியும் பெண்ணைப்பற்றி, அவள் உரிமையைப் பற்றிப் பாடத் தவறிவிடவில்லை. “ வீட்டுக்குள்ளே பெண்ணைப் பூட்டி வைப்போமென்ற விந்தை மனிதர் தலை கவிழ்ந்தார் ” என எழுந்த பாரதியின் பெண்ணுரிமைக் குரல் பெண்ணுரிமையை எதிர்ப்பவரை எதிர்த்துத் தலை கவிழச் செய்கின்றது. கவிமணியோ “ மங்கையராகப் பிறப்பதற்கே நல்ல மாதவம் செய்திடல் வேண்டுமம்மா ” என வேதனைப்படும் பெண்களுக்கு ஆறுதல் கூறி,

“ மங்கையராகப் பிறந்ததனால்—மனம்
வாடித் தளர்ந்து வருந்துவதேன் ?
தங்கு புவியில் வளர்ந்திடும் கற்பகத்
தாருவாய் நிற்பதும் நீர் அலவோ ”

என உரிமை வேட்கை கொள்ளச் செய்கின்றார். பாரதியின் பா வேகமாக, ஆவேசமாக எழுகின்றது. எழுந்து பழமை வாதிகள் மீது பாய்கின்றது. ஆயின் கவிமணியின் கவிதையோ மிகவும் ஆறுதலாக மங்கையரின் மகத்துவத்தைத் துலங்கச் செய்து தங்கு புவியில் அவர்களதே மங்கா வாழ்க்கை என்கின்றது. பெண்ணை அடக்கும்—அடக்க முற்படும் அத்தனை தீய சக்திகட்கும் சவுக்கடியாகப் பாரதியின் பா இருக்கின்றது. அவற்றிற்கு அறிவு மொழியாக விளங்குகின்றது கவிமணியின் கவி.

சமூகத்திலே நீதிமுறையற்ற சாதிப் பிளவுகள் அதன் ஒற்றுமையைக் குலைத்து அழித்து வருகின்றதை இரு கவிஞரும் கவனித்தனர். சாதி என்னும் பெயரால், தீண்டாதார், உயர்ந்தோர் என்னும் பேதத்தால் தமிழ்ச்சமூகம், பாரத சமுதாயம் முற்றுமே கவங்கி நிற்பதைக் கண்டனர்; கண்ட அவர்கள் அதன் பால் கொண்டனர் வெறுப்பு. பாரதி தன் பாட்டுக்கள் மூலம் நாட்டைக் கெடுக்கும் சாதிப் பிரிவுகளுக்குச் சவுக்கடி கொடுக்கிறார்; சமாதிக் கட்டுகிறார்.

“ நிகரென்று கொட்டுமுரசே—பொய்மைச்
சாதிப் பிரிவினை யெல்லாம் ”

என்கின்றது அவர் கவிதை. அது அடித்தளத்துடன் அப்புறப் படுத்துகின்றது. சாதிக் கொடுமைகளை கவிமணி கவிதை,

“சாதி இரண்டலால் வேறுளதோ?—ஒளவைத்
தாயின் உரையும் மறந்தீரோ
ஆதி இறைவன் வகுத்ததுவோ—மக்கள்
ஆக்கிய கற்பனை தான் இதுவோ?”

என இசைக்கின்றது. தகர் என்னும் பாரதி வழிவந்த கவிஞன் மக்களுக்கு ஒளவைப் பிராட்டியின் அருமை மொழிகளை நினைவூட்டுகிறார். நினைவூட்டி “ஆதி இறைவன் வகுத்ததுவோ?—மக்கள் ஆக்கிய கற்பனைதான் இதுவோ?” எனக் கேட்டு விடையை மக்களுக்குத் தெளிவாக்குகின்றார். ஆதி இறைவன் வகுத்ததல்லச் சாதிப்பாகுபாடு நீதிஅற்ற மக்கள் ஆக்கிய கற்பனைதான் அது என்பதை மன்பதைக்குப் புலப்படுத்துகின்றார் கவிமணி.

இரு கவிஞரும் தாங்கள் கனவு காணும் நாட்டைப்பற்றி ஏட்டில் தந்தனர். பாரதி, நாட்டிலே பசி, பஞ்சம் இருக்கக் கூடாதென்று கூறினார். அவர் தான்கனவு காணும் நாட்டிலே ஏழையென்றும், அடிமையென்றும் எவரும் இல்லாதிருக்க வேண்டுமென்று எண்ணினார். அம் மக்கள் கவிஞர், மறுமலர்ச்சிக் கவிஞர், எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் மேலாகப் புரட்சிக்கவிஞர், “இல்லை யென்ற சொல்லை இல்லையாக வைப்பேன்” எனக் கவிதையுலகின் உச்சியிலே நின்று உரத்த தொனியில் சங்கநாதம் செய்கின்றார்; பெருமுழக்கமிடுகின்றார். இதே கருத்தை “ஏழை என்றொருவன் உலகில் இருக்கலாகாதையா” எனத் தேசிக விநாயகம் தெரிவிக்கின்றார். இந்த இரு பாடல்களையும் கொண்டே இரு கவிஞருக்குமுள்ள கருத்தொற்றுமையையும், பாடும்விதத்தில் மாறுபாட்டையும் காணலாம். பாரதி பாடும் ஏழ்மையை நிர்மூல மாக்குவேன் என்று தன்னம்பிக்கையுடன் புரட்சிநாதம் புரியும் போது, கவிமணி அதே கருத்தை “ஏழையென் றொருவன் இருக்கலாகாதையா” என மிகவும் உருக்கமாக, ஆனால் அதே நேரத்தில் வருத்தத்துடன் வேண்டிக் கொள்கிறார். புரட்சி உள்ளத்துடன் பாடினார் பாரதி. கவிமணி மக்கள் மனதை மாற்றியே மாற்றத்தைக் கொண்டு வரலாமென நினைந்து அதன் வழியே பாடினார்.

மக்கள் ஈடுபடும் எல்லாத்துறையிலும் நின்று அறிவு பகன்ற கவிஞர் குழந்தைகளை மறந்துவிடவில்லை. இருவரும் குழந்தைகளுக்காகப் பாடினர். அவர்களுக்குப் புத்திமதி கூறும் தன்மையன அப்பாக்கள். குழந்தைகளைக் கோழி, காகம் முதலிய பறவைகளுக்குக் கூட இரக்கம் காட்டத் தூண்டுவன அவை.

பாரதி,

“கொத்தித் திரியும் அந்தக் கோழி—அதைக்
கூட்டி விளையாடு பாப்பா
எத்தித் திருடும் அந்தக் காக்காய்—அதற்கு
இரக்கப்பட வேணும் பாப்பா”

என அவருக்குப் பதிலாகவே கவிமணியின் பாப்பா,

“பெட்டைக் கோழி வா வா
பிள்ளைகளைக் கூட்டி வா
குட்டை நெல்லைக் கொட்டினேன்
கொத்திக் கொத்தித் தின்ன வா”

எனக் கூறுகின்றது.

மேற்கூறிய பாக்களைக் கொண்டு அவற்றின் கருத்தொற்றுமையைக் கொண்டு கவிமணி “பாரதி பரம்பரைக்” கவிஞன் தானு இல்லையென்பதை நிர்ணயித்துக் கொள்ளலாம். ஆரமுதம் அணையக் கவிபாடிய அமரகவி பாரதியைப் பாரதத்தாய் செய்த தவப்பயனாய் வந்த பாவலன் எனவழைத்த கவிமணி அவரைப் பின்பற்றியதில் ஆச்சரியமில்லை. இருவரும் வானுலகடைந்து விட்டனர். ஆயின், அவர்கள் தமிழிலக்கிய வானிலே சுடர்விட்டுப் பிரகாசித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் தாரகைகள் ஆவர். கம்பனைப் போலவல்ல, இளங்கோவைப் போலவல்ல, இவர்கள் இருவரும் தமிழ்நாட்டுப் பொதுமக்கள் மனதிலே மங்காத, என்றுமே மங்காத இடம் பெற்றுள்ளனர்; அவர் தம் கவிதையும் இடம் பெற்றுள்ளது. இவரின் கவிதைகள் மக்கட்கு என்றும் நினைவூட்டி இவர் சென்ற இலட்சியப் பாதையிலே போவதற்கு வழி காட்டுமென்பதற் சந்தேகமில்லை.

V. Sinnathamby,
H. S. C. Arts Prep.

பழந் தமிழ்நாடு

நீலவானிலே ஜோதிப் பிழம்புகளை விட்டெரியும் பூரண சந்திரனைப்போல் நம் தமிழ்நாடும் முற்காலத்தில் உலகத்தின் கண்ணின் மணியாய்த் திகழ்ந்தது. நாம் பழந் தமிழ்நாடென்னும் போது தென்னிந்தியாவையே குறிக்கின்றது. ஏனெனில், தமிழ்ருடைய வாழ்க்கை வரலாறு இப்பகுதியிலேயே அடங்கியிருக்கின்றது. இயற்கையன்ணையின் திருவிளையாடலால் தமிழ்நாட்டை நான்கு பெரும் பிரிவுகளாகப் பிரிக்கலாம். அவையாவன:—குறிஞ்சி, முல்லை, மருதம், நெய்தல் என்பன. இப்பெரும் பிரிவுகளை அடக்கி மூன்று மகோன்னதமான இராச்சியங்கள் இருந்தன. அவை சேர, சோழ, பாண்டிய மண்டலங்களாம்.

சேரநாடு வஞ்சிமாநகரைத் தலைப்பட்டினமாகக் கொண்டது. வானளாவிய மலைகளையும் அவற்றிலிருந்து பாயும் தெளிந்த நீர் அருவிகளையும் கொண்டது இந்நாடு. இத் தன்மையினால் இது வளம் பொருந்திய நாடாகவே திகழ்ந்தது. சேரநாட்டை ஆண்ட அரசர்களுள் சேரன் செங்குட்டுவன் புகழ் பெற்றவன். இந்நாடு உன்னத நிலையடைந்திருந்த காலத்திலேதான் இன்று இலக்கியத்தின் புகழுக்குத் தலைமை சான்ற சிலப்பதிகாரம், மணிமேகலை போன்ற நூல்கள் தோன்றின.

சோழ மன்னர்கள் வீரத்தில் பெயர் பெற்றவர்கள். இவர்கள் தஞ்சையைத் தலைநகராகக் கொண்டு செங்கோலோச்சினர். மும் முடிகளையும் ஒரு காலத்தில் அணிந்து புகழ்பெற்ற பெருமை இவர்களுக்கே உரித்தாகும். இவர்களுடைய புகழ் தமிழ்நாட்டோடு மட்டும் நிற்காது வடக்கே இமயமலை வரைக்கும், தெற்கே இலங்கை வரையும் கடல் தாண்டிச் சென்றிருக்கிறது. இவர்களே தமிழ் நாட்டின் புகழை உலகறியச் செய்தவர்கள். வீரம் மாத்திரமன்றிக் கொடை, நீதி முதலியவற்றிலும் தலைசிறந்து விளங்கியவர்கள் சோழர். சோழநாட்டின் வளமையைக் கூறுமிடத்து இந்நாடு ஒருபோதும் உணவிற்குக் கஷ்டப்பட்டதில்லை என்றே கூறல் வேண்டும்.

“தமிழன்ணையின் உன்மையான புதல்வர் நாம்” என்னும் கூற்றுக்குத் தலைமை சான்றவர் பாண்டியர். இவர்கள் மதுரைமாநகரைத் தலைநகராகக் கொண்டு நீடுழிகாலம் அரசு புரிந்தனர். இவர்களின் அரசாட்சியில் தமிழன்னை கொண்ட மகிழ்ச்சிக்கு

எல்லையில்லை. எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் மேலாகத் தமிழையே இவர்கள் போற்றினார்கள். ஆகையால், இன்று உலகம் போற்றும் இனிய மொழிகளில் தமிழையும் புகுத்திய பெருமை இவர்களையே சாரும். இவர்களும் வீரத்தில் சோழருக்குப் பின்வாங்கியவரல்லர்.

தமிழ்நாட்டு மக்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் சைவசமயத்தையே தழுவினர். சிற்சிலர் பௌத்த சமயிகளாயும் வைஷ்ணவராயும் இருந்தனர். மூவேந்தரெனப்படும் சேர, சோழ, பாண்டியர்களும், ஒரு காலத்தில் சிறப்புற்றிருந்த பல்லவர்களும் சைவசமயத்தை வளர்க்கும் பொருட்டுச் செய்த சேவைகளோ எண்ணற்றவை. பெரிய கோவில்களைக் கட்டிச் சிற்பிகளின் கைவன்மை ஒலிக்கும் தெய்வச்சிலைகளை உருவாக்கி அவற்றின் அழகில் மகிழ்ந்திருந்தனர். சோழ மன்னர்களில் தலைசிறந்து விளங்கிய இராசராச சோழன் என்பான் தில்லைக் கூத்தனுக்கென்று ஒரு மாபெருங் கோவிலைத் தஞ்சையில் எழுப்பினான். இக் கோவிலைக் கட்டுவதற்கு அவன் பல்லவ நாட்டிலிருந்து கைசிறந்த சிற்பிகளை வரவழைத்தான். இப்படி அரும்பாடுபட்டுக் கட்டப்பட்ட இக்கோவில் இன்று தஞ்சையில் சைவசமயத்தின் அழியா நிலைக்களமாய்த் திகழ்கின்றது. மூவேந்தர்கள் தாம் போரில் வென்ற போன்களையும் மணிகளையும் கடவுளின் முன் கொட்டி அவற்றினழுகில் ஈடுபட்டிருந்தவர்கள். இவற்றிலிருந்து மூவேந்தர்கள் சிறந்த பக்தியோடு கலைத்துவம் உடையவராயிருந்தன ரென்பதும் புலனாகின்றது.

மூவேந்தர்களை அரசர்களாய்ப் பெறும் பாக்கியம் பெற்ற தமிழ்நாடு பற்பல நாவேந்தர்களையும் கொண்டிருந்தது. இவர்கள் தம் நாவன்மையால் அரும்பொருட் செய்யுள்களை அமைத்து இனிய பண்புடன் அரசசபையில் சென்று பாடுவர். இவர்களது இசையில் மகிழ்ந்த அரசர்கள் அவர்களுக்குப் பரிசில்களை வழங்கி அவர்களை மேன்மேலும் உற்சாகப்படுத்துவர்.

நீதி என்னும் வாய்மைக்கு நிலைக்களமாகச் சோழநாட்டை ஆண்ட மனுச்சோழன் என்பான் ஓர் பசுவின் கன்றைத் தற்செயலாகத் தனது மகனின் இரதம் நெரித்துக் கொண்டு விட்டதென்று தானே தனது ஒரே ஒரு புதல்வனைத் தேரின் கீழிட்டுக் கொள்ளான்.

தமிழ் மன்னர்களின் கொடைத் திறத்தைக் கூறுமிடத்து வள்ளல் பாரியை நோக்குவாம். ஒருமுறை பாரி தனது இரு புதல்விகளோடு தனது தேரில் சென்று கொண்டிருந்தான். ஒரு அழகிய முல்லைக்கொடி படருவதற்குத் துணையின்றி நிலத்தின்

மீது வீழ்ந்து கிடந்தது. இதைக் கண்ட பாரி பதை பதைத்தான். உடனே தனது தேரைக் கொடி படருவதற்கென விட்டுத் தான் தனது புதல்விகளோடு அரண்மனையை யடைந்தான்.

நம் பழந்தமிழ் நாட்டில் காலத்திற்குக் காலம் வாழ்ந்த புலவர்களாலும், கவிஞர்களாலும் பற்பல இலக்கிய நூல்கள் இயற்றப்பட்டன. சிலப்பதிகாரம், மணிமேகலை, குண்டலகேசி, வளையாபதி, சீவகசிந்தாமணி என்னும் ஐம்பெருங் காப்பியங்களும், இக்காலத்தின் சிறந்த இலக்கிய நூல்களாகத் திகழும் பாரதம், இராமாயணம் போன்றவையும், திருக்குறள் போன்ற நன்னெறி நூல்களும் இக்காலத்திலேயே எழுதப்பெற்றன. திருவள்ளுவநாயனாரால் எழுதப்பட்ட திருக்குறள் இன்று பற்பல மொழிகளிலும் மொழிபெயர்க்கப்பட்டு இன்று மக்களிடையே ஆனந்தத் தாண்டவமாடுகின்றது. ஏனெனில், இந்நூல் சிறந்த பொருட்களையும் சொற்களையும் கொள்ளுவதோடமையாது எல்லா மதத்தினர்க்கும் எச்சாதியினர்க்கும் பொதுவாய் அமைந்துள்ளது.

சைவசமயத்தை வளர்க்க எத்தனையோ பக்தர்கள் தமிழ் நாட்டில் தோன்றினார்கள். அவர்கள் அருளிச் செய்த தேய்வப் பாடல்கள் இன்று மக்களிடையே பிரயோசனப்படுத்தப் படுகின்றன.

யாவற்றையும் தொகுத்துக் கூறுங்கால் தமிழ்நாடு முற்காலத்தில் “குன்றின்மேல் இட்ட விளக்கு” போல் திகழ்ந்ததென்பதற்கு ஐயமில்லை.

S. Pathmanathan,
G. C. E. Prep., A.

வள்ளுவன் காட்டிய வழி

திரையையுடைய கடலை ஆடையாகத் தரித்த இப் பூவுலகின் கண்ணே தோன்றிய சிறந்த மகாகவிகளுள் தேய்வப்புலமை வாய்ந்த திருவள்ளுவநாயனாரும் ஒருவராகப் போற்றப்படுகின்றார்.

இற்றைக்கு இரண்டாயிரத்தைஞ்ஞாறு ஆண்டுகட்கு முன்னே தென்னிந்தியாவிலுள்ள மயிலாப்பூரில் அவதரித்த அப்பெரியார் நெசவுத் தொழிலே சகல தொழில்களிலும் சிறந்த தென மதித்து அத்தொழிலை மேற்கொண்டார். இன்று அடிமைத்

தொழிலினால் அவதியுறும் அவனியிலுள்ளோர் அன்று வள்ளுவன் கண்ட வாய்மைகளுள் ஒன்றான நெசவுத் தொழிலையோ அன்றி உழவுத் தொழிலையோ கடைப்பிடித்திருப்பரேல் இன்று கலங்கித் தவிக்க வேண்டிய நிலை ஏற்பட்டிராது.

வாசுகியென்னும் நல்லாளைத் தன்னில்லாளாகக் கொண்டு இல்லறம் நடாத்தி இன்றைய எம் மாதர் உலகுக்கும் பல உண்மைகளைப் புலப்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார். நாற்குணமும் நாற்படையாய் ஐம்புலனும் நல்லமைச்சாய் அமைந்த வாசுகி அம்மையார் “கொக்கென்று நினைத்தாயோ கொங்கணவா” என்று கூறி ஒரு முனிவரையே திணற வைத்தாரென்றால் அவ்வம்மையாரின் கற்புத்திறம் பற்றிக் கூறவும் வேண்டுமா? தருமமே தலையாயது, அதுவே தலைகாப்பது என்பதை உணர்ந்த வள்ளுவர் தாம் இயற்றிய திருக்குறளில் அறத்துக்கே முதலிடம் கொடுத்துள்ளார். மேலும், “அவனின்றி ஓர் அணுவும் அசையாது” என்பதை உணர்ந்த அப்பெருநாவலர் கடவுள் வாழ்த்தையே,

“அகர முதலெழுத்தெல்லாம் ஆதி
பகவன் முதற்றேயுலகு.”

எனக் கூறியுள்ளார்.

இப் பூவுலகில் உள்ள சகலசமயக் கோட்பாடுகளிலும், அன்பு, அடக்கம், ஒழுக்கம், பொறுமை, ஈகை, வாய்மை, தூய்மை ஆகிய வகைகளின் முக்கியத்துவம் அறிவுறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. அஸ்தேபோல் வள்ளுவரும் தம் குறளில் அவைகட்கு முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுத்து எமக்கு அவற்றின் பெருமைகளை விளக்கியுள்ளார்.

“உள்ளத்தாற் பொய்யாதொழுகின் உலகத்தார்
உள்ளத்து ளெல்லாம் உளன்.”

என்று அவர் கூறியதை யாம் சிறிது சிந்திப்போமாக. அன்று அரிச்சந்திரன் வாய்மையைக் கடைப்பிடித்து உயர்ந்தோனானான். அது மாத்திரமல்லாமல் “அரிச்சந்திரன் வீட்டுக்கு அடுத்த வீட்டுப் பெண்ணே” என்று உலகத்தோரனைவரும் பாடும்போது உலகத்தாருள்ளத்தும் பதிந்து உத்தமனாகி விட்டார் என்பது புலனாகின்றது.

கற்க வேண்டியனவற்றை ஐயந்திரிபறக் கல்லாமையினாலும், கற்றவாறு ஒழுகாமையாலும் இன்று இன்னலுற்றோர் பலருளர். கொடுங்கோலாட்சியால் முடிசாய்ந்த மன்னர் பலரை யாமறிவோம். இவ்வுண்மைகளையும் வள்ளுவர் தம் குறளில் விளக்கியுள்ளது போற்றப்படத்தக்கது. “குரங்கிலிருந்து பிறந்தவன் மனிதன்”

என்பார் இக்காலத்தோர் சிலர். மக்கட்கும், மாக்கட்கும் உள்ள பேதம் பகுத்தறிவொன்றே. ஆதலால், மனிதனைச் சிந்தனையுள்ள மிருகம் என்றும், சிந்தனை அற்றவன் மனிதனையினும் மிருகத்துக்குச் சமமென்றும் கூறுவர். ஆகவே, மானிடர்க்குச் சிந்தனை அவசியம் என்பது புலனாகின்றது. சிந்தனையின்றேல் “நற்குடியைக்காத்த நகுலனை முன் கொன்ற மறைப்பொற் கொடியை”ப் போல் துயருறநேரும் என்ற உண்மையை

“எண்ணித் துணிக கருமம் துணிந்தபின்
எண்ணுவதென்ப திழுக்கு”

என்னும் குறளால் குறித்துள்ளார். இக்கால அமைச்சர்களால் நாடுறும் அவல நிலைகளைப் பல்லாயிரம் வருடங்கட்கு முன்னே அப்பெருநாவலர் தம் குறட்பாவில் குறிப்பிட்டுத் தெய்வப்புலமைத் திருவள்ளுவர் எனப் போற்றப்பட்டார். தற்காலத்தில் வீதிக்கு வீதி வைத்தியர் இருந்தும் வியாதிக்கு வியாதி கூடிக் கொண்டு போகிறதேயன்றிக் குறைந்த பாடிக்கை. ஆனால், வள்ளுவர் போல் வாய்த்தவொரு வைத்தியர் இருப்பரேல் நோய் என்ற பதமே அகராதியில் இடம் பெருது போய்விடும்.

“மருந்தென வேண்டாவாம் யாக்கைக் கருந்தியது
அற்றது போற்றி யுணின்.”

என்ற குறளின் உண்மையை உற்றுணரும் போது வள்ளுவன் சிறந்த வைத்தியன் என்பது புலனாகின்றது. டி. வள்ளுவர் கூற்றுக்கு ஆதாரமான “இலக்கணம் பரம ஔஷதம்” என்ற முதுமொழியும் எம்மிடை வழக்கிலுள்ளதை யாமறிவோம். மேலும் வள்ளுவர்

“மயிர் நீப்பின் வாழாக்கவரிமா அன்றார்
உயிர் நீப்பர் மானம் வரின்.”

என்றும்,

“தலையினிழந்த மயிரனையர் மாந்தர்
நிலையினிழந்தக் கடை.”

என்றும் கூறியுள்ளார். உண்மைகளையும், அவற்றில் காணும் நயங்களையும் வேறெங்குதான் காண்டல் கூடும்? இவ்விதம் வள்ளுவர் ஆயிரத்து முன்னூற்று முப்பது பாக்கள் கொண்ட முப்பாணானை

“கடுகைத்துனைத்து ஏழ்கடலைப் புகட்டிக்

குறுகத் தறித்த குறள்”

வடிவில் அமைத்து எம்மனோர்க்குப் பல உண்மைகளை உணர்த்தியுள்ளார். யாம் இவ்வுண்மைகளை உணர்ந்து அவ்வுண்மை வழிப்பட்டு தரும் வழி நின்று நீதியை நிலைநாட்டுவோமாக. வாழ்க வள்ளுவம்! வாழ்க தமிழினம்!

S. Sotheeswaran,
G. C. E., B

பெண் கல்வி

நாம் கல்வி கற்பது தெய்வ அன்பும், நல் அறிவும், நற்குணங்களும் உண்டாக்குவதற்காகவே யன்றி அலுவல் பார்ப்பதற்காக வல்ல. பழத்துக்காக வைக்கப்படும் மரம், நிழல் முதலியன வற்றிற்கும் பயன்படுவதுபோல அறிவின் வளர்ச்சிக்காகப் படிக்கப்படும் கல்வி அலுவல் முதலியனவற்றிற்கும் காரணமாகின்றது.

உடலுக்கு உணவு எப்படியோ, கல்வியானது அறிவுக்கு இன்றியமையாதது. பெண்களுடைய மனமும் ஆண்களுடைய மனமும் ஒரே தன்மையாய் இருப்பதால், பெண்களுக்கு மட்டும் கல்வியைப் போதியாவிட்டால் அவர்களுள்ளம் நல்வழியில் எப்படி நிலைகொள்ளும். “காசுக்கொரு குதிரையும் வேண்டும், காற்றைப் போல் பறக்கவும் வேண்டும்” என்பது போல பெண்கள் கல்வியற்றவர்களாய் இருக்கவும் வேண்டும்; நல்லவர்களாய் நடக்கவும் வேண்டுமென்றால் என்ன செய்வது.

சில சமயங்களில் பிள்ளைக்குத் தாய்ப்பால் கொடுக்கும்போது பால் புரையேறிப் பிள்ளை இறந்து போவதினால் பிள்ளைக்குப் பால் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது என்று கூறலாமா? அப்படியே கல்விப் பயிற்சியினால் ஆயிரத்தில் ஒரு பெண் ஆணவம் கொண்டு கெட்டுப் போனாலும், அதற்காக மற்றப் பெண்களையும் படிக்க வேண்டாமென்று கூறலாமா? சிலர் படித்தும் திருந்தாமல் இருப்பது இயற்கைத் தீக்குணமேயன்றிக் கல்வியால் வந்த குற்றமல்லவே.

கல்விக்குத் தெய்வமான கலைமகளே பெண்ணென்று சொல்லுகிற தமிழர்களாகிய நாம், பெண் வடிவாய் இருக்கும் கல்வியைப் பெண்கள் படிக்கக் கூடாது என்று சொல்வது முன்னுக்குப் பின்புரையிருக்கிறதே.

பெண்களுக்குக் கற்பிக்கக் கூடாது என்பது எந்நூலிலும் இல்லை.

“எண்ணும் எழுத்தும் கண்ணொனத்தும்”
என்று ஓளவையாரும்

“எண்ணென்ப ஏனை எழுத்தென்ப இவ்விரண்டும்
கண்ணென்ப வாழும் உயிர்க்கு”

என்று திருவள்ளுவரும் ஆணுக்கும் பெண்ணுக்கும் பொதுவாகப் பாடியுள்ளார்கள். மேலும்,

“கண்ணுடையர் என்பர் கற்றோர் முகத்திரண்டு
புண்ணுடையர் கல்லாதவர்”

என்று திருவள்ளுவர் கல்வியின் அவசியத்தை ஆணுக்கும் பெண்ணுக்கும் பொதுவாகக் கூறியுள்ளார்.

A. John Thevarajah,
G. C. E. Prep., C

இன்பந் தந்த துன்பம்

காலைக் கதிரொளியி னாலே—அழகு
காட்சி தருகுதடி எங்கும்!

சோலைக் குயிலிசையி லென்றன்—உள்ளம்
சொக்கித் திளைக்குதடி தோழி!

புல்லிற் பனித்துளிகள் யாவும்—வைரம்
போன்று ஜொலிக்குதடி பாராய்!

சொல்லி லடங்குமோடி அழகு—இதுவே
சொர்க்க உலகமடி தோழி!

பூவின் நறியமணத் தோடு—அதன்
பொங்கும் பொலிவுதனைக் கண்டு,

ஆவி தழுவுதடி தோழி!—அதிலே
ஆசை பெருகுதடி மீறி!

கள்ளை யுண்டுகரு வண்டும்—நன்று
கானம் இசைத்திடலைக் காணாய்!
கொள்ளை இன்பமடி வையம்—இன்பம்
கொட்டிப் பாயுதடி இங்கே!

மாலைப் பொழுதெனக்குத் தோழி!—இன்ப
மயக்க மளிக்குதடி ஏனோ?

மேலைத் திசையினிலே வானம்—வர்ணம்
மெழுகிக் காட்டுவீந்தை பாராய்!

வாசம் வீசிவரும் தென்றல்—மேனி
வருடிச் செல்வதுவும் ஏண்டி?

நேசம் எம்மிலதற் குண்டோ—இது
நெஞ்சிற் பாசஅலை யாலோ?

பாயும் கடலைகள் யாவும்—என்றன்
பெருகும் நினைவலைகள் தாமே!
காயும் குளிர்நிலவு எந்தன்—உளத்தில்
காதல் விளைத்தடி தோழி!

இன்பம் இன்பமடி தோழி—இந்த
இன்பம் பொறுக்க முடியவில்லை!
துன்பம் இங்கெதுவும் உண்டேல்—அது
இன்பம் அளித்ததுவே யாகும்!

S. Ganesharajah
H. S. C. Prep. Sc.

மலைமீது ஒருநாள்

அன்று வெள்ளிக்கிழமை. என் மனதில் ஓர் யோசனை தோன்றியது. அப்பா அன்றுதான் கண்டிக்குப் போகப் புறப்பட்டார். நானும் அப்பாவுடன் சென்றேன். என் சிநேகிதர்களும் வந்தனர். கண்டியென்றால் ஓர் மலைப்பிரதேசம். குளிர் கூடியது. அதற்கேற்றபடி நாம் உடைகளை அணிந்தோம்.

மறுநாட்காலை அம் மலைநாட்டைச் சேர்ந்தோம். மலைநாடென்றால் அதன் சிறப்பியல்களைக் கூற முடியுமா? மலை நேரங்களில் குளிர்கூட, பனிக்கட்டிகள் நிறைந்திருக்கும். அதி காலையில் வெளியில் செல்ல முடியாது. இடையிடையே சூரியன் உதிப்பதும் மழை கொட்டுவதுமாகவே இருக்கும். செடிகொடிகளைப் பார்வையிட முடியாது. பூக்கள் பூத்துத் தொங்கி நறுமணம் வீசும். ஆகா! எவ்வளவு இன்ப மயமாயிருக்கும். பட்சிகள் பாடுவதையும் தேனீக்கள் ரிங்காரம் செய்வதையும் பார்க்க எவ்வளவு இன்பம். அயல் பக்கங்களிலே தேயிலை, நற்பர்த்த தோட்டங்கள் எவ்வளவு காட்சி அளிக்கும். பெண்கள் பின்பாகத்தில் கூடையைச் சுமந்து தேயிலை கொய்வார்கள். நற்பர்த்த தோட்டங்களில் பால் வடித்து எடுப்பார்கள். இவைகளைப் பார்க்க எவ்வளவு இன்பம்.

இவற்றையெல்லாம் பார்த்துக் கொண்டே நானும் என் சிநேகிதர்களும் மலைக்கு ஏறினோம். எனக்கு முதலில் பயமாக இருந்தது. மலையென்றால் செங்குத்தான சுற்களாய் இருந்தது. நானும் அவைகளுடன் ஏறிச் சென்றேன். ஏறிச் செல்லும் பொழுது பயம் எனக்குத் தோன்றவில்லை. மரங்கள் காற்றுக்கு அசைவதையும் பூக்கள் நறுமணம் கொடுப்பதையுமே பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருந்தால் பயம் போய்விடும். மேலே ஏற ஏறக் காட்சி கண்களுக்கு மிகச் சிறப்பையும், மரம், செடி, கொடிகள் பலவித நிறமாகக் காட்சிகளையும் கொடுத்தன. மலை நேரமானதும் எமக்குத் தோன்றவில்லை. சுற்றிச் சுற்றி மலைக்காட்சிகளையே பார்த்தோம். மலை உச்சிக்குப் போய்க் கீழே பார்க்க மிகப் பயங்கரமாக விருந்தது. அதிலே நின்று பார்க்கச் சூரியன் பிரகாசிப்பதும் தெரிய வந்தது. எனக்கு இறங்கவே மனம் வந்தது. அப்படியிருந்தும் மலைக்காட்சியைக் காண இன்பம் வந்தது.

மலைப் பொழுதாகி விட்டது. மலையில் இருந்து நீர் சொரிந்தது. பனிக்கட்டிகள் உறைந்திருந்தன. காற்று அடித்தது. எனக்கு மலைக் காட்சியைக் கண்டதும் வீடு திரும்ப மனம் வெறுத்தது. சிநேகிதர்கள் தத்தம் வீடு சேர்ந்தனர். நானும் என் வீடு சென்றேன். கண்ட காட்சிகளை யெல்லாம் அப்பாவுக்குச் சொல்லியின்பும், ஒருமுறை மலைக்காட்சியைப் பார்வையிட உத்தேசித்தேன்.

S. Pararajasingam,
Form III B

நிலா

நீலக் கடலினுள் நீந்திவந்தேன்—நல்ல,
நிர்மல வானினிற் றுவிவந்தேன்,
ஆழக் கடலை தப்பிவந்தேன்—உலகு
ஆளு மிருளினை யோட்டிவந்தேன்.

கோலக் குயிலிசை பாடவந்தேன்—அகல்
குளங்களிற் றுமரை வாடவந்தேன்
பாலர் எனைக்கண்டு களிக்கவந்தேன்—அவர்
பாட்டுகள் பண்ணொடு கேட்கவந்தேன்.

நட்சத் திரம்புடை சூழவந்தேன்—இந்த
நல்ல உலகினை ஆள வந்தேன்
பட்சமோ டுங்களைப் பார்க்கவந்தேன்—எல்லாப்
பாபச் செயல்களும் போக்க வந்தேன்.

தந்தை சடாமுடி நீங்கிவந்தேன்—அவர்
தந்திட்ட கட்டளை தாங்கிவந்தேன்
சிந்தை மகிழ்ந்துநீர் வாழ்த்த வந்தேன்—என்றும்
இன்பத்துள் உங்களை ஆழ்த்த வந்தேன்.

S. Parameshwaran,
Form II A

எனது விளையாட்டுப் பொம்மை

எனக்கு அப்பா பரீட்சையில் சித்திபெற்றதற்காக ஒரு விளையாட்டுப் பொம்மை வாங்கித் தந்தார். நான் என்னுடைய விடுதலை நாட்களை விளையாட்டுப் பொம்மையுடன் கழித்தேன். எனது விளையாட்டுப் பொம்மை மிகவும் அழகானது. அதற்கு நான் 'சந்திரன்' என்று பெயர் வைத்தேன். ஒருநாள் எனது தகப்பனார் என்னோடு கோபித்துக் கொண்டு பொம்மையை எறிந்து விட்டார். 'நான் அழுதேன்.' பின்பு அவர் பொம்மையை எடுத்து வந்து தந்தார். நான் அது உடைந்து விட்டதென்று திரும்பப் பெரிய சத்தத்தில் அழுதேன். அப்பொழுது அவர் புதிதாக வேறொரு பொம்மை வாங்கித் தந்தார். நான் அந்தப் பொம்மையுடன் எனது நாட்களைச் சந்தோஷமாகக் கழித்தேன்.

S. V. Karunanithy,
V Std A

என் பந்து

சின்னச் சின்னப் பந்து
சிங்காரப் பந்து
நான் விளையாடும் பந்து
பல நிறப் பந்து
துள்ளித் துள்ளி ஓடும்
துள்ளாமல் ஓடும்
வானத்துக்குச் செல்லும்
என் சிங்காரப் பந்து
ஐயோ, என் பந்து எங்கே
என் அருமையான சின்னப் பந்து.

V. Jeevanantham,
V Std A

Sports Section

THE REPORT OF THE PREFECT OF GAMES

We can look back on the year 1956 with satisfaction—not due to any outstanding performances but because we have done our best. We are making efforts to get more boys to participate in games. Our teams have fared well; but to continue to do well we must give every opportunity to the younger boys to take part in games.

Cricket:

Though we had a fairly good all-round team we did not fare too well in our matches. We were particularly strong in bowling and our fielding, though not brilliant, was quite satisfactory. Only Jaffna College scored over 200 runs against us. Our batting let us down badly.

Our first match was with Jaffna College at Vaddukoddai. Our hosts batting first started very well and when the 200 went up on the board, only 4 wickets had fallen. But one over from left-hander V. Subramaniam changed the score from 200 for 4 to 203 for 8. Jaffna College declared with the total at 218 runs for 8 wickets. We made 90 runs in the first innings, Thavalingam being the highest scorer with 26 runs. Following on, we were unable to avert an innings defeat being all out for 119 runs. K. Balakrishnan, the captain, (47) and A. D. Jeyadeva (26) did put up a fight but they failed to save the game. The last batsman was run out just a few minutes before time.

Our next match was with St. John's College on our grounds. Batting first, our side collapsed for 57 runs—only the last two batsmen entering double figures. St. John's started very well and had at one stage 150 on the board with only three wickets down. But V. Subramaniam, in his second spell, struck a length and had all the batsmen in trouble. They could only total 187 runs. Subramaniam finished up with 5 wickets for 42 runs. Following 130 runs behind, we were soon in trouble. Our 9th wicket fell with the total at 74. But all was not lost. Our last pair, S. Arumugasamy and H. Thajudeen, made a determined stand of 62 runs. They played very steadily and never looked like getting out and the stand came to an end only when Thaju-

deen was run out. With only 7 runs to make St. John's lost a wicket in the process, Subramaniam hitting the stumps with his first ball. Off the very next ball there was a fairly easy catch to third man which was dropped by one of our reliable fieldsmen. We thus lost by 9 wickets.

Our match with St. Patrick's was quite exciting. Batting first we were all out for 122 runs. St. Patrick's started disastrously losing the first 5 wickets for 42 runs. But some judicious hitting by the later batsmen enabled them to top our score by 6 runs. Subramaniam once again bowled best taking 5 wickets for 59 runs. S. Arumugasamy took 3 wickets for 15 runs. In our second innings we were dismissed for 58 runs. Xavier bowled superbly to capture 7 wickets for 19 runs. With 53 runs to make, they lost 3 wickets for 18 runs but the fourth pair batted very aggressively to win the match by 7 wickets.

We drew with Jaffna Hindu College on our grounds. Batting first we totalled 129 runs, K. Sivalingam, A. D. Jeyadeva and S. Arumugasamy scoring twenties. Arumugasamy lost his wicket for the first time in seven innings. Hindu College, playing without one of their star batsmen, were dismissed for 126 runs, thus giving us a slender lead of 3 runs. K. Balakrishnan bowled excellently to take 6 wickets for 40 runs. We declared our second innings at 124 for 9. Our visitors had only a short time to bat and they scored 64 runs for the loss of 5 wickets. Balakrishnan once again bowled well to capture 4 wickets for 26 runs.

Our next match was with St. Henry's College at Ilavalai which we lost by 4 wickets. Our fielding, which up to now had been quite satisfactory, was very disappointing in this match. A couple of very easy catches were dropped and these misses definitely changed the whole course of the game. S. Balendran after scoring a boundary off his head in the first over, went on to score 34 runs in quite an aggressive manner. Many of our batsmen played disappointingly against bowling which was at no time hostile. Balakrishnan bowled well in both innings and had a match 'bag' of 11 wickets for 63 runs.

Our only win for the year was over Skantha Varodaya College. Batting first Skantha Varodaya were dismissed for 18 runs. Balakrishnan bowling in top form captured 7 wickets

for 4 runs. We scored 239 runs. D. R. Arumainayagam remained unbeaten with 65 runs and this was the highest score of the season. Arumugasamy, Sivalingam and Subramaniam also made useful contributions. Batting a second time Skantha Varodaya fared much better scoring 103 runs. Subramaniam took 6 wickets for 31 runs.

Our last match for the season was played at Chulipuram against the formidable Victoria College team. Batting first we made the fairly respectable total of 189 runs. S. Selvaratnam top-scored with 35 runs. K. Sivalingam (34), A. Jeyadeva (28) and S. Arumugasamy (23) also batted well. Victoria College totalled 174 runs towards which one batsman contributed 100 runs. In the second innings, in trying to score fast, we were all out for 115 runs. Thus Victoria College had to make 131 runs with 2 hours to make them. But K. Balakrishnan bowling superbly dismissed the cream of the Victoria batsmen cheaply. The eighth wicket fell with the total at 72 but the ninth pair defended stubbornly for more than half an hour and thus saved the match.

Thus judging from results we did not have a successful season. Yet I believe that this team batted, bowled and fielded much better than many an earlier team. Our frequent batting failures are inexplicable as we had a number of reasonably good batsmen but they failed in the important matches. Very often it was our tail-enders who came to our rescue. A. Jeyadeva and S. Arumugasamy were the most consistent of our batsmen. They have the right temperament but are both weak in on-side play. We had a fine array of bowlers. K. Balakrishnan, the captain, and V. Subramaniam, the vice-captain, were outstanding and finished up with 45 wickets and 30 wickets respectively, for the season. S. Arumugasamy, who had a good haul of wickets last year did not do much bowling but he improved in batting with every match and finally topped the batting averages. Our fielding, if not brilliant, was quite good. S. Arumugasamy and V. Subramaniam were quite good in the slips and S. Selvaratnam was an excellent out-fielder.

The team was chosen from the following :-

K. Balakrishnan (Captain)

V. Subramaniam (vice-Captain)

K. Sivalingam
S. Arumugasamy
K. Wickramachandran
S. Selvaratnam
M. Thavalingam
A. D. Jeyadeva
H. Thajudeen
D. R. Arumainayagam
S. Jegathasan
S. Balendran
A. E. Singaratnam

The second eleven played three matches of which we lost two and drew one. This team was rather mediocre. V. Nadarajah, medium pace and V. Vallipuram, slow left-hand, showed promise. C. Pathmasegaram shone as a fieldsman. The batting was weak though they had respectable scores against Jaffna College and Govt. Stanley College. The opening pair C. Pathmasegaram and N. Ratnarajah put on 79 runs against Jaffna College. The following played in the matches :-

K. Ratnasingam (Captain)
V. Shanmuganayagam (vice-Captain)
V. Mahadevan
C. Pathmasegaram
N. Sathiamoorthy
N. Ratnarajah
A. T. Sathananthamoorthy
R. Chandrasegaram
V. Nadarajah
S. Senthinathan
E. Soosai Heronimus
S. Thiagalingam
V. Vallipuram

Volleyball :

This year the age-limit for the V. T. A. Competition was reduced to 19 years. We were agitating for this move all along and though it was done without any notice whatso-

ever we welcome it. We had a very raw team—every member being a fresher. Of the seven matches played we won only one; but even in some of the matches that we lost we put up a good show. K. Suntharalingam, the captain, played consistently well. But we couldn't quite settle on the team. In every match we tried new players. Most of the players are under-aged next year and we hope to do better. The team was selected from :

- K. Suntharalingam (Captain)
- A. S. Thanabalasingam
- V. Mahadevan
- N. Sathiamoorthy
- B. T. Thavarajah
- S. Rajalingam
- E. Soosai Heronimus
- S. Thiagalingam
- V. Kandasamy

Athletics :

Our Inter-House Athletic Meet took place on Saturday, 7th July. Seven new records were established and three were equalled. The most outstanding performance of the Meet was S. Chinniah's timing of 16.3 seconds in the 120 yards Hurdles which was an improvement of 1.1 seconds on the time that he returned last year. The Senior Championship was won by N. Sathiamoorthy whose performances in the High Jump (5' 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ") and in the Hop, Step & Jump (41' 2") were quite creditable. Abraham House were favourites for the championship but they were beaten at the post by Kanapathipillai House. Abraham House, however, retained the Relay Championship Cup. The final positions of the Houses were as follows :

1.	Kanapathipillai House	256 $\frac{1}{2}$	points
2.	Abraham House	252 $\frac{1}{2}$	„
3.	Sherrard House	225	„
4.	Paulpillai House	207	„
5.	Thamotheram House	205	„

Champion Athletes:

Seniors	N. Sathiamoorthy	T	18 points
Intermediates	N. Perasirian	S	20 „
Juniors	K. Rajalingam	P	15 „
Infants	V. Ilanchenni	K	7½ „

Challenge Cups:

Intermediate track events :	Cup presented by Mr. K. Gunaratnam
	Not awarded.
Intermediate field events :	Cup presented by Messrs. Diana & Co.
	Not awarded.
Seniors 100 yards :	Cup presented by Mr. N. Nadarajah S. Thiagalingam (A).
Seniors 220 yards :	Cup presented by Mr. K. Vinasithamby K. Sivasothy (A)
Seniors 440 yards :	Cup presented by Mr. S. Panchalingam S. Arumugasamy (K)
Seniors one mile :	Awarded to A. Ponniah (A)
Seniors Pole Vault :	Cup presented by Mr. P. Suntharalingam N. Sathiamoorthy (T)
Best performance :	D. N. Chinniah Memorial cup presented by Mr. C. Balasingam, awarded to S. Chinniah 120 yards Hurdles—16.3 sec.
Relay Championship :	S. A. Rasaratnam Challenge Cup presented by the Staff awarded to Abraham House.

The Inter-School Athletic Meet organised by the Vadamardchy Teachers' Association took place on the 12th, 13th and 14th of July. We entered for all events. We did very

well in the Senior group but not too well in the other groups. N. Sathiamoorthy won the Senior Championship getting two first places and one second place.

The Northern Athletic Group II Meet was held at the Jaffna College grounds on the 23rd and 24th of July. N. Sathiamoorthy excelled at the Meet getting three first places. He equalled the High Jump record of 5' 6" and broke the Hop, Step & Jump record jumping 41' 11". The following obtained places.

- N. Sathiamoorthy (Athletic Captain) 1st place in High Jump,
Hop, Step & Jump, 120 yards Hurdles.
A. Ponniah (Vice-Captain) 2nd place One Mile
S. Rajalingam 3rd place Pole Vault
S. Nandagopal 3rd place Putting the Weight
4 x 110 yards Relay (Seniors) 2nd place.

At the Junior A. A. A. Meet held in Colombo N. Sathiamoorthy got the third place in the High Jump. At the All-Ceylon Public Schools Meet held in October he was fourth in the High Jump but as he cleared 5' 8" he qualified for Public Schools Colours.

A review about this year's athletics would not be complete without our mention of S. Chinniah. He had to leave school in the middle of the athletic season, both to his regret and ours, as he was selected for training in Bombay as a naval cadet. His numerous successes in athletics have brought credit to our school. We take this opportunity to wish him all success in the career that he has chosen.

Football.

Football is undoubtedly the most popular game with the boys. We had three teams. The first team played eight matches, the second team nine matches and the third team six.

We started the season with a second eleven match with Vigneshwara College. We shot two early goals. But our opponents, quite undaunted, played spiritedly and shot two goals during the last few minutes. The game thus ended in a draw. Our boys played a disappointing game. In the next game with American Mission College, Udupiddy, they were

no better. In this game, the only consolation, if any, was that our boys had many attempts at the goal and few were near misses. This match ended in a goalless draw. But the first eleven match was quite interesting. This was the first time that our team was out in boots. Our boys played a neat, constructive game to win by the comfortable margin of 4 goals to nil. In this match, Thambiah, the captain, was injured and he had to keep out of the next five matches.

The match with A. M. College was on a Friday. On Saturday we made the long and interesting trip to Kayts to play St. Anthony's College. This was the first time that we played both elevens with St. Anthony's. Our second eleven which had made no impression at all in their earlier matches was quite a different side in this match. There were some swift and beautiful moves with D. R. Arumainayagam, the Captain, and S. Senthinathan, the Vice-Captain, very prominent. The match ended in a 3-0 victory for us. We won the first eleven match 2-0. We had the better of the exchanges throughout but there was no scoring during the first half. We had things our own way during the second half but repeated raids brought us only two goals.

On the Monday following we played with Sacred Heart College. Both first and second eleven matches were drawn 1-1. Neither of our teams played well. They looked quite fatigued and were unable to do anything right. This was probably due to the fact that this was the third match in four days.

Our next fixture was with St. John's College at Jaffna. Our hopes that Thambiah would be back to lead the team were not realised. In the second eleven match our team was overwhelmed and we lost 8-1. The ground was slipping but this is no excuse for the poor showing of our team. The Johnians drew rings round our defence and they did what they pleased. Only now and then the ball moved into our opponents' goal area and one of these moves resulted in an excellent goal by S. B. Kunasingam. The first eleven match is a different story. To the surprise of many, we completely dominated the play during the first half. Within ten minutes of the start we scored. Soosai Heronimus dribbling past the defence had a shot at goal which the goalie saved;

but the ball came back to him once again and this time he made no mistake with the shot. Within a few minutes our right wing missed a 'sitter' when he shot wide from a two yards range. A S. Thanabalasingam, playing centre forward instead of Thambiah, played extremely well. His trapping and passing left nothing to be desired. Half time came with our side still leading 1-0. But in the second half the Johnians fought back but with little luck. However, just two minutes before the final whistle they forced a corner which was nearly converted. The match thus ended in a draw 1-1.

Soon after, we played with Chithambara College on our grounds. The second eleven did not meet with much opposition and they had an easy 5-0. victory. But the first eleven had to struggle hard for their 1-0 win.

The only side to beat us convincingly was Jaffna Central. The Central College 2nd eleven was a very good team and on the play appeared to be stronger than any team that we had played earlier. Our second eleven, probably reminded of the crushing defeat at the hands of St. John's played with determination and they were able to keep the Centrallites at bay for quite some time. The match eventually ended in a victory for Central by 3 goals to 1. The first eleven match was fast and exciting. Our side had nine booters and the Centrallites had only one. The exchanges were even during the first half and there was no scoring. But in the second half the barefooters were much faster and they completely dominated the game. They scored two goals towards the closing stages—one goal off a good move and the other off a corner.

In the next match with Jaffna College, Thambiah was included though not hundred per cent fit. He had his knee well strapped and played without boots. He was unable to play as well as usual. We were the first to score and we held on to this lead till half way during the second half. But two quick goals by Jaffna College changed victory into defeat. Though we lost this game our boys played quite well. We won the second eleven match 2-1. Our visitors scored within a few minutes of the start. Our boys had atrocious luck during the first half. But we put in two goals

during the second half and thus won the match. The hero of this match was S. Rajalingam, our right winger. The manner in which he cut in and scored the first goal will long be remembered.

Our last fixture was with St. Patrick's on our grounds. Our second eleven was once again beaten badly 6—1. Though the margin of defeat is very big the game was not at all one-sided. Our forwards too made frequent tries at the goal. Our first eleven ended the season well with an excellent win over St. Patrick's. To say that the game was thrilling is to put it mildly. The game was fast and furious. We had a two nil lead at one time but the Patricians drew level and we thought that all the advantage that we had gained was lost. But our boys played a grand game and we forged ahead with two more goals. Thambiah established himself as one of the best school-boy players of today. We were reminded by statisticians that this was the first victory over St. Patrick's in thirteen years.

As I mentioned earlier, this was our first year of booted soccer and we can say that we have had an encouraging start. The Group II schools had come to an agreement of having at least five booters in the team. We had nine in our team. We did not have, this year, the usual crop of sprains and injuries. Our first eleven was a very good side except for one very obvious weak link in the left flank. The absence of Thambiah from a few vital matches was badly felt. We had to shift players from their usual positions. In spite of this cruel luck our first team always put up a good show. Incidentally A. Thambiah was selected to represent the Combined Colleges in a match with a C. F. L. team but due to a succession of unfortunate accidents he couldn't play. In a team in which everyone has played well in some match or other it is difficult to pick out individuals for special mention. But none can dispute the fact that A. S. Thanabalasingam was the most consistent player in the team.

In the second eleven there were a few good individual players. But they seldom worked as a team. S. Pararajasaram, at full back, always played well. He has long kicks, and is quite at home with both feet. D. R. Arumainayagam,

centre-forward and S. Senthinathan left-in have perfect ball control. The former had a tendency to shoot over the bar and the latter has a habit of colliding with his own side. The following were the teams :-

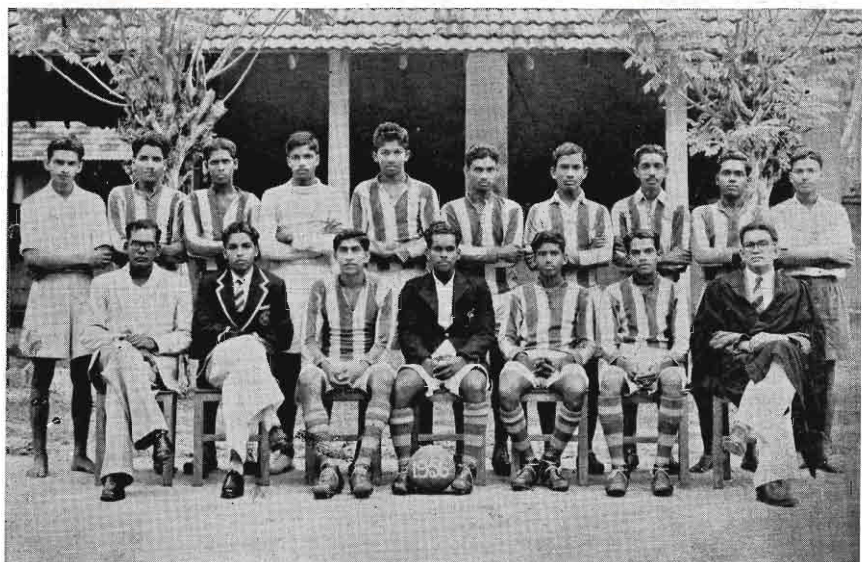
1st Eleven.

- A. Thambiah (Captain)
- T. Pararajasingam (vice-Captain)
- A. S. Thanabalasingam
- V. Subramaniam
- D. Santiapillai
- S. Thiagalingam
- V. Mahadevan
- E. S. Heronimus
- N. Sathiamoorthy
- V. Perambalam
- S. Balendran
- R. Ratnarajah
- P. Arulanantham
- S. Selvaratnam
- N. Ratnarajah

2nd Eleven.

- D. R. Arumainayagam (Captain)
- S. Senthinathan (vice-Captain)
- S. Pararajasegaram
- S. Rajalingam
- R. Krishnamoorthy
- K. K. Chelvanandam
- S. B. Kunasingam
- V. Kandasamy
- C. Ramachandran
- V. Vallipuram
- K. Velupillai
- H. Thajudeen
- A. Somaskandar

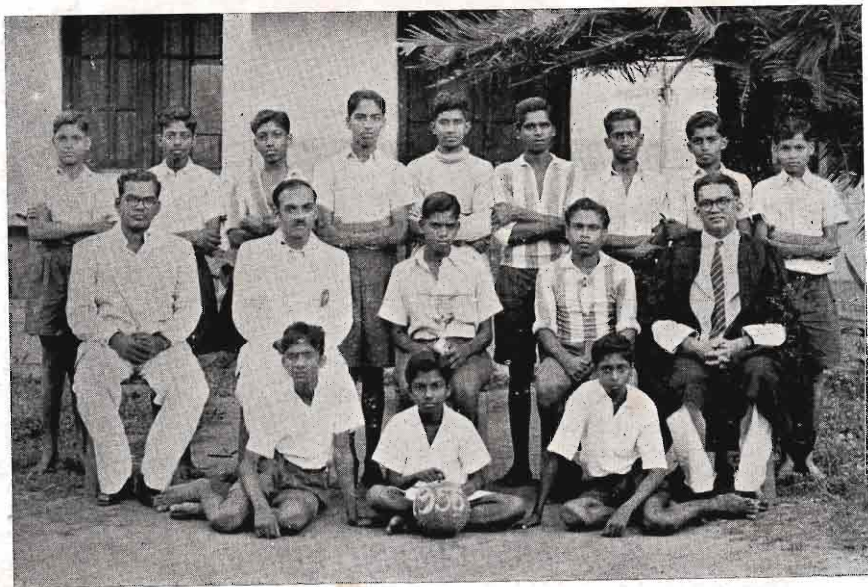
The third eleven has a proud record. In the tournament conducted by the V. T. A. they were unbeaten champions. They shot 21 goals in five matches with only 1 goal scored against us. The third eleven also played with St. Patrick's College and beat them convincingly by 5 goals to



Football-First Team-1956



Football-Second Team-1956



Football-Third Team-1956



Volleyball Team-1956

3. Two players in the third eleven deserve special mention. One is R. Vijayaratnam, the captain and full-back, a very cool player with long kicks. The other is R. Kandavanam, the right-in. He is a delightful player to watch and if there had been a good extreme to support him we could have doubled the number of goals. A. Navaratnarajah, the centre-forward, played well during the latter part of the season. The team was chosen from :-

R. Vijayaratnam (Captain)
N. Kandasamy (vice-Captain)
N. Sivagnanasunderam
S. Tharmakularajah
R. Kandavanam
A. Navaratnarajah
R. Sivanathan
P. Arasaratnam
S. Pararajasingam
T. Rajendram
K. Sambasivam
R. Balasubramaniam
K. Rajalingam

Colours for 1956.

Cricket : K. Balakrishnan }
 V. Subramaniam } Re-award

Volleyball : K. Suntharalingam

Athletics : S. Rajalingam
 S. Thiagalingam
 P. Gnanendram
 S. Arumugasamy
 S. Chinniah
 N. Sathiamoorthy } Re-award
 A. Ponniah }

Football : A. S. Thanabalasingam
 V. Subramaniam
 T. Pararajasingam
 V. Mahadevan
 S. Thiagalingam
 N. Sathiamoorthy

E. Soosai Heronimus
D. Santiapillai
V. Perambalam
A. Thambiah, Re-award.

P. AHAMPARAM,
Prefect of Games

RESULTS OF CRICKET MATCHES

First Eleven :

1. Vs. Jaffna College. Lost by an innings and 9 runs.
Hartley College 90 (Thavalingam 26, Wickramachandran 17, Rajamohan 3 for 18, Nagendra 3 for 12) and 119 (Balakrishnan 47, Jeyadeva 26, Rajamohan 3 for 35).
Jaffna College 218 for 8 Dec. (Jothiravy 106, Thevaraj 38, Nagendra 25, Suntheralingam 22 not out, Subramaniam 4 for 46).
2. Vs. St. John's College. Lost by 9 wickets.
Hartley College 57 (Thavalingam 12, Arumugasamy 12 not out, Paramalingam 3 for 20) and 136 (Arumugasamy 38 not out, Sivalingam 24, Thajudeen 24, Paramalingam 4 for 33, Mahadevan 4 for 25).
St. John's College 187 (Rajaratnam 70, Ariyanayagam 30, Subramaniam 5 for 42) and 10 for one.
3. Vs. St. Patrick's College. Lost by 7 wickets.
Hartley College 122 (Balakrishnan 17, Arumainayagam 17, Arumugasamy 15 not out, Thambirajah 4 for 27, Xavier 3 for 25) and 58 (Subramaniam 22, Jeyadeva 16, Xavier 7 for 19).
St. Patrick's College 128 (Abeyaratne 39, Xavier 25, Subramaniam 5 for 59, Arumugasamy 3 for 15) and 54 for 3 (Abeyaratne 38 not out)
4. Vs. Jaffna Hindu College. Drawn.
Hartley College 129 (Jeyadeva 27, Arumugasamy 21, Sivalingam 20, Balasubramaniam 4 for 41, Rajaratnam 3 for 27) and 124 for 9 Dec. (Jeyadeva 40, Balakrishnan 28, Jegendran 4 for 20).

Hindu College 126 (Rajaratnam 33, Amarasingam 23, Balakrishnan 6 for 40) and 64 for 5 (Rajaratnam 24, Balakrishnan 4 for 26).

5. Vs. St. Henry's College. Lost by 4 wickets.

Hartley College 136 (Balendran 34, Balakrishnan 28 not out, Selvaratnam 19, Frank 4 for 23, Aloysius 3 for 42) and 69 (Subramaniam 23, Jeyadeva 21 not out, Segaram 4 for 18, Param 3 for 4).

St. Henry's College. 151 (A. Xavier 49, F. Xavier 37, Jeganathan 22, Balakrishnan 5 for 45, Subramaniam 3 for 74) and 56 for 6 (Segaram 24 not out, Balakrishnan 6 for 13).

6. Vs. Skantha Varodaya College. Won by an innings and 118 runs.

Hartley College 239 (Arumainayagam 65 not out, Arumugasamy 38, Sivalingam 37, Subramaniam 29, Rajanayagam 6 for 71).

Skantha Varodaya College 18 (Balakrishnan 7 for 4, Thavalingam 3 for 8) and 103 (Ratnasabapathy 45, Subramaniam 6 for 31).

7. Vs. Victoria College. Drawn.

Hartley College 189 (Selvaratnam 35, Jeyadeva 23, Arumugasamy 23, Sivalingam 34, Thambirajah 4 for 50) and 115 (Jeyadeva 23, Sivalingam 17, Arumugasamy 17, Thambirajah 3 for 21, Jeevaratnam 3 for 41).

Victoria College 174 (Thambirajah 100, Perinpanayagam 30, Subramaniam 4 for 31, Balakrishnan 3 for 48) and 78 for 8 (Ponnampalam 26, Balakrishnan 6 for 19).

Second Eleven :

Vs. Jaffna College. Drawn.

Hartley College 102 (A. T. Sathananthamoorthy 13, Chandrasegaram 14, Mahadevan 12, Michael 4 for 20, Vairavanathan 3 for 18) and 142 (Pathmasegaram 29, Ratnarajah 41, Vallipuram 15 not out, Michael 4 for 51).

Jaffna College 199 (Sellathurai 58, Ratnasabapathy 31, Suntheramoorthy 30, Nadarajah 6 for 50) and 34 for 4.

Vs. St. John's College. Lost by 119 runs.

Hartley College 61 (Sathananthamoorthy 17, Rajaratnam 5 for 11, Ramanathan 3 for 12) and 53 (Sathananthamoorthy 15, Chandrasegaram 13, Rajaratnam 6 for 11).

St. John's College 126 (Vinayagalingam 28, Kumaradevan 21, Rajaratnam 16, Ratnasingam 5 for 34, Ratnarajah 4 for 36) and 112 for 3 Dec. (Somaskandar 54 not out, Rajaratnam 27).

Vs. Government Stanley Central College. Lost by 2 wickets.

Hartley College 102 (Shanmuganayagam 23, Ratnarajah 18, Ratnasingam 16) and 80 (Pathmasegaram 30, Ratnarajah 21).

Stanley Central 80 and 104 for 8 (Selvarajah 54, Ratnasingam 4 for 36).

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES

BATTING

	Innings	Not out	Total	Highest score	Average
S. Arumugasamy	13	5	204	38*	25'5
A. D. Jeyadeva	13	1	237	40	19'8
K. Balakrishnan	13	1	159	47	13'3
R. K. Sivalingam	13	0	169	37	13'0
D. R. Arumainaygam	13	1	121	65*	10'1
S. Balendran	10	2	76	34	9'6
V. Subramaniam	13	0	123	29	9'5
K. Wickramachandran	11	0	95	19	8'6
S. Selvaratnam	13	0	111	35	8'5
M. Thavalingam	13	3	70	26	7'0
S. Jegathasan	11	0	57	14	5'2

* Denotes Not Out.

BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
K. Balakrishnan	138'15	32	359	45	7'9
V. Subramaniam	112'2	18	400	30	13'3
M. Thavalingam	64'0	12	156	11	14'2
S. Arumugasamy	40'1	3	170	7	24'3
A. D. Jeyadeva	26'0	6	87	2	43'5

RESULTS OF VOLLEYBALL MATCHES

vs. Vada Central English School	Home	lost	3—2
vs. Chithambara College	,,	lost	3—2
vs. Govt. Central College	,,	lost	4—1
vs. Puloly Hindu College	,,	won	4—1
vs. Sacred Heart College	Away	lost	3—2
vs. Vigneshwara College	Home	lost	3—2
vs. A. M. College, Udupiddy	Away	lost	5—0

RESULTS OF FOOTBALL MATCHES

First Eleven :

vs. A. M. College, Udupiddy	Home	won	4—0
vs. St. Anthony's College, Kayts	Away	won	2—0
vs. Sacred Heart College	Home	drawn	1—1
vs. St. John's College	Away	drawn	1—1
vs. Chithambara College	Home	won	1—0
vs. Jaffna Central College	Home	lost	2—0
vs. Jaffna College	Home	lost	2—1
vs. St. Patrick's College	Home	won	4—2

Second Eleven :

vs. Vigneshwara College	Home	drawn	2—2
vs. A. M. College, Udupiddy	Home	drawn	0—0
vs. St. Anthony's College	Away	won	3—0
vs. Sacred Heart College	Home	drawn	1—1
vs. St. John's College	Away	lost	8—1
vs. Chithambara College	Home	won	5—0
vs. Jaffna Central College	Home	lost	3—1
vs. Jaffna College	Home	won	2—1
vs. St. Patrick's College	Home	lost	6—1

Third Eleven :

vs. A. M. College, Udupiddy	Home	won	6—0
vs. Govt. Central College	Away	won	8—0
vs. Vigneshwara College	Home	won	4—1
vs. Sacred Heart College	Away	won	2—0
vs. Chithambara College	Home	won	1—0
vs. St. Patrick's College	Away	won	5—3

INTER-HOUSE ATHLETIC MEET - 1956

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

EVENTS	SENIOR GROUP	INTERMEDIATE GROUP	JUNIOR GROUP	INFANT GROUP
120 yards Hurdles	1. S. Chinniah 16'3 secs. * 2. N. Sathiamoorthy 3. V. Perambalam	1. N. Perasiran 2. R. Sivanathan 3. A. P. Jeyarajah	1. K. Rajalingam 14' 11 ³ / ₄ "* 2. C. Skandaranium 3. A. R. Jeyarajan	1. V. Ilanchenni 2. V. Sivendrarajah 3. R. Pooranasagayam
80 yards Hurdles				
Long Jump	1. S. Chinniah 2. S. Rajalingam 3. N. Ratnarajah	1. S. Ganesanantham 2. K. Nadarajasundaram 3. T. Sithamparanathan		50 Yards 1. V. Sivendrarajah 2. V. Ilanchenni 3. V. Radhakrishnan
Pole Vault	1. N. Sathiamoorthy 2. S. Thiagalingam 3. S. Rajalingam	1. K. Sivarajasingam 2. A. Navaratnarajah 3. S. Ganesanantham		75 Yards 1. V. Ilanchenni 2. R. Pooranasagayam 3. V. Radhakrishnan
Putting the Weight	1. P. Gnanendran 32' 8 ³ / ₄ "* 2. S. Nandagobal 3. M. Krishnamoorthy	1. N. Perasiran 2. P. Veerapathira mahadeva 3. K. Kanagarajah		
Throwing the Discus	1. S. Thiagalingam 99' 0 ¹ / ₂ "* 2. S. Rajalingam 3. P. Gnanendran			

EVENTS	SENIOR GROUP	INTERMEDIATE GROUP	JUNIOR GROUP	INFANT GROUP
Throwing the Javelin	1. S. Arumugasamy K 2. Gnanendran S 3. A. D. Jeyadeva T	1. N. Perasirian S 2. A. P. Jeyarajah K 3. M. Sivagnana-sundaram P	1. K. Rajalingam P 2. C. Parameswaran A 3. A. R. Jeyarajan K	Three-Legged Race 1. S. Tharmarajah } A V. Subendrarajah } 2. V. Sriranganathan } P S. Sivanesan } 3. V. Ilanchenni } K A. Ariaratnam }
Hop, Step and Jump	1. N. Sathiamoorthy T 41' 2" * 2. V. Mahadevan A 3. R. Vethanayagam T	1. S. Arulrajan S 2. K. Nadarajasundaram P 3. A. Sidique K	1. K. Rajalingam P 2. A. R. Jeyarajan K 3. K. Mahendran S	
100 yards	1. S. Thiagalingam A 2. K. Sivasothy A 3. N. Ratnarajah P	1. S. Arulrajan S 2. T. Sithampara-nathan A 3. K. Nadaraja-sundaram P	1. K. Rajalingam P 2. A. R. Jeyarajan K 3. K. Mahendran S	
220 yards	1. K. Sivasothy A 2. N. Ratnarajah P 3. S. Balendran K	1. S. Arulrajan S 2. T. Sithampara-nathan A 3. K. Nadaraja-sundaram P	1. K. Rajalingam P 2. A. R. Jeyarajan K 3. K. Mahendran S	
440 yards	1. S. Arumugasamy K 2. T. Arunasalam K 3. K. Sivasothy A	1. Perasirian S 2. S. Arulrajan S 3. K. Nadaraja-sundaram P	1. K. Rajalingam P 2. A. R. Jeyarajan K 3. K. Mahendran S	
880 yards	1. T. Arunasalam K 2. S. Arumugasamy K 3. A. Ponniah A	1. Perasirian S 2. S. Arulrajan S 3. K. Nadaraja-sundaram P	1. K. Rajalingam P 2. A. R. Jeyarajan K 3. K. Mahendran S	
One Mile	1. A. Ponniah A 5 min. 11.2 secs. * 2. S. Maheson S 3. T. Arunasalam K	1. Perasirian S 2. S. Arulrajan S 3. K. Nadaraja-sundaram P	1. K. Rajalingam P 2. A. R. Jeyarajan K 3. K. Mahendran S	

EVENTS	SENIOR GROUP	INTERMEDIATE GROUP	JUNIOR GROUP	
High Jump	1. N. Sathiamoorthy 5' 6 ³ / ₄ "† 2. S. Rajalingam 3. S. Thiagalingam A	1. R. Sivanathan 2. A. P. Jeyarajah 3. S. Ganeshanantham A K P	1. S. Sabanathan 4' 2 ¹ / ₄ "† 2. C. Skandaraniam 3. V. Rajadurai T S K	March Past 1. Thamootheram House 2. Paulpillai 3. Kanapathipillai †
4 x 110 yards Relay	1. Kanapathipillai House " 2. Abraham " 3. Thamootheram " A	1. Abraham House 2. Paulpillai 3. Sherrard " " "	1. Sherrard House 62.8 secs.* 2. Thamootheram House 3. Paulpillai "	Officials' Race 1. Mr. M. Ramakrishnan 2. V. Vamadeva "
4 x 440 yards Relay	1. Abraham House 2. Kanapathipillai 3. Sherrard " " "			

* Denotes New Ground Record, † Denotes Equals Record.

WHO'S WHO OF THE CRICKET FIRST ELEVEN

K. Balakrishnan : He is called "little captain" because he is very small in size. He bowls right-arm fast medium off-cutters and was very successful this season. His magnificent performance was against Jaffna Hindu College, where he bowled with plenty of venom and spite. His advice to all captains was : "Be pert and not humble".

V. Subramaniam : Is a cat-like Vice-captain but his movements are like those of a turtle. He was a feared and dangerous left-arm bowler who bowls vicious leg-breaks which sometimes find the face of the batsman as the landing place. In batting, his famous stroke was the "late cut" and sometimes he found himself too late for it. His fabulous feat was against Jaffna College where he captured four wickets in an over.

R. K. Sivalingam : He is a right-arm batsman who possesses a solid defence. He failed to make use of his powerfully built physique to punish the loose balls. His greatest enemy was his black cap, which when he wore brought him bad luck.

S. Arumugasamy : Is a very useful all-rounder. His batting as well as bowling is unorthodox. He performed many memorable feats in batting. In bowling he proved a useful left-arm shock bowler. In fielding he was spectacular in the slips.

K. Wickramachandran : Is a right-hand batsman who concentrated more on short singles and thereby ended his innings very often in a run out. It is difficult to say whether he is a defensive or an attacking bat, because it depends on his mood and not on the merit of the bowling. Knows a lot of theory.

M. Thavalingam : He is a well built individual who bowls fast and makes good use of the shine. He is also a hard hitting batsman who is too frequently caught in two minds. He was called "Bumper King" because of his fatal deliveries. He is always very jolly except when he scores a zero; then he hangs his head and pretends to be very sorry.

S. Balendra: His position in the batting order ranges from No. I to II. He does not wear a cap whilst playing for fear of disarranging his hair. Also reluctant to stay long in the crease, thinking that the sweat will dissolve the cuticura powder applied on the face. Held some good catches.

S. Selvaratnam: Plays enterprising cricket. He is a keen and alert fields-man. His main weakness in batting is trying to sweep off balls on to the leg. He brought about magnificent catches. His policy was "come or go".

D. R. Arumainayagam: He is the man behind the stumps and he is always well behind. He is a dashing batsman who can convert a good length ball into a half volley. His creditable feat was against Skanda Varodhaya where he scored a brilliant and unbeaten sixty-five.

S. Jegathason: Baby of the team. A stylish bat who concentrated more on theory than on practice. He plays strokes similar to those of Bradman but unfortunately he is slow as a tortoise on his feet. He rests on his heels while standing.

A. D. Jeyadeva: Most successful batsman of the season. Was a reserve of the Jaffna Combined Schools XI. He is tall and thin. Possesses very powerful shots on the off-side. His main weakness was on the on-side where many a time he was trapped. Also a useful bowler.

A. E. Singaratnam: A moderate fieldsman who likes to run more than to gather the ball.

H. Thajudeen: Is stylish in appearance and also in batting. His hair is well coiffeured and he wears a bump. His aspirations are most probably to be a film star. Batted well against St. John's and helped to avert an innings defeat.

"SPECTATOR".

COLOUR WINNERS OF THE YEAR 1956

There is definite improvement in the field of sports barring Volleyball, this year. In Cricket even though we lost many matches, we made the opponents fight hard for victory. In Football our boys gave an excellent account of themselves. In Athletics we maintained a high standard. There are no less than eighteen colour awards, out of which ten were for Football. Here is a pen-picture of the colourmen :-

K. Balakrishnan : Re-awarded colours in cricket. He was the captain but had a diminutive figure. One of the most accurate bowlers. Never smiles in the field. Always views the game seriously. He is a paceman but trembles at pace while he bats. An anti-Australian, but prefers himself to be called a "Lindwall" to "Tyson". Took eight wickets for five runs once, and has a total bag of 45 wickets for the season.

V. Subramaniam : Re-awarded cricket colours and won his colours in football. A calm and steady player, but does not allow the opponents to do the same. Lefthand bowler with a smooth action. Took four wickets in an over against Jaffna College. He dislodges bails but his hair is never dislodged. As a batsman specialises in the late cut and when he bowls, batsmen cut him too late. In football he kept the opponents at "legs" length for they did not know where his foot will anchor.

A. Thambiah : Reawarded football colours. Captain of the team for the second year in succession. Plays centre forward. Selected to represent the Jaffna Schools Combined Team. Has many goals to his credit. Is a fast and stylish player. Was unlucky this year as a leg injury kept him out of many matches.

T. Pararajasingam : Won his football colours. Our left-back and vice-captain. Sometimes rushes madly at the ball. Is well built, not so big as to make another ask the name of the "kittangi" where he obtains his rice.

D. Santhiappillai : Football colourman. Plays right half. Defends stoutly. Talks little. At first he found difficulty with the boots but later overcame it.

A. S. Thanabalasingam : Awarded football colours. Played right-in. He is a beautiful player to watch. Shone as centre forward whenever Thambiah was absent. Aims at becoming a doctor. If any one wants his immediate attention, just call "Thanam". Prefers to travel in the "Alvai Devi", though he owns a bicycle.

N. Sathiamoorthy : Re-awarded colours in athletics, and won his football colours. Our goal-keeper, brought out a number of saves. Some ranked him as the best goal-keeper in the peninsula. His hair reminds us of Jerry Cruncher, but his hands are not rusty. His slouching gait and careless appearance are deceptive. He is a fine all round athlete.

S Thiagalingam : Won colours in athletics and football. A well built youngster, with muscles bulging out. Plays centre half. Talks occasionally of hitting the ball over the northern wall and following it up. Has a spring in his walk, and is a master of the western roll. He is a good sprinter too. He is popular everywhere.

V. Perambalam : Another football colour winner. Played right back. Was rather surprised at being awarded colours. But he played well for a fresher, Has many friends and has little time for practice. Has funnily-shaped legs and has little stamina. Uses both feet well and has long kicks. Shy about heading.

V. Mahadevan : Won his football colours. Pleasantly surprised. Our out-side right. Had a successful season. Is highly superstitious and says that 23 is his propitious number. Leaves the field as soon as the game is over, may be due to engagements elsewhere.

S. Chinniah : Reawarded athletic colours. Illness and his engagement in a new sphere of work prevented him from participating in all the Meets. A fine athlete not given much to talking. Though he is going to be a sailor he won't have a girl at every Port.

S Arumugasamy : Colours in athletics. Disappointed at not being awarded cricket colours. As an athlete he is more an all-rounder than a specialist.

S. Rajalingam : Won his athletic colours. Improved with every Meet, concentrated much on the field events ; is particularly good in the high jump and pole vault. Has a proud record so far. Also plays volleyball and football and he is fond of skating everywhere.

P. Gnanendram : Won athletic colours. Broke the shot-putt record at the Inter-House Meet. Was not placed at the Group II Meet, rather disappointed in seeing another who was second to him in the Inter-House Meet being placed. Says one can judge the standard of the football second string by the fourteenth or the fifteenth man, who he was. Is stylish and expensively dressed. A saucy young man.

K. Sundaralingam : Only winner of the volleyball colours. Thinks twice before he speaks. Rather modest but a good player

H. S. C. Prep

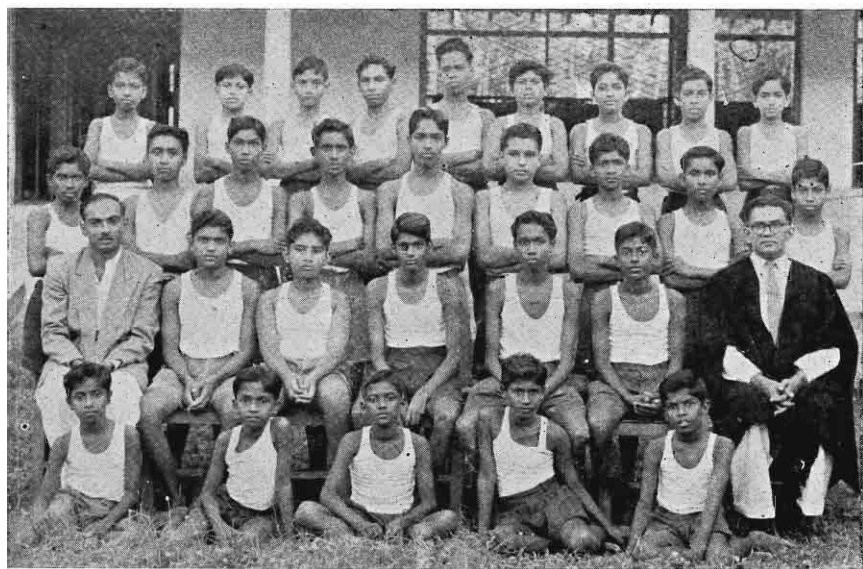


Inter-Class Football Champions (Seniors)

Senior Prep C & D



Inter-Class Football Champions (Juniors)



P. T. Squads-1956



College Choir-1956

all the same. Leads the team well, though the results were not always satisfactory.

A. Ponniah : Re-awarded athletic colours. Our miler. Is believed to be the first Hartleyite to break the five minute barrier. Likes a hearty meal before a race. Has worthy aspirations—Professor of Tamil.

“ THE MESSENGER ”

Results of the Inter-School P. T. Competition

Vadamaradchy and Northern Province—Organized by the Education Department, Vadamaradchy Circuit:

Squad under 16 — Placed First
Squad under 13 — Placed Second

Northern Province:

Squad under 16 — Placed Second.

Results of the Inter-Class P. T. Competition

Seniors :

1.	S. S. C. Prep.	“ A ”	—	63 Points
2.	S. S. C.	“ A ”	—	56 ”
3.	S. S. C. Prep.	“ B ”	—	52 ”
4.	S. S. C.	“ B ”	—	48 ”

Intermediates :

1.	Form III	“ A ”	—	64 Points.
2.	Form IV	“ B ”	—	59 ”
3.	S. S. C. Prep.	“ C ”	—	51 ”
4.	S. S. C. ”	“ D ”	—	50 ”

Juniors :

1.	Form II	“ A ”	—	60 Points
2.	Form I	“ A ”	—	59 ”
3.	Form I	“ B ”	—	51 ”
4.	Form II	“ B ”	—	50 ”

Lower School :

1.	Std. V	“ A ”	—	42 Points
2.	Std. V	“ B ”	—	36 ”

Leadership :

FIRST :	K. Sri Sivaya	Form III A	—	16 Points
SECOND :	R. Sithamparanathan	Prep. S.S.C. A	—	15 ”
	M. Sidique	Form I A	—	15 ”
THIRD :	R. Jeyarajah	Form II A	—	13 ”

House Reports

ABRAHAM HOUSE

I am glad to report that the year under review has been a very successful one, both from the point of view of studies and of sports. Last year we had the distinction of winning the first place in athletics for the fourth year in succession. But unfortunately this year we lost to Kanapathipillai House and that too by a narrow margin of four points. It was our misfortune that both S. Chinniah and S. Sivayoganathan, two outstanding athletes, were indisposed during the days the Sports Meet was held. But we won the S. A. Rajaratnam Memorial Cup for the relay event for the third year in succession. We sincerely congratulate Kanapathipillai House which emerged champions. This year has been a glorious one for us in this sense that we had formed the nucleus to every team that represented our College. We contributed not only the largest number but also the strongest members towards the Cricket First Eleven. The Vice-Captain, V. Subramaniam, V. Mahadevan, S. Thiagalingam, D. R. Arumainayagam and S. Jegathasan were all from our House.

Special mention should be made of Hurdler Chinniah, who secured the Second Place in the 120 yds Hurdles in the Public Schools Meet. He has left us after having won a cadetship in the Indian Navy and our best wishes go with him. Mention should be made of S. Thiagalingam, K. Siva-sothy and A. Ponniah who also excelled in athletics. It is really a matter for congratulation that most of the places the College secured at all the Sports Meets in which it took part were through Abraham House boys. In Football, we won the most coveted Senior Inter-House Challenge Cup and turned out to be runners-up in the Junior Inter-House competition. The captain of the Second Eleven Football Team is D. R. Arumainayagam. Thiagalingam and Subramaniam formed the bulwark of the First Eleven and Mahadevan the spearhead of attack. In Volley Ball, too, Thiagalingam and Mahadevan were star players of the College Team.

In studies, we have had a good number of passes in the J. S. C., S. S. C. and H. S. C. Examinations and at the Annual Oratorical Contest, A. Kathirgamanathan came out first.

In conclusion, let me thank all the members of the House and particularly the House Masters for all the help they gave us to make this year a year of success for us.

K. JEYABALASUBRAMANIAM,
House Captain.

KANAPATHIPILLAI HOUSE

It is my great privilege to present the report for the year under review. We won the championship in Athletics after a keen struggle with Abraham House, due mainly to the brilliant performances of S. Arumugasamy, T. Arunasalam, and S. Rajalingam. S. Rajalingam besides securing many places at the College and the V. T. A. Meets, was also placed third in Pole-Vault at the Jaffna Group II Meet. He also participated in the Public Schools Meet. Our congratulations are also due to V. Elanchenni who emerged as the champion of the Infant group. On the whole our performance in athletics was of a high standard. Our House has contributed towards the formation of every Team that represented the college. Four members of the Cricket First Team, three of the Second Team, four of the Football First Team, three of the Second and two of the Third are from our House. In cricket, Arumugasamy distinguished himself as a useful all-rounder while M. Thavalingam too proved quite useful. We provided the football first team with a Captain, A. Thambiah and two others, A. S. Thanabalasingam and E. Soosai.

We provided the College Volley Ball Team with four players. K. Suntharalingam of our House, we are proud to note, captained the Team.

During the year, we bade farewell to two of our teachers, Messrs. K. Arumugam and A. R. Joseph. Mr. Arumugam was the House Master and he left us to continue his

studies. Mr. Joseph left us to join Government Service. Our best wishes to them in their future career. We also welcomed into our midst Messrs. K. J. Selvanayagam and S. G. Deva. We wish them a happy and long stay with us.

We owe a great deal to our House Master, Mr. C. Ratnavel, who had been a tower of strength to all of us.

In conclusion, I thank all the members of the House, the House Masters and House Mistress for the whole-hearted co-operation they extended to us in all our activities.

A. THAMBAIAH,
House Captain.

PAULPILLAI HOUSE

In submitting my report for the year 1956, I am proud to say that we have had a fairly successful season.

Cricket:

Four members of the College First Eleven and two of the College Second Eleven hail from our House. K. Balakrishnan besides being Captain of the College First Eleven, had the distinction of capturing the most number of wickets in a season by a Hartleyite. Till now, the record was held by Mr. S. Kathirgamathamby, a former Captain of our House. K. Balakrishnan, also returned the best ever figures by taking eight wickets for a meagre three runs. R. K. Sivalingam and K. Wickramachandran also contributed in no small measure to the success of the Team. V. Shanmuganayagam, the Vice-Captain and N. Ratnarajah represented the House in the Second Eleven. They have already proved their mettle and we look forward to hearing more about them in the coming year.

Athletics:

In Athletics we did not come up to expectations though we retained the Junior championship. K. Rajalingam besides being Junior Champion, set up a new ground record in the Long Jump and equalled the record in the 220 yards. N.

Abraham House



Inter-House Football Champions (Seniors)

Paulpillai House



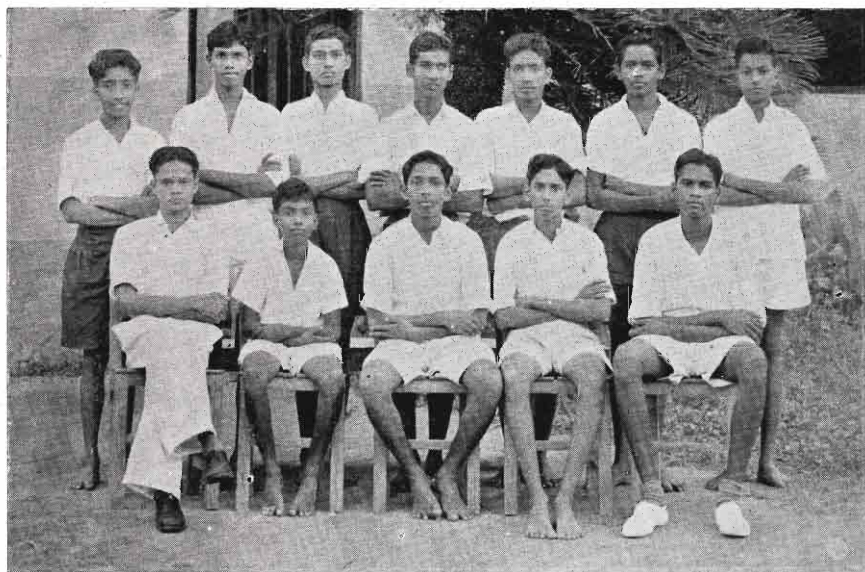
Inter-House Football Champions (Juniors)

Kanapathipillai House



Inter - House Athletic Champions

Senior Prep - A



Inter - Class Cricket Champions

Ratnarajah and S. Ganesharatnam helped us with a few valuable points. Our congratulations to them.

Football:

In Football, our Juniors won the Inter-House Championship for the fifth time in six years. The majority of the members including the Captain, R. Vijayaratnam, of the Third Eleven are Paulpillaites. Our Juniors are a promising Team. The Right Back of the First Eleven, V. Perambalam and the Goalie of the Second Eleven, H. Thajudeen, are from our House. We are proud to mention that our contribution in this department of sport has been very satisfactory.

Congratulations:

K. Shanmuganathan secured the First Place in the Chemistry Essay Competition organised by the Chemical Society of the University of Ceylon. In the Oratorical contest conducted by the H. C. L. A. (Senior Section) K. Kulasekaram won the first place. Mr. S. Kandiah, one of our House Masters has been elected an Associate of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, London. We hope he will very soon be a Fellow of the same Institute. Our heartiest congratulations to them all.

Valete:

We had to bid farewell to Miss. A. Vythilingam and Messrs. Mahinda Cooray and P. R. Ponnuthurai. We wish them all success.

Thanks:

In conclusion, I must thank the House Masters and all the members of the House for the whole-hearted co-operation extended to us in all our activities.

A. SIVAPATHASUNDARAM,
House Captain.

SHERRARD HOUSE

It is with great pleasure that I present the report for the year 1956. Our performance on the whole was satisfactory.

Our congratulations are due to N. Perasirian who won the Intermediate championship at the Inter-House Athletic Meet. Special mention must be made of P. Gnanendram who set up a new Ground Record in Putting the Weight besides securing other places both at this meet and at the Athletic Meet conducted by the V. T. A. Aruliah excelled in the sprints in the Intermediate group. S. Maheson is a promising miler who has won places both at the College Meet and at the V. T. A. Sports Meet. Our Junior Relay Team broke the existing record for the 4 × 110 Yards Relay. Our success is due to the untiring efforts of one of our House Masters, Mr. A. Navaratnam, himself an Athletic and Volley Ball Coloursman of the University of Ceylon.

Our House is well represented in the College Football Teams. T. Pararajasingham, D. Santhiapillai, S. Selvaratnam, S. Arulanantham, S. Senthinathan, P. Gnanendram, K. Selvanantham, C. Ramachandran, V. Kandasamy, N. Perasiriyan and T. Rajendram are all members of the College Teams.

We have done well in the academic field too. Our members took part in many activities of the College and a number of them held the key posts in various Associations during the year.

It is with great pleasure we welcome to our House Miss. S. P. Duraiappah and Messrs. Navaratnam and M. Atputhanathan. We congratulate them all on their success at their Degree examinations. I thank all the office-bearers, the ex-captain and the members of the House for their kind co-operation during my period of office.

Finally, I thank the House Masters and House Mistress for their valuable guidance.

P. GNANENDRAM,
House Captain.

THAMOTHERAM HOUSE

Our achievements this year, though not very encouraging, have been fairly satisfactory.

In Football and Cricket our performance was not up to the mark. However in Athletics we gave a good account of ourselves. N. Sathiamoorthy, S. K. Gunaratnam and S. Pathmasegaram, our Senior athletes, helped us to score in the Senior Group. We are proud to record the achievements of N. Sathiamoorthy who in addition to winning colours in High Jump at the Public Schools Meet came third in High Jump at the Junior A. A. A. Meet and created two new Group Records in High Jump and Hop, Step and Jump at the Group II Meet, Jaffna. In the Junior Group, S. Sabanathan tied for the Junior High Jump Record.

In conclusion, special mention must be made of the valuable help and guidance of our House Masters, House Mistress and members who were of immense help in all our activities.

K. SANGARAPILLAI,
House Captain.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS

University Preliminary Examination, December 1955

The following were admitted to the University on the results of the above Examination :

ARTS

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Antonymuttu, S. | 4. Gunaratnam, L. S. |
| 2. Balasubramaniam, K. * | 5. Navaratnarajah, S. |
| 3. Balendra, V. | |

ENGINEERING

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Nadarajah, A. | 2. Ratnasingam, S. |
|------------------|--------------------|

SCIENCE

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Gunasekaram, R. | 4. Manicavasagar, S. * |
| 2. Kathirgamar, C. * | 5. Manicavasagar, A * |
| 3. Kumarasamy, T. * | |

* Denotes direct Admission.

The following passed in the subjects mentioned against their names :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Ganesu, S. (t. eh.) | 7. Vallipuram, T. (t.) |
| 2. Kidnasamy, Miss R. (t. eh.) | 8. Jeyabalasubramaniam, K.(p.) |
| 3. Kunabalasingam, K. (t. eh.) | 9. Kanapathipillai, S. (p. am.) |
| 4. Srikanda, S. (gt. eh.) | 10. Sinarasa, B. (c. pm.) |
| 5. Sinnathamby, Miss T. (t. eh.) | 11. Sangarapillai, K. (p. pm. am.) |
| 6. Thanabalasingam, K. (ch. eh.) | |

H. S. C. Examination, December 1955

FIRST DIVISION

Distinction in Chemistry.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Kathirgamar, C. | 2. Manicavasagar, A. |
|--------------------|----------------------|

PASS

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Balasubramaniam, K. | 6. Naganathan, N. |
| 2. Balendra, V. | 7. Navaratnarajah, S. |
| 3. Gunasegaram, R. | 8. Ratnasingam, S. |
| 4. Kumarasamy, T. | 9. Somasundrarajah, K. |
| 5. Nadarajah, A. | |

REFERRED

1. Antonymuttu, S. (Government)
2. Ganesu, S. (Ceylon History)
3. Gunaratnam, L. S. (European History)
4. Sangarapillai, K. (Chemistry)
5. Thanabalasingam, K. (Government)

COMPLETED

Manicavasagar, S.

S. S. C. December, 1955

Subjects within brackets denote distinctions

FIRST DIVISION

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Balasingam, K. (pm. am.) | 4. Sunderarajah, A. (pm.) |
| 2. Shanmuganathan, K. (pm. am. c.) | 5. Veerasingam, P. G. |
| 3. Shanmuganayagam, V. (pm. tl. c.) | |

PASS

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Chandrasegara, R. | 21. Sivalingam, P. |
| 2. Gunapalan, S. G. | 22. Sivapathasuntheram, A. |
| 3. Jeganathan, V. (tl.) | 23. Sivasothy, K. |
| 4. Kathirgamasothi, M. (pm.) | 24. Sivasubramaniam, S. |
| 5. Kirupakaran, V. I. | 25. Somaskandar, K. |
| 6. Mahathevan, V. | 26. Srisikandarajah, V. |
| 7. Magendra, S. (a.) | 27. Subramaniam, N. |
| 8. Nadarajah, M. (tl. chn.) | 28. Thambiah, A. |
| 9. Nallaratnam, G. | 29. Thangakone, I. |
| 10. Pakkianathan, S. (a.) | 30. Tharmakularajah, S. |
| 11. Rajanayagam, T. | 31. Tharmaratnam, M. (t.) |
| 12. Rajasuriar, D. K. (chn.) | 32. Thevarajah, V. (tl.) |
| 13. Rudraganeshan, V. | 33. Vijiaraj, T. (pm.) |
| 14. Ruthrasingam, N. | 34. Vinasithanby, K. (pm.) |
| 15. Sampasivan, R. | 35. Chinniah, S. |
| 16. Satcunanantharajah, T. | 36. Kanapathipillai, S. |
| 17. Satcunatheva, S. S. | 37. Ratnarajah, R. |
| 18. Selvanandan, K. | 38. Sathiamoorthy, N. |
| 19. Selvarajah, E. | 39. Singaratnam, A. E. |
| 20. Sivagnanam, K. | 40. Thanabalasingam, A. S. |

REFERRED

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Balendra, R. | 5. Perinpanayagam, S. |
| 2. Mahalingam, N. | 6. Thiagalingam, S. |
| 3. Murugiah, P. | 7. Wickremachandran, K. |
| 4. Nanthagobal, S. | 8. Kandaiya, K. S. |

COMPLETED

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Devarajan, S. R. | 2. Dharmapalan, D. S. |
| 3. Pararajasingam, T. | |

S. S. C. July 1956

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Balendra, R. | 4.*Nanthagobal, S. |
| 2. Mahalingam, N. | 5. Thiagalingam, S. |
| 3. Murugiah, P. | 6. Wickremachandran, K. |

REFERRED

Arulanantham, P.

N. P. T. A., J. S. C. Examination 1956
Subjects within brackets denote distinctions.

FIRST DIVISION

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Karunakaran, N. (a. m.) | 7. Sri Sivayar, R. (a. e.) |
| 2. Mahatheva, T. (sc.) | 8. Sabanathan, S. (e. sc.) |
| 3. Vigneswaran, P. (sc.) | 9. Raveendran, K. (a.) |
| 4. Vinasithamby, K. | 10. Thamotherampillai, R. (a.) |
| 5. Ramachandran, M. (Art) | 11. Jeyasingam, C. P. (t. e.) |
| 6. Thiagarajah, V. | 12. Velmurugu, N. |

PASS

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Arunakirinathan, M. | 25. Chinniah, J. N. |
| 2. Thevarajah, B. T. | 26. Puvanendran, K. |
| 3. Shanmugalingam, V. | 27. Balasundaralingam, C. |
| 4. Balachandran, V. | 28. Jeyabalan, K. |
| 5. Saminathan, K. | 29. Arumugam, P. |
| 6. Sivananda, K. | 30. Radhakrishnan, S. |
| 7. Rajalingam, K. | 31. Rajendran, M. |
| 8. Ganesan, S. | 32. Sivagnanasundaram, S. |
| 9. Yogeswaran, V. | 33. Pararajasingam, S. |
| 10. Visvalingam, N. | 34. Perasirian, N. |
| 11. Arulandy, S. | 35. Thavathanas, S. |
| 12. Balasubramaniam, R. | 36. Saravanapavananthan, V. |
| 13. Kathiravetpillai, M. | 37. Suntharalingam, M. |
| 14. Krishnakumar, K. | 38. Rajanathan, K. |
| 15. Sivathanas, S. | 39. Ratnajothy, M. |
| 16. Veerasingham, D. (e.) | 40. Gangatharan, P. |
| 17. Skandarunian, C. | 41. Manicavasagar, M. |
| 18. Thevatputharajah, P. | 42. Elango, V. |
| 19. Thilahendran, S. | 43. Kathiravelu, K. |
| 20. Rameswaran, C. | 44. Krishnapillai, M. |
| 21. Parameswarn, C. | 45. Rajadurai, V. |
| 22. Selvananthan, T. | 46. Ramachandran, K. |
| 23. Rajasingam, A. | 47. Vivekananthan, S. |
| 24. Ramachandran, N. | 48. Selvarajah, K. |

am. = Applied Mathematics.

c. = Chemistry.

p. = Physics.

b. = Botany.

z. = Zoology.

pm. = Pure Mathematics.

t. = Tamil

ch. = Ceylon History

eh. = European History

gt. = Government.

tl. = Tamil Literature.

chn. = Christianity.

m. = Mathematics.

a. = Arithmetic.

sc. = Science.

e. = English.

Associations

H. S. C. UNION

It is my duty as Secretary to place on record an account of the activities of our Union for the year under review. We had our weekly meetings, where the members delivered speeches and took part in the interesting discussions and debates on controversial issues. The Union continues to maintain its high standard and hence I have no doubt that some of our members would, in the days to come, turn out to be gifted orators.

As had been in the past, we invited speakers from outside to address our Union. During the year we had the opportunity of listening to Vidvan Jagannathachari, who spoke on “தமிழ் இலக்கியம்.” We celebrated the Valluvan Day with Mr. V. Ponnambalam of the Staff of Skantha Varodhaya College, as the chief speaker, who gave a valuable talk on “வள்ளுவன் வகுத்த வாழ்க்கை வழி.” We were also fortunate enough to listen to Dr. S. Vithiananthan, Lecturer in Tamil, University of Ceylon, who gave an illuminating talk on “பாரதியாரும் தமிழர் சமுதாயமும்.” We thank these speakers for their ready response to our invitation.

The Annual Dinner of our Union held on November 10th however, is the most outstanding event of the year. We were indeed glad to have Mr. A. Gnanasundaram (Superintendent of Prisons, Jaffna) and Mrs. Gnanasundaram as the Chief Guests. The toast of the Union which was ably proposed by Mr. A. Gnanasundaram was replied to by Mas. N. Kumaradasan, the President of the Union, in an impressive speech. The other speakers included Mr. M. Balasundaram, Advocate, who in an eloquent speech proposed the toast of the College replied to by the Principal, and Miss. K. Charavanamuttu, Principal, Vada Hindu Girls' College, who in a humorous speech replied to the toast of the guests proposed by Mas. A. Sivapathasundaram, a member of our Union. We were also happy to have in our midst representatives from Methodist Girls' High School, Point Pedro, St. Patrick's College, Skantha Varodhaya College and Vem-

badi Girls' High School. I extend my sincere thanks on behalf of the Union to all the guests for having kindly responded to our invitation.

I take this opportunity to thank the members of the Executive Committee and the members of the Union for the co-operation they extended to me. Finally, I thank our Vice-Patron, Mr. A. M. Spencer, for his advice and guidance, which have immensely contributed to the success of our Union.

K. KUNABALASINGAM,

Hony. Secy.

SENIOR LITERARY ASSOCIATION

Our Association is the one with the largest membership which today stands at one hundred and seventy. Handicapped though we are due to such large numbers, I may with pardonable pride say that we have in small measure at least succeeded in giving most of our members the necessary training in the art of public speaking, which is the main aim of our Association.

In all we had seventeen meetings this year, ten in English and seven in Tamil, the main item in these meetings being either prepared speeches or debates.

In the course of the year under review we had the good fortune of listening to two speakers. Vidwan Velan spoke on the subject “நாம் எங்கு போகிறோம்” and Mr. V. K. Kandaswamy, popularly called புதுமை லோலன், on the subject “தமிழ் நம் உயிர்.” At a time when there is so much of confused thinking going on in the minds of our people with regard to the language issue the speeches of these two gentlemen provided us enough food for thought and helped us to clearly understand the problems before us.

The Annual Oratorical Contest, both in English and Tamil, was held on the 12th of October 1956. There was a very keen contest and the following were declared winners:—

English First Prize—K. Kulasekaran
„ Second „ —T. Sivendran
Tamil First „ —T. Kathirgamanathan
„ Second „ —S. Pathmanathan

Our congratulations to them. I also take this opportunity to thank Dr. P. Thambippillai and Messrs. K. Thurai-ratnam and K. Navaratnam who readily responded to our invitation and kindly consented to officiate as judges at the Contest. Our activities for the year were wound up with the Annual Social. I take this opportunity to thank all our Guests who attended the social in response to our invitation.

A word about our Patron, the Principal, is surely no out of place here. Having been associated with the Asocitiation probably from the time of its inception, he has become almost part and parcel of our Association. The personae interest he takes in our affairs and the paternal affection he bestows on us has no doubt contributed much to the success of our Association. At this juncture I also wish to thank our Vice-Patron, Mr. S. C. Rajasingam, and all the Office-bearers and members of the Association who have helped me a lot in the execution of my duties.

Our Association marches on into the unknown future from its glorious past, full of hopes for those who are now with us and who will come here after for the end of a year but heralds the birth of another.

T. KATHIRGAMANATHAN,
Hony. Secy.

J. S. C. (A) Literary Association

Our Association consists of thirty seven members. Our Association helps us to improve in both English and Tamil. A Tamil meeting is conducted after two English meetings are conducted. Our meetings were devoted to prepared English speeches, stories, recitations and debates.

English. Prepared Speeches.

B. T. Thavarajah	A. Rajasingam
V. G. Daniel	C. Parameswaran
R. Sri Shivaya	K. Raveendran
N. Karunakaran	V. Balachandran
V. Yogeswaran	

Stories.

K. Rajalingam	C. Parameswaran
V. Thiyagarajah	K. Krishnakumar

Recitations.

K. Samynathan	V. Thiyagarajah
T. Mahadeva	T. Selvanathan
P. Vigneswaran	A. Rajasingam
K. Vinasithamby	S. Arulandy
M. Arunagirinathan	
V. Shanmugalingam	

Tamil. Prepared Speeches.

S. Ganesan	V. Thiyagarajah
N. Visuvalingam	N. Karunakaran
R. Balasubramaniam	R. Srishivaya
B. T. Thavarajah	V. Yogeswaran

The following boys took part in Debates.

N. Karunakaran	R. Srishivaya
B. T. Thavarajah	V. Thiyagarajah
R. Balasubramaniam	K. Raveendran
N. Visuvalingam	T. Mahadeva

Before I conclude, I wish to extend my sincere thanks to our Patron for his wise guidance at all times.

G. D. VEERASINGHAM,
Hony. Secy.

J. S. C. (B) Literary Association.

I have great pleasure in presenting this report of the activities of the Association for the current year. We had our weekly meetings in the J. S. C. "B" class room during the last periods on Wednesdays. Meetings were in Tamil and English. The main items were prepared speeches, dialogues, recitations and debates.

I take this opportunity to thank all those who helped, especially our Vice-Patron, Mr. W. S. D. Mather for his valuable help and guidance.

Prepared Speeches.

English

M. Manicavasagar
S. Pararajasingham
N. Ramachandran
K. Selvarajah
S. Thavathason
K. Kathiravelu
P. Thanganayagam

Tamil

N. Perasiriyam
K. Ramachandran
P. Arasaratnam
C. P. Jeyasingam
M. Krishnapillai
V. Rajadurai
N. Velmurugu.

Dialogues.

Tamil

K. Rajanathan
N. Velmurugu
V. Rajadurai
S. Thavathason

English

C. P. Jeyasingam
K. Selvarajah
K. Kiddinapillai
S. Sivagnanasundaram

Recitations

Tamil

S. Sivagnanasundaram
K. Rajanathan

V. M. Ratnajothy
S. Radhakrishnan

English

K. Theivendralingam
S. Thavathason

N. Ramachandran

Debates

Tamil. “பழமையை ஆதரித்தல் வேண்டும்”

Proposition

Opposition

M. Manicavasagar

N. Perasiriyar

S. Thavathason

V. Saravanapavanantham

K. Kathiravelu

M. Krishnapillai

P. Thanganayagam

K. Selvarajah

Proposition

Opposition

English. “Village Life is better than town life”

N. Velmurugu

K. Rajanathan

V. M. R. Jothy

S. P. Singam

P. Arasaratnam

C. P. Jeyasingam

C. P. JEYASINGHAM,

Hony Secy.

THE STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT

In presenting the annual report of the movement it is with pride that I record the steady growth of this movement, which does suffer from a paucity of members, for we are in all, only 45. All Christian Students who study in the Third Form class and upwards are members of this movement.

Though the clash of various other extramural activities with our programmes resulted in meagre attendance at some meetings, yet our meetings were held regularly every Tuesday after school except during the latter part of the third term when we had Carol practice. An influx of a few new students at the beginning of the year, resulted in new blood being injected, for they brought with them their experience in their previous institutions. The programme at our meetings consisted of debates, discussions, speeches—both prepared and impromptu, paper reading, and the rendering of stories from the Bible. Many interesting subjects were discussed, the most interesting and lively of which were “The future of Christianity in Ceylon” and “What we as Christians can do for our Lord.” We did not have many speakers from outside to address us this year, though there are many J. I. C. C. F. Senior members who are prepared to address us in case we could meet

their travelling expenses. But our financial resources are not much. Last June Rev. D. K. Wilson, B. A., B. Lit. (Oxford), the Youth Secretary, Methodist Church, visited us. His visit was of great value to us. He gave us useful information regarding the S. C. M. work done in England and in various other schools in Ceylon particularly at Wesley College, where he was Chaplain. He advised us on how we could venture out on new fields of activity.

Our movement was well represented at the Junior J. I. C. C. F. camp held at Chavakachcheri in July and at the Senior J. I. C. C. F. camp held at St. John's College, Chundikuli, in September. Twenty members and five teachers attended these camps. In addition to these, our members have been carrying on with their usual activities of conducting services at the chapel every Thursday and having posters written out for the wayside pulpit. We took part in the United Carol Service at the Jaffna Town Hall and our annual Carol service was held on Saturday the 1st of December at which Sister Elizabeth Baker preached the sermon. Our Annual Social, held this year on the 27th of November, was very lively. In conclusion, I must thank all members of our movement for the splendid co-operation they gave me during my tenure of office and it is also my duty to thank on behalf of the S. C. M., the various executive committees that functioned during the year, and made the activities of the movement a success. Let me also, while extending my thanks on behalf of the movement to the Senior friends for their kind co-operation, earnestly request them to rally round us and take more interest in us and in our activities, and help us to serve our Lord God as we ought to. May I conclude by thanking the Patron and Vice-Patron for their kind advice at all times.

D. R. ARUMAINAYAGAM,
Hony. Secretary.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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

During this year we had in all ten meetings and all the meetings were very encouraging. This year is very remarkable because for the first time in the history of the Association, we allowed the members of the S. S. C. prep classes to speak in Tamil. During this year Mr. A. Vaidialingam B. Sc. (Lond.), B. Sc. (Cantab)

spoke on the subject "The re-awakening of Asia". We thank him for his lively talk. Due to the recent communal clashes, our proposed excursion had to be cancelled. To the library of the Association, a number of Tamil and English books were added.

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

Prepared Speeches.

Miss R. Rajaratnam—	"The Cyprus issue"
M. Sivanandam—	"The Suez dispute"
M. Kumaradasan—	"English should be the medium of instruction"
V. Kasynathan—	"The economic development of Ceylon"
R. Ratnarajah—	"The foreign policy of India"
K. Kulasegaram—	"Public Opinion"
M. Rajasingam—	"Tamil Nadu"
N. Rudrasingam—	"Ceylon I Visualise"
V. I. Kirubakaran—	"Tamil Nadu"
P. Sathasivam—	"அந்தநாளைய இலங்கையும் இன்றைய இலங்கையும்"

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

N. RUDRASINGAM,
Hony. Secy.

PREFECTS' GUILD

It is with great pleasure that I submit the report of the work done by the Guild during the year under review. The Prefects' Guild which came into being in 1944, has rendered another year of useful service, both to the College authorities and to the students themselves. The members have not only justified the trust placed in them, but also have maintained the traditions set up by their predecessors. They have always enjoyed doing the duties assigned to them, and carried them out with a sense of responsibility and with the consciousness, that the training they receive now, will fit them for the shouldering of greater responsibilities in the years to come.

Our duties at College remain more or less the same as before. There has been only one change in the usual routine of helping in the administration of the college and in the maintenance of discipline. Today we also supervise studies in the Hall from 7-45 to 8-15 in the morning. All matters relating to the general conduct and well-being of the pupils, their regularity in attendance and punctuality, have been our concern.

The Guild met as far as possible every fortnight to discuss problems and suggest improvements. Our ideas were always welcomed by the College authorities. The combined meetings of the Prefects and Monitors were held at the beginning of every term. In all our meetings there has been a team spirit among the members which made the carrying out of our work very easy.

During this year we had to part from some of our members. S. Ratnasingam, the Head Prefect, and K. Gunasegaram gained entrance to the University. K. Thanabalasingam is preparing for the London University Examination elsewhere. Head Prefect S. Chinniah obtained a scholarship through the Ceylon Government for training as a cadet in the Mercantile Navy. He is undergoing training in a ship called "The Dufferin" in Bombay. K. Sivagnanam and P. Sivalingam have joined Indian Universities to prosecute their studies. D. D. Rajanayagam left us after getting through the S. S. C. Examination. We wish them all success. At the same time we are happy to welcome back a former member of the Guild, S. Ratnam. The new members are A. S. Thanabalasingam, B. Santhiapillai, V. Jeganathan, M. Nadarajah. M. Ramachandran, T. Sivandran, A. Thambiah, S. Nandagopal and S. Nadarajah.

If I record with pride that our work on the whole has been successful, it has been mainly due to the co-operation extended by the student body to the members of the Guild. Our thanks are also due to the students who helped us during the Sports Meet and at Examination time. Before concluding we thank our Principal and Co-Vice-Principals without whose guidance, help and ready accessibility our activities would have been handicapped. We are also thankful to the staff for their valuable guidance at all times.

A. E. SINGARATNAM,
Hony. Secy.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

The Photographic Society had been striving hard for its existence during the last year, but it is proud to give a good account of itself this year. Our new President, Mr. M. Atputhanathan, took keen interest and with the co-operation of the members gave life to the society.

At present the strength of the Society is nearly fifty, which is not a good number but satisfactory. At the end of last year we had to bid farewell to our former President, Mr. K. Arumugam.

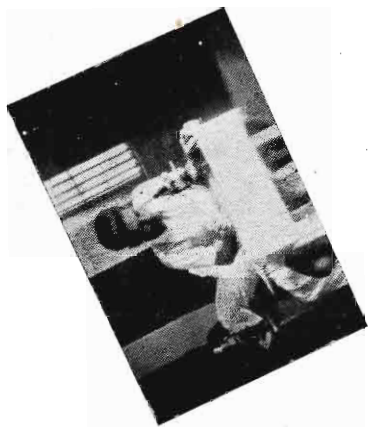
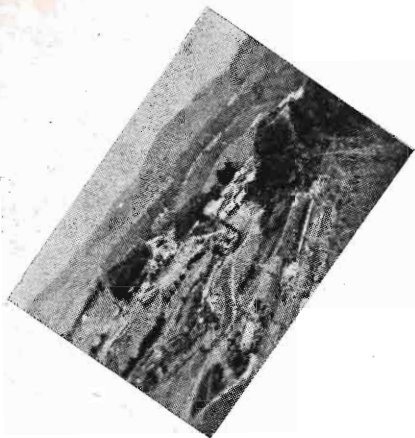
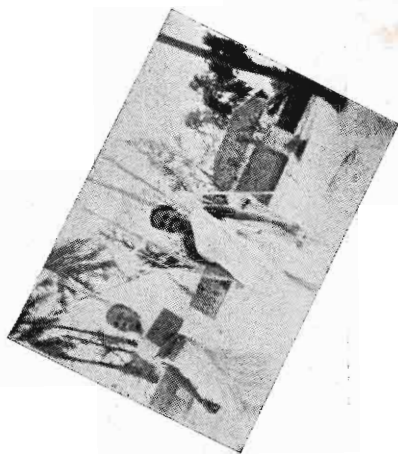
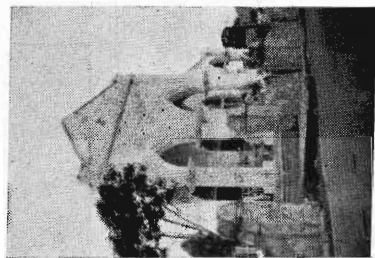
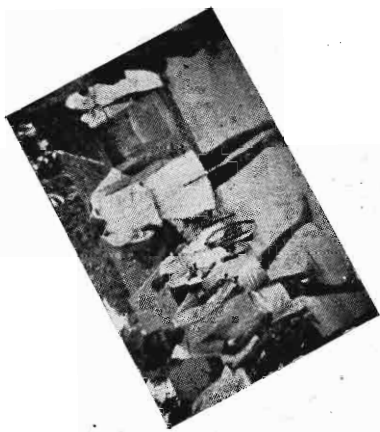
The society is successful in teaching the members to print copies of photographs and few have learnt to develop films. The dark room is still not well equipped but the members are making a good use of what is available. During the first term we did not have many activities. During the Second Term we had a photographic Exhibition and Competition. This was a great success. The Principal was so much impressed that he has promised to buy an enlarger for the society. In the exhibition we had many photographs submitted both by members and non-members, which were grouped under different subjects and exhibited in such a manner that they stole the hearts of the visitors. For the competition photographs were submitted by only members and these were of a high standard. The subjects were not restricted. Messrs. S. Nagaratnam, S. M. Gunaratnam, and Miss B. Navaratnasingham officiated as judges. Our thanks to them. Special mention must be made of S. Nandagopal, M. Nadarajah, S. Mahadeva and M. Kathirgamasothy for their tireless efforts to make the Exhibition a success.

During the third term the Executive Committee decided on the subject for the term as 'College activities' and the members were directed to train themselves in this subject. The subject for the first term in 1957 is "Silhouette."

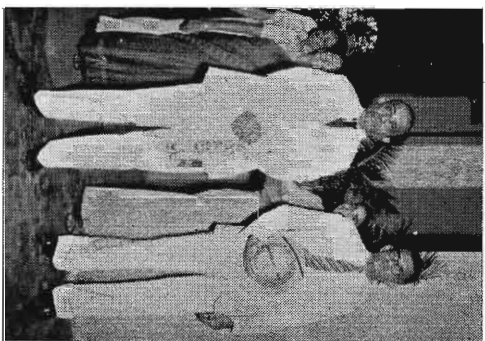
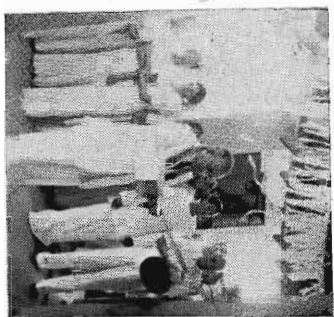
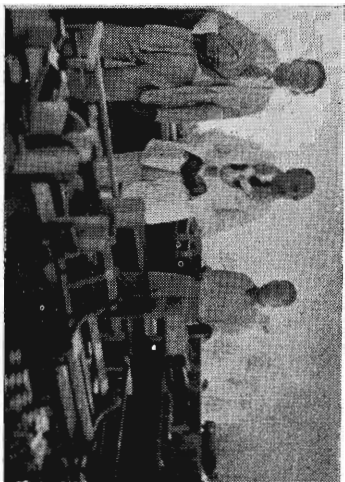
I take this opportunity to thank our President, Mr. M. Atputhanathan, for his help and able guidance. I also thank the Principal for his valuable assistance to the society. Finally I thank the members for their whole-hearted co-operation in all our activities.

A. E. SINGARATNAM,
Secy. & Treasurer.

EFFORTS OF OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.



ART AND HANDWORK EXHIBITION - 1956



Vth JAFFNA SCOUT TROOP

Unfortunately this year the activities of our Troop were not many. This is partly due to the lack of members since most of them have left the troop, and partly due to the loss of our former Scout Master, Mr. W. R. Aruliah, who is now in India doing his Degree. We wish him all success.

When he left us we had a tendency to lose interest in scouting since we did not have a Scout Master to direct us. But when we welcomed our new Scout Master, Mr. Sam Thambapillai, our interest was roused and now thanks to him, we are carrying on our activities with vigour and interest.

There are about forty scouts on roll and they have been grouped into five Patrols. Though we don't meet regularly on Mondays we regularly have classes for the Tender foot and Second Class on Mondays and Thursdays respectively.

During the "Chips-for-Jobs week" we collected nearly hundred rupees. I thank the public who gave jobs to our scouts. I also thank the scouts for the part they have played. I must thank the former Troop Leader, S. Ratnasingham, who is now at the University. We wish him all success.

In conclusion, I must thank our Scout Master, Mr. Sam Thambapillai, for the keen interest he takes in scouting and the Principal for the encouragement he gives us.

M. NADARAJAH,
Troop Leader.

OUR CUB PACK

Our Cub Pack consists of four groups namely Cats, Dogs, Wolves and Foxes. There are six boys in a group and the leader of each group is called a Sixer. Every Thursday evening, we have cub meetings, when we enjoy ourselves playing various games and singing songs. We learnt an interesting dance, called the "Mowgli Dance". Our Cub Mistress is Miss C. S. Alagaratnam. She has taught us many good habits. We have also learnt the Cub Laws and we are trying to be good and useful Cubs. We have all got our new uniforms made, and we look very smart in them. We took part in the annual scout rally held in Jaffna on the 12th of October, at the "Old Park". We enjoyed the trip and sang gaily on our way.

We thank our Akela Miss Alagaratnam for giving us an enjoyable time.

Dyb-Dyb-Dyb-Dyb.

We'll Dob-Dob-Dob-Dob.

K. KANAGARAJAH.

FILM CLUB

It is with great pleasure that I submit the report of the activities of the Film Club. Normally we used to show fifteen films a year. But unfortunately this year we were able to show only nine films.

The films shown are of immense educational value. They have contributed a great deal to the development of the aesthetic sense of its members. This year the number of student members had decreased and we hope that in the future more students will join the club, particularly students in the upper classes who by seeing the films shown might add to their knowledge, a great deal of information that has been hitherto out of their reach.

List of films shown :—

Two Sisters from Boston.
Strangers on a Train.
Objective Burma.
Life of Emile Zola.
Mrs. Parkington.
On Human Bondage.
Black Narcissus.
As You Like It.
Maytime.

Besides these, we also showed an Information Film "Association Football" by the kind courtesy of the British Embassy and our sincere thanks are due to them.

In conclusion, let me thank Mr. K. Arumugam, our former President, who has now left us and Mr. R. R. Blanchard our present President, for the immense pains they have taken in the club.

M. NADARAJAH,
Hony. Secy.

CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY AND THRIFT SOCIETY

It is with great pleasure that I write a review of the above Society. The year under review has been a very satisfactory one in the sense that the society has provided all the needs of the students.

On the 31st of July 1956, the business meeting of the society was held with Mr. S. P. Nadarajah in the chair.

The total number of shares in the society at present is 230.

This year we celebrated our anniversary by holding an Essay Contest in Tamil. The subject was "Co-operative Societies". The results of the Essay Contest are given below :—

First Prize —R. Paranirupasingam—G.C.E. 'A'.

Second Prize—S. Pathmanathan —G.C.E. Prep. 'A'.

The Tuckshop continued to function well. Aerated water was sold till August. But owing to the present plight of the Tamils the Principal wished the supply of aerated water to be stopped as part of an austerity drive.

The introduction of Swabasha as the medium of instruction has caused a considerable loss to the Society. The text books on various subjects which are in English are used no more and hence they remain in stock for a long period.

I will be failing in my duty, if I fail to mention the help rendered to us by the Senior President and the Treasurer Messrs. S. P. Nadarajah and S. Kandiah. A word of thanks is also due to the Junior President and the Asst. Secretary for the part they have played in the smooth running of the Society.

We are also indebted to the Principal who readily helped us with our needs. When we badly needed an almirah, he gave us one. We thank him on behalf of the Society.

V. SHANMUGANAYAGAM,
Hony. Secy.

THE HOSTEL

As the Prefect of the Hostel, I am happy to present the report of a year marked by numerous improvements. We hail from all parts of the peninsula and are a happy lot indeed. Contact with individuals of varying types helps one to adapt oneself

to any situation in later life. 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.

The hostellers are generally keen about their studies. The first and second places at the Oratorical Contest organised by the Senior Literary Association were secured by K. Kulasegaram and S. Pathmanathan, both 'inmates' of the Hostel. Our congratulations to them.

Most of the Boarders are keen sportsmen and we are proud to have in our midst the College Second Eleven Cricket and Football Captains, K. Ratnasingam and D. R. Arumainayagam. A distinguished College Athlete S. Rajalingam, and a good number of the members of the College Cricket and Football Teams are among us.

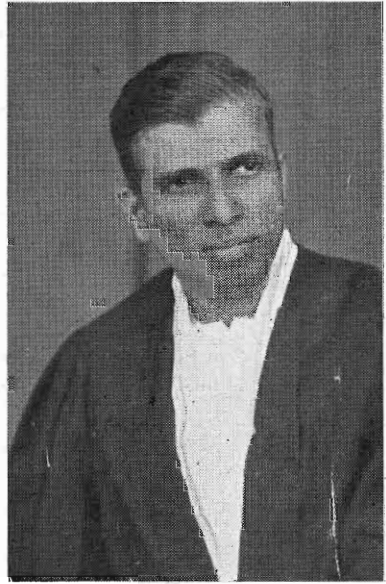
Some changes have taken place in the course of the year. During the beginning of the Second Term tiffin was introduced. The vote for marketing has been increased and the quality of the tea too has improved. The quality of the meals has also been improved to a large extent—but there is still room for improvement.

During the First Term of the year we bade farewell to Mr. W. R. Aruliah, our Boarding Master. He left us in order to do higher studies. During the Third Term we bade farewell to Mr. P. R. Ponnuthurai, our Asst. Boarding Master and Caterer. We wish them a bright future and thank them for the help they gave us during the period of their stay with us. We welcome our present Boarding Master, Mr. K. J. Selvanayagam and Mr. Manuelpillai, our Caterer. Both of them take a keen interest in the welfare of the Boarders. They have many more plans for the improvement of the Hostel but all these need money. But I feel sure they won't rest till all their plans reach fruition. Messrs. S. G. Deva, Asst. Boarding Master, V. Mahalingam and S. Nadarajah joined us this year and they continue to be useful to the Hostel.

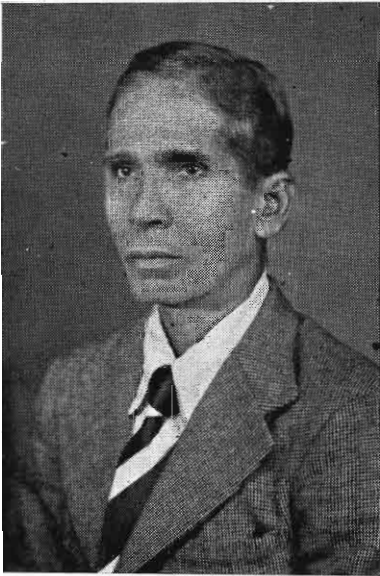
In conclusion, I thank the Principal, Boarding Master and the Resident teachers for their interest in our welfare. Finally, I like to thank the Hostellers, one and all, for the co-operation they extended to me in carrying out my duties as Prefect in the Hostel.

D. R. ARUMAINAYAGAM,
Prefect-in-Charge.

25 Years at Hartley
Vice - Principal:



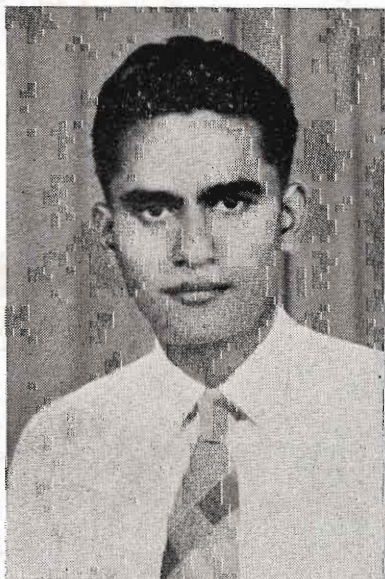
Mr. R. M. Gunaratnan, B. Sc
(Lond) Post-Graduate Trained.
1931 -



Mr. P. R. Ponnudurai
Art Teacher
who has retired after 14 years'
service at Hartley.



In Memoriam.
Died 1. 11. 56



L. S. Gunaratnam who entered the University in 1956 from Hartley



N. Sathiamoorthy,

- I. Won Colours - High Jump - Public Schools Meet.
- II. High Jump - Third Place - Junior A. A. Meet.
- III. Two New Records - Hop, Step and Jump and High Jump Group II Meet, Jaffna

HOSTEL UNION

As Secretary of the Union, it is my privilege to present the report of our Union's activities for the year 1956. We have had a very active year. The aim of the Union is to encourage every member to develop educationally, socially and spiritually so that he might shine brilliantly when he goes out into the world.

The Hostel Union meets in the evening, every Saturday. The meetings were often very lively due to the enthusiasm shown by the members. We had prepared speeches and songs both in English and Tamil. The members are given an opportunity to voice their grievances during the time allotted to "any other business". In the Oratorical Contest conducted by the Senior Literary Association, K. Kulasegaram obtained the first place in English and S. Pathmanathan second place in Tamil. I am indeed glad to say their success is due to the training they received in the Hostel Union. Most of the members of the College Cricket, Football and Athletic Teams hail from the Hostel. Special mention must be made of S. Rajalingam who got the Third place in High Jump at the Group II Meet, Jaffna and qualified for the Public Schools Meet.

Mr. P. R. Ponnuthurai, our Caterer, left us in November. We bade him farewell on his departure. I take this opportunity to record our sincere appreciation of all his services to the Hostel and wish him all success in the future.

Our thanks are due to our present Vice-Patron, Mr. K. J. Selvanayagam, for his ungrudging help and guidance and to the members for their wholehearted co-operation. Before I conclude, I wish to thank my predecessors in office for the good work they did in maintaining the traditions of the Association and wish the Association long years of useful service.

R. P. SELVARATNAM,
Hony. Secy.

THE TEACHERS' GUILD

I have great pleasure in presenting the report of the activities of the Guild for the year 1956. At the Annual General Meeting held in January 1956, the following were elected office-bearers:—

Mr. W. S. D. Mather (President).
Mr. S. Kandiah (Secy. and Treasurer).

Miss A. Vaithilingam and Messrs. R. R. Blanchard, and K. Tharmaratnam (Members of the Executive Committee).

We welcomed to the Guild Misses S. P. Duraiyappah and G. K. Saravanamuttu and Messrs. M. Atputhanathan, A. Navaratnam, S. Vadivelu and S. Nadarajah. We wish them a pleasant stay with us.

Misses M. Poonen and A. Vaithilingam and Messrs. M. Cooray, A. Kirubanayagam, V. Mahalingam, D. K. Gasperson, and W. R. Aruliah left us during the year. On the 22nd of November we bade farewell to Mr. P. R. Ponnuthurai who retired after a period of fourteen years service at Hartley. Our best wishes to those who left us in their new spheres of life.

We record with great pleasure that Misses S. P. Duraiyappah, G. K. Saravanamuttu and Messrs. M. Atputhanathan and A. Navaratnam were successful in their Degree examinations. Our congratulations to them. We thank them very sincerely for the Film show and Dinner in Jaffna. Special mention must be made of Mr. A. Navaratnam who has been selected for appointment as an A. S. P. We congratulate him again and extend to him our best wishes.

We had the privilege of being hosts to the members of the V.T.A. when they bade farewell to Mr. K. T. John, Principal of American Mission College, Udupiddy, who retired recently.

This year we were able to add to our reading table a Tamil Monthly "Kalaimagal" which has been greatly appreciated by all members.

We tender an apology to our members for the delay caused over some magazines due to the continuous trouble at the Colombo Port and also to the circuitous route the ships had to take owing to the Suez Crisis.

Due to unforeseen circumstances, it was not possible for us to have the privilege of listening to distinguished speakers under the auspices of the Guild. We introduced a novel feature of having a Year-end Dinner and this was held on Friday the 14th December, 1956 and we hope that this will continue to be a regular feature.

My sincere thanks are due to the President and the members of the Executive Committee for the help rendered to me in the execution of my duties and also to the members of the Guild for their kind co-operation.

S. KANDIAH,
Hony. Secy.

A CHRONICLE OF COLLEGE EVENTS—1956

JANUARY

- 7th. Admission Test for Standard Four.
- 11th. Results of the above test.
- 16th. Staff Retreat and Lunch.
- 17th. After a Merry Christmas and New Year holidays, boys with gloomy faces and new clothes are seen wending their unwilling way to College.
- We welcome Messrs. S. Vadivelu and S. Ratnasingam to our Staff.
- Have you brought back your report books? Have you returned your Library books? are the questions asked by the teachers during the first period.
- College closes at 1-15 p.m.
- 18th.—20th. College closes at 1-15 p.m.
- 23rd. Parking of bicycles in the newly built shed begins to the great joy of the cyclists.
- 26th. Duruthu Full Moon Day—Holiday.
- 27th. A few students go to see the Cricket match between the Australians and the Jaffna Schools' Combined Team, at Jaffna.
- “Farewell” to Mr. A. R. Joseph by the students.
- Special Assembly: Mr. Suntharalingam addresses.
- Staff Guild meets to bid “Farewell” to Mr. A. R. Joseph and to elect the Office-bearers for the current year.
- 28th. Continuation of Cricket match Students go to see it.
- 30th. Messrs. S. G. Deva and R. Krishnamoorthy join our staff.

FEBRUARY

- 1st. Mr. K. J. Selvanayagam joins our staff.
- Prefects, meeting.
- 3rd. Monitors, and Prefects, meeting.
- 4th. Independence Commemoration Day—Holiday.
- First eleven cricket match against Jaffna Prisons' team.
- 6th. Distribution of College Miscellany.
- Cricket match: Hostellers Vs. 'Rest' after school.
- Staff meeting.
- 7th. Mr. S. V. Gunanayagam speaks at the Assembly on “Biologists and Naturalists”.
- Assignment of new boys to the various Houses.
- Cricket match continued and ends in a tame draw.
- 9th. Volleyball match: College Team Vs. The Staff Team.
- 11th. First eleven cricket match against Jaffna College.

- 13th. The first issue of a weekly wall-paper—"The Messenger"—makes its appearance in the G.C.E. 'C' Class room.
- 14th. Mr. Sam Thampapillai at the Assembly on "Big moments."
- 15th. Special Assembly: Mr. B. Norton addresses.
College Volleyball Team elects its Captain.
Volleyball match against Vada Central College.
- 16th. Volleyball match against Chithambara Vidyalaya.
Staff meeting.
- 17th. A group of boys go to Colombo to see the Agricultural Exhibition.
- 18th. First eleven cricket match against St. John's College.
- 19th. J.I.C.C.F Camp meeting.
- 20th. Hartal. College closes at 12-35 p.m. as all the boutiques are closed and bus service is stopped.
Volleyball match against Govt. Central School.
- 21st. Assembly: Mr. S. P. Nadarajah on "Mental Health".
- 23rd. Police demonstration on "Road Safety", followed by a film show by the Police in our Hall.
Volleyball match against Puloly Boys' Hindu School.
- 24th. The students entertained by the sweet music from the Grand Rally of the volunteers of the Rural Development Societies, which was held in the Police Grounds—much to the annoyance of the College Authorities.
A group of boys see the free film show on "Road Safety" by the Police at Central Theatre, Point Pedro.
- 25th. First eleven Cricket match against St. Patrick's College.
- 27th. Volleyball match against Sacred Heart College.
- 28th. Mr. A. M. Spencer at the Assembly on "Integrity".
Prefects Selection Committee meets after school.
- 29th. Mr. Jeganathan Archariar addresses the members of the H.S.C. Union on the subject "Thamil Illakiyam" (in Tamil).
A group of Scouts attend a Scouts' meeting in Jaffna.

MARCH

- 1st. Volleyball match against Vigneswara College.
Prefects Selection Committee meets after school.
- 2nd. News arrives that Master K. Shanmuganathan of our College has won the first prize in the Essay Competition held by the Chemical Institute of Ceylon.
- 3rd. Cricket match against Jaffna Hindu College.
- 5th. Three G.C.E. Class students go to Jaffna to take up the Woodwork Practical Examination. Unfortunately the Examiner did not turn up and so the students return greatly disappointed.

- Measuring and weighing of students.
Volleyball match against Uduppiddy American Mission College.
- 6th. Mr. R. M. Gunaratnam at the Assembly on "Perseverance".
Induction of new Prefects.
The three students go to Jaffna again at the request of the Examiner.
- 9th. Film Show: "Two Sisters from Boston".
We take part in the Singing Competition at Jaffna.
- 10th. First Eleven Cricket match against St. Henry's College.
- 11th. A group of boys attend a Christian meeting at Jaffna.
- 12th. Science, Arts & Crafts Exhibition at the Government Central School, Nelliady, organised by the V.T.A. Hartley contributes a number of exhibits. College closes at 1-15 p.m. to enable the students to see the Exhibition.
- 13th. Assembly: Mr. S. C. Rajasingam speaks on "Socialism".
Principal gives away the Cup to the youngest member of the Singing Group, which was won by the group at the Singing Competition held in Jaffna on Friday the 9th.
Prefects meeting.
- 14th. Mr. Velan addresses the members of the Senior Literary Association on the subject "Naam engu selkirom".
- 16th. Second Eleven Cricket team elects its Captain and Vice-Captain.
- 17th. First and Second eleven cricket matches against Skantha-Varodaya College and Stanley Government Central School respectively.
- 19th. Term Examination for the Lower School begins.
The results of the Essay Competition held by the College Co-operative Supply & Thrift Society are out.
- 20th. Term Examination for the Middle and Upper classes begins.
- 24th. Time deprives Hartley of an outright win in the First Eleven Cricket match against Victoria College.
- 26th. "Farewell Tea" to Miss M. Poonen by the Senior Class students.
Mr. P. Ahamparam leaves Point Pedro for Australia on a tour organised by the Teachers' Travel Club.
- 27th. Staff meeting.
"Farewell Tea" to Mr. D. K. Gasperson by the students.
- 28th. G.C.E. 1956 December Examination results out.

Teachers' Guild meets at a "Farewell Tea" to Miss M. Poonen and Mr. D. K. Gasperson.
College breaks up for the Holidays.

APRIL

- 2nd. The Ceylon Industrial Science Research Institute begins its experiment of the manufacture of sugar from sweet toddy in the abandoned "Tuck-Shop" in our College.
- 12th. A group of Christian boys and teachers go to Kandy to attend a Fellowship Camp.
- 21st. Wedding Bells ring at St. Peter's Church, Jaffna for Mr. Noble Kasinather and Miss Primrose Sherrard, a former member of our College Staff.
- 29th. K. Balasingam of the G.C.E. Prep. Class passes away. Our sympathies to his parents.
- 30th. Last date for sending in the application forms for the supplementary Test for admission to the H.S.C. Prep. classes.

MAY

- 1st. New year celebrations (which were postponed due to the General Elections) take place on the Police grounds. Quite a number of our College students were represented in the various clubs which participated in the celebrations.
- 4th. Mr. P. Ahamparam returns from Australia.
- 5th. Supplementary Test for admission to the H.S.C. Prep. classes.
- 7th. Staff Retreat and Lunch.
- 8th. College re-opens. We welcome Messrs. W. N. S. Samuel, A. Navaratnam and M. Atputhanathan to our staff. We undergo the usual beginning-of-term ordeals. Prefects meeting.
- 10th. The Sports Committee meets after school.
- 11th. Prefects meeting.
- 12th. Practice match for the Second Eleven Cricket Team.
- 15th. Mr. S. T. Samuel at the Assembly on the subject "Truthfulness".
- 17th. The various Houses meet to elect their Office-bearers.
- 18th. A free film show under the auspices of the S.C.M.
- 12th. Drill display, on our grounds organised by the Education Department.
- Second Eleven Cricket match against Jaffna College.

- 20th. Athletic practice begins.
21st. Inter-Class Cricket matches begin.
22nd. Assembly: Mr. S. Kandiah speaks about Sir Humphrey Davy. Principal gives away the book prizes and the certificates to the winners of the Essay Competition and the Art Competition.
24th. Wesak—Holiday.
Second Eleven Cricket match against St. John's College.
25th. Buddha Jayanthi—Holiday.
29th. Mr. M. Cooray at the Assembly on the "Choice of a book".
30th. V.T.A. Silver Jubilee Dinner in our Hall.

JUNE

- 1st. Miss S. P. Duraiappah joins our staff.
A new wall-clock makes its appearance in the Library.
Sherrard House meets after school.
2nd. Teaching of Sinhalese given up.
4th. Staff meeting.
5th. Mr. S. V. Gunanayagam at the Assembly on the subject "Thamil Illakiyam and Illakkanam" in Tamil
6th. College closes at 3-15 p.m.
7th. College Co-operative Supply & Thrift Society meets to elect the Office-bearers.
8th. Mr. A. Kirupainayagam joins our staff.
Prefects meeting.
11th. Thamotheram House meets after school.
12th. Principal at the Assembly on "White paper".
12th.—15th. Group Meet. College closes at 3-20 p.m.
15th. Mr. S. Kandiah assumes duties as Lecturer at Jaffna College, in addition to his duties.
16th. Drill Competition at Jaffna. We win the Second place.
18th. V.T.A. Annual General Meeting. Mr. Sam Thampapillai of our Staff is elected President.
19th. Mr. Sam Thampapillai at the Assembly speaks on the subject "Value of Time".
20th. Mr. V. Ponnambalam addresses the members of the H.S.C. Union.
21st. N.P.T.A. Science Teachers' Association Exhibition at R.K. M. Vaideeswara Vidyalaya, Jaffna. Hartley contributes exhibits. Students go to see the exhibition.

- Dr. A. Sundaralingam addresses the members of the staff.
Teachers' Guild meets to bid "Farewell" to Mr. W. R. Aruliah.
- 23rd. Our College wins one of the best commendation prizes for the "Burglar Alarm" in the Physics section at the Science Exhibition.
Annual General Meeting of the N.P.T.A. Mr. S. P. Nadarajah of our staff is re-elected General Secretary.
- 25th. Sports Committee meets.
Prefects meeting.
- 26th. Mr. W. S. D. Mather on "Humanity" at the Assembly.
- 28th. Inspection day at school.
Teachers' Certificates unearthed and "deframed". Morning session ends at 11-55 p.m., and a staff meeting follows.
Last date for sending in the entries for the Inter-House Athletic Meet.
- 29th. Methodist Festival.—Holiday.

JULY

- 2nd. All Houses meet after school.
- 3rd. Principal speaks at the Assembly on the subject "Self-Determination".
- 3rd.—5th. Sports.—Heats on hot afternoons; College closes at 2-55 p.m.
- 6th. Special General Assembly at 1-55 p.m.
Houses meet after the Assembly.
- 7th. Inter-House Annual Athletic meet.
- 10th. G.C.E. July Examination begins.
- 12th. & 13th. V.T.A. Heats for Athletic events begin—Hartley takes part.
- 13th. Film Show.
- 14th. V.T.A. Annual Sports Meet. We win a number of places.
- 17th. College closes at 2-55 p.m.
Photographic Society meets to elect its Office-bearers.
- 18th. College closes at 3-35 p.m.
Messrs. C. Vanniasingam and A. Amirthalingam address the members of the Staff.
- 19th. Haji Festival—Holiday.
- 20th. Film show by the Health Information Unit on our grounds.
Group II Meet at Jaffna College grounds.

- 24th. Group II Meet. Our athletes win places. College closes at 1-15 p.m. to enable students to go to Vaddukkodai to see the Meet.
- 26th. Inter-class Football matches begin.
- 27th. Junior A.A.A. Meet.
Film Show: "Objective Burma".
- 28th. Junior A.A.A. Meet. N. Sathiamoorthy and S. Chinniah of our college win places.
- 30th. Term Examination for the Lower School begins.
Mr. A. Vaidialingam addresses the members of the Historical Association.

AUGUST

- 1st. Term examination for the Middle and Lower schools begins.
- 8th. Islamic New Year—Holiday.
- 9th. Mr. J. A. Pushparajah speaks on the subject "Poultry Keeping" at a special Assembly,
"Farewell" to Miss A. Vaithilingam and Mr. M. Cooray by the students.
"Farewell Dinner" to Miss A. Vaithilingam and Mr. M. Cooray by the Teachers' Guild.
Football match: H.S.C. Prep. Vs. The Staff.
- 10th. The Photographic Society holds its Snap Shot Competition and Exhibition.
Assembly: Mr. M. Cooray speaks for a few minutes.
Principal gives away the prizes to the winners of the Snap Shot Competition.
College breaks up for the holidays.
Y.W.C.A. Social in our Hall.

SEPTEMBER

- 3rd. Staff Retreat and Lunch.
- 4th. College re-opens.
We welcome Messrs. S. N. Rajah and G. Thavaratnam to our Staff.
Prefects meeting.
- 5th. Mr. V. Mahalingam joins our Staff.
- 6th. Inter-House Football matches begin.
- 7th. Prefects meeting.
- 11th. Principal at the Assembly on "Don't wait for only Government jobs".

A. Sivapathasundram appointed Head Prefect.

- 12th. Football match: Staff Vs. Old Boys.
- 14th. Annual Northern Co-operative Conference at Jaffna. A delegate from our College Co-operative Supply & Thrift Society attends.
- Mr. S. Vidyananthan addresses the members of the H.S.C. Union.
- 15th. Co-operative Conference continues.
First Eleven Football match against the Customs team.
- 18th. Mr. C. Ratnavel at the Assembly on "Heavenly bodies".
- 19th. Poya Day—Holiday.
- 20th. Special Assembly for the H.S.C. and S.S.C. students. Three officials of the "ALL CEYLON TAMIL SPEAKING YOUTH FRONT" address.
First Eleven Football match against the Old Boys' team.
- 21st. Film Show.
- 25th. Mr. K. J. Selvanayagam speaks on the subject "History & Religion" at the Assembly.
- 29th. Inter-community centres Sports Meet on our grounds.

OCTOBER

- 1st. Miss G. K. Saravanamuthu joins our staff.
Second Eleven Football team elects its captain and vice-captain.
- 2nd. Mr. P. Ahamparam speaks at the Assembly.
Second Eleven Football match against Vigneswara College.
Hartley Team displays how Football should not be played— but was shown "How to play football" on the screen after the match.
- 3rd. Teachers were the guests of Miss S. P. Duraiappah and Messrs. C. Ratnavel, A. Navaratnam and M. Atputhanathan at a dinner and a film show at Jaffna, in honour of their success at the degree examinations.
- 4th. First Eleven Football Team elects the Captain and the Vice-captain.
- 5th. First and Second Eleven Football matches against Uduppiddy American Mission College.
- 6th. First and Second Eleven Football matches against St. Anthony's College.
- 8th. Prefects selection committee meets.
First and Second Eleven Football matches against Sacred Heart College.

- 9th. Mr. A. M. Spencer at the Assembly on "Indelible Regrets".
Staff meeting.
Carol practice begins.
- 10th. Mr. Puthumailolan addresses the members of the Senior
Literary Association.
- 12th. Oratorical Contest (Senior Section).
The Cub Pack goes to Jaffna to attend their annual rally.
Choristers go to Jaffna for the United Carol Service
practice.
Film Show.
Public Schools Sports Meet.
Third Eleven Football Team elects its Captain and Vice-
Captain.
- 13th. Public Schools Sports Meet continues. N. Sathiamoorthy
of our College clears the qualifying height in the High
Jump and qualifies for the Public Schools Colours.
V.T.A. holds its Annual Essay Competition.
- 15th. "The Messenger", the weekly wall-paper of the College,
appears in the Lower Hall.
Third Eleven Football match against Uduppiddy American
Mission College.
- 16th. Assembly: Mr. S. P. Nadarajah speaks on "A Question-
naire". Induction of New Prefects.
1st. dose of Anti-typhoid inoculation to all students
except Footballers.
College closes at 12-50 p.m.
First and Second Eleven Football matches against St.
John's College.
- 17th. & 18th.—Holiday.
- 18th. Withdrawal test for the H.S.C. Class begins.
- 19th. Mid-term break—Holiday.
First and Second Eleven Football matches against Chitham-
bara College.
- 22nd. G.C.E. July Examination Results out.
Third Eleven Football match against Government Central
College.
- 23rd. Withdrawal tests for the S.S.C. Class begin.
First and Second Eleven Football matches against Jaffna
Central College.

Treated visitors sportingly by losing both the matches.

- 24th. H.S.C. Biology students go on a tour to Peradeniya Botanical Gardens.
- 25th. Second dose of the Anti-typhoid inoculation.
College closes at 3-35 p.m.
Staff meeting:
- 26th. First and Second Eleven Football matches against Jaffna College.
- 29th. Third Eleven Football match against Vigneswara College.
- 30th. Hartley's last match for the season with St. Patrick's College. We win after a period of over 14 years.

NOVEMBER

- 1st. Deepavali—Holiday.
L. S. Gunaratnam, undergraduate at the University of Ceylon, and an Old Boy of our College, passes away.
- 7th. Third Eleven Football match against Chithambara College.
We emerged champions in this tournament organised by the V.T.A. by winning this match.
- 9th. Prefects meeting.
- 10th. H.S.C. Union Annual Dinner.
- 12th. Monitors and Prefects meeting.
- 13th. Heavy showers compel the authorities to close College at 2-35 p.m.
- 15th. Film show: "As you like it".
- 16th. Third Eleven Football match against St. Patrick's College.
Choristers go to Jaffna for the United Carol Service practice.
- 17th. Senior Literary Association holds its Annual Social.
H.C. O.B.A. Meeting.
- 19th. G.C.E. Adv. Level Examination begins.
Rain—College closes at 1-15 p.m,
"Farewell Dinner" to Mr. P. R. Ponnuthurai by the Hostellers.
- 20th. V.T.A. Social for the Third Eleven Footballers who participated in the tournament organised by the V.T.A., in our Hall. Hartley receives the Championship Cup.

- 22nd. Special Assembly: College bids farewell to Mr. P. R. Ponnuthurai.
“Farewell Dinner” to Mr. P. R. Ponnuthurai by the Teachers’ Guild.
- 23rd. Choristers go to Jaffna for the United Carol Service practice.
- 24th. H.S.C. Examination begins.
Choristers go to Jaffna for the United Carol Service.
- 26th. University Entrance Examination begins.
- 27th. N.P.T.A. Examination for the J.S.C. begins.
S.C.M. holds its Annual Social.

DECEMBER

- 1st. N.P.T.A. Examination for the 5th. Standard.
College Annual Carol Service—Sister Elizabeth Baker was the chief speaker.
- 3rd. Promotion test for the Lower School begins.
Staff meeting.
Social to the H.S.C. students by the H.S.C. teachers.
- 4th. G.C.E. (Ordinary Level) Examination begins.
V.T.A.’s. Farewell Tea to Mr. and Mrs. K. T. John in our Hall.
- 5th. Promotion test for the Middle and Upper School begins.
- 8th. A group of boys go on an excursion to Elephant Pass.
News arrives that Mr. A. Navaratnam of our staff is selected as an A.S.P.
- 10th. The special Christmas Number of “The Messenger” makes its appearance.
- 11th. Staff meeting.
Sports Committee meets—for the first time in the history of Hartley, ten out of the eleven players (Football) were found eligible for colours.
- 13th. Principal’s Tea to the Prefects.
Film show.
- 14th. Term-end Concert.
Assembly: Principal announces the names of the colour winners of the year. In all there were eighteen colour awards.
College bids Farewell to Messrs. V. Mahalingam and A. Kirupanayagam.
College closes for the Christmas Holidays.

Teachers' Guild holds its year-end Dinner.

15th. M. G. William of our College minor staff is happily married to Lily Yasawathy.

Football tournament organised by the Vadamardchy Football Association begins. A number of past and present football players of our College represent the various clubs.

25th. Christmas celebrations begin.

31st. Last date for sending in the applications for the admission Tests.

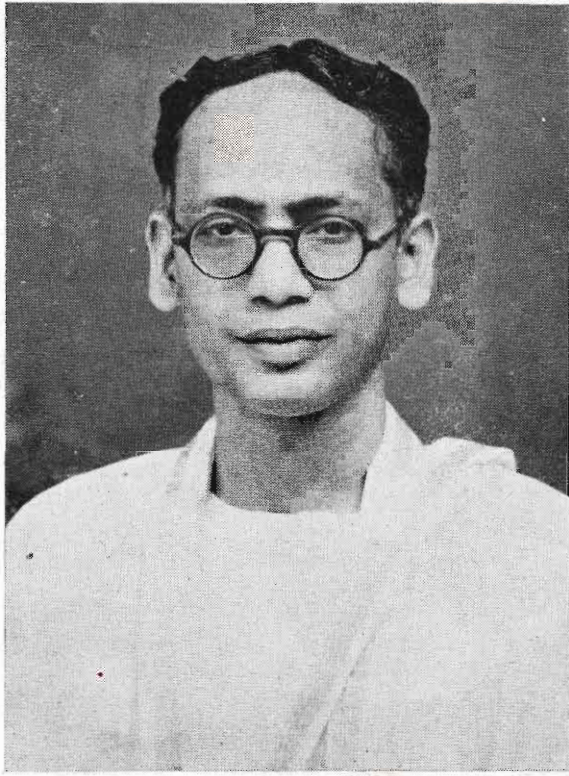
Compiled by: S. NANTHAGOPAL

O. B. A. COLOMBO BRANCH ANNUAL CELEBRATIONS—1956

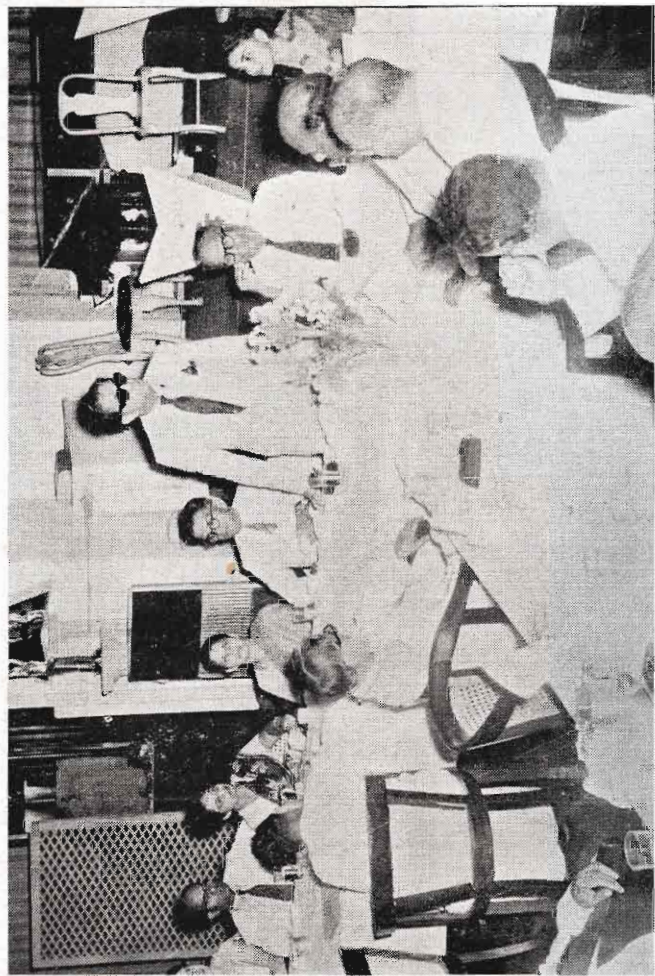
The Annual Celebrations began with Lunch at the Grand Oriental Hotel on Saturday the 17th November. Covers were laid for 155. The Chief Guest was the Hon. Mr. Stanley de Zoysa, Minister of Finance. Other guests included Messrs. S. A. Wijayatillake, Principal of Ananda College, C. J. Oorloff, Principal of Wesley College and Manikka Idaikadar, Director of Food Production.

The Hon. Mr. Stanley de Zoysa, in proposing the toast of the College, said that he was moved by the gesture of goodwill in inviting him to be their Chief Guest. He was an admirer of the people of the North who had been the political leaders of the country earlier (cheers). Hartley and other Colleges like her stood for certain things which the country was in danger of losing sight of. These schools had taught that the people of Ceylon were all one. Unfortunately, at the present time the country was divided, and he feared for the future of the country, unless the people closed their ranks and marched side by side as in the past.

OLD BOY



The Late Mr. T. Ramalingam,
B. Sc (Lond); Advocate,
M. P. for Point Pedro
1947 - 1956



Hon. Mr. Stanley de Zoysa, Minister of Finance, speaking at our
O. B. A. (Colombo) Lunch.

Referring to the problem of language, he said that the Sinhalese were a minority, whose language was confined to those living in Ceylon, while Tamil was spoken by millions in India also. This fact had led some Sinhalese to entertain fears as to the future of their language, and to do what had been done to safeguard it. He wished to assure the Tamils that the Government's policy on language would not hinder the Tamils in Government Service. Speaking for himself, he said that it did not matter whether there were 80% Sinhalese and 20% Tamils or vice versa in Government Service.

The system of education in three languages did not give that sense of oneness, that education through English gave, and he felt that the retention of English as a compulsory language was among the things that would bring the peoples of this country together again. He did not wish to advise the educationalists, but appealed to them to help to save the country from the chaos that has been created.

Mr. K. Pooranampillai, the Principal, in reply thanked Mr. de Zoysa for his presence and for proposing the toast of the College. He said that he had known Mr. de Zoysa as far back as 1926, when Mr. de Zoysa was President of the Union Society of the then University College and had guided its discussions with distinction. Mr. de Zoysa came of a family noted for its independence and integrity in public affairs, and all sections of the country were happy that he was among those at the helm of affairs.

If schools like Hartley had been able to do useful work, it was because their goals were clearly defined educational goals, and not political ones, and also because, within certain broad limits, the schools had freedom to work for the attainment of those goals. Education was a matter of national importance, a matter for long range planning, a matter on which

vision and statesmanship should be brought to bear. It should not be a plaything of politicians.

The country had experts from abroad to advise on Irrigation, Banking, Taxation and the Health Services. But in Education there had been no such commissions. It was not because that the people of this country knew all about education, but because they did not know that they did not know. There was urgent need of an Education Commission composed of experts from England, India, America and Russia. Lord Sankey, a Lord Chancellor noted for his wisdom had observed that wise men learn from the experience of others and fools learnt from their own. Let them at least try to be wise men.

He also observed that the love of independence which actuated the Sinhalese impelled the Tamils also. The study of English Literature and History which had produced the fire-eating Bengali in India, had similar results in Ceylon. A cynic had once observed that the only lesson of History was that man did not learn from History. The Speaker ended by hoping that such cynicism would not be in place while men of the character of Mr. de Zoysa continue to be Ministers.

Mr. S. A. Wijayatilleke, Principal of Ananda College, proposing the toast of the O. B. A. endorsed the sentiments expressed by Mr. de Zoysa and said "your people and my people marched together when the seeds of political freedom were sown in the nineteenth century. Unfortunately, today we think in terms of Sinhalese, Tamil, Burgher etc. In those days, we never thought on these terms, but all were Ceylonese."

He hoped however that like the quarrels of lovers, the present differences would result in closer intimacy.

Mr. A. P. Kandasamy replied to the toast, and observed how natural it was for the minorities to be alarmed at the attitude of the majority community.

Dr. C. J. Eliezer, Professor of Mathematics and Dean of the Faculty of Science at the University of Ceylon, in proposing the toast of the Guests, thanked Mr. de Zoysa for his assurances but observed that the minorities could not be happy so long as the Language Act remained on the Statute Book.

Referring to the future of English in Ceylon he said that without English it was well-nigh impossible for Ceylon to catch up with the technological advances in the world. He reminded his audience that India which had nationalised many things had not done away with English.

Mr. N. Manikka Idaikadar replied to the toast of the Guests.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Seventeenth Annual General Meeting of the Hartley College Old Boys' Association (Colombo Branch) was held at the Grand Oriental Hotel at 4 p. m. on Saturday, the 17th November 1956. Mr. K. Pooranampillai, the Patron, presided.

The Hony. Secretary explained why it had not been possible to hold the meeting earlier. Then the notice convening the meeting was read and the minutes of the Sixteenth Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed.

The Hony. Treasurer presented the Statement of Accounts, showing a credit balance of Rs. 364-46. Arising from a discussion of the Accounts, it was resolved that a membership fee of Re. 1-00 per head and a separate dinner or lunch fee to be decided on by the committee, be charged.

The Patron in the course of his remarks observed that educationally speaking there was such a thing as

an "optimum" number of pupils for a school. If a school had too many pupils the Head of the School would lose touch with the pupils,—and that was undesirable. Considering the need for a wide curriculum and the fact that in Ceylon, the number of teachers, depends on the average attendance, he felt that Hartley should have about 625 pupils. Efficiency could probably be had with larger numbers if provision for more supervisors than now were available. In Ceylon however no such provision existed.

The Staff position was satisfactory. Additional land had been bought to provide increased facilities to pupils.

Mr. K. Ratnasabapathy proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring office-bearers, and to the Patron for his presence at the function.

Election of Office-Bearers followed. Mr. A. P. Kandasamy and Dr. C. J. Eliezer were unanimously elected representatives of the Old Boys on the Governing Board, and the following too were elected unanimously :—

President :— Mr. A. P. Kandasamy.

Vice-Presidents :—

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Mr. K. Alvapillai | 6. Mr. M. Kidnapillai |
| 2. „ J. N. Arumugam | 7. „ C. Loganathan |
| 3. „ G.M.Chinnathamby | 8. „ S. Nadarasar |
| 4. Prof. C. J. Eliezer | 9. „ R. P. Sherrard |
| 5. Dr. K. Kanapathipillai | 10. Dr. A. Sundaralingam |

Hony. Secretary :— Mr. K. Vairamuttu

Hony. Asst. Secretaries :—

Mr. V. Markandan

and „ K. Thamothersampillai

Hony. Treasurer :— „ D. S. Rasiah

Hony. Asst. Treasurers :—

Mr. C. Kumaravale

and Dr. S. Ponnambalam.

Committee Members

Mr. P. Kanapathipillai	Mr. S. Rajasuntheram
„ C. Kandiah	„ V. Ratnam
„ S. Karunaisingham	„ P. Ratnasingham
„ T. Kangadaran	„ V. Subendiranathan
„ K. Nadarajah	„ C. J. T. Thamoatham
„ Sam. E. Nallaratham	„ T. Thiagarajah
„ V. Paramsothy	„ A. Thiruchelvam
„ M. Rajasekaram	„ S. Velupillai

Hony. Auditors :—

Messrs. N. P. Balachandran and
S. Velauthapillai

After the meeting, the Principal entertained the members to Tea.

K. VAIRAMUTTU,
Hony. Secretary.

ALUMNI NOTES

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mr. S. Chinniah has joined the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship, "Dufferin" for a two year pre-sea course of training for executive officers. He is on a Ceylon Government Scholarship awarded by the Public Service Commission. Mr. Chinniah has many Ground Records to his credit both at College and Northern Athletic Group II Meets. He is a prominent Hurdler, who won the event at the Public Schools Meet in 1954. Mr. Chinniah who studied at Hartley up to the H. S. C. was the Head Prefect of the college. On completion of training, he will join a shipping line for five years as apprentice to qualify for the Master Marine's Certificate.

Mr. A. Mathiaparanam passed the Cambridge Senior from Hartley. An Accountant in the Department of Local Government, he was chosen to report

on the working of Local Bodies with special reference to Jaffna. Mr. Mathiaparanams' report on the "Cadre and Reorganization of the services of the Jaffna Municipal Council" won the praise of the local press. In recognition of his services, he was awarded a scholarship under the Colombo Plan to study the working of local bodies in England.

Mr. P. Navaratnam : A Graduate of the University of London, Mr. Navaratnam is an Asst. Commissioner in the Department of Labour. He passed his Cambridge Senior from Hartley and later entered the University College. He represented the Ceylon Government at a Governing Body Meeting of the ILO held in Geneva in May 1956. At the Annual International Labour Conference he was one of the Government delegates. After the Conference, he toured the Continent and the UK to study the working of the Labour Department Organization in those countries and returned to the Island towards the end of July.

Mr. A. Navaratnam who was selected recently as Probationary ASP had his education at Hartley from where he passed the University Entrance Examination. While at college he was Head Prefect and won Colours in Cricket, Football and Athletics and Captained the College Cricket and Athletic Teams. His interests were not confined to sports alone. He acted in two dramatic performances of the college. At the University too, he had a successful career and represented the University in Football, Athletics and Volleyball, winning Colours in Athletics, Football and Volleyball.

Mr. K. Theivananthampillai : Recently returned from America after an outstandingly successful career is Mr. K. Theivananthampillai of the staff of Central College, Jaffna. Proceeding to the States on the HAZEN Foundation and FULBRIGHT Travel Scholar-

ships he joined the University of Connecticut and obtained his MA degree in Education with honours. He secured honours marks in eight subjects out of nine and in the ninth too, his marks were the highest in the University for the year.

At the final examination, he obtained top marks in "Guidance in the School", "Educational Tests and Measurements" and "Audio-Visual Materials and Methods". In "Educational Psychology" at the first semester, he obtained a "k mark", which in the words of his professor, "is the highest possible for a graduate student".

For outstanding performance during the year, he was elected to the PHI KAPPAPHI, a national society for Honours students from all departments of the Universities in the U.S.A. The University of Connecticut has an enrolment of 12,000 and for scholastic achievements during the academic year 1955-'56, 36 undergraduates and 14 Post graduate students were elected to this society, Mr. Theivananthampillai being one of the 14. He has been invited by the Director of the Bureau of Educational Research and Service to return to the University to do a doctorate course. Mr. Theivananthampillai is a son of the late Mr. S. S. Kanapathipillai, Advocate and brother of Mr. K. Pooranampillai, our Principal.

Mr. A. Sithanathan, who is undergoing Training in Aeronautical Engineering in England is another Old Boy who has chosen a new career. While at College, he captained the Cricket First Eleven and was a member of our Football and Athletic Teams. He won the best Boxers' Cup at the Jaffna Inter-School Boxing Meet held in 1954.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

Examination Results — University of Ceylon.

B. Sc. General — Science

A. Navaratnam

S. Subramaniam

K. Veerasingham
V. Sivanathan

M. Atputhanathan

B. A. Special Arts

V. Arumugam — Tamil Second Class.
S. Ehamparanathan — " " "
V. Vamadevan — Economics " "
P. Balasingam — History.

B. A. General Arts

Miss S. Sathasivam — Second Class.

Medicine (Final)

K. Thiagarajah

T. Upendra

Special Science Qualifying

V. K. Samuel — Chemistry.

General Arts Qualifying

N. Balakrishnan
C. Canagarajah
V. Eswaranathan
E. G. Gunaseelan

Miss L. Kulaveerasingham
K. Maheson
A. Velupillai

General Science Qualifying

C. Kanapathipillai
V. Rajanayagam
T. Sivapathasundaram (Engineering)

S. Vinayagampillai
S. Thillaiampalam

1st M. B.

S. Balakrishnan
Miss K. Kandasamy

S. Kathiravetpillai

Sports and other activities

V. Rajanayagam — Captain (Badminton) awarded colours.

V. K. Samuel — Junior Treasurer, Union Society (Colombo);
Editor, Chemical Society.

K. K. Nadarajah — Member, Hockey Team.

S. Eswaranathan — Member and Secretary of the Peradeniya
Football Team. Winner of A. C. Dep Challenge cup for
Pole Vault.

K. Wignarajah — Member of Debating Team (English) Colombo.

T. S. Ratnasingam — Placed First in 800 Metres, Third in 400
Metres.

Our Old Boys.

Government Delegate at I. L. O. Conference, Geneva - 1956



Mr. P. Navaratnam, B. A. (Lond) ; Asst. Commissioner of Labour
(second from right - Front Row)



Mr. A. Mathiapparanam,
Accountant, Local Government
Department, awarded a Scholarship
under the Colombo Plan to study
the working of Local Bodies in U. K



Mr. K. Theivananthampillai,
who has returned to the island
after obtaining his M. A. degree in
Education with Honours.

OUR OLD BOYS



Mr. A. Navaratnam, B. Sc (Ceylon)
who has been selected for Training as
A. S. P.



Mr. S. Chinniah,
Undergoing Training as a Naval
Cadet in the "Dufferin" on a
Government Scholarship.



Mr. A. Sithanathan, Undergoing
Training in Aeronautical
Engineering in England.

GENERAL

- Mr. J. H. A Alagaratnam is attached to Kachcheri, Jaffna.
- „ P. Alagaratnam is attached to C. T. O. Colombo.
- „ V. K. Arumugam has been appointed Head Quarters, Inspector of Police, Kandy.
- „ W. Arasoe Walton is appointed, Magistrate, Batticaloa.
- „ S. Arunachalam is in the office of Registrar of Companies, Colombo.
- „ T. Balakrishnar, Proctor, has been elected President of the Vadamaradchy Hindu Educational Society.
- „ P. Balasingham B. A. Section B. History (Ceylon) is on the staff of Parameshwara College, Jaffna.
- „ C. A. A. Coilpillai is in the Surveyor General's Office, Colombo.
- „ S. Chinniah is undergoing training on a Govt. Scholarship as a Naval Officer at Bombay.
- „ P. Ganeshathasan is Inspector, Municipality, Colombo.
- „ M. Ganeshan is appointed Asst. Engineer, P. W. D. Kandy.
- „ A. V. Gunabalasingam is in the P.W.D. Colombo.
- „ A. Govindapillai is Licenced Surveyor and Leveller, Point Pedro.
- „ K. Jeyarajah B.Sc., is on the Staff of Christian College, Kotte.
- „ V. R. Jeyaratnam is in the Civil Aviation Dept., Colombo.
- „ A. R. Joseph is Probation Officer, Jaffna.
- „ M. Kanapathipillai is in the Language Commission Office, Colombo.
- „ C. M. Kandapoo is Asst. Supdt. of Surveys at Minipe.

- Mr. S. Kandasamy is in the Forest Office, Western Division, Colombo.
- „ S. Karunaisingam is in the General Treasury, Colombo.
- „ V. Kathirgamathamby is in the Audit Department, Colombo.
- „ C. Kathirgamanathan, B. A., has joined the Indian Overseas Bank, Colombo.
- „ M. S. Kumaraswamy is Asst. Veterinary Surgeon, Peradeniya.
- „ R. S. Kandiah has retired from the Post of Village Headman and has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Point Pedro Town Council.
- „ C. Loganathan is appointed a member of the National Planning Council of Ceylon.
- „ S. Mahalingam, A, M.I.C.E. is Engineer, P. W. D. Colombo.
- „ D. Mahendran is in the Dept. of Elections, Colombo.
- „ A. Murugesu is Asst. Commissioner of Excise, Colombo.
- Miss S. Muttucumaru B. A. (Madras) has passed the B.A. (Ceylon) Examination.
- Mr. R. Nadarajah is attached to the Mental Hospital, Colombo.
- „ Sam. E. Nallarathnam is in the Administrative Office, CARE Colombo.
- „ A. Navaratnam has been appointed an Asst. Supdt. of Police.
- „ N. Nadesan is appointed District Engineer, P.W.D. at Kandy.
- „ N. Nadarajah has been elected Chairman of the Town Council, Point Pedro.
- „ K. Namasivayam, Surveyor, is appointed Asst. Supdt. of Surveys.
- „ C. Pathmanathan is in the Civil Aviation Dept., Colombo.

- Mr. S. Pathmanathan, B. Sc. is Engineer, P. W. D. Kuliyaipitiya.
- „ K. Pathmanayagam, B. Sc., has joined the Staff of Jaffna Hindu College.
- „ K. C. Praesoody is Supdt. of Excise, Trincomalee.
- „ R. Ponnudurai is in the Dept. of Imports and Exports.
- „ V. S. Ponnudurai is in the P.W.D., Colombo.
- „ C. Rasiah is Chief Shroff in the Central Bank, Colombo.
- „ M. Rajasegaram is in the P.W.D., Colombo.
- „ K. Ratnasabapathy, B.Sc., is Secretary, Anti-Malaria Campaign, Colombo.
- „ P. Ratnasingam, is Accountant, Railways, Ratmalana.
- „ K. Ratnasingam, Proctor, has been appointed J. P. U. M., Point Pedro.
- „ P. Ruthirajah is in the Central Bank, Colombo.
- „ J. C. Rajaratnam, Proctor, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace and Unofficial Magistrate for the Judicial Division of Point Pedro.
- „ Mr. P. Rajendram is attached to the Office of the D.S.H.S., Jaffna.
- „ V. Santhirasegaram is in the Food Dept., Slave Island.
- Dr. M. Sathianathan is M.O.H. at Ragama.
- Mr. K. Sathasivam, retired Govt. Surveyor, has been elected member of the Point Pedro Town Council.
- Miss S. Sathasivam B.A. (Ceylon) is on the Staff of Vadamaradchy Hindu Girls' College, Point Pedro.
- Dr. V. Selvaratnam is D.M.O., Hospital, Maskeliya.
- Mr. T. Sithamparapillai is Govt. Surveyor at Senapura.
- „ A. Sithamparapillai, C. C. S., is O. A. Kachcheri, Batticaloa.

Mr. K. Sivanandanayagam is on the Staff of St. Sebastian's College, Colombo.

„ S. Sivaramalingam is Govt. Surveyor at Mawanella.

„ K. Sivasubramaniam is in H.M. Customs, Colombo.

„ S. Suntheralingam, B. Sc., is at the Law College, Colombo.

Miss J. Subramaniam, B.Sc. (Ceylon), has been appointed to the Staff of Vadammaradchy Hindu Girls' College, Point Pedro.

Mr. R. Subramaniam, Udayar, is appointed a Justice of the Peace for the Judicial Division of Point Pedro.

„ A. Sithanandan is undergoing training as a Ground Engineer in the R.A.F. in England.

„ K. Senathirajah has been elected a member of the Town Council, Point Pedro.

„ A. Sithamparapillai has been promoted to Class III of the Ceylon Civil Service and is appointed Office Assistant, Batticaloa Kachcheri.

Pundit V. K. Sachithanandam, B. A. is appointed to the Staff of Uduvil Girls' English School.

Mr. V. Thamotheram, B.Sc., is on the Staff of Christian College, Kotte.

„ V. Thambipillai, B. Sc. is doing a Post-Graduate Course at the Ceylon University.

„ S. Thanabalasingam is attached to the Lands & Land Development Dept.

„ M. Thiagarajah is in H.M. Customs, Colombo.

„ M. Thirunavukkarasu, C.C.S, is O. A., Ministry of Labour, Colombo.

„ S. Thanigasalam, B. Sc., has been appointed Education Officer, Batticaloa.

„ P. Thirunavukkarasu is appointed Asst. Commissioner of Labour, Negombo.

- Mr. T. Vallipuram has joined the Bank of Ceylon, Colombo.
- „ S. Vadivelu is Asst. Supdt. of Surveys at Matugama.
- Dr. V. S. Vadivelu is attached to the Govt. Civil Hospital, Gampola, as House Officer.
- Mr. P. Veeravagu has been elected a member of the Town Council, Point Pedro.
- „ V. Veeravagu is attached to the Bank of Ceylon, Colombo.
- „ S. Vigneswaramoorthy, Sub-Inspector of Police, is appointed O.I.C., Valvettiturai Police Station.
- Dr. S. Vyravanathan has passed his Post-Graduate Medical Exam in England and thus specialised in T. B. Work.
- Mr. C. W. Vethanayagam has been successful at the M. A. Examination in Education of the University of Ceylon.
- „ A. K. Vairamuttu is attached to the Commerce Dept., Colombo.
- „ S. Vallipuram is in the P.W.D. Colombo.
- „ S. Velauthapillai is Chief Clerk, Chalmers Granaries, Colombo.
- „ K. Vellupillai is in the Dept. of Labour, Colombo
- „ K. Vigneswaramoorthy is in the Dept. of Labour Colombo.
- „ K. Vigneswararajah is in H. M. Customs, Trincomalee.
- „ S. Visakasuntharam is Asst. Supdt. of Surveys at Polonnaruwa.

Compiled by Messrs. K. Vairamuttu
and R. S. Kandiah

CALENDAR—1957.

Term I.

Jan:	3rd:	Th:	Admission Test Stds. IV & VI.
	9th:	Wed:	Results of above
	15th:	Tue:	Staff Retreat & Meeting; Admission of New Pupils.
	16th:	Wed:	School reopens for the New Term
Feb:	4th:	Mon:	Independence Commemoration Day
	7th:	Th:	Assignment of New Boys to Houses
	14th:	Th:	Holiday—Navam Full-Moon Day
Mar:	14th:	Th:	Hostel Dinner
	15th:	Fri:	Medin Full-Moon Day—Holiday
	16th:	Sat:	Dramatic Society Play
	19th:	Tu:	Last date for applying for July G. C. E. Forms
	25th:	Mon:	Primary School Term Test begins
	27th:	Wed:	Upper School Term Test begins
April	2nd:	Tu:	Last date for returning G. C. E. application forms
	5th:	Fr:	Term ends.

Term II.

May	14th:	Tu:	Staff Retreat & Meeting
	15th:	Wed:	College reopens
	29th:	Wed:	Declamation Contest—Tamil
	30th:	Th:	„ „ —English
June	10th:	Mon:	Group Athletic Meet
	11th:	Tu:	Poson Full-Moon Day—Holiday
	29th:	Sat:	Methodist Festival
July	6th:	Sat:	Inter-House Athletic Meet
	8th:	Mon:	Haji Festival Day— Public Holiday

- 11th: Th: Esala Full-Moon Day—
Public Holiday
- 12th: Fri: Exhibition: Science, Art, Hand-
work etc:
Inter-Class Foot-ball & Volley-
ball Matches begin
- 19th: Fri: Drill Display
- 29th: Mon: Islamic New Year Day—
Public Holiday
- 30th: Tu: Last date for applying for
Dec: S. S. C.
- Aug: 5th: Mon: Primary School Term Test
begins
- 6th: Wed: Upper School Term Test begins
- 13th: Tue: Last date for returning Dec:
S. S. C. Application Forms
- 15th: Th: Scout Display
- 16th: Fri: Term ends.
- Term III.**
- Sep: 2nd: Mon: Staff Retreat & Meeting
- 3rd: Tue: School reopens
- 4th: Wed: Inter-House Foot-ball & Volley-
ball Matches begin
- 17th: Tue: Last date for applying for U. E.
& H. S. C. Application forms
- 28th: Sat: Inter-Collegiate Matches begin
- Oct: 1st: Tue: Last date for returning the U.E.
& H. S. C. Application forms
S. C. M. Social
Scripture Prize Examination
- 7th: Mon: Prophet Mohamed's Birthday—
Public Holiday
- 11th: Fri: Oratorical Contest (S. L. A.)
- 21st: Mon: Withdrawal Test (H.S.C. S.S.C.)
begins

- 22nd: Tue: Deepawali—Holiday
- Nov. 2nd: Sat: Last Foot-ball Match for the season
- 4th: Mon: Last date for return of application forms for admission to the H. S. C. & S. S. C. Prep: Classes
- 9th: Sat: Admission Test H. S. C. & S. S. C. Prep.
H. S. C. Union Dinner
- 16th: Sat: S. S. C. Union Social
- 29th: Fri: Primary School Term Test begins
- Dec. 2nd: Mon: Upper School Term Test begins
- 6th: Fri: Unduwap Full-Moon Day—
Public Holiday
- 7th: Sat: Carol Service
- 12th: Th: Principal's Tea to the Prefects
- 13th: Fri: School closes
- 31st: Tue: Last date for returning application form for 4th Std. Entrance Test.
-

COLLEGE OFFICE - BEARERS

PREFECTS' GUILD

Head Prefect.

A. Sivapathasundaram

Senior Prefects.

A. E. Singaratnam

A. Mylvaganam

D. R. Arumainayagam

Probationers.

M. Ramachandran

T. Sivendran

S. Nadarajah

Deputy Head Prefect.

P. Sivaloganathan

Junior Prefects.

S. Arumugasamy

A. S. Thanabalasingam

D. Santhiapillai

V. Jeganathan

M. Nadarajah

A. Thambiah

S. Nandagopal

Houses	House Masters & Mistresses	Captains
Abraham (Red)	Mr. R. R. Blanchard	K. Jeyabala-subra- maniam
	„ W. N. S. Samuel	
	„ V. Thangarajah	
	„ W. R. Aruliah	
	Miss B.P.T. Arulanandam	
Kanapathipillai (Blue)	Mr. C. Ratnavel	A. Thambiah
	„ H. E. Arulampalam	
	„ K. J. Selvanayagam	
	„ S. G. Deva	
	Miss C. Alagaratnam	
Paulpillai (Yellow)	Mr. A. M. Spencer	A. Sivapatha- sundaram
	„ S. Kandiah	
	„ J. V. Sivapragasam	
	„ P. R. Ponnudurai	
	„ S. Vadivelu	
	„ M. C. Cooray	
Sherrard (Green)	Miss A. Vythilingam	P. Gnanendran
	Mr. S. V. Gunanayagam	
	„ S. P. Nadarajah	
	„ A. Navaratnam	
	„ M. Atputhananthan	
Thamotheram (Purple)	Miss S. P. Duraiappah	K. Sangarapillai
	Mr. Sam Thambapillai	
	„ W. S. D. Mather	
	„ S. C. Rajasingam	
	„ K. Tharmaratnam	
	Miss B. Navaratnasingham	

LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS

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R. Balendra A. Thambiah A. Thambiah

Miss P. A. Chinniah S. Shanmuganayagam V. G. Philip

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Second Term

Third Term

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R. P. Selvaratnam M. Rajalingam R. Rajendram

S. Thiyagalingam S. Thiyagalingam S. Thiyagalingam

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<i>Vice-President :</i>	Mr. S. C. Rajasingham
<i>Treasurer :</i>	Mr. S. Kandiah
<i>Student President :</i>	S. Nandagopal
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	P. Sivaloganathan
	V. I. Kirubakaran
	M. Ramachandran
	K. Arulsothy
	V. Mahadevan
	S. Senthinathan
	K. Sithamparanathan
	V. Sithamparanadarajah
	R. Sivananthan
	C. P. Jeyasingam

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT

Vice-Patron: Mr. S. C. Rajasingam (Jan.—April)
 „ W. N. S. Samuel

First Term	Second Term	Third Term
<i>Junior President :</i>		
A. Thevarajah	S. G. Gunapalan	M. Nadarajah
<i>Secretary :</i>		
V. I. Kirupakaran	A.E.Singaratnam	D.R.Arumainayagam
<i>Treasurer :</i>		
A. E. Singaratnam	D. N. Edwards	J. I. Thangakone

SCOUT TROOP

Scout Master: Mr. W. R. Aruliah (Jan.—June)
 Mr. Sam Thambapillai

Troop Leader: M. Nadarajah

Patrol Leaders : V. Mahadevan, A. P. Jeyarajah,
 E. Selvarajah, N. Sithamparapilla

THE CUB PACK

Cub Mistress : Miss C. S. Alagaratnam
Leaders : T. Jesudasan, P. Nadarajah,
S. Sivasinniahnathan, C.R.Kamalanathan

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Asst. Secy. & Treasurer :

N. Sithambaranathan
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S. Kanapathipillai
V. Mahadeva
M. Nadarajah
R. Srisiavya

FILM CLUB

President : Mr. R. R. Blanchard
Secretary : M. Nadarajah

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Boarding Master : Mr. W. R. Aruliah (Jan.—April)
Mr. K. J. Selvanayagam
Senior Prefect : D. R. Arumainayagam
Junior Prefect : N. Ratnarajah

HOSTEL UNION

Vice-Patron : Mr. W. R. Aruliah (Jan.—April)
Mr. K. J. Selvanayagam

First Term	Second Term	Third Term
<i>President :</i> N. Ratnarajah	S. Rajaratnam	A. Jeyadeva
<i>Vice-President :</i> D. R. Arumainayagam	M. Tharmaratnam	M. Tharmaratnam
<i>Secretary :</i> D. D. Rajanayagam	K. Wickramachandran	R. P. Selvaratnam

Religious Secretary :
D. R. Arumainayagam D. R. Arumainayagam
D. R. Arumainayagam

SPORTS

Prefect of Games: Mr. P. Ahamparam

Master-in-Charge **Captain** **Vice-Captain**

Volleyball:

Mr. V. Thangarajah K. Sunderalingam

Cricket 1st XI:

Mr. P. Ahamparam K. Balakrishnan V. Subramaniam

Cricket 2nd XI:

Mr. W.R. Aruliah K. Ratnasingham V. Shanmuganayagam

Athletics:

Mr. A. Navaratnam N. Sathiamoorthy A. Ponniah

„ S. G. Deva

Football 1st XI:

Mr. A. Navaratnam A. Thambiah T. Pararajasingam

Football 2nd XI:

Mr. K. Tharmaratnam D.R. Arumainayagam S. Senthinathan

Football 3rd XI:

Mr. S. G. Deva R. Vijayaratnam N. Kandasamy

TEACHERS' GUILD

President: Mr. W. S. D. Mather

Secy. & Treasurer: Mr. S. Kandiah

Committee Members: Miss A. Vaithilingam

Mr. R. R. Blanchard

Mr. K. Tharmaratnam

THE STAFF—1957.

Principal:

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

Co-Vice-Principals:

S. T. Samuel, B. A. (London), First Class Trained.

R. M. Gunaratnam, B. Sc. (London),

Post-graduate Trained.

Assistants :

- P. Ahamparam, B. Sc. (Ceylon), Dip-in-Ed. (Ceylon).*
S. P. Nadarajah, B. A. (Ceylon), Dip-in-Ed. (Ceylon).
A. M. Spencer, B. A. (Lond.), Dip-in-Ed. (Ceylon).
S. V. Gunanayagam, B. A. (London).
W. N. S. Samuel, B. A. (London).
Miss B. Navaratnasingam, B. Sc. (Calcutta).
S. C. Rajasingam, B. A. Hons. (Madras).
S. Kandiah, B. Sc. (Ceylon), 2nd Class—Section B :
Chemistry
C. Ratnavelu, B. Sc. (Ceylon)—Section B : Mathematics.
K. J. Selvanayagam, B. A. (Madras).
M. Athathanathan, B. Sc. (Ceylon).
Miss S. P. Thuraiappah, B. A. (Ceylon).
Miss G. K. Saravanamuttu B. A. (Madras).
S. Thambapillai, Secondary Trained, First Class.
R. R. Blanchard, Practical Trained, First Class.
W. S. D. Mather, Secondary Trained, Second Class.
K. Arumugam, First-in-Science (Ceylon & London).
J. V. Sivapragasam, London Inter Arts, English Teachers'
Certificate, First Class Tamil Trained.
E. N. Tillekeratne, First-in-Arts (Ceylon).
S. G. Deva, Physical Instructor's Certificate, (Madras).
K. Tharmaratnam, Tamil Trained, First Class, S. S. C.
English.
Miss B. P. T. Arulantham, English S. S. C.
R. I. Krishnamurthi Iyer, Sangeetha Bhooshanam
(Annamalai.)
S. Nadarajah, Art Teacher.
H. E. Arulampalam, Eng. Teachers' Certificate.
V. R. Thangarajah, Tamil Trained, Second Class.
S. Vadivelu, Tamil Trained, Second Class.
Miss C. S. Alagaratnam, English S. S. C.

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C. Rajadurai.

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K. Thambipillai

S. Kanapathipillai

M. Sithamparapillai

S. Rajendram

M. G. William.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS

PREFECTS

Standing L-R. : M. Ramachandran, S. Nandagobal, V. Jegathanan, A. S. Thanabalasingam, S. Arumugasamy, D. Santiapillai, A. Thambiah, T. Sivendran.

Seated : Mr. S. T. Samuel (Co-Vice Principal), A. Mylvaganam, P. Sivaloganathan, A. Sivapathasundaram (Head-Prefect), A. E. Singaratnam, Mr. R. M. Gunaratnam (Co-Vice Principal), Mr. K. Pooranampillai (Principal).

Absent : S. Nadarajah.

CRICKET — FIRST TEAM

Standing L-R. : S. Jegathasan, K. Wickremachandran, S. Balendran, A. D. Jeyadeva, S. Selvaratnam, A. E. Singaratnam, H. Thajudeen, D. R. Arumainayagam.

Seated : Mr. P. Ahamparam (Prefect of Games), S. Arumugasamy, V. Subramaniam, (Vice-Captain), K. Balakrishnan (Captain), K. Sivalingam, Mr. S. T. Samuel (Co-Vice-Principal).

Absent : M. Thavalingam.

CRICKET — SECOND TEAM

Standing L-R. : A. T. Sathananthamurthy, C. Pathmasegaram, V. Mahadevan, V. Nadarajah, S. Senthinathan, S. Thiagalingam, E. Soosai Heronimus, V. Vallipuram.

- Seated:* Mr. P. Ahamparam (Prefect of Games), V. Shanmuganayagam (Vice-Captain), K. Ratnasingham (Captain), N. Sathiamoorthy, Mr. K. Pooranampillai (Principal).
- Absent:* R. Chandrasegaram, N. Karunakaran.

ATHLETIC TEAM

- Standing L-R.:* K. Sivasothy, N. Perasiriyam, E. Soosai Heronimus, S. Mahesan, T. Arunachalam, A. D. Jeyadeva, S. Nandagobal, A. Pasupathy, V. Mahadevan, S. Arulrajah, T. Sithamparanathan, R. Sivanathan.
- Seated:* Mr. P. Ahamparam (Prefect of Games), Mr. S. G. Deva, S. Thiagalingam, S. Arumugasamy, N. Sathiamoorthy (Captain), A. Ponniah (Vice-Captain), P. Gnanendran, S. Rajalingam, Mr. A. Navaratnam, Mr. K. Pooranampillai (Principal).
- Absent:* K. Nadarajasundaram, N. Ratnarajah, R. Vethanayagam.

FOOTBALL — FIRST TEAM

- Standing L-R.:* A. E. Singaratnam, V. Perambalam, V. Subramaniam, N. Sathiamoorthy, S. Balendran, S. Thiagalingam, E. Soosai Heronimus, V. Mahadeva, P. Arulanandam, R. Ratnarajah.
- Seated:* Mr. P. Ahamparam (Prefect of Games), Mr. A. Navaratnam (Master-in-Charge), T. Pararajasingam, (Vice-Captain), A. Thambiah (Captain), A. S. Thanabalasingam, D. Santhiapillai, Mr. K. Pooranampillai (Principal).
- Absent:* N. Ratnarajah, S. Selvaratnam.

FOOTBALL — SECOND TEAM

- Standing L-R.:* V. Vallipuram, S. B. Kunasingham, V. Kandasamy, P. Gnanendran, C. Ramachandran, K. Velupillai.
- Seated:* Mr. P. Ahamparam (Prefect of Games), Mr. K. Tharmaratnam (Master in-Charge), S. Pararajasekaram, S. Senthinathan (Vice-Captain). R. Krishnamoorthy, S. Rajalingam, Mr. K. Pooranampillai (Principal).
- Absent:* D. R. Arumainayagam (Captain), K. Selvanandam, H. Thajudeen.

FOOTBALL — THIRD TEAM

Standing L-R. : R. Kandavanam, S. Pararajasingham, P. Arasaratnam, M. Sivagnanasundaram, S. Tharmakularajah, N. Perasiriyam, R. Balasubramaniam, R. Sivanathan, K. Sambasivam.

Seated : Mr. P. Ahamparam (Prefect of Games), Mr. S. G. Deva (Master-in-Charge), R. Vijayaratnam (Captain), N. Kandasamy (Vice-Captain), Mr. K. Pooranampillai (Principal).

Ground : K. Rajalingam, T. Rajendran, K. Sivarajasingam.

VOLLEY BALL TEAM

Standing L-R. : P. Arulanandam, S. Thiagalingam, N. Sathiamoorthy, V. Kandasamy, B. T. Thavarajah, S. Rajalingam, E. Soosai Heronimus.

Seated : Mr. P. Ahamparam (Prefect of Games), A. S. Thanabalasingam, K. Sundaralingam, V. Mahadevan, Mr. K. Pooranampillai (Principal).

P. T. SQUADS — 1956

Standing L-R. : 1ST ROW : T. Rajendran, R. Sugitharajah, A. R. Jeyarajan, A. Sidique, V. Ilankoe, S. Pasupathipillai, S. Vivekanandan, V. Ilampooranam, J. N. Chinniah.

” 2ND ROW : V. Shanmugalingam, S. Ganeshanandam, V. Vallipuram, M. V. Sundaralingam, M. Sivagnanasundaram, K. Sivapragasam, K. Rajalingam, S. Pooranampillai, V. Jeyarajah.

Seated : Mr. S. G. Deva, S. Yogendranathan, R. Srisivaya, T. Sithamparanathan, A. P. Jeyarajah, R. Parunarupasingam, Mr. K. Pooranampillai (Principal).

Ground : D. K. Chinniah, T. Nagendran, K. Ambikapathy, A. Rajendram, K. Ponnambalam.

COLLEGE CHOIR

Standing L-R. : 1ST ROW : P. Theivakulendran, A. R. Jeyarajan, J. K. Jeyabalan, C. P. Jeyasingam, R. D. Mather, John Satcunam, K. Selvakulasingam, D. K. Chinniah.

” 2ND ROW : T. Jesudasan, S. T. Gunanayagam, J. C. P. Samuel, B. T. Thavarajah, J. I. Thangakone, V. G. Philip, G. B. Alagaratnam, D. M. Vethaparanam, P. Thevatputharajah.

Seated : Mr. R. Krishnamurthy, Miss B. P. T. Arulanantham, Mrs. K. Pooranampillai, Miss B. Navaratnasingam, Miss G. K. Saravanamuttu, Mr. K. Pooranampillai (Principal).

Ground : C. K. Rajanayagam, S. Thevathasan, P. Jeyasunderam, K. Thavapalan, S. I. Jesunesan.

INTER-CLASS FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS — SENIORS

Standing L-R.: V. Shanmuganayagam, V. Thevarajah. R. Krishnamoorthy, P. Gnanendran, A. D. Jeyadeva, K. Gunaratnam, P. Sivaloganathan, N. Sithamparapillai.

Seated : Mr. S. P. Nadarajah, R. Ratnarajah, A. Thambiah, A. S. Thanabalasingam, A. E. Singaratnam, Mr. C. Ratnavel.

INTER-CLASS FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS — JUNIORS

Standing L-R.: S. Sangarapillai, S. Pooranampillai, K. Sivarajasingam, R. Sivanathan, R. Kandavanam, K. Sambasivam.

Seated : S. Pararajasegaram, R. Vijayaratnam, N. Kandasamy, M. Sivagnanasundaram, Mr. A. Kirupanayagam.

INTER-HOUSE ATHLETIC CHAMPIONS

Standing L-R.: 1ST ROW : V. Vallipuram, P. Veerapathiramahadeva, V. Pasupathy, A. Sidique.

” 2ND ROW : V. Rajadurai, K. Sivarajasingam, K. Sundaralingam, B. T. Thavarajah, V. Nadarajah, S. Balendran, S. Tharmakularajah, K. Sambasivam, V. Ilanchenni.

Seated : T. Arunachalam, Mr. K. J. Selvanayagam, Mr. S. G. Deva, A. Thambiah, S. Arumugasamy, Mr. C. Ratnavel, S. Rajalingam, Miss C. S. Alagaratnam.

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Standing L-R.: M. K. Arulpooranam, A. Pasupathy, J. G. Guneselvam, K. Anandasothy, P. Veerapathiramahadeva, V. Pasupathy, P. Balanathan.

Seated : Mr. S. C. Rajasingam, T. Rajendrum, S. Senthinathan, K. Poobalasingam, V. Nadarajah.

INTER-HOUSE FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS — SENIORS

Standing L-R.: N. Sithamparapillai, A. T. Sathananthamoorthy, S. Yogendranathan, R. Ratnarajah, R. Sivanathan, K. Sivasothy.

Seated: Mr. R. R. Blanchard, V. Subramaniam, S. Thiagalingam, K. Jeyabalasubramaniam, V. Mahadevan, Mr. W. N. S. Samuel.

INTER-HOUSE FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS — JUNIORS

Standing L-R.: K. Rajalingam, P. Arasaratnam, M. V. Sundaralingam, R. Vijayaratnam, V. Thamotheram, M. Sivagnanasundaram, K. Puvanendran, K. Kulasekaram.

Seated: Mr. S. Kandiah, V. Karalasingam, V. Shanmuganayagam, M. Yogasundaram, Mr. A.M. Spencer.

Ground: S. Sangarapillai, M. Manicavasagar.



