

HARTLEY COLLEGE



MISCELLANY

No. 22.

1957.

W. A. S. SAMUEL

HARTLEY COLLEGE MISCELLANY

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

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EDITORIAL NOTES

Our Denominational Schools: A cold war is being waged today in our educational world. The denominational system of schools, a rich heritage inherited by our young Democracy, is again under fire. One should certainly expect a movement for cultural renaissance in a country that has only recently shed its fetters of alien rule. The persistent clamour for the rehabilitation of the national languages and the indigenous religions is both desirable and understandable. It would, however, be a sad day for the country, if pseudo-nationalists in our midst, who almost succeeded in wrecking the fabric of the Nation on the issue of official language of the country, should now find support for their move to disrupt the Denominational System on the specious plea of restoring Buddhism to its rightful place. At a time when the country is convalescing after a virulent attack of communal fever, surreptitious moves are afoot to introduce into its body politic another and perhaps more deadly virus—religious fanaticism. It would do well for us to remember that the demand for the 'take-over' of Assisted Schools is the outcome of a recommendation made by an unofficial body with a pompous title—Buddhist Commission. Developments in Panadura

have revealed that this recommendation has not found favour even with a considerable section of the Buddhists themselves. But the threat is there and all who have the interest of the younger generation at heart should join forces to meet the challenge. Our denominational schools are the products of unflagging zeal, indefatigable labour and great sacrifice of a galaxy of eminent Educationists and Missionaries of all faiths and creeds. They justly cherish and are proud of their efficient organisation, tone, traditions and ideals, and it would indeed be a great calamity, if all these are to be sacrificed on the altar of a unified system of National Education. The Government should refuse to be rushed into a hasty decision, when the Minister is grappling with more pressing problems in its own schools—lack of well equipped Laboratories, proper Libraries and buildings, school furniture, sports materials and other facilities. Can even a People's Government afford in addition to these commitments, the luxury of paying a huge compensation at a time when it can least afford it? The Government should rather encourage the continuance of our Dual System of schools which in healthy competition would cater far more effectively and fully to the needs of the growing generation. As one of our contributors remarks: "The State and Assisted Schools existing side by side can be a mutual example and stimulus to each other's improvement". The move to take over schools is inopportune at a time of falling standards, and a government which professes democratic ideals cannot deny to the parents their right to choose the type of schools in which their children should be educated. The country is fortunate in having in the Minister of Education one who has refused to be stampeded into a decision that will be both undemocratic and unwise. As the Minister himself aptly commented: 'The State can take over the Assisted Schools but not their spirit'.

Medium in the Arts Course: We rejoice at the respite of one year granted to schools which prepare for the Preliminary Examination in Arts to continue in the English Medium for another year. But why for only one year? Does the Minister expect a miracle to happen or does he hope with the wave of a magic wand to provide the Swabasha Text books, background Literature and Qualified Teachers within a year? Besides the essential Text books, the present generation with a bias for Arts Subjects, should be assured of an adequate flow of general Literature in the National Languages before the Government embarks on its unwise policy. When even our great Neighbour is wary of such a move, our government seems determined to go the whole hog, quite unmindful of the damage already caused and to thrust down the throats of those with an aptitude for Arts subjects its swabasha policy. We witness in our schools today the pathetic sight of wilful starvation of one set of students, while their more fortunate fellow-students in parallel classes following their Science Course in English grow to greater intellectual stature. This policy cannot be justified except on the ground of political expediency. Education in our land has suffered enough by political meddling and consequent muddling. We are however confident that the Minister who has already won the confidence of the educationists by his firm stand on other issues will again dispel all fears. The University cannot conduct its courses for a long time to come in swabasha, and it is doubtful whether it even has an adequate staff competent to assess the performance of would-be university entrants in the Swabasha Media. We make a strong plea for a more realistic and rational approach during this period of transition. If the university is to continue in English it is in our schools that the switch-over to the English medium could be more effectively carried through.

Silver Jubilee of Our Principal: Hartley is fortunate in having on its staff a fair number of Jubilarians who in their own way contribute to the richness of College life. We are proud to record the addition of one more to the list—Our Principal, who completed twenty-five years of service as a teacher on 25th May, 1957. The occasion was celebrated with great jubilation. A full record of the functions appears elsewhere in this issue. We take this opportunity to wish him many more years of devoted and efficient service to the College.

Our Contributors: Mr. C. Hamlin, M. A., D. P. A., Dip. Ed., Director of the Child Welfare Department in Ceylon, gave quite an interesting talk to our Teachers' Guild when he visited us in March this year. We are happy to include in this issue his article on 'Child Welfare Service in Ceylon.'

Mr. A. M. K. Cumaraswamy, B. Sc. (Lond.), the former Registrar of the University of Ceylon, is well known for his anecdotes, homely stories and fine sense of humour. We are confident that our young readers will find his article "Ancient Glory or Future Splendour" interesting.

Mr. N. Sabaratnam, B. A., Lond.; Post Graduate Trained, one of the Vice-Presidents of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers, makes in his article 'Assisted Schools and the State' a vivid and fairly exhaustive survey of the more important Educational systems in other countries. His article is quite opportune at the moment.

Of the few distinguished men from Jaffna who have gained international recognition, Mr. Alagu Subramaniam, Bar-at-Law, is one. He needs no introduction as a 'short story' writer. We thank him and Messrs. Hamlin, Cumaraswamy and Sabaratnam for their contributions.

Alumni Notes: We regret to record the death under tragic circumstances of Mr. R. S. Kandiah, a loyal Old Boy. As one of the compilers of the Alumni Notes, he was a useful link between the College and its Old Boys. We take this opportunity to convey our sympathy to the members of his bereaved family. The Alumni page is as a result incomplete. We appeal once again to our Old Boys to keep in touch with their 'Alma Mater' so that we too may share in their joys and sorrows.

Acknowledgment: We thank all the Schools that sent us their magazines during this year.— *Editors.*

PRINCIPAL'S NOTES—1957.

1. The number on roll is 663; of this 135 are in the Primary Section.

2. Our Examination results continue to be satisfactory. (i) At the Fifth Standard Examination held by the Northern Province Teachers' Association, in Nov. 1957, 22 passed in the A Grade, 20 in the B, and 28 in the C. (ii) At the J. S. C. Examination of Dec. 1957, 56 passed, with seven in the First Division. (iii) At the G. C. E. Examination of Dec. 1956, 57 passed the S. S. C. with 3 in the First Division, and 11 were referred; at the July 1957 Examination, 15 passed in single subjects, qualifying for the certificate. (iv) At the University Preliminary Examination of Dec. 1956, 14 secured admission to the University— 4 in Arts, 3 in Medicine, 3 in Engineering, and 4 in Science; at the same examination for the award of the H. S. C. 13 qualified, and 4 were referred.

3. The following teachers left us during the year : Mr. E. N. Tillekeratne, Miss C. S. Alagaratnam, Miss S. P. Thuraiappah and Mr. R. I. Krishnamoorthy.

Mr. Tillekeratne joined us in February to take charge of the English of the H.S.C. Classes, and proved himself a very capable teacher of the subject. We were sorry to lose him at the end of September when he decided to join the Law College and to be nearer home. Miss Alagaratnam left us at the end of October after a stay of about five years. She was a very competent teacher, excelling in the teaching of English as a second language. She helped with the Cubs. She leaves to get married. We wish her and Dr. S. Ratnavel a happy future. Miss S. P. Thuraiappah who joined us in June last year and was in charge of Geography of the Upper School, leaves us in December and goes nearer home. She has enthusiasm for her subject, as was evident from the Geography Section of the Exhibition we had in July. Mr. R. I. Krishnamoorthy, our Music Master, who was doing part-time work, also leaves us in December, to get full-time employment. We thank all these teachers for their services, and wish them happiness and success in their new places of work.

We thank also the following, who 'supplied' for short periods during the year: Mr. S. Nadarajah (Art Master, from Sept. 1956 to July 1957), Mr. A. Sivapathasundaram (January to March 1957), Mr. N. Ariaratnam, Mrs. T. K. Alagaratnam, and Miss R. A. Kandiah.

We welcomed to the Staff Messrs. M. Sanmuganathan, A. Mark and F. R. Bartholomeusz. Mr. Sanmuganathan, B. Sc. (Ceylon) with Physics and double Mathematics, took the place of Mr. A. Navaratnam. Among Mr. Sanmuganathan's extra-curricular activities are Scouting and Dramatics. While at the Univer-

sity, he took part in the radio feature entitled "London Kandiah". Mr. Mark, our new Art Teacher, joined us in September after obtaining the Advanced Diploma in Art of the Govt. School of Fine Arts. He also won the Second Prize in the "Painting of the Year" Competition for 1957. Mr. F. R. Bartholomeusz, B. A. (Ceylon)—Section B—English, has a distinguished academic record. He won an Entrance Scholarship in Arts, and the Pettah Prize for English Essay at the General Arts Qualifying Examination. He also holds a diploma in Music—the performer's A. T. C. L. We welcome these teachers cordially, and wish them a pleasant stay at Hartley.

4. I am happy that it has been possible to widen the Arts Curriculum at the H. S. C. level by the addition of Sanskrit and English. It is my hope that those of our pupils who do English for the degree will bring the critical training they receive in the English Department to the study of Tamil, and thus contribute to the development of the mother tongue. We hope to add Geography next year.

5. Extra-curricular activities: A full programme of extra-curricular activities was gone through. The notable event of the year was the Exhibition of the work of our pupils. It was declared open by Mr. K. S. Arulnandhy, Retired Deputy Director of Education, and a former teacher at Hartley. The Exhibition was a success, not only because of the quality of the exhibits, but also because it provided opportunities for our pupils to plan ahead, to work on schedule, to utilize their spare time and to use their hands. The annual dramatic performance reached a high standard; and "The Messenger" (our weekly wall newspaper) and the Photographic Club, helped to keep pupils informed and develop the feeling of community.

The Colombo Branch of the Old Boys' Association had their annual reunion on the 23rd November

at the Y. M. C. A. The celebrations were largely attended, and everybody said that they had spent an enjoyable and profitable evening. I was happy that the meeting resolved to have the reunion on a fixed day in the year,—the second Saturday in February—so that old boys may keep the day free. I have no doubt that the Old Boys are a great encouragement to all who work for the College.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICE IN CEYLON

BY

C. Hamlin, M. A., D. P. A., Dip. Ed.

In pursuance of the aims, now universally accepted in the 'Declaration of the Rights of the Child' (International Union of Child Welfare) the Government of Ceylon has got up a Child Welfare Department to cater for the needs of all deprived children, both delinquent and non-delinquent, in the Island. For the time being this department has been combined with that of the Probation Service in order that the accumulated experience of this latter department in dealing with juvenile problems, its cadre of trained officers and its Island-wide organisation may be utilised for the benefit of all deprived children and young persons.

The primary function of this new department will be to ensure that every child who is in need of care or protection i.e. who is orphaned, destitute, in moral danger, is being exploited or ill-treated, or is in any way deprived of a normal home life, security or opportunity, shall be cared for in secure and stable surroundings and given an equal chance, with those children not so deprived, of developing his or her full potential as a citizen.

The best environment for the normal healthy development, physical, emotional and mental, of any child, is, and will always remain that of the family group—and it should be the prime aim of all social organisations and social workers to foster and maintain the family unit. Only when that unit breaks down beyond reasonable hope of quick repair should removal of its children take place.

In those countries where social service, as a community service, has become well established and a comprehensive fund of knowledge and experience accumulated, the policy pursued by both State and Voluntary Agencies is now one of prevention, i.e. prevention of child deprivation by directing the major effort towards the preservation of the family unit in which alone the child can achieve full and natural development. Removal of the child from its family, or forced separation, whatever the circumstances, must inevitably bring in its train emotional and psychological disturbances which can only aggravate the problem. Nevertheless, in all countries, circumstances beyond anyone's control do, and will continue to, lead to the break up of many families and the subsequent deprivation of their children either through death, disability, or economic failure of parents, or through complete incompatibility. To the considerable number of children so deprived one must add also many of the illegitimate who from the outset are deprived of their normal heritage. For all these care must be provided, and care approximating as nearly as possible to that which is normally provided by the **good** parent.

There can be no question that the community as a whole, and hence the state, which is the embodiment of the community, must bear ultimate responsibility for the welfare of all its children. This principle has long been accepted and acted upon by many socially

conscious individuals and religious organisations who have led the way in the provision of care for the waifs and strays of the community. But the extent of the problem is now such, and is in fact so increasing with the onset of industrialisation, urbanisation and vastly improved means of communication and transportation, that voluntary efforts alone cannot cope with it. The state must also accept its responsibility and act upon it.

In Ceylon, some measures towards this end have been taken in the past by the state but they have, generally speaking, been 'ad hoc' and unplanned, by no means comprehensive, and given the very minimum material backing. Now, as a further step towards full and comprehensive acceptance of responsibility the Government has formed this special department within the Home Ministry to provide a Child Care Service. This however is only one short step, albeit an important one, on a long and not too well charted road. A great many more steps will have to be taken as time and conditions permit. Not even an approximation of the size of the problem confronting the department is yet available—neither has it as yet received legislative powers in the whole field. In the former question some indication of the quantitative aspect can be found in the numbers which are already being cared for by various voluntary organisations and in the frequent reports of social workers and police as to the numbers of children and young persons "roaming the streets" of our towns with no apparent means of subsistence or recognisable homes. In the matter of legislation some action has already been taken towards transfer of powers.

There is, however, no doubt that the problem is not a small one or one which can be ignored, and the department faces a big task—one in which it will need the strong and continuing support of all voluntary

organisations and socially conscious individuals as well as the backing of the general public whom, it is hoped, will increasingly realise not only the urgency of the matter but also their own direct responsibility as citizens of a democratic country.

Of the further steps which must be taken the most urgent ones include :-

(a) A comprehensive revision of and additions to, the existing laws and enactments dealing with children and young persons, both delinquent and deprived. The principal ordinances, the 'Children and Young Persons Ordinance', the 'Orphanages Ordinance', and the 'Adoption Ordinance', do cover most of the recognised principles involved, but they are to a very large extent merely copies of pre-war United Kingdom Acts and as such are not, in detail, either suitable for, or applicable to, conditions and circumstances obtaining in Ceylon. Legislation and practice cannot be transferred wholesale from one country to another. Each country must develop in its own way according to its cultural patterns, its social structure and its economic possibilities, whilst at the same time, benefitting from the available experience and accumulated knowledge of other countries in any field where there is considerable common ground. Work on this revision of legislation has been begun by the Department.

(b) A clarification and extension of the powers given to the Administration, via such legislation, to implement the responsibility laid upon it i.e. to provide for each and every deprived child according to its needs.

(c) A complete overhaul of the Juvenile Court system and practice so that the vital and specialist functions of the Juvenile Courts can be adequately carried out.

Unlike the adult courts the Juvenile Courts, main emphasis must be on treatment: in the case of the delinquent it must be far more concerned with the offender than the offence: in the case of the child in need of care or protection it should be only concerned with his future welfare. In both cases its main function is to prescribe the treatment most appropriate to the child. In the words of the Ordinance, every magistrate in a Juvenile Court "shall have regard to the Welfare of any child or young person.....and shall if necessary take steps to remove such a child or young person from undesirable surroundings and to secure that proper provision is made for his education and training". It has been said, by a famous Lord Chancellor, that the Juvenile Court may be "rightly described as the first and best defence against crime, but it is even more than that. It has the great merit of saving from a life of unhappiness many children....." It follows that the magistrates in the Juvenile Courts must have a deep understanding of children, their problems and needs, a facility for gaining the confidence of such children and their parents when they have any, a single minded acceptance of the spirit, as well as the letter, of the law relating to children, and a wide knowledge of all the services and facilities available for the care or treatment of deprived children. In other words, they must be much more than mere 'judges' for they are the arbiters of the future of thousands of unfortunate children. Initial steps to secure an amelioration of the present position in Ceylon have already been taken.

(d) The provision of a series of 'Receiving Homes' i.e. children's Homes readily available to receive at any time of the day or night children found wandering or destitute, newly created orphans, children brought before the Court as being in need of care or protection, or brought by the police for "a place of safety."

The aim of such homes would not be to provide residential long term care, but merely reception. Children placed in them would stay only long enough for the Court and/or the officers of the Department to decide upon the most suitable long term disposal for each particular child on the basis of a study of the available case history, background investigation and observation of the child itself. It is proposed that the Department should itself undertake the provision of these Homes.

(e) The provision of a supply of trained workers. The Department already has of course a strong cadre of Probation Officers, many of whom have had training and experience in Child Care work in the field—and this cadre will be increased, for the benefit of the Child Care Service, as the need arises. A due proportion of this cadre will be employed exclusively in the juvenile field—and it may well be that at some time in the future a new title will be introduced for those specialising in this juvenile work. The greater need, quantitatively, is however for staff for the various types of residential institutions. Such staff play the vital role in the care, training, and upbringing of the children and must therefore be of good quality and trained, not only in the basic principles of social work, but also in the actual care of children in all its aspects, including such things as household management, catering and menu planning, creative work, hobbies and the value of recreation and free play. They must be men and women who like and understand children, who can be happy with them, and who are prepared to share all the every day activities of the children in their charge. In other words, they must be prepared to play the part of good parents. How often one goes into a Home and finds that staff keep themselves aloof from the children, consider themselves only as 'directors' of their activities or merely

supervisors of their work and recreation, who, in fact, have failed to identify themselves in any way with the children in their care.

(f) The encouragement of a much more comprehensive and active youth service i.e., a service which by providing Boys' clubs, Girls' clubs and Youth clubs in every centre of population will offer to all boys and girls opportunities for recreation, cultural activities and constructive hobbies. In this sort of service every member of the community can and should play some part, but a wonderful opportunity is there for schools in particular to play a leading role in this field. Teachers are in most countries the backbone of all voluntary services for children and young people and none can better them in that respect. Senior students too can not only help a great deal but themselves derive great benefit from participation in such activities.

Hartley College is already I know very conscious of the importance of extra-mural activities. May I hope that it will extend and improve such activities not only for the benefit of its own students but also for that of the community at large.

ANCIENT GLORY OR FUTURE SPLENDOUR?

By

A. M. K. Cumaraswamy, B. Sc. (Lond.)

Slavery may be comfortable and freedom very uncomfortable, and still all unspoilt men and women would rather have freedom with all its discomforts than remain fettered and provided with all necessaries. Poets have sung of caged birds regularly fed with

dainties and delicacies from the sumptuous table of their kindly masters, yet longing for the unprotected freedom of the forest and the risks and dangers of their erstwhile adventurous life. Humans are not very different. Ceylon rejoiced over her freedom and rightly so, despite the fact that we could escape a lot of anxiety and trouble if we put the onus of ruling on the experienced Britisher. We feel freedom is worth having, and we are prepared to pay the price.

But in our comparative immaturity, we are prone to make grave mistakes. Some of these mistakes have already been made, and their rectification will be a long and arduous task. Many people misunderstand democracy. They think that democracy means that the majority are entitled to pass laws which redound to their own advantage, and the minorities have only to "grin and look", to translate a vulgar Ceylonese expression. In fact, democracy means government in the interests of all the people. We shall live in hope that slowly, but surely, this conception of democracy will gain adequate recognition.

We make another mistake in thinking that freedom means absence of all restrictions. This is a fatal mistake. Sir Ponnampalam Ramanathan often declared that the freedom we seek is not the freedom of the wild ass. We must work for ordered freedom. Every forward step we take must be pre-examined to ensure that it does not encroach on other people's freedom. Anent this point, there is an apposite American story and we are confident that no apology is needed for relating it here. A man in New York whirled his umbrella and hit his neighbour's nose. "What do you mean?" The neighbour shouted, "why?" The man answered, "America is a free country. I have the liberty to whirl my umbrella". "Yes, but," the man rejoined, "your liberty to whirl your umbrella ends where my nose begins".

The worst danger, however, to which a new nation is prone is the tendency to gloat over its past rather than strive for its future. This is a danger to which all orientals are susceptible but specially those who are supposedly blue-blooded. There is a good old Anglo-Saxon story which illustrates this danger. Three Englishmen started boasting about their ancestry and blue-blood. The first man said, "My original ancestor came from Normandy—a colleague of William the Conqueror". "Ah," said the second man, "my ancestor fought on Harold's side in the Battle of Hastings—a member of the old Anglo-Saxon nobility". The third man had no ancient history. He shook himself and said, "You are two descendants. I am an ancestor".

It may help us to note a saying of St. Paul, the Apostle in his letter to the Philippians. "One thing I do, forgetting the things which are behind, and stretching forward to the things which are before, I press on toward the goal unto the price of the high calling of God".

ASSISTED SCHOOLS AND THE STATE

By

N. Sabaratnam, B. A. (Lond.), Post Graduate Trained.

Education is one of the fields of national activity which is most badly in need of a fresh look. This has never been more true of our country than now. The Ceylon Education Ordinance, 1939, is totally obsolete in that it makes no definite provision for universal, compulsory education or for the establishment of schools. The last body which examined the whole range of educational policy was the Special Committee in

1943. It made history by inaugurating Free Education which during the fourteen years of its operation has brought about changes of a revolutionary nature. It also examined the role of denominational schools and had complacently recommended that the system of direct state control should be permitted to exist side by side with the denominational system.

One of the problems caused by Free Education which seems to have escaped the imagination of its architects is the immensely increased demand for more and better schools—a demand which the state in spite of a steadily increasing education vote, has yet been unable to cope with. Neither the state nor private bodies are able to meet the challenge. The most unfortunate issue emerging from this impasse is, "Who should have control of education?". This controversy is becoming more acute and causing such tension on account of the extreme points of view, that it would be illuminating to have a glimpse at the progressive countries of the west.

State Monopoly: Soviet Russia is reported to have made vast progress in the educational field. Education is a state monopoly for strengthening the state which owns and manages all schools. The amended constitution of 1947 reads as follows: "Citizens of the U.S.S R have the right to education. This right is guaranteed by universal, compulsory elementary education; by free seven-year education; by a system of state stipends to out-standing students in higher schools; by the conducting of instruction in the schools in the native language; by the organization in factories, state farms, machine-tractor stations and collective farms of free vocational, technical and agronomical training for the workers". Education is, in Stalin's words "a weapon in the hands of the state." Everything that is of an educational or cultural character is under the control of the government or the Communist

Party. Intellectual pursuits, the press, the school, the arts and sciences are rigidly controlled by an omnipotent bureaucracy. Religion according to the communists is nothing but a fantastic reflection in the human brain, "an opiate of the people". It is the essence of dialectical materialism that all traditional culture patterns must be eliminated. The supreme faith their leaders have in education is reflected in Stalin's words, "The level of culture, education of the whole population—workers and peasants must be raised in order to build our society." Within the limits of state regimentation, of course,—they have a proud record for liquidating illiteracy, and providing equality of educational opportunities on the basis of merit and a general education with special emphasis on the study of those sciences necessary for the pursuit of technical education.

Parallel System: Countries like the U. S. A. and France enjoy a parallel system of secular state schools run out of state funds and independent fee levying schools, generally run by the churches. The United States has in a fair measure succeeded in developing a classless system of education which will be strengthened if plans go through to provide financial assistance to pupils in schools and students in colleges and universities who are not able to take advantage of the opportunities now available. Parents are not, however, prevented from sending their children to private schools, but only about 12 per cent. of the pupils are enrolled in such schools,—the largest number being the Roman Catholic Schools. Because the provision and progress of education is not dependent upon a Central Authority, but mainly upon each locality, special attention is devoted to enlisting public support and interest. It is noteworthy that leadership in the practice of education is provided by a great variety of professional associations—the most notable being

the N. E. A. The issue of religious instruction in public schools has been widely discussed but without any solution being reached.

In France too, the state does not claim a monopoly of education though the system has been bureaucratic enough for maintaining a certain uniformity. The existence of private schools is not prohibited provided they are not conducted by religious Associations and that they maintain certain minimum standards. Measures of reform are directed towards calling greater flexibility and initiative and greater variety within a national frame-work.

Church-State Controversy: For a successful settlement of the church-state controversy in public education, one could go to Ireland and Holland. In Ireland, a Catholic country with a tiny Protestant minority, every denomination is protected in the constitution. The State supports from public funds all schools equally. In Holland the state and local authorities give equal financial assistance to the Catholic Schools, the protestant Schools and their own secular schools. The principles underlying the solution are : The right of the parent to have his child brought up in his own religion; the right to have this effected without it costing him more than it does his neighbour to exercise the same right; and the right of public authority to secure a minimum standard of educational efficiency.

The Dual System: A more practical and acceptable solution of the controversy is embodied in the dual system as it operates in England. It is based on the thesis that what is crucial is the sacred task of forming the child's character, and that there must be a fundamental harmony of outlook among the partners who share this sacred task—parents, teachers, church, state. The whole educational case for the denominational schools stands or falls with it. It is a matter of

“believing child taught by believing parents and believing teachers”. The Norwood Report itself accepted the principle. The English Education Act, 1944 is a brilliant piece of legislation which established the principle that the conduct of education must be built upon a partnership of all concerned in it—the Central and local authorities, the public and voluntary bodies, as well as the teachers and their professional associations. The Act provides for three types of voluntary schools whose managers are unable to pay half the cost of alterations necessary to bring the schools up to standard or half the cost in the future of repairs to the schools and playground. The local education authorities assume such costs but may appoint two-thirds of the managers and the teachers, except that one-fifth of the teachers must be “reserved teachers”. Religious instruction in such schools is given according to an “agreed syllabus”.

2. Aided schools are denominational schools whose managers are able to meet half the cost of alterations and repairs, the other half is paid by the local education authorities who appoint only one-third of the managers. The managers appoint the teachers and control the denominational instruction.

3. Special Agreement schools are schools of denominational bodies to which capital grants of 50 to 75 percent were made for buildings under the Act of 1936 in expectation of raising the age of compulsory attendance to fifteen.

There is in England also an extensive supply of private or independent schools ranging from the kindergarden to the famous “Public Schools”. If parents choose to pay fees for the education of their children, they have the right to select whatever school they wish without any guarantee as to its standing or quality such as might be provided by registration of trends.

Freedom in Education: This survey however scrappy affords some guidance in considering the future of assisted schools in this country, though each country with its own historical background has its peculiar problems. Ours is a multi-racial, multi-lingual and multi-religious country which had for long been committed to the denominational system, whatever might have been the short-comings of an alien government in the past in this direction. The state and assisted schools existing side by side can be a mutual example and stimulus to each other's improvement. Nor has the state made a success of its own schools. Were the state to take over all assisted schools, there is reason to fear that the country's economy would be crippled and standards of education would deteriorate. Again Socialism does not necessarily mean state monopoly in education. Prof. Laski prefers a pluralistic state which allows voluntary agencies to run state services subject to an over-all planning, control and co-ordination by the state. The "spirit" of a school is its whole life and for the development of its common purpose it must be left free to determine and to pursue for itself. There is a vital difference between a growing plant and cut flowers.

Secular Education: On the other hand, the Socialists' contention that private resources can no longer cope with the requirements of modern education cannot be seriously questioned. The logic of free education and universal franchise has pushed the state to cast off the cloak of neutralism. The state cannot afford to encourage wasteful competition and unnecessary duplication among private denominations. It must also take a more positive attitude towards education by providing safeguards against all forms of abuse in the denominational system. Denominational Schools are not all paragons of virtue. Such a system needs a complete reorientation in the context

of changing political and social conditions. Then alone has such a system a significant role to play in the national scheme of education.

Educational Statesmanship: The State take-over of all assisted schools is a far reaching question affecting the fundamentals of education and the teaching profession. The future of assisted schools is a problem that has to be considered dispassionately and not canvassed as a political issue on the eve of a general election. History does not stand still. A sane settlement of the question needs the statesmanship of a Butler and the method of negotiation and compromise. Any acceptable legislation must aim at justice and tolerance to all racial and religious minorities, thus making for national and social consolidation.

DANGER.

By

Alagu Subramaniam

When his father told him that I was a story writer he was eager that I should write a story about him. I was not much flattered by this, yet it touched me. A few years back a smart, sophisticated young woman in London had made a similar request. That, of course had tickled my vanity.

But though I have not nursed any regrets for never fulfilling the lady's wish, the little boy's repeated requests weighed on my mind.

I had somehow to make a start. "What's your name?" I asked the lad.

"Veeran," he said, "but all my friends call me Danger."

“That’s interesting,” I said, “because your real name and your nickname mean nearly the same thing”.

“My friends must have known that,” he commented.

“Anyhow, why do they call you Danger?” I inquired.

“Because I am a dangerous type,” he replied. “When I left Malaya my classmates gave a big party because they were glad to get rid of me. They were happy I was going”.

Then suddenly Danger pulled out a toy gun and pointed it at my chest.

“Will you write a story about me?” he yelled.

I stepped back in panic. I am terrified of guns, even of harmless ones.

“Put that pistol back!” I cried. Danger slid the weapon into his trouser-pocket and laughed.

“Will you write a story about me?” he asked again, his hand returning to his pocket.

“I certainly will,” I said. “But don’t bring out that dangerous weapon again.”

“I won’t,” Danger replied, “if you’ll soon finish the story. I want a story about me. I want my friends to read it. I want the whole world to know about me.”

Some weeks after the gun episode, I saw Danger standing outside a jeweller’s shop.

“What are you doing here?” I asked.

“Daddy and mummy are inside”, he said. “They’re buying jewellery for Rita. You know, Uncle, she’s going to get married.”

“When?”

“Soon. I hope she marries a bandit”.

“ Why a bandit ? ”

“ Oh, Uncle, then I can shoot him and carry away all Rita's jewellery. I've shot several bandits in Malaya ”.

The church was tightly packed with well-wishers and friends on the hot and stuffy afternoon when the marriage of Rita, Danger's elder sister, was solemnized. I preferred to stand outside, under the shade of a margosa tree, and fan myself with the nuptial hymn sheet.

Suddenly and mysteriously, Danger popped up from somewhere and beckoned me to bend down to his height.

“ He's a bandit all right ”, he whispered in my ear. “ I'm following them to Honeymoon to shoot him. Will you come with me, Uncle ? ”

“ Honeymoon—what do you know about that ? ” I asked, surprised.

“ I know all about it, ” he said. “ That's the place people go to after they marry. Have you written the story, Uncle ? ”

“ No, ” I replied, “ but I am still working it out in my mind. ”

“ Some writer you are ! ” Danger said.

Then I saw his hand sliding into his trouser-pocket. I stopped fanning myself and somehow edged my way into the chapel.

A few months after his daughter's wedding, Danger's father, my cousin, came to see me. His chief concern now was for his son and he wanted me to find him a place in one of the overcrowded local educational institutions. Since I had influence at the Tamarind School, my cousin was keen that I should employ it for the benefit of his son.

And so, one fine morning, accompanied by Danger and his certificates, I entered the office of Miss Porter, the Principal of the Tamarind School. Miss Porter could not possibly refuse me and soon led us to the primary department. The lower school was at the time attending morning service, but on seeing Danger the whole assembly fled into the adjoining compound. Both Miss Porter and I were puzzled. Neither of us saw Danger doing anything mischievous.

Soon, however, with Danger firing at the tiny girls and the little boys making feeble efforts to pelt stones at him, the field was turned into a veritable battle-ground. The Principal made every effort to get her pupils back to the hall, but the Tamarinders yelled with one voice: "We won't come back till he goes away."

Miss Porter, Danger and I went back to her office.

"I'm afraid I can't admit your protege," Miss Porter said to me.

Danger stood up and said, "I can speak English, Malay and Chinese."

"Please go away," the Principal admonished the little boy.

On our way back home, Danger gently pressed my hand, saying:

"Now you can write a good story about me. You always said there was nothing to write about. What do you say now, uncle?"

* * *

It did not take long for the towns-folk to spread the strange story of Danger and his gun, and no school in Jaffna was ready to enrol him. I was brooding over my failure one day, when my cousin called with his family.

"Never mind, Thamby," he said, patting me on the shoulder. "I'm taking my son back with me to Malaya. I had intended to put him in a good school at Jaffna and settle down here. You know, we exiles have to return to our native land some time. But God has thought fit to postpone that day in my case. It is His will."

Then he gathered his family together and said, "Come, let us pray for Thamby before we wish him good-bye."

Every time he visited me, Danger's father prayed for my well-being, especially for the spiritual portion of it. But on this occasion before we could completely invoke the blessings of the Almighty on me, Danger interrupted him and said: "O God, please help uncle to become a writer. May Thy mercy be upon him. Amen."

SILVER JUBILEE OF OUR PRINCIPAL

I Assembly.

Friday, the 28th June, was celebrated as marking the 25th year of Mr. K. Pooranampillai's service to Hartley College. A Thanks-giving service was held at Christ Church, Point Pedro. A special order of service prepared for the occasion was followed. Passages from the Bible—Psalm: 103 and 11 Samuel Chap. 7, verses 5—12, were read by Miss B. P. T. Arulanantham. Rev. W. A. Rajadurai preached an inspiring sermon on the verses "Ebenezer--hitherto the Lord hath helped us" and "Immanuel—God with us".

JUBILARIAN

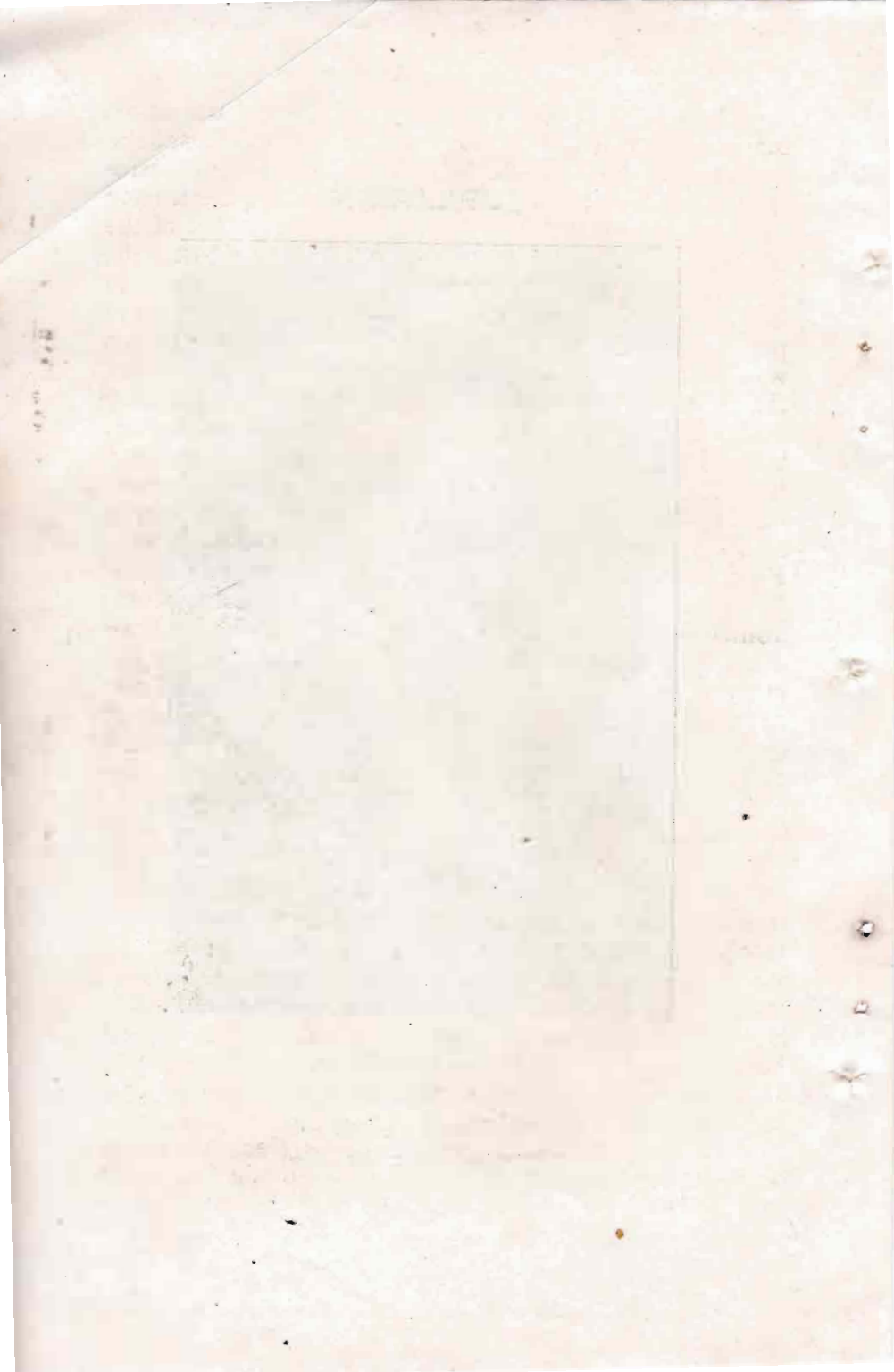


OUR PRINCIPAL

Mr. K. POORANAMPILLAI

Asst. Teacher: - 1932 - 43

Principal: Since Jan. 1944



At 3-30 p. m. there was an assembly of the whole school, presided over by the President of the Teachers' Guild, Mr. W. N. S. Samuel. After a short introductory talk regarding the significance of the occasion by the president, Mr. P. Ahamparam, a member of the staff, paid a tribute to the Principal. He said that the 25th anniversary of Mr. Pooranampillai's entry into the staff of Hartley College had fallen some days previous to this, but all concerned had agreed that this was the best day to celebrate it. He went on to say that Mr. Pooranampillai's career had been bound up with Hartley. He had, throughout his school career, been a pupil of Hartley, had returned there as a teacher after graduation, and later served as Principal for 14 years. In doing so, he had carried on a family tradition, for his father and grandfather had both been Principals of this institution. He had studied under Mr. Pooranampillai as a pupil, and could testify to his ability as a teacher and disciplinarian. He had, above all, distinguished himself as a Principal, winning the respect and admiration of teachers as well as fellow-principals of schools. People had formed a habit of going to him for advice. Mr. Pooranampillai's method of approaching any problem guaranteed success. He always made a thorough study of the problem, came to a decision only after consulting others, and adhered firmly to a decision once made. His planning was thorough and he kept a finger on the pulse of every school activity. He had distinguished himself as a teacher of English Literature, and had raised the standard of English at Hartley. He was consistent, thorough and capable of hard work. These qualities had made him a highly respected person. He wished him continued success in his career at Hartley and hoped he would complete 25 years as Principal of this Institution with equal felicity.

P. Sivaloganathan, the Head Prefect, speaking on behalf of the students, congratulated the Principal

on his completion of 25 years of service at Hartley. He wished him many more years of fruitful service.

II Guild Dinner.

Mr. & Mrs. Pooranampillai were the chief guests at a dinner given in their honour by the Teachers' Guild. The post-prandial speeches were initiated by the President of the Guild. Mr. Samuel said that it was a coincidence that they were having this dinner on the eve of the 29th of June, the Methodist day. It was, however, a happy coincidence, for Mr. Pooranampillai really belonged to the long line of Missionaries, the first of whom landed in Ceylon on that day in 1814. He was himself a sincere and unselfish missionary, possessed of the same devotion to duty which characterised the earlier missionaries, like Rev. Dr. Peter Percival who spent £400 of his own money in buying the land and putting up a school out of which Hartley College developed. Mr. Pooranampillai had dedicated himself to teaching and was incessantly planning for the betterment of the school. He spared no pains both in and out of school hours. Mr. Pooranampillai had personal knowledge of every student in the school and was aware of the capabilities of each. He also referred to the rapid strides made by Hartley during the period of Mr. Pooranampillai's principalship.

Mr. S. P. Nadarajah of the Staff, speaking next, gave a thorough analysis of the Principal's career. Mr. Pooranampillai had made a reputation for himself as an efficient administrator and great disciplinarian. His name was today a byword for efficiency and discipline. Mr. Nadarajah recalled the many encomia that have flowed from the lips of past pupils, teachers, principals of other schools, eminent educationists of the country and parents who knew him intimately. He had been President of the N. P. T. A. from 1945 to 1946 and

Chairman of its examination Council since 1955. He had also been Secretary of the All Ceylon Headmasters' Conference from 1954—1956. During his Secretaryship the S. S. C. examination came in for scrutiny by the Headmasters' Conference, and as a result of a Memorandum prepared by him, it is today a much-improved and standardised examination. Also the basis of an agreement between the Ministry and the Headmasters on the vexed question of Facilities-Fees was reached. Mr. Nadarajah enumerated in some detail the many societies, clubs and other extra-curricular activities that Mr. Pooranampillai had introduced into the School and said that Mr. Pooranampillai was a hard task-master, for as he was conscientious, honest and hardworking himself, he expected the same attitude to work from others. He referred to the benefit he himself has received as a pupil from Mr. Pooranampillai and said that there were many others like him who had reason to thank him for certain good qualities of the mind he had helped them to build up. Mr. Pooranampillai's personal qualities of honesty, painstaking labour and selfless effort combined with qualities of intellect to make him a great Principal and educationist.

Mr. A. T. Sabaratnam, Principal, Nelliady Govt. Central College, referred to the high ideals held by Mr. Pooranampillai. He referred to Hartley's academic prowess and said it was the result of a happy combination of a number of factors. He had often been helped by Mr. Pooranampillai's wide knowledge of educational theory and practice in solving many problems relating to his own school.

Mr. Sam Thambapillai of the Staff, spoke in what he called his natural manner and while refusing to be serious referred to Mr. Pooranampillai's tact and ingenuity in getting work done by his assistants.

Miss K. Charavanamuttu, Principal, Vadamaradchy Hindu Girls' College said that Mr. Pooranampillai was looked upon as an authority in matters relating to education in this region. She paid a tribute to Mrs. Pooranampillai as an able helpmate to her husband.

Mr. S. V. Iyengar, Principal, Chidampara College, said that Mr. Pooranampillai called up certain literary associations in his mind. They were, he said, Sir James Barrie's Peter Pan, Marie Corelli's Saintly Lover and Cardinal Newman's Portrait of a Gentleman. He was also one of the few who actually fulfilled in their lives the qualities attributed to them by the hopeful parents who named them. The word "Pooranam" means 'rounded' or 'perfect' and Mr. Pooranampillai was noted for his rounded and smooth personality.

Mr. A.M. Spencer of the Staff, speaking last, excused himself for appearing in such distinguished company which included Mr. S. P. Nadarajah, the Vice-President of the N.P.T.A. and Mr. Sam Thampapillai, the Ex-President of the V. T. A. He referred to the very skilful technique adopted by the Principal in getting work done. He referred to Mr. Pooranampillai's disarming smile, a technique frequently adopted by him. He wished Mr. Pooranampillai would remain as Principal long enough at Hartley, so that they could retire together.

III.

The President of the Teachers' Guild at the School Assembly.

As President of the Teachers' Guild, it is my singular privilege to preside at this function this afternoon.

Most of you might be still wondering why we have gathered together in this fashion today with me occupying the Presidential Chair here, and Mr. Pooranampillai seated here by my side. Never before has the whole school met together for such a purpose as the one we have today and in this manner.

A year and a half back, most of you will remember that the Principal announced at a Tuesday Assembly here, that yet one more teacher, viz. Mr. R. M. Gunaratnam, had completed 25 years of continuous service at Hartley College. You all received the announcement with a round of clapping. It was after that that the Teachers' Guild woke up to its responsibilities and decided that thereafter any teacher who completed his 25 years of teaching at Hartley must be adequately honoured. It is an ^{accident} ~~accident~~ indeed that Mr. Pooranampillai happens to be the next teacher to complete 25 years at Hartley as a teacher. In a way I would say it is proper that the tradition of celebrating a teacher's Silver Jubilee at Hartley should start with Mr. Pooranampillai, who is himself the originator of many a tradition at Hartley. The yearly Magazine, the annual Dinner of the H. S. C. Union, the Social of the Senior Literary Union, and a whole host of similar activities were all started by Mr. Pooranampillai after he became Principal.

Once in a way we do come across teachers who have completed 25 years of teaching in a school, but it is very really that we meet one who within his 25 years of service had been a very successful teacher and then an equally successful Principal too. That the general public immediately associate the name of Hartley with that of Mr. Pooranampillai, is a fact known to all of you, and it is neither questionable nor unjustifiable.

It is not arithmetically correct but in a way it is true that there are 4 generations represented in the

staff of Hartley. Mr. Gunanayagam and others of his age and experience, who had completed 25 years of service some time ago, form the first generation. Mr. Pooranampillai, Mr. Gunaratnam and others make the second generation. Mr. Ahamparam, Mr. Nadarajah and others like me, who studied under those whom I referred to earlier, represent the third generation. Mr. Apathanathan and a few others who learnt under most of the others form the fourth. Now, to the first generation Mr. Pooranampillai was yet a child and a pupil. To the second, he is more a pal and a friend. It is really the third generation, which had known him as a full time teacher and then as Principal, who can speak of him best.

Mr. Ahamparam was a tiny tot when Mr. Pooranampillai joined the staff of Hartley in 1932, but he says he still remembers the very first day when Mr. Pooranampillai swayed in his inimitable way into the portals of Hartley as a teacher. Mr. Ahamparam also happens to be the very first acquisition Mr. Pooranampillai made to his staff when he became Principal in 1943, and he is still one of Mr. Pooranampillai's ablest lieutenants. So now I call upon Mr. Ahamparam to talk to us.

IV.

Rev. W. A. Rajadurai's Sermon at the Thanksgiving Service.

Ebenezer—Hitherto hath the Lord helped us
I Sam: 7: 12.

Immanuel—God with us St. Mat: 1: 23.

This day has a special significance for us assembled here. It is indeed a matter for pride and joy when on life's highway one reaches the 25th Mile Post of some aspect of one's life. I can still recall vividly an experience I had during my second year in the

ministry. It was Synod time. It is the practice when a member retires from active service for the Synod to record the services he had rendered the church. It was read that a member was retiring after forty-five years of active service. Forty-five years! A shudder ran through my frame. Here I was only at my second year. I shuddered to think of the many years ahead—of the many difficulties, troubles, problems that were in store for me. He has seen life I said to myself—I have yet to see.

I was reminded of Tagore's words. Yes, twenty-five years is a long period—a quarter of a century. It is indeed a time for rejoicing, for celebration. It is nevertheless a time for thanksgiving. It is a time to look back and a time to look forward.

The incident we heard read for lesson took place towards the end of Samuel's ministry and towards the end of his life. During his lifetime of fifty years or so he had witnessed the fluctuating fortunes of Israel's life. He looks back upon the time when they were in bondage in Egypt under Pharaoh. He remembers how God in His mercy raised up Moses to deliver them; how Pharaoh refused the ten plagues—the hasty departure from Egypt—how they found themselves literally between the devil and the deep sea when they neared the Red Sea; how God made the waters divide their journey through the wilderness those forty difficult years. There was no water—God provided water from the rock—There was nothing to eat—God provided Mannah. He guided them—a column of fire by night, a cloudy pillar by day—how the walls of Jericho fell—how they started conquering the Law of Canaan. Jehovah had been with them through thick and thin, through trials, perils, difficulties—he had wonderfully helped them. And so Samuel calls the Israelites together—He recounts the wondrous deeds of Jehovah and sets up a stone in their midst

and calls it Ebenezer—Hitherto hath the Lord helped us.

And so on this day of days, looking back on the past twenty-five years of service as a teacher and later on as the head of this institution, we are moved to say what Samuel said that day—Ebenezer, hitherto hath the Lord helped us.

A teacher's life bristles with problems of one kind and another—It is beset with trials, difficulties, irritations of various kinds, both small and big. From such a small item as a leaky roof to big problems such as a problem child or a teacher who is not pulling his weight with the rest or shortage of staff or lack of space or poor results have to be tackled. When looking back through these twenty-five years we find that problems which defied solution had been solved, difficulties that seemed insurmountable had been overcome—with the help of God. We are reminded of the Psalmist's words:—"Except the Lord had been on our side then the waters had overwhelmed us, then the proud waters had gone over our soul. Blessed be the Lord who hath not given us a prey to their teeth" and we sing with Robert Robinson:—

"Here I raise my Ebenezer
Hither by thy help I am come
Oh! to grace how great a debtor
Daily I am constrained to be".

Yes; through all the vicissitude of life. God has helped Ebenezer—Hitherto hath the Lord helped me".

Immanuel—Lord with us is the other word I wish to touch upon today. In the old Testament we read that the ark of the covenant played a vital point in the life of the Israelites. The ark signified God's presence with the people of Israel. Whenever they marched to war, the ark went before them. Even when they crossed the Red Sea, we read that the ark

went before. They guarded it jealously. For without it they felt they had no assurance of the Lord's presence with them. The days of the Ark have gone. It has been superseded by something more tangible and that something or someone is the person of Jesus Christ—Immanuel—God with us. Jesus Christ is the assurance of God's presence with us, amongst us, in our trials, in our difficulties, in our problems, in our struggles with the tempests of life. God lived in and through Jesus every aspect of man's life.

1. He knows what it is to live in poverty for He lived in a poor humble carpenter's home.

2. He knows what hard work is for He made an honest living as a hardworking carpenter.

3. He knows what it is to be hungry, for at the end of His forty day's fast He felt so very hungry that He was tempted to turn stones into bread and eat. Hence He had compassion on the hungry 5,000 and fed them.

4. Thirst: He knows what it is to be happy for He shared the joys of the wedding at Canaan and helped the Host when wine ran short.

5. He knows what it is to have friends for He sought the friendship of Mary, Martha and Lazarus.

6. He knows what it is to feel weary and tired for out of sheer weariness He sat by the well at Samaria, slept soundly in the boat on the stormy sea. He knows our weariness.

7. He knows the irritations of life—for He did not have time to eat sometimes. They would not let him rest but brought their children to be blessed.

8. He knows what it is to be tempted, for He himself was sorely tempted every moment of His life. Hence He showed sympathy to the harlot, Mary Magdalene. Hence He said to the adulterous woman, "Daughter, neither do I condemn thee. Go, sin no more."

9. He knows what it is to have a problem child or a black sheep. For He had one in Judas. A thought that often tortures us today is the thought that God seems strangely absent from the world. He had created us and is strangely indifferent to our personal problems. But the thought of Immanuel should dispel such fears. God is not far away. He is not remote. Because Jesus is Immanuel. We can meet life's shattering experiences with the confidence that God is passing through them with us. He is with me in life's every circumstance. He is with me as I bend over my child tackling the problem of his not wanting to brush his teeth but eat the tooth-paste—day after day. He is there with me in my struggle to bring back a member who is straying far from the church. He is there with you in your office, in your school, as you face problems of one kind and another. He is in it all. He is certainly in our life's struggles. He is Immanuel—God with us. We are not alone to fight life's battle or fulfill our life's vocation, for in all life's circumstances, in all our human aspirations, in our struggles, in our endeavours, the Risen Lord—is with us. Not one who merely lived a life of suffering, but one Who became the victor.

And so Mr. Pooranampillai, as you stand at the 25th mile post of your teaching career and look back through the years that have been, we join you in saying Ebenezer—Hitherto hath the Lord helped us. As you look forward, the future all unknown, we give you this glad assurance—Immanuel—God with us.

Let us thank God for all that is past and trust Him for all that is to come.

SCIENCE, ARTS & CRAFTS EXHIBITION

A Science, Arts and Crafts Exhibition was held at College on the 19th and 20th of July, 1957.

Mr. K. S. Arulnandhy, Retired Deputy Director of Education, speaking at the opening of the Exhibition on Friday, the 19th of July 1957 about 8-30 a. m. said:

“Long before all of you were born, I was the Science Master of this College. At that time, I was both the laboratory-boy and the Science Master. Even with the handicaps I had during that time, I thoroughly enjoyed my work because the students were very eager to study. I believe, you, boys, are also as eager as the boys of that period. Students of psychology will tell you that there is a human characteristic called exhibitionism. It appears to a greater degree in women than in men

“Exhibitions are for many purposes. First, it is used for propaganda. This is greatly used in the political field. Secondly, Exhibitions are used for social purposes to educate the people. Thirdly, the Exhibitions could be for purposes of competition. In this case, this is an educational institution, and the education that is imparted ought to take place in a number of ways. Theoretical knowledge by itself is of very little value, unless it can go ahead with practical knowledge. Your practical side of education has been brought out in this Exhibition. I am sure that there must have been a certain amount of competition between the various groups and also between individual students. Competition in a healthy way is very good, but the type of competition where you try to get your object anyhow should be deplored.

“I don't like to make a political speech here. However, I wish to say that we are agitated that our

Sinhalese friends are depriving us of our language rights. I don't for a moment believe that they are against our language. At the bottom of all this language-trouble is this question of competition. In this case, it is unfortunate that that the competition happens to be an unhealthy one. It is actually an unhealthy one. At one time, for one reason or another, another held the monopoly of Government employment, and were in a position of economic dominance. Schools can definitely make a vital contribution to remove unhealthy competition, which is the cause of all the trouble in the world. Your striving to get the first place should not be at the expense of some one else. If you can do that, then your work has been of some value.

“How many of the hundreds of the University Graduates, who pass out yearly are in a position to locate the reason why sometimes a car stops suddenly? You boys who have been working at this Exhibition are in a more fortunate position. The preparation you have put in for this Exhibition is very important. I'll say that the preparation is more important than the Exhibition itself”.

Mr. K. Pooranampillai, Principal, in the course of his speech remarked “Learning is a many sided process. Children chiefly learn from their parents, teachers and books. There is another form of learning, where children learn by doing things. In this way they gain a new experience and a new insight. It is this aspect of learning, which we have tried to emphasize in this Exhibition. Our Exhibition is not on a large scale, for two reasons. One, we do not wish to disturb the normal work of the classes by having a very large Exhibition; and secondly, we feel that too many exhibits will not be of much educative value. A multiplicity of exhibits will definitely cause more confusion than education.”

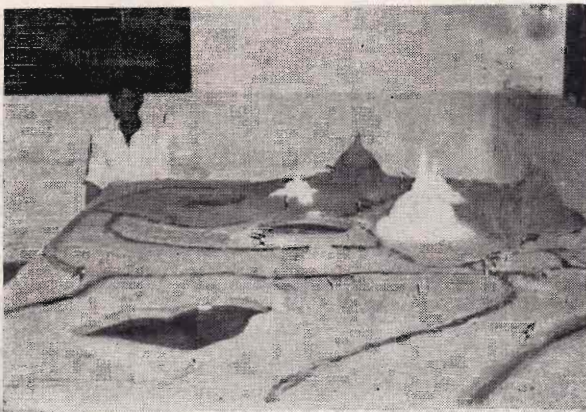
THE COLLEGE EXHIBITION



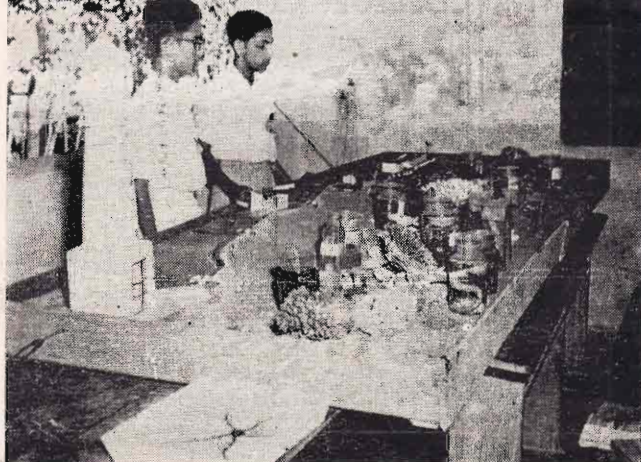
Mr. K. S. ARULNANDHY
Former acting Director of Education
Declares open The Exhibition



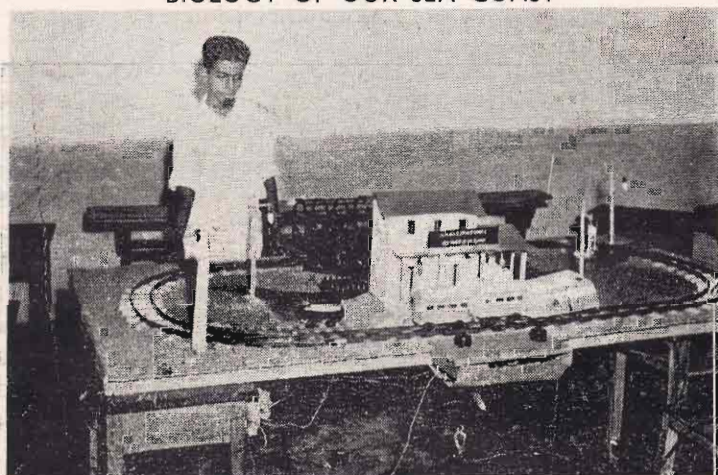
GEOGRAPHY SECTION



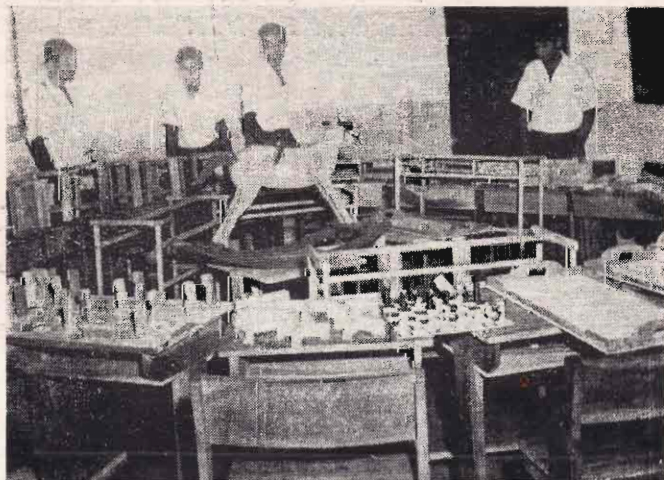
HISTORY SECTION
The Eight Sacred Spots at Anuradhapura



BIOLOGY OF OUR SEA COAST



ELECTRIC TRAIN



WOOD WORK SECTION

Speaking further, the Principal said that it was his intention to make exhibitions of this type a biennial feature of the life of the College.

The Exhibition was in seven sections: Physical Science, Biological Science, History, Geography, Photography, Wood Work and Art. Only the photographic and science sections awarded prizes.

Science:

The Science sections drew large crowds of people. This may be due to the scientific bent of the minds of our people.

In the Physical Science Sections M. Kathirgama-sothy and K. Gunaratnam tied for the first place with their exhibits, the 'Automatic Electric Railway' and the 'Five Valve Radio' respectively. The Automatic Electric Railway model provoked a veritable barrage of questions from those visitors who were acquainted with the principles and some derived inordinate pleasure in testing the knowledge of the students in charge. The model 'Cement Factory' by A. Mylvaganam, V. Shanmuganayagam and S. Kanagasabai was adjudged third. S. Sivaneson's 'Merry-go-round' which was very popular with the young visitors was commended.

The Biological Science Section had a vast array of exhibits and it was evident that the object of this Section was to present a comprehensive and illuminative aspect of plant and animal life with its myriad wonders and curiosities as would educate the common man.

The very large model showing the 'Biology of our Sea Coast' was placed first. This model showed the Coast from the Light House up to the Town Council limits. It included the flora and fauna and a variety of shells and corals of our Coast. V. Jega-

nathan and S. Sivasubramaniam, the builders of this model, must have spent a very great deal of time and energy in preparing this exhibit. N. Vaithianathan's collection of Medicinal Plants was placed second and the model 'Fresh Water Succession' by A. S. Thanabalasingam and T. Vijayaraj was adjudged third. The skeleton of a Rat by S. Kanapathipillai was commended.

It was apparent that the students had taken very great pains to highlight the marvels of science in a simple manner to suit the understanding of every body and to rouse one's curiosity to know something more.

With the vast strides made in the advancement of Science daily, it is hoped that still more interesting and useful models will be exhibited in future exhibitions.

History and Geography :

These Sections were the first to go into action in preparation for the Exhibition. During the week-ends, after school hours and during holidays the students were at work without respite.

No one going into the History section came away without the feeling that he would have wished to spend a much longer time studying the pictures, maps and charts. There in a diagrammatic and simplified manner was the summary of many an important topic. In sixteen illustrative pictures was shown the growth of the human family from the tribal to a world community. Another prominent chart showed the story of the parliament in Ceylon and other important countries. The other maps, pictures and charts were equally instructive.

The most important exhibits were those models of the dagobas and tanks of Anuradhapura, which were built by ancient Kings. To those who are not in a

position to go to Anuradhapura, to see the things personally, these models would have had to some extent, given almost a true picture of the ruined city. All credit to N. Muthukrishnan.

The Geography Section was a veritable store house of knowledge. To most people of Vadamaradchy who know the intricacies of the marvels of Science, here was an opportunity to know about the world in which they live and especially about the island paradise of Ceylon.

The large scale Relief Model of Ceylon was an eye opener. At a glance the visitors were able to see the mountains, plateaux and plains of the island together with the rivers that flowed from the central hills. A little closer inspection showed the chief products cultivated. Little bulbs placed along the Coast showed the principal Light Houses of Ceylon. Another fascinating model was the one showing the soils and products of the Jaffna Peninsula.

Among the varied host of other educative maps, special mention must be made of an illuminated map showing the Railways of Ceylon.

Every visitor to the Geography section was subjected to a discourse on the two models. It was impossible to go away without learning at least a little elementary Ceylon Geography.

Photography :

The competition was under the sections : 'College Activities' and 'Silhouette'. N. Sithamparapillai's photographs on 'College Activities' were selected as being decidedly the best and he was the sole winner of that section. In the 'Silhouette' section, S. Yogendranathan's photographs was placed first, with N. Sithamparapillai's picture coming a close second.

More interesting than the Exhibition was the demonstration of printing, enlarging and toning.

Art and Handicrafts:

In the lexicon of modern times, Education carries with it a very wide meaning. It is definitely not only the imparting and acquisition of knowledge academic as allied to subjects like History, Geography and the Sciences, but also the development of Arts and the Handicrafts. These latter play a very important part in everybody's activities. In pursuance of this policy, the students took a great pride in organising and putting on show the Arts and Handicrafts.

There were the works of Art done by the pupils—selections from the daily work and terminal tests—beautiful and exquisite designs depicting Kandyan Art, lovely series of all grades of scenery, expression drawings, black and white work, human figures and several others including a bit of clay work.

There were also a number of utility articles like rocking horse, College Crest, models of animals, towel stands, tea poys, hat racks, book racks etc.

It was the students who were in charge of all the exhibits, and they answered politely, patiently and in detail the questions of both those who wanted to know and those who wanted to test. A few visitors who were more interested in showing off their knowledge and in asking questions found the demonstrators a match for their foils.

It can be claimed, with no offence to modesty, that the Exhibition was a grand success. The untiring efforts, energy and enthusiasm evinced by the students went a very great way to mark the crowning success of the Exhibition.

S. NANTHAGOPAL.

**ON THE ALTAR OF LOVE,
LIFE AND LIBERTY.**

Love strings the harp of harmony ;
It is the magic wand of success,
The soul's music, divine glory,
That raptures, and all else surpasses.

Life comes with love ; love is life's bliss ;
In us let this truth be enshrined.
Life is the rose, love does possess ;
Then let life in love be enhanced !

Love of life engenders liberty,
And liberty installs sweet peace,
On Altar O'Love, Life and Liberty—
Oh, to lay our true hearts with ease !

S. NAGALINGAM.

Students' Section.

**INTERNATIONAL PEACE—
STILL A DESIDERATUM.**

'Religion is Politics and Politics is brotherhood', said William Blake. Politics is an essential branch of the art of promoting human welfare and happiness and the free nations of the world should be alive to the necessity today for the preservation of international order and peace. The world has been divided sharply and fiercely into two camps. Sandwiched between two forces, Soviet power politics and American dollar imperialism, humanity is now foolishly and irresistibly fumbling towards a third world war. As recent events and trends in European and Asian politics

have shown, the 'Big Two' are fast heading towards a major catastrophe, with their respective satellites backing the one or the other. To the common people all the world over this game of power politics is equally deleterious and inimical, no matter which particular camp they may choose to join.

When the first world war was over the allied leaders said: "Never again shall brute force sit on the throne of Justice, nor barbaric strength wield the sceptre of right". One thing the Kaiser has made certain, and that is, that no nation will ever commit that crime again. The people were promised a new world in which the errors of the past would be corrected, human wrongs righted, a world in which human freedom and national security would be not rhetorical slogans but operative realities. But all hopes were betrayed and another war in a more terrible form was thrust on us. In spite of all these egregious blunders, are we yet free from the imminent and intrinsic threats afforded by the more lascivious nations of the world who seem to control the destinies of mankind, because of their so-called superiority in scientific armoury? One good lesson we have learnt is that war can solve no problems but only create them. A war, however serious the problem or righteous the cause that provokes it, is unjustifiable both from the practical as well as the ethical point of view, and much more so would be a war that spells total extinction of life and civilisation, a lesson for failing to learn which mankind has paid and continues to pay very dearly and which in the face of existing circumstances can no longer be overlooked.

The very survival of the human race demands an emphasis on peaceful and constructive efforts to solve international problems and the renunciation of violence. Let us cry a halt to this monstrous war or to use the words of Field Marshal Smuts "a halt to the pilgrimage of death, this march to the suicide of our race". War has become total, mechanical and unendurable. Anyone with any refinement in his nature will revolt against this intolerable, sacrilegious and murderous business. It must cease because it is an infraction of the laws of God and Man. Dr. Radhakrishnan points out that "If we know the difference between right

and wrong, we will not say, let us do evil that good may come, let us have wars and alliances designed ostensibly to promote collective security, but which in practice constitute provocative measures adding to existing tensions and accentuating the elements of discord." Aldous Huxley in the book "Ends and Means" points to the fact that a cold war is not the path to peace, for the means must always be in conformity with the end sought. Mankind can no longer afford to ignore this unambiguous warning and persist in its attachment to the cult of the bomb and to the invention of inter-continental ballistical missiles, except at the cost of courting virtual suicide.

However, the mere rejection of war, or a reduction in armaments would not constitute international peace. Even a ban on nuclear weapons will not bring the world closer to peace. These are certainly important factors but the peace that is envisaged in the concept of peaceful co-existence would be a reality only when human society is remodelled to the ideals of justice and tolerance, and international relations are reshaped on the pattern of universal brotherhood. An irrevocable renunciation of war is indispensable to create confidence in negotiations. At this stage the possibility of maintaining an international police force as a means of checking the more aggressive states should be clarified and discussed. Justice in the international sphere is futile if there is no force to back it. The world will continue to have nations for a long time to come, who will be deterred from crimes and aggressions only when they know that they cannot commit them with impunity. For this reason an international police force consisting of the big powers must be set in order that peace may issue. In a future war the military methods involved in it would be so disastrously dangerous, that the winner would be left with nothing, but ruin and misery. A third world war, Field Marshal Smuts warned, might prove beyond the limits of what civilized society could endure and perhaps beyond the limits of continued existence of the human world. "It is for us to prevent this monstrous physical possibility and make it a moral impossibility", he said.

We sometimes say that the saturation of armaments is the best guarantee against war which dominates the international scene today and finds practical expression through the hectic armament race now in steady progress. The Hydrogen bomb is today regarded as a veritable weapon of peace since its devastating character is a great deterrent to war. Dr. Radhakrishnan meets this contradiction. "The Hydrogen bomb," he says, "is a challenge to man, a call to develop a new ethos, a new spiritual outlook." Considered in the light of this statement, "Peace through deterrents" is a contradiction in terms. Accumulated strength as we always know seeks somehow or other an outlet and the ultimate result of an armament race can by the operation of inexorable laws of nature only be a war and not the realisation of the hope that a balance in armaments, if it is possible to achieve at all, would prevent a conflict by making war unprofitable for all nations. Even if it were possible to avert such a catastrophe, the atmosphere of mutual fear and suspicion would hardly be conducive to international peace. To realise the dream of lasting peace men must give up the ways of war.

The same applies to the military pacts of all three forces, recruited, organised and equipped by an international authority is necessary. Nevertheless an international machinery cannot automatically solve problems which arise among the powers due to conflicts of interests. This then has to be accomplished by other means, by the development of understanding and co-operation. An essential condition of peace is understanding, the shaping of knowledge and ideals. The tremendous increase of knowledge simultaneously with the stunting of wisdom has landed us in this new dark age. We have to re-think as Dr. Radhakrishnan has pointed out "in terms of spiritual value and re-educate the nations so as to raise the world on to new foundations". It is in schools we could cultivate this new science of human relationships and learn to live together and work together. Unfortunately our systems of education are devised for national purposes, for the development of national loyalty, albeit, even these basic aims are not fulfilled by our educational systems. It should look upon war as a national danger to be guarded against as much as flood or famine.

It should devote its activities solely to the material welfare of the community, the preservation of order and the prevention and punishment of crime. It should always refrain from inspiring to the youths a sense of national patriotism.

If the free nations of the world could pin their faith to the efficacy of these national and spiritual principles, if only they could struggle and strive hard with these principles and work sedulously and persistently for the establishment of international peace, then a world linked together in harmony and co-operation will cease to be a desideratum.

S. NADARAJAH,
H. S. C. Prep. (Arts).

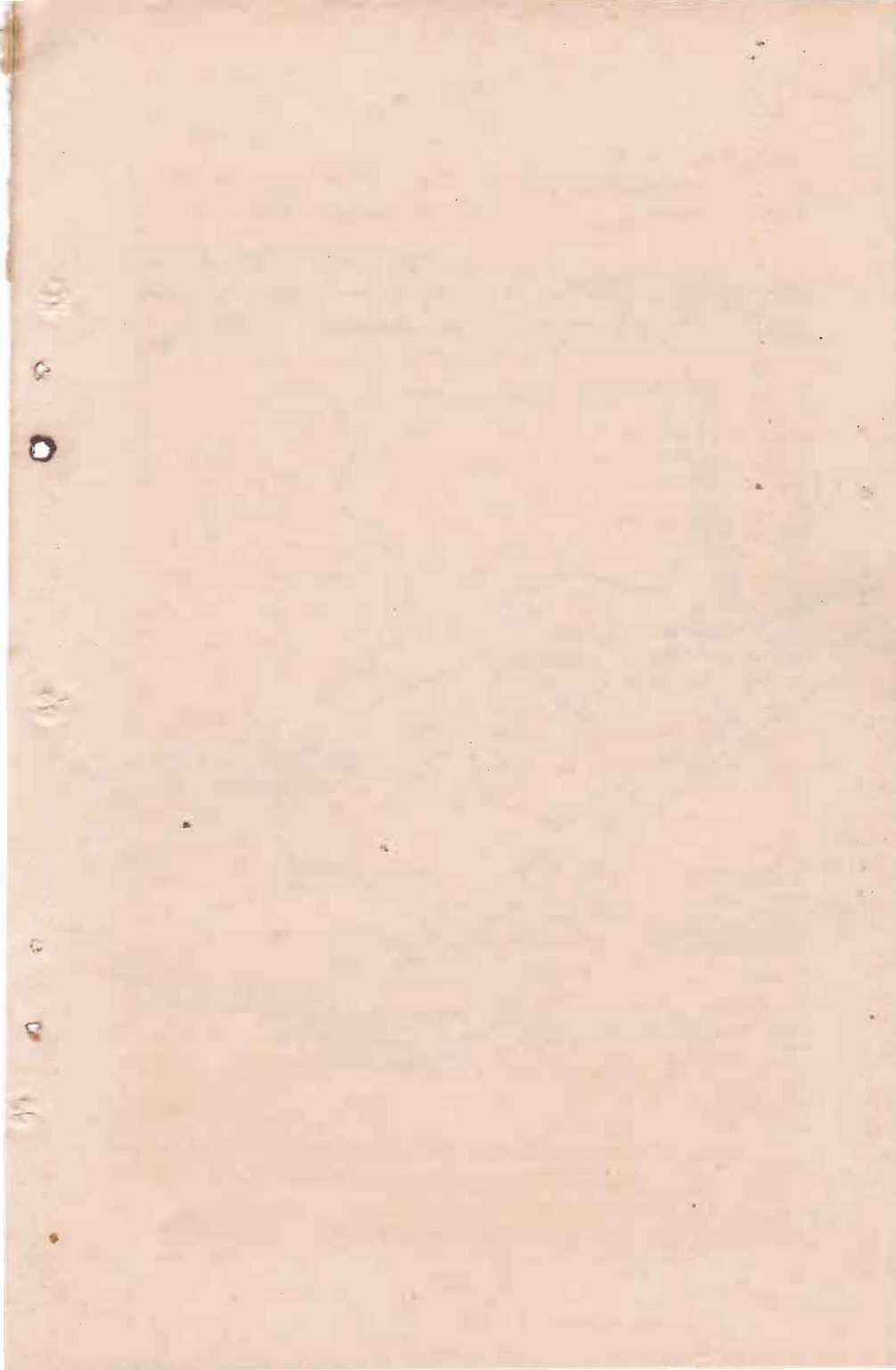
A Solution to the Irrigation Problem in the Jaffna Peninsula.

Nature is not lavish in her gifts in the Jaffna Peninsula. For one of the serious problems that confront the Jaffna man is the lack of water. The Jaffna Peninsula is deprived of natural waterways. Hence it has to depend on her seasonal rains for the supply of water. But the rainfall is inadequate and unreliable for cultivation. The wet period comes with the North-east monsoon in November and ends about January. February and March are dry and the crops sown before the monsoon rains ripen in these months. May to August is dry so cultivation is possible if only the fields can be irrigated.

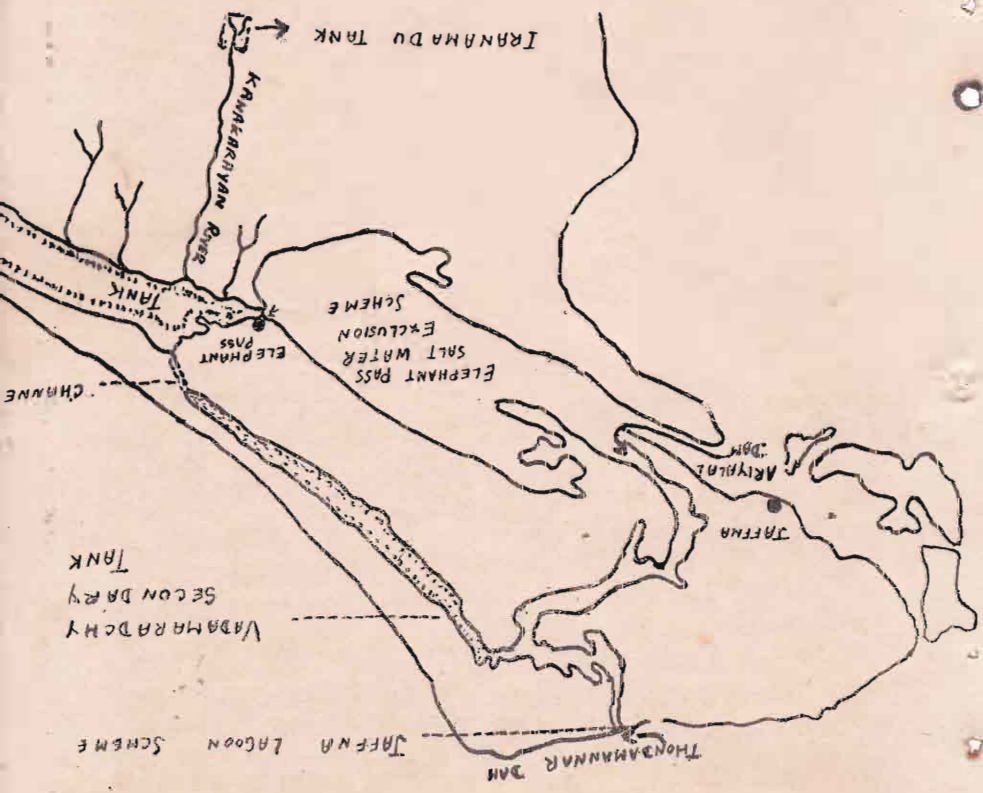
As there are no rivers flowing through the peninsula we do not find tanks of the type we find in the dry-zone. Instead, the land is studded with wells for the limestone underneath the soil holds water. They are tapped by means of wells and the labourers with the help of pumping machines raise the water to irrigate the fields. The presence of underground water is a blessing to the people in a dry land and has been the most important condition for human settlement in the peninsula. Jaffna is the land of wells where farms and homesteads gather round a well of water. The limestone derived soils are naturally unfertile but when worked are productive, so that in all, the environment has not looked on kindly to man.

Land utilisation in Jaffna is limited by two factors—facilities for irrigation and extent of arable land. As the peninsula holds vast stores of water underground modern pumping machinery can help to bring this water to the surface or irrigate the land. Such a scheme is already at work. The famous tidal well at Puttur holds an apparently inexhaustible supply of water and this could be utilised for a modern scheme to irrigate the land in the vicinity.

The other scheme is to reclaim land from the sea. There are lagoons where the sea water enters freely and the floods have salted the land surrounding the lagoons and it has passed out of cultivation. But land could be reclaimed by closing the sea outlets of the lagoons and then could pump out the sea water as it was done in the Yinda.



Map to illustrate the irrigation projects referred to in the article—A solution to the Irrigation Problem in the Jaffna Peninsula.



Yee of Holland. Once the sea water is cut off from the lagoon the land now impregnated with salt can in course of time be made arable. If the Jaffna lagoon can be reclaimed, it is believed that about 50,000 acres of land will be then rendered useful to man.

One scheme of salt-water exclusion is already in progress in the Vadamaradchy lagoon on the north-east coast. It includes the regions of Pachchilaippali, Eluthumattuval, Varani, Karaveddy and Vallavelly. This gulf touches the sea at two points—one at Thondamannar and the other at Aryalai.

The dam at Thondamannar has recently been completed. The dam is about 610 ft. long and is provided with 34 bays, some of which will be closed by gates and some by stop logs. The dam is intended to prevent the salt water from flowing into the lagoon and will allow the floods to empty into the sea. This is expected to bring about 6,700 acres of land that are now useless under cultivation.

A similar dam could be constructed at Elephant Pass, south of the Jaffna Peninsula. It would also reclaim about the same acreage of land as the Vadamaradchy scheme.

The Kanakarayan River which originates in the Vavuniya district flows through Puliankulam and Mankulam to fill the Iranamadu Tank. The balance reaches the bay of Elephant Pass. It is learnt that rain-water from about 350 sq. mls. enters the Kanakarayan river. There is a possibility of building a tank near Elephant Pass, so that water from Kanakarayan river and from some rivulets could supply this tank.

An irrigation channel could be constructed to join this main tank. (Elephant Pass) with the Vadamaradchy tank. In this way the excess water could flow into the Jaffna Peninsula. Since the water from the Kanakarayan and other rivers falls into this tank and enters the Vadamaradchy tank, the water that is already found here would lose its saltish quality and be useful for irrigation of the fields. If this could be done then more and more land would be brought under cultivation.

A GREEN PENINSULA is the one expected.

T. MANIVASAGAR,

H. C. 4

H. S. C. Sc. Prep.

Beauties of the Seascape and Scenery at Point Pedro.

The visitor who enters Point Pedro, soon hastens to the sea. It is the sea that makes the town so attractive. And no spot farther than a mile from the Palk Strait is worthy of the name of my town. The smell is of the sea or of that of the sea and the majority of the people are intimately connected with it—look at that man—mark the salt cake on his skin—his dark oak skin; look at that woman—or rather sniff at her and receive the odour—a smell familiar with marine zoologists. Yes, it is the beauty of the sea that Point Pedro is proud of.

When I walk home for lunch the sea is whitely—dazzlingly so pregnant with light and heat from the sun. The sun tyrannizes the Palk. It looks an enormous diamond being perfectly still and calm. Even the ripples seem to be fixed. There is no foam on it. The coral reef shows up through the water rather like my collar bone and that gives me a feeling that the Palk is tired—she is tired—a victim of the merciless sun.

I walk home for tea after school and the sea is changed—very much better she is,—not haggard with that weary expression that makes me pity her. She has put on some flesh and her collar bone is less prominent. There is a modest quantity of foam and that is floating on the water with a small velocity. Waves, too, flow—they move rather lazily, rather thoughtfully. They come quite free over the kind Strait towards the red light at the jetty. The line of corals resists them somewhat and they foam—not out of indignation you may be assured as out of some mysterious, hidden reason which I don't know. And then calmly, quietly they come to me with floating foam.

The sea is a sapphire, an oval sapphire, exquisitely cut and fashioned by that Great Hand—Yet, Oh! how much more beautiful than if it were done by the expert hand in Paris. Every single line adds to the beauty of the gem. And this gem is in a jeweller's window, covered by a hood of sky blue silk—covered by the hood of the silk blue sky. It is beautiful, the landscape is beautiful; but still not at its best.

The aforesaid tyrant is about to leave and it is now that my Lady the Palk reveals her full splendour. There lies the Sun at the line where sky and sea are one—a mere orange ball about to be extinguished. Above him lies a patch of red—that exact tinge of hue possessed by the middle of a wood-fire flame. Surrounding this patch is a pink plain—the pink of a healing wound, the pink of a blushing girl's face. Still more distal is a large area of purple, violet and indigo, all mixed up like the work of a kindergarten artist. The colours are changing, gliding across the sky, merging with one another, very much like what the Mediterranean and the Red Sea do. And the sea has changed—she has changed—she had changed with the sky. She is an opal now. Streaks of red and orange at the horizon, a soft yellow at the reef and blue at my feet. The sea is shining, shining silver and gold. The reef is black and the pier too. Above the pier mounted on an iron pyramid is a bulb of redlight—electrical red. And below it under and around the pier is blood, a horrible pool of blood, the first plague of Egypt! But she is beautiful, all the same—the sea is a siren it seems.

I turn towards the South-West, a little to the land. I see black columns, majestic pillars, supporting the black sky. They are the Jaffnese palms. Behind them and among, it is just possible to distinguish a few coconuts. The Jaffnese palms are the Palmyrahs with close-cropped, untidy and sticking out hair contrasting with the more refined palms—the coconuts with long hair that falls gracefully over the shoulders. And when the monsoons are here, these exhibit the maximum glory, swaying dark, stately, ghostly.

It is night now. The day is a full moon day perhaps. The moon is out. She looks down on the Palk and that is enough. The Palk smiles, smiles till the corners of her mouth are near her ears—such a broad grin. Every ripple is silver—charged. It looks a jadestone, a single jadestone, or more appropriately, a bed of jades. And the sea is swollen today—a Mohammedan beauty. No one dares love her, and dare not you, my reader! For she is enjoined in holy marriage with my Lord, the town. She and he are not twain but one flesh. And what God hath joined together, let no man put asunder. Dare not, lest she take a terrible revenge on you!

It dawns. Again the scenery is worked up but at a different spot, in the East. The sea is once again sapphire and beside her lies the beautiful beach, as yellow as a Chinese face. The beach, her maid, lies beside her, stretching indefinitely, long and wide, spotted with half naked, baked, black bodies moving over her face. The catamarans come home, better than gondola or man-o'-war methinks. Waves flow fast dragging with them a lot of foam—foam not pure white but mixed with blood of shark and blood of the betel.

Looking towards the land, one sees green. It is perhaps in the coconut leaf that the Point Pedro child first sees the colour. Green is not the town's strong point but still an additional beauty.

Again, the scenery changes and the afore described themes are played. Not the very same ornamentations; not the same technique; but the themes are the same, the tone is the same. Listen! Listen to the orchestra; to the beauties of scenery and seascape at Point Pedro!

J. C. P. SAMUEL,
G. C. E. 'A'

Football Games

Football games are games played with a large spherical or oval and inflated ball which is generally not to be touched by the hand.

Football games started as confused struggles in which two teams of men, without any definite rules regulating either the numbers on each side or the size of the ground or other aspects, tried to get the ball past their opponents. Pulling, pushing, grappling and the use of hands were permitted. Everything was fair in these confused struggles as in love and in war. This type of game is played even today as an annual ceremonial event in Ashbourne and in some other towns. We may call this "Scrimmage-football". In 1863 a Football Association was formed to draw up a set of rules for the game and ever after that the type of

soccer played according to such rules is called Association football or soccer. In 1885 professionalism was legalised in England and Football has become a lucrative profession. There is nation-wide betting on football games now and football pools are as popular as crossword puzzles and are sources of big income to the promoters. Even in the Olympic Games, football is one of the items. A second type of football is called Rugby football. In 1823, William Webb Ellis in the course of a soccer match, picked up the ball and ran towards the goal. This type of play was recognised in 1841 and what is known as Rugby Football was born. Some years later when the Rugby union refused to allow professionalism some clubs broke away and started playing another kind of soccer called the Northern Union 'Rugger' or Australian Rugby. A fourth kind of football game called Irish 'Rugger' is played in Ireland, the rules of which are slightly different from those of English Rugby.

Association Football or Soccer is the most popular of Football games. It is very popular in Ceylon too. The crowds, unfortunately, both in this island and elsewhere get so excited and are so partisan that they become unruly and have even attacked referees. The opposing teams contain eleven players each—a goal-keeper (who alone may handle the ball) two full backs, three half backs and five forwards. The ball used is spherical. The ball may be kicked or headed and the game is decided by the number of goals scored by kicking the ball past the goal-keeper between the goal posts. The game generally takes ninety minutes.

In Rugby Football there are fifteen on each side—eight form the scrimmage, two half backs, four three-quarters and one full-back. The ball is oval and a goal is scored by kicking it above the bar. A goal counts five points. Three points are given for a try which is gained by grounding the ball on the opponents' back line. This grounding entitles the side gaining the try to kick at the goal without interference. The New Zealand Rugby Team called the All-Blacks are perhaps the world's most spectacular "Rugger" players. Rugby Football is a strictly amateur game. The Northern Union 'Rugger' or Australian Rugby is played by teams of thirteen players each and it is a more open and

more spectacular game. It is very popular in Australia. Irish Rugby Football is played by teams of thirteen players each. The ball is spherical and may be handled but must not be carried. A score is made if the ball is sent either over or under the bar of the goal-posts.

Football is preferred by most to Cricket because it takes less time to finish the game and because it is less expensive than cricket. Football also provides more concentrated thrills. However, football attracts more hooligans and unruly mobs than cricket and the general behaviour of both players and spectators is less gentlemanly and less sportsmanlike than that of cricketers and "cricket-fans".

D. R. ARUMAINAYAGAM,
G. C. E.—B.

Benefits of Foreign Rule in Ceylon.

Some say that foreign rule in Ceylon ruined its famous culture and beauty. It is wrong to make such a frivolous statement. It is the advent of foreigners that has brought Ceylon to her present condition. Foreign rule not only helped Ceylon to become a democratic country but also led to the complete disappearance of feudal ideas.

In 1505 Francisco de Almeida unexpectedly reached Ceylon. That great captain was the first Portuguese to strengthen Portuguese control in Ceylon at some strategic points. The Portuguese introduced Christianity. This religion helped to weaken the effect of the caste system.

The Dutch who succeeded the Portuguese also contributed their share towards the uplift of Ceylon. Their administration of justice was remarkable and even today a greater part of their legal system survives. They introduced the Roman-Dutch Law, according to which all people are considered equal in the eyes of the law. Thence the freedom of the individual increased resulting in the weakness of the feudal bonds.

To protect India from French conquest the British wanted a good harbour. Trincomalee was a great naval base.

The desire of the British to gain possession of a naval base in the Indian Ocean led to their conquest of Ceylon. They introduced cash crops such as coffee and later tea, rubber and developed coconut plantations. Many villagers got employed in the cultivation of crops. The improved methods of transport and communication brought the people into close social contact.

The Colebrooke Commission recommended the abolition of monopolies and Rajakaria which was a kind of slavery. Many people became English educated, studied English politics and wanted freedom and self-government. The British rule was a blessing in disguise in that it helped the country in its march towards freedom.

The British gave them training in the art of self-government. The grant of universal franchise benefited even the ordinary man to have a voice and interest in the government. The introduction of free education enabled the backward villagers also to become English educated so that they might study English politics.

Though we have lost much in our economic and cultural attainments, yet we have gained something in the sphere of politics. We should be grateful to the foreigners, especially the British, for the benefits which their rule has conferred on us.

V. JOHN SATCUNAM,
G. C. E. Prep.—A. (Arts)

Electricity in the Service of Man

The force of electricity was known for the past two-thousand years. It was all along a scientific curiosity. Its interest remained with scientific men till Volta, in 1880, discovered what is known as current electricity. The discoveries of Faraday in the first half of the nineteenth century opened up great possibilities. It was only in the second half of that century that electricity was put to the service of man.

The first great achievement was the electric light—first arc light, then light from filaments. But this time electri-

city was produced only by chemical action, which was a very costly affair. So nothing great was possible till the invention of the Dynamo in which mechanical energy or energy of motion transformed into current electricity by the rotating coils of wires between the two poles of a magnet. When the Dynamo was perfected the power of the steam engine or a water fall was converted with its help into very powerful electric currents.

All this was done before the nineteenth century closed. But it was the early part of the present century that saw the utmost extension of the use of electricity in the service of man.

What work can we think now which electricity is not doing for us? It helps us to analyse compounds into elements and combines elements into compounds; it has broken up atoms of elements into electrons and protons; it cuts and sows, it converts huge rocks into the finest power as it does at the Kolar Gold Fields; it lights our halls and rooms; our roads and carriages. We have the convenient pocket electric torch; it draws our trams and trains; it heats the water for our bath, it irons our coats and trousers, it enables the doctor to examine the internal organs and carry on the most delicate operations; it cures our diseases; it has enabled us to write from a distance (telegraph) and to converse from a distance (telephone) and to hear speeches and songs from thousands of miles away. It enables us, shortly, to see from distance, so that every one of us could see and hear what is taking place.

A. T. SIVASUBRAMANIAM,
G. C. E. Prep.—A. (Science)

The Cottage Industries of Ceylon.

There are many cottage industries in Ceylon. The industries are carried on differently according to the locality.

In the South of Ceylon we find the coir industries. Women and children make coir ropes, rugs and brooms in their homes. Women also weave laces and make artificial flowers out of crepe papers.

In places where the soil is clayey, people make pots and other vessels. In Galle district toys and ornaments are made out of coconut and tortoise shells. At Kalutara we find the basket industry. Baskets, hats and other articles are made out of palm leaves. At Dumbara there is the mat weaving industry which is done mostly by women. Moratuwa is known for its carpentry. In the Eastern province mats and baskets are made out of fodder grass. In the Mannar district women make dry fish by drying the fish on the sandy beach.

Cottage industries are carried on, on a large scale, in the Jaffna Peninsula. From the Palmyrah leaves, mats and baskets are made. Jaggery is made out of the sweet toddy. Pots and pans are also made in Jaffna and Kankesanthurai. The chief industry in the Peninsula is the tobacco industry. Cigars and cigarettes are made out of the tobacco grown in Ceylon.

The cottage industries help the people of Ceylon to earn a living. The Government helps the people engaged in cottage industries by giving them money and machines. The Co-operative Department buys these goods and sells them to the public. In order to encourage these cottage industries we must all buy the articles made by the people of our country and thus improve the quality of goods produced in Ceylon.

K. P. BALANATHAN,
G. C. E. Prep. "A"

How I learnt to ride a bicycle.

When I was ten years old, I liked to ride a bicycle. One day I saw a boy learning to ride a bicycle. He appeared to be as tall as I was. I went there and watched him riding for some time.

I went home and begged my mother to buy a bicycle for me. But she advised me, "You are a small boy. You can't ride a bicycle, and it is also dangerous". I was very sad and began to weep. My Father came there and asked me, why I was crying. I remained silent. Then he went to

my mother and asked her. "Why is the boy crying?". On the next day my father asked me what I wanted. I told him I wished to learn to ride a bicycle. I pleaded with him to give some money. He reluctantly obliged.

Immediately I went to a bicycle shop and hired a good bicycle. I got upon it and rode along the lane. After riding some distance I fell on the ground with the cycle over me. My friends laughed at me. I asked my friends to teach me how to ride the bicycle. They helped me by running behind me, holding the seat. I went round and round the meadows. After learning for one hour, I returned the bicycle to the shopkeeper.

The next day I learned to ride a bicycle without the help of others. One day I went home on the bicycle. My father wondered when he saw me riding the bicycle without any difficulty.

S. THIRUCHELVARAJAH,
Form II.—A.

Sun-Set

One day my parents and I went to the sea-side. I saw some of my friends playing on the sea-shore and I also joined them. After some time we were tired. So we all sat down on the sand.

One of my friends showed me the sun setting. The sky was blue, red and yellow in colour. We all enjoyed the pretty view.

The sun was like a huge golden ball dropping little by little into the sea. I saw birds returning to their nests.

I think you will also go and see the sunset and enjoy it.

J. R. POORANAMPILLAI,
Form II.—A.

Hobbies

All over the world today we find men and women, boys and girls, having some hobbies. By hobbies we mean leisure time activities or the useful work we do when we are free.

There are many kinds of hobbies, such as stamp collecting, reading etc.

Hobbies help us to spend our time usefully when we are at rest or when we are free. Besides this, hobbies like photography, reading etc. enable us to gather more knowledge which will be very useful to us.

Therefore, every boy should have for himself some hobbies which will be helpful to him throughout his life.

D. K. CHINNIAM,
Form II.—A.

A Picnic

My friends and I prepared to go out on a picnic to a seaside. Our parents packed our baskets with cakes, biscuits, and cheese. Some boys walked to the station while others went by car taking our baskets and suits for swimming. We travelled in the second class compartment, reaching our destination, after three hours journey. We enjoyed our journey thoroughly. Some sang and some played different kinds of flutes. We all got down taking our things to the seaside. As we were feeling hungry we opened our baskets and ate as much as we could. We forgot to bring water and could not drink the water that was in the well near the sea as it was saltish. We hired a boat and went to the sea for a swim. Suddenly we felt cold and at the same time the rain came down. We had to run to a hut close by for shelter. Then we changed our wet clothes. In a short time it cleared up and we went outside to take snap shots. Then we came back by train quite tired.

G. R. SELVARAJAH,
Form I. (A)

The Farmer

The farmer is an industrious person. He has to work hard from morning till evening. If he has a paddy field the first thing he has to do is to plough the land after the rains. When the seeds are grown he gathers the paddy into sheaves and dries them. Many people depend on the farmer for their

food. Some farmers have lands with different trees such as palmyrah, coconut and fruit trees. The produce brings enough money for his living. Vegetables, onions, chillies and yams are planted by some farmers in gardens. These things are used locally and some are sent to outstations. The farmers depend for water on either wells, tanks or rain. In some farms, cows, sheep, pigs, fowls and ducks are kept. The farmer's wife takes milk, butter and eggs to the market for sale. Pigs, sheep and bulls are sold to the butchers. Some farmers become rich and have workers to assist them to do their work. Some who have not much money are not very well off as they have to do their work alone with the help of their family. The most useful man in the world is the farmer.

R. SELVARAJAN,
Form I.—A.

My Pet

My pet is a dog. Its name is Rover. Its colour is white. It has a short tail. I give him bread, milk and meat. It likes meat very much. Rover barks when somebody comes to our house. It sleeps near my bed. It used to accompany me when I go out for a walk. It wags its tail when I come home. Its height is one and a half feet.

K. KANAGARAJAH,
Form I.—A.

My Parrot

My uncle gave me a parrot on my last birthday. It has five colours. It is a very pretty bird. It lives in a cage. I give it nice food. It likes plantains and green chillies very much. When it is hungry, it calls me. I like my parrot a lot.

R. KIRUPARAJAN,
Std. IV.—A.

The Game I Like

Of all games I like football best. I always like to take the part of a goalie in the game. I can only kick the ball with my left foot and I can't use my right foot. Everyday I practise the game at home, so that I can play with the other boys at school. I hope I will be the captain of my College 'A' Team one day.

T. VANNIASINGHAM,
Std. IV.—A.



ராஜாஜி சாமிநாதையர் உரைநடை

ராஜ கோபாலச்சாரியாருடைய உரைநடையை ஆராய்வதற்கு அவர் எழுதிய நூல்கள் உதவியாயிருக்கின்றன. அவைகள் சிறுகதைகள். உரைநடையில் எழுதிய பழங்காப்பியக்கதைகளான “வியாசர் விருந்து” “சக்கரவர்த்தி திருமகன்” முதலியனவாம். ஏட்டுச் சுவடிகளாகச் செல்லரித்து மறைந்து போகவிருந்த தமிழ்இலக்கியச் செல்வங்களான சீவக சிந்தாமணி, பத்துப்பாட்டு, மணிமேகலை, சிலப்பதிகாரம், பதிற்றுப்பத்து, ஐங்குறுநூறு, புறநானூறு, பரிபாடல், பெருங்கதை, புறப்பொருள் வெண்பாமாலை ஆதியனவற்றைத் திருத்திப்பதிப்பித்து வெளியிட்டுள்ள ஐயரவர்களது உரைநடையை அவர்களது நூல்களாகிய “நான் கண்டதும் கேட்டதும்” “புதியதும் பழையதும்” “நினைவுமஞ்சரி” “என் சரித்திரம்” “நல்லுரைக் கோவை” முதலியனவற்றிலிருந்து அறியலாம்.

இவர்கள் இருவர்க்கும் இடையே உரைநடையில் ஒருவிதமான பொருத்தமண்டு. தெளிவும், எளிமையும் இவர்களது உரைநடையில் காணப்படும் சிறந்த தன்மை. இவைமூலமாக அவர்களுடைய உரைநடை ஒருவிதமான வலிமைபெற்றிருக்கின்றது. அது சிலவேளைகளில் சாதாரண மக்களைக்கவரும் தன்மையுடையதென்றும் சொல்லலாம். அவர்களது நூல்களை வாசிப்போர் அவர்களைத் தங்களில் ஒருவராகமதித்து அவர்கள் சொல்லுவதை ஏற்கும் மனப்பான்மையுடையவராகின்றனர். ஐயரவர்களே கூறுகின்றார்: “ஒரு நூலிலுள்ள சொற்சுவை, பொருட்சுவைகளை அனுபவித்துப் படிக்கவேண்டும். அவற்றை பிறரும் அறியும்வண்ணம் எளியநடையில் சொல்லவும் எழுதவும் வேண்டும். பழையநூல்களையும் உரைகளையும் ஆராய்ந்து உண்மைக்கருத்துக்களை அறியவேண்டும். தெரியாதனவற்றைத் தெரிந்தனவாகக் காட்டலாகாது.” இந்த நோக்கத்தை அவர் எழுதியவற்றிலிருந்து அறியக்கூடியதாயிருக்கின்றது.

இவர்கள் இருவர்க்கும் ஆழமாகவிருக்கும் வித்தியாசம் அவர்களின் மனநோக்கத்திலே தங்கியிருக்கின்றது. ராஜாஜி ஒரு பொருளைப் பரக்கப்பார்த்து அதன் பொதுத்தன்மைகளை விளக்குவதை நோக்கமாகவுடையவர். ஆகையால், பாரதம், இராமாயணம் என்னும் காவியங்கள் யாவரும் எளிதில் உணரும்படி சுவைகளின் பொதுவிசேஷங்களை இலகுவான நடையில் அறிவிக்கின்றார். ஐயரவர்கள் தமிழில் காவியங்களை நுணுக்கமாக ஆராய்ந்து அவைகளின் சிறப்புக்களைக் காட்டுகின்றார். ஆகையால், ராஜாஜியின் நூல்களை முதல் தொடங்கி முடிவுவரையும் படித்தால்தான் அவருடைய உரைநடை விசேஷம் விளங்குகின்றது. ஐயரவர்களுடைய கட்டுரைகளை வாசிக்கத் தொடங்கியவுடனேயே அவரது உரைநடையின் விசேஷம் விளங்குகின்றது. ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் முற்றும் காவிய

மயம். ஐயரவர்கள் முழுதும் இலக்கியமயம். இதை அடிப்படையாகக்கொண்டே இவர்களுடைய உரைநடை அமைந்திருக்கின்றது. ராஜாஜி சிலவேளைகளில் தன்னுடைய நடையில் இலகுவாகப்போய் வெறும் சாதாரணத்தையும் தொட்டு விடுகின்றார். ஐயரவர்கள் இலக்கியச்சிறப்பில் மிகுந்தவைகளைச் சாதாரணமாய்ச் சொல்லப்போய்ச் சாதாரணமனிதர் விளங்காத படி செய்துவிடுகின்றார்.

பொதுவாக முன் கூறப்பட்ட தன்மைகளை “வியாசர் விருந்து” “புதியதும் பழையதும்” என்ற நூல்களிலிருந்து ஆராய்வோம். “வியாசர் விருந்தை” வாசிக்கும்போது அது சாதாரண மக்களும் கற்கக்கூடிய வகையில் எழுதப்பட்டுள்ளது என்பது தெளிவாகின்றது. நாம் ராஜாஜியது உரைநடையைப் பற்றிப் பேசும்போது அவர் ஒரு பழங்கதையைச் சகலரும் கற்றுத் தெளிவுறும்வண்ணம் எழுதுகின்றார் என்பதை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். சமஸ்கிருத மொழியிலுள்ள சிற்சில சொற்களுக்குத் தமிழ்ச்சொற்கள் பாவிப்பது கடினமாகையால் அவரது நூலில் பல சமஸ்கிருத சொற்கள் இடம்பெற்றுள்ளன. சமஸ்கிருத சொற்கள் ஆங்காங்கே பாவிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றமையால் அவரது உரைநடை ஒருவித கனத்தன்மை உடையதாயிருக்கின்றது. அவர் இந்நூலை எழுதும்போது இப்படியான சில கஷ்டங்களை முன்வைத்து எழுதவேண்டியதால் அவரது உரைநடை அவ்வளவாக ஒலிக்கவில்லை. ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஓர் பழங்கதையைப் புதியமுறையில் எழுத முற்படுகின்றார். அவர்கள் அக்காலத்தில் நடந்த சம்பவங்களை இக்காலத்தில் நடக்கும் சம்பவங்களுடன் ஒப்பிடுகின்றார். “முதல் தாம்பூலம்” என்ற அத்தியாயத்தில் சிகபாலனது மூச்சுக்களை இக்காலத்துப் பாராளுமன்றத்தில் சில அங்கத்தவர்களால் பேசப்படும் பேச்சுக்களைப் போன்றதாக இருக்கும்படி வசனங்களை அமைக்கின்றார். சிகபாலன் சபையிலிருந்து வெளியேறியதைத் தற்கால “வெளியேறுதல்” (Walk out) டுடன் ஒப்பிடுகின்றார். மேலும் கௌரவர்கள் பாண்டவர்கள் யுத்தத்திற்கு ஆயத்தங்கள் செய்வதையும் அதேசமயம் சமாதானப்பேச்சுவார்த்தைகள் நடத்துவதையும் இக்காலத்தில் உலகப்போர்கள் நடைபெறுவதற்குமுன் வல்லரசுகளுக்கிடையில் நடைபெறும் சமரசப் பேச்சுவார்த்தைகளைப் போன்றவையென்கிறார். வியாசர் விருந்தில் சொற்களோ வசனங்களோ கொஞ்சமாவது மூளைக்கு வேலைதருவதில்லை. ஆனால், உரைநடையின் போக்கு இசையும் அளவும் பொருந்தியதாயில்லை. உரைநடையில் இசையின்பமுண்டு. அது செய்யுளுக்குமாத்திரம் உரியதல்ல. செய்யுளில் இசை தெட்டத்தெளியத் தெரியும். உரைநடையில் அது மறைந்துவின்று வசிகரப்படுத்தும். அப்படிப்பட்ட இசை ராஜாஜியின் உரைநடையிலில்லை. ஓர் அறிக்கைப்பத்திரம் போல் வியாசர் விருந்து தொனிக்கின்றது. கதையின் கட்டத்திற்குத் தகுந்ததாகக் கம்பீரம் அல்லது மென்மை அவர் உரைநடையில் அமைந்திருக்கவில்லை. “ரிஜ்யசிருங்கர்” என்ற

அத்தியாயத்தில் காதல்தொனி நெளிந்து நெளிந்து ஓடவேண்டும். ஆனால், மின்னலைப்போல் அற்ப நேரக்காட்சி மாத்திரமளிக்கின்றது. அதுவும் ஒரு வசனத்தில்தான். “அவருடைய வாக்கும் கண்ணும் எனது அந்தராத்மாவில் மகிழ்ச்சியும் சிநேகிதமும் உண்டாக்குகின்றது.” கடைசியில் ஓர் பழையகதையோடு முடிகின்றது. அது எத்தனையோதரம் சொல்லப்பட்ட கதை. நளனுக்குத் தமயந்தியும்..... இராமனுக்குச் சீதையும்..... வசிஷ்டருக்கு அருந்ததியும்..... அகஸ்தியருக்கு லோபாமுத்திரையும்..... உனக்குத் திரௌபதையும் போல் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டுள்ளது. பகவத்கீதை முதலிய தத்துவநூல்களை விளக்குவதற்கு இந்தநடை பொருத்தமானது. காவியத்தின் நவரசங்கள் தொனிப்பதற்கு உயிருள்ள சக்தி இதி லில்லை. வாசித்தபொருள் எல்லாவற்றையும் ஒருங்கே நினைக்கிறோம். அல்லாமல் அதை ஏற்றிவந்த உரைநடை வாகனத்தை முற்றாக மறந்து விடுகின்றோம். அதுதன் அழகினாலேயோ வலிமையினாலேயோ எங்கள்மனதில் இன்பத்தையூட்டுவதைக் கானோம். முற்கூறியவற்றால் ராஜாஜி இயற்கையான உரைநடையின் சிறப்பை ஒரேயடியில் முடிவுகண்டு விடலாம் என்பது கருத்தல்ல. அவர் எழுதிய “சக்கரவர்த்தி திருமகன்” கூடிய சிறப்பு வாய்ந்ததாக இருக்கின்றதை நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

இலக்கிய ஆராய்ச்சியில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ள ஐயரவர்கள் பற்பல பகுதிகளில் ஆராய்ச்சியையும் புலவர்கள் கல்விமான்களோடு அளவளாவிய விருத்தாந்தங்களையும் தமது ஒப்பற்ற இலகுவான நடையில் விஸ்தரிக்கின்றார். அவர் கட்டுரைகளில் பொருளுக்கேற்ற நடை அமைந்திருக்கின்றது. அப்படிச் சொல்லுகிறபோது உயர்ந்த பொருளை விளக்கப் பெரிய சொற்கள் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதென்பதல்ல. புலவர்களிடையில் வழங்கும் உரிமைச்சொற்களாக ஐயர் ஆக்குகின்றார். விளங்கு தற்கரிய வினையெச்ச முடிவுகள் பழைய காலத்து எடுப்புச் சொற்கள் அவரிடத்துக் காணப்படாமை வியப்பதற்குரியது. தற்காலப்புலவர் முற்கால இலக்கியத்தை நவீனமுறையில் உரைத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெளிவாகத் தெரிகிறது. மேல்நாட்டாரின் கட்டுரைமுறையும் ஒழுங்கு, அளவு முதலியவைகளையும் இவர் பெற்றிருக்கிறார் என்பது காணப்படுகிறது. பால்போன்ற இனியநடை எக்காலத்தும் எல்லாராலும் வெறுப்பில்லாமல் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டுப் பயனைக்கொடுப்பதிது. ஹாஸ்ய சுவையும் தோற்றமும் கலக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. இதை “வண்டாளம் முத்துசாமிஐயர்” என்னும் கட்டுரையில் காணலாம். ஒரு கட்டுரையின் முழுச்சாரத்தையும் முழுவசனத்திலேயே எடுத்துக்காட்டுவது இவருடைய சிறப்பு. “உண்மையான கல்விமான்களை உலகம் அறிந்துகொள்வதில்லை” என்ற ஒரே வசனமே மேற்கூறப்பட்ட கட்டுரையின் பொருளைக் காட்டுகின்றது. உணர்ச்சியையும் நிலைமையையும் ஒரேசொல்லில்

உணர்த்தும் வல்லமை இவருக்குண்டு. இவரது “அவன்போய் விட்டான்” என்னும் கட்டுரையில் “தாங்கள் சொல்வதைப் பார்க்கில் தாங்களே என்று இழுத்தேன்” என்று தமது மனக்கருத்தை எடுத்துக் கூறுகின்றார். சாதாரண சம்பவங்களைச் சிறு நாடகங்களாகக் காட்டும் வல்லமை இவருக்குண்டு. “நான் சாமியாராக இருக்கமாட்டேன்” என்ற கட்டுரை இதற்கு ஓர் எடுத்துக்காட்டு. ஐயரவர்கள் உலக இயல்புகளை “ஆளுக்கேற்ற மதிப்பு” “கலியான படித்துரை” என்றும் கட்டுரைகளில் வெகு நேர்த்தியாக எடுத்துக் காட்டுகின்றார். ஆகையால், ஐயரவர்களைப் பொதுவாக எவரும் விளங்கக்கூடிய மேதாவி எனலாம்.

T. Sivalingam,

H. S. C. (arts)

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எதிர்காலமும் உத்தியோகமும்

“உழுதுண்டு வாழ்வரே வாழ்வர் மற்றெல்லாம்—தொழுதுண்டு பின்செல்பவர்” என்ற கூற்றினையாம் உற்றுநோக்குவோமேயானால் எவ்வுத்தியோகம் மேலானதென்பதை யுணர்ந்து விடலாம். அதனாற்றான் “உழுதுண்டு வாழ்வதற் கொப்பில் லைக்கண்டிர்—பழுதுண்டு வேரேர் பணிக்கு” என்று கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதனால் எல்லாரும் உழவராகிவிடுங்கள் என்று கூறுகிறேன் என்று எண்ணிவிடாதீர்கள். ஆனால், அதன் பெருமையை மறைத்து உதாசினப்படுத்த வேண்டாமென்பதே என் அபிப்பிராயம்.

“உத்தியோகம் புருஷலட்சணம்” என்பார் பலர். அது உண்மையே. ஆனால், உத்தியோகமென்றால் அரசினரிடத்தே செய்யும் தொழிலன்று. ஒவ்வொருவனுக்கும் அவனது தொழில் அவனது உத்தியோகமேயாகும். தொழிலின்றேல் அவனிடம் சோம்பல் குடிகொள்ளும். பிறர் துன்பங்களை உணரமாட்டான். கொலை, களவு என்பன அவனது இதயத்தைப் பீடித்துக்கொள்ளும். அவற்றிற்கும் அடிமையாகித் தன் வாழ்வை மாற்றியமைத்து விடுகிறான். அதுவும் அவனது உத்தியோகம் என்று கூறிவிடாதீர்கள். நல்லவழியில் தன் சீவனோபாயத்தை நடத்த முயல்வதையே ஒரு தொழிலாக மக்கள் எண்ணிக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இதுவே இங்கு என் குறிக்கோளும் கூட. இன்று மக்கள் ஏன் வேலையற்றோராயும், படித்தும் படியாத மூடராயும், தம் வாழ்க்கையை நடத்த வழி தெரியாது பிறரை எதிர்பார்ப்பது ஏன் என்பதையும், எதிர்காலம் உத்தியோக முறையில் எவ்விடத்தை வகுக்கும் என்பதைப் பற்றியும் ஆராய்வோம்.

H. C. 5

ஆதிகால மக்களின் வாழ்க்கையை யாம் சற்று ஞாபகப் படுத்தினாற்ருன், இன்றைய நிகழ்வும் எதிர்காலமும் புலப்படவும், புலப்படுத்தவுமுதவும். மக்களின் முக்கிய தேவையாக இருந்தது உணவு. அதற்கே ஓடியாடித்திரிந்து மிருகங்களை, விவேகமற்றமுறையில் வசதிக்கேற்றவாறு, பிடித்துண்டனர். சேவித்துச் சாப்பிட வழியின்றித் திண்டாடினர். அதன் பிரகாரமாயும், தெய்வாதீனமாயும், காடுகள் எரிவதை உணரப் பெற்றனர். பின்னர் அம்முறையில் வெற்றிகொண்டு, தீ உண்டாக்கினர். மிருகங்களின் தோல்கள், இலைகள், பட்டைகள் அவர்கள் உடையாயிற்று. உணவு இறைச்சியே. பின்பு காய், கனி, கந்தமுலங்களை உண்ணும் வழிகளையறிந்து பின்பற்றினர். கமத்தொழில் நிலைத்துவிட்டது. பின்பு வாழ்க்கை நிரந்தரமாயும், நிதானமாயும் காணப்பட்டது. பண்டமாற்று ஏற்பட்டது. அறிவும் வளர்ந்தது.

ஆனால், இன்று மக்கள் உத்தியோகம் என்று மதிப்பது எவற்றையெனில் அரசினரின் கீழ் அடிமை வாழ்க்கை புரிந்து மாதமுடிவில் பெறும் ஊதியத்தை மட்டுமே. உத்தியோகத்தின் இழிவான நிலையை மக்கள் உணராமை மிகவும் வேதனைப்படவேண்டிய தொன்றுதான். எனினும், போதிப்பவர்கள் சாதிக்கமாட்டாதவர்கள் அல்லவா? ஆகவே, எழுத்தாளன் கூட அப்படித்தானே என்றும் எண்ணுவீர்கள். ஆம், அப்படித்தான். உழவுத் தொழிலைத்தான் தனியேசெய்ய வேண்டும், மற்றவை தொழிலென்று கூறவில்லை. அதனை வளர்க்க முயலும் கல்வியும் உயர்ந்ததாகும். மற்றைய கல்வியும்—கடைப்பிடிக்கும் செயலும், கொள்கையும் போலியே.

இன்று இந்நாட்டில் ஏன் இளைஞர்கள் கல்விகற்றும் கல்லாத மூடர்களாகவும், காலிகளாகவும் பிறர் நகைக்கும்வண்ணம் திரியவேண்டும். முக்கிய காரணங்கள்—பிள்ளைகளின் பெற்றோர் அரசாங்க உத்தியோகங்களையும், மாத வருமானத்தையும், பிறநாட்டுடைநடையையும் விரும்பியமையே. மாணவனானதும் கல்விகற்கிறான். அவன் கற்கும்பொழுதும் அவனுக்கும் அவன் குடும்பத்திற்கும் வருவாய்க்குரிய கைத் தொழில்களில் அவன் தனது ஓய்வுநேரத்தை உபயோகமாக மாற்றியமைத்து வரவேண்டும். குலத்தைப் பெருமைப்படுத்தி, பல வித்தைகளாகிய, தச்சுவேலை, கொல்வேலை, நெசவு, வாணிபம், கமம், பண்ணைவைத்தல் என்பவற்றை மறந்தனர். நம் நாட்டுப் பணம் பிறநாடுகள் செல்ல ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டது. இதற்கிடையில் நம் பணத்தால் வாங்கப்பட்டதும், பிறநாட்டாரால் பாவிக்கப் படுவனவும் எம்நாட்டில் இடம்பெற்றன. தொழிலாளர்களது சேவையைக் குறைத்து நேரத்தைச் சுருக்கிற்று. தெருவழிகளில் அவலநிலையில் அலைகிறார்கள். அதனால்

விஞ்ஞானம் நமக்குக் கேடு புரிந்தது என்பதா பொருள். இல்லை. பாவிக்கத்தெரியாமல் பாவித்தமையே. முதலில் பிற நாட்டுக் கலைகளைப் படிக்கவேண்டும்—பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும். நம் நாட்டுத் தொழிலைச் செய்வதற்காக அயல்நாட்டு இயந்திரங்களையும்—இயக்கும் விற்பனர்களையும் இங்கு அழைப்பது நன்றல்ல. அது குளிக்கப்போய்ச் சேற்றைப் பூசிக்கொள்வது போலாகும்.

இலவசக்கல்வியைத் தூற்றுவோரும், போற்றுவோருமுளர். ஆனால், அடியேன் போற்றும் சாராரைச் சார்ந்தவன். அதனால் மற்றையோர் பகைஞரல்ல—இத்திட்டம் எத்தனையோ மக்களுள் மாணிக்கங்களை, மங்கையர் திலகங்களை உருவாக்கியுள்ளது என்பதை மறக்கமுடியாது. எல்லாரையும் ஆக்கவில்லையென்றால் அது தவறானது என்பதா கருத்து? ஆனால், நூற்றுக்கெண்பைத்தைந்து வீதமான ஏழைமக்கள் நலம்பெற்றுள்ளனர். இத்திட்டம் உத்தியோகப் பிரச்சினைக்கு ஒரு வழியே. எனினும், கல்விவளர்ச்சி மக்களிடையே புகுந்துவிட்டதால் அதனை நாம் போற்றத்தான் வேண்டும்.

இயற்கையும் அதற்கொரு காரணந்தான். மக்களின் தொகை அதிகரித்தமையினால்தான் நாட்டில் வறுமை, நலிவு, நல்லெண்ணமின்மை என்பன உருவாகின. மக்களதிகரிக்கிறார்களே தவிர மாநிலங்கள் பெருகவில்லையே. அது நீள அகலத்தில் குறைய இடமுண்டு. ஆனால் கூடுவதற்கில்லையே வழிகள்.

“ திரைகடலோடியுந் திரவியந்தேடு ” என்பார்களே உண்மை. அதனை எண்ணியதாலும், ஆசையின் அலைச்சலாலும் நம் நாட்டான் பிற நாடுகளைத் தன் சொந்த நாடாக்கினான். நம்நாடு நலிந்து நம்நிலையும் நலிவாயிற்று. நாளை நம்மினம் இருந்ததா என்ற கேள்வி எழுவதற்கும் இடமாயிற்று.

நம் நாட்டார் ஒவ்வாத அரசியல் ஞானங்களைப் பிறநாட்டிலிருந்து வருவித்தார்கள். நம் வருவாய் தெரியாது, பிற நாட்டான் பணத்தில் வாழ வழிதேடினார்கள். விகிதமும் இன்று பார்க்கவும் பார்த்தேயும், அரசாங்கஉத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய நிலைகள் உருவாயிற்று. ஆளுக்கொரு கட்சி. அதற்கு ஆதரவளிப்பவர்கள் வேலையில்லாத சோம்பேறிகள் கூட்டங்கள். அதனால் கொள்கைக்காரனும் கூட்டாளிக்காரனாகி அதனால் தெரு அலைபவராகிறார். சுயநம்பிக்கையில்லாத அரசியல் ஞானிகளிடையே சுயநலம் தாண்டவமாடும். அப்படியானவர்கள் கையில் கொஞ்சக்கால, கொஞ்சக்கால ஆட்சி, அவற்றிடையே அவர்கள் வைக்குந்திட்டங்கள் பின்பும் இடையூறு விளைவிக்கின்றன.

தொழில்முறைக் கல்விக்கு முக்கியத்துவமின்றி ஒருகால மிருந்தது. அக்காலம் பிறநாட்டானூட்கி அவனிடையே வாழ முடிந்தது. ஆனால், இன்று அண்ணனைத் தம்பி கொலைக்குள்ளாக்கும் அபாரநிலை. அதில் நூன்முறைக்கல்வி எப்படி இடம் பெற முடியும். எனவே, தம்பியை வெல்லக்கூடியதாகவே தொழில்முறைக் கல்வியைக் கற்கவேண்டும். இந்தநிலை வரும் என்று யார் எதிர்பார்த்தார்கள்—அயலவன் தன் மகனையும் படிப்பிக்கிறான். நானும் படிப்பிக்கிறேன் என்று எண்ணினார்களேயன்றி, எதற்கு, ஏன் படிப்பிக்கிறேன்? என்ற எண்ணம், படிப்போனிடத்திலும் படிப்பிப்போனிடத்திலும் மிருக்கவில்லை. கல்வியின்தரம் குறைவுபட்டது. மக்களிடையே அரசினர் உத்தியோகமோகமும், உத்தியோகத்திற்கு மதிப்புங் கொடுபட்டதும், இன்று இந்நிலையில் மக்கள் வேலையின்றித் திரிய வேண்டிய காரணமாகும்.

எதிர்காலம் வேலையற்றிருப்பவர்கள் யார் என்று கேட்டால், உயர்தர நூன்முறைப்படிப்பாளர்களும் எல்லாக்குழந்தைகளுமே. ஏனெனில், இன்றைய நிலையிலுள்ள பெரிய உயர்தரப்பதவிகள் யாவும் அறிவினையும், தரத்தினையும் கொண்டு நியமிக்கப்படுபவையல்ல. இயற்கையையும் செல்வாக்கையும் பொறுத்தவையே. அதனால் கஷ்டமுறை நேரிடும்.

யார் யார் கைத்தொழில் கற்கிறானோ அவனே எதிர்காலக் கல்விமானும்—செல்வனும்—விவேகியுமாவான். மற்றையோர்கவனிக்கப்பட மாட்டார்கள்.

அதனாலேதான் இன்று பாடசாலைகள் எல்லாவற்றிலும் தொழில்முறைக் கல்விக்குரிய பாடங்கள் நடைபெறுகின்றன. மக்கள் தேசிய மனப்பான்மை உடையவர்களாகவும் நாட்டுப்பற்றுடையவர்களாகவும் சாதாரணவாழ்க்கையை விரும்புவர்களாகவுமே, நல்வாழ்வும், நல் உத்தியோகமும் பெற்றுத் திருப்தியுடனிருப்பர். எதிர்காலம் அரசாங்க உத்தியோகம் கிடைப்பது என்பது மிகமிகக் கடினமானதாகவே யிருக்கும். அரசியல் மொழி எச்சாதியினதாயிருக்கிறதோ அவர்கள் நன்மை பெறவும், பிறமொழியைக் கற்றுத் தேறியபோதிலும் விகிதாசாரப்படி தெரிவு நடைபெறுமானால் எவ்வளவோ கஷ்டமான தாயிருக்கும்.

ஆகையால், மக்கள் அரசாங்க உத்தியோகங்களை வெறுத்துத் தம் வாழ்வினைச் செல்வனே நடத்தற்காய கைத்தொழில்களை மேற்கொள்ளுதலே சாலச்சிறந்தது.

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பாரதிக்குப்பின் கவிமணி

இலக்கியத்துறையில் தமிழ்க் கவிதையுலகிலே பாரதியின் அடிச்சுவட்டைப் பின்பற்றி இலட்சியப்பாதையில் முன்னேறி வெற்றிகண்ட தமிழ்க்கவிஞர் பலர்.

“கள்ளையுந் தீயையும் சேர்த்து, நல்லகாற்றையும் வான வெளியையுஞ் சேர்த்துத் தெள்ளுதமிழ்க் கவிதைகளாலே” பாரதிக்குப்பின், தமிழ்த்தாயை அணிசெய்வித்த கவிஞர்களுள் கவிமணி தேசிகவியாயகம் பிள்ளையவர்கள் முதலிடம் பெறுகின்றார். தமிழ்மக்கள், பாரதியின் கவிதைகளைப்படித்து, இன்புற்று அவரைக் கொண்டாடுவதைப் பாரதி உயிருடன் இருந்து பார்த்து மகிழ்வதற்குப் பாக்கியம் செய்யவில்லை. ஆனால், அந்தப் பாக்கியம் கவிமணிக்குக் கிடைத்துவிட்டது. தமிழ் மக்கள் கண்ணாடிகண்டு போற்றி வணங்கும்படி நம்முடனே வாழ்ந்து இரண்டு ஆண்டுகட்கு முன்னர் அமரரான கவிமணி அவர்களைப்பற்றி அந்யாதவர்கள் தமிழகத்தில் இல்லை. பாரதியின் வழிநின்று தமிழ் இலக்கியத்திற்குத் தொண்டாற்றியவர் அவர். பாரதி புதுமைவேண்டும், புதுமைவேண்டும் என்று புதுமையை விரும்புகிறவர். கவிமணி பழைய கருத்துக்களைப் புதிய முறையில் கவிதைகளில் அமைப்பவர்; பழமைக்கும், புதுமைக்கும் பாலமாக விளங்கியவர். பாரதியின் கவிதைகள் போன்று கவிமணியின் கவிதைகள் ஆவேசமுட்டுவனவல்ல. ஆனால், பாரதியின் பாடல்களைப்போன்று ஆழமுடையன.

பாரதியைக் கவியுலகில் தோன்றிய ஒரு புதிய ஒளியென்று கொண்டாடுபவர் கவிமணி. “பாரதி பாடலும் பட்டிக்காட்டானும்” என்ற தலைப்பில் வெகு அழகாகப் பாரதியின் பாடல்களை விமர்சனம் செய்கின்றார். ஒரு பட்டிக்காட்டான் பட்டணம் செல்கின்றான்; அங்கு பாரதியின் பாடலைப் பண்ணேடு பாடக்கேட்கின்றான். அப்பாட்டில் அவன்மனம் பறிபோகிறது. ஊருக்குத் திரும்பிவந்த அவன், தன் நண்பர்களுக்கு அப் பாடல்களின் அருமை பெருமைகளைக் கூறுகின்றான்:

“பாட்டுக்கொரு புலவன்
பாரதியடா — அவன்
பாட்டைப் பண்ணே
டொருவன் பாடினாடா
கேட்கக் கிறுகிறுத்துப்
போனனையடா — அந்தக்
கிறுக்கில் உறுதிமொழி
பொறுப்பாயடா”

என்று துவங்கி அப்பட்டிக்காட்டான் கூறும் மொழிகளில் பாரதி பாடல்களுக்கு அற்புதமான விமரிசனத்தைப் பெற்று விடுகிறோம்.

“ பிறநாட்டு நல்லறிஞர் சாத்திரங்கள் தமிழ்மொழியிற் பெயர்த்தல்வேண்டும்” என்றார் பாரதியார். பாரதியின் இம் மணிமொழியைச் செயல்படுத்தியவர் கவிமணி. ஆங்கிலத்தில் சேர் எட்வின் ஆர்னல்ட் (Sir Edwin Arnold) எழுதிய “Light of Asia” என்ற நூலைத் தழுவித் தமிழில் “ஆசிய ஜோதி” என்ற தலைப்பில் எளியநடையில், துள்ளும் தமிழில் கருணை வள்ளல் கௌதம புத்தருடைய கதையை மனம் உருகும்வண்ணம் அற்புதமான காவியமயம் நமக்களித்திருக்கிறார் கவிமணி. “ஆசிய ஜோதி” யிலிருந்து ஒருபகுதியைப் பார்ப்போம். ஒரு பெரிய ஆட்டுமந்தை வருகிறது. மந்தை எப்படியிருக்கிறது.

“ மந்தை பெரிய மந்தை — உணவின்றி
வாடி மெலியு மந்தை
சிந்தை தளரு மந்தை — நடக்கவும்
சீவனில்லாத மந்தை.”

ஆகா! என்ன அழகாக மந்தையைப் படம்பிடித்துக் காட்டுகிறார் கவிஞர். அந்த மந்தை நம் கண்முன்னே வருகிறது. அந்த மந்தையிலுள்ள ஆடுகளெல்லாம் பசியினால்வாடி மெலிந்திருக்கின்றன. கண்ணிலேகண்ட புல்லை நின்று ஒருவாய் கவ்வவும், சற்றுத் தண்ணீர் குடிப்பதற்குங்கூட அனுமதிக்காத இடையர்கள் அவைகளை ஓட்டி வருகின்றனர். தன்னந்தனியாக ஒருகுட்டி தாவிக்குதிக்கிறது. மற்றொன்று ஏதோ வேதனை பொறுக்கமுடியாது நொண்டிநொண்டி வருகின்றது. இதைக் கருணைவள்ளல் கௌதமர் காண்கிறார். அவர்மனம் புண்படுகின்றது. ஆட்டுக்குட்டியின் காலிலிருந்து உதிரம் சிந்துவதைக் கண்டதும் அவர் தம் இதயத்திலிருந்து உதிரம் வடிவது போன்று உணர்கிறார்.

“ கல்லெறி கண்டதுவோ — விழுத்தோரு
கால் முடமானதுவோ
செல்லும் வழிநீள — உதிரமும்
சிந்திப் பெருகுதையோ”

என்று வருந்தி இவ்வையம் அத்தனையையும் தாங்கும் தன் இரு மலர்க்கரங்களால் அந்த மறியை ஏந்தித் தன் தோளில் போட்டுக்கொண்ட அருள் உருவான அண்ணல், அந்த மந்தையைத் துரத்திவரும் இடையர்களை நோக்கி:

“ மாலைப் பொழுதின்னுமாகவில்லை — வெயில்
மண்டலிளந்து வெடிக்குதையோ
சாலை வழியிந்த ஆடுகளும் — எங்கு
சாய்ந்து செல்லுமையா கூறும்”

என்று கேட்கிறார். அதற்கு இடையர்கள் “இத்தனை ஆடுகளும் இன்றிரவு முடியவிருக்கும் யாகத்திற்குப் பலியாகச் செல்

கின்றன” என்றுரைத்து மேலே செல்கின்றனர். அண்ணலும் தோளில் சாத்திய குட்டியுடன் மந்தையைப் பின்பிட்டுத் தொடர்கிறார்.

அடர்ந்த மரங்களின் மத்தியில் நிர்மாணிக்கப்பெற்ற ஒரு யாகசாலை. அந்தணர் வேதம் ஓதி ஹோமம் வளர்த்து அதில் சோமபானமும் நெய்யும் வார்க்கின்றனர். ஆடுகள் வெட்டி உதிரும் ஆடுகளை ஓடுகிறது ஒரு புறத்தில். ஒரு அழகிய வெள்ளாடு பலிக்காகக் காத்திருக்கிறது. ஒரு தீட்சகர் தீட்டிய கத்தியுங் கையுமாய் முன்வந்து ஆட்டைப் பலியிடக் கத்தியை ஓங்குகிறார். அச்சமயம், “அண்ணலே, இக் கொடும் பாவியிவ்வேளையில் ஆட்டினைக் கொல்லாதருள் புரிவீர். திண்ணிய ஞானமுடையவர் எவரும் இந்தத் தீவினை செய்வரோ” என்று கூறிக்கொண்டே ஆட்டைப்போய்க் கெட்டியாகப் பிடித்துக் கொள்கிறார் கருணைவள்ளல்.

“காலிலே கட்டிய
கட்டவிழ்த்தான் — ஆட்டின்
கண்ட மிறுக்கிய
கட்ட விழ்த்தான்
வாலிலே கட்டிய
கட்டவிழ்த்தான் — அதன்
வாலினின் கட்டும்
அவிழ்த்து விட்டான்.”

இவையெல்லாம் ஒருநொடியில் நடந்துவிட்டன. இதை யாரும் தடுக்கவில்லை; தடுக்கவும் நினைக்கவில்லை. ஏன்?

“நின்றவர் கண்டு நடுங்கினரே — ஐயன்
நேரிலே நிற்கவும் அஞ்சினரே.”

அங்கிருந்தவர்கள் யாவரும் கருணைததும்பும் அண்ணலின் முகத்தைக்கண்டு பயந்து நடுங்கினராம். அவர்களை நம் கண்முன்னே கொண்டுவந்து நிறுத்துகிறார் கவிஞர். பின்பு அண்ணலின் அருள்வாக்கையும் போதனையையும் கேட்ட மக்கள் மனம் மாறுகின்றனர். தீட்சகர் தீட்டிய கத்தியை விட்டெறிந்து ஓமகுண்டத்தையும் அழித்துவிட்டு அண்ணலின் சீடராகிறார். கதை மேலே செல்கிறது. கொஞ்சமும் தளர்ச்சியில்லாத நடை. நடையில் விறுவிறுப்பு (Tempo) இருக்கிறது. காட்சிகளையெல்லாம் கண்ணெதிரில் கொணர்ந்து நிறுத்துகிறார் கவிமணி.

பாரசீகக்கவிஞர் ஊமர் காயத்தை அறியாதவர்கள் இருக்கமுடியாது. அவருடைய கவிதைகள் எல்லாம் அரிய பெரிய தத்துவங்களைப் புகட்டக்கூடியன. அன்றாடைய கவிதைகளின் ஆங்கில மொழிபெயர்ப்பைத் தழுவி எழுதியவை அல்லது தமிழில் மொழிபெயர்க்கப்பட்டவை என்று கவிமணி

ஊமர் காயத்தின் கருத்துக்கள் அமையப் புனைந்த கவிதைகளைக் கூறமுடியாது. ஊமரின் கருத்துக்களைத்தான் கவிமணி தமிழில் தருகிறார். ஒரு உதாரணத்தைப் பார்ப்போம். “உலகம் இன்பமயம். வாழ்க்கை வாழ்வதற்கே” என்றகருத்தை அழகாகக் கவிஞர் ஊமர் ஒரு கவிதையில் எடுத்துக் கூறுகிறார். இக்கவிதையின் ஆங்கில மொழிபெயர்ப்பு:

“Here with a loaf of Bread beneath the Bough
A Flask of wine, A Book of verse — and thou
Beside me singing in the wilderness
And Wilder is Paradise Now”

இக்கருத்தைத் தமிழில் கவிமணி தருவதைப் பார்ப்போம்:

“வெயிற் கேற்ற நிழலுண்டு
வீசந் தென்றற் காற்றுண்டு
கையிற் கம்பன் கவியுண்டு
கலசம் நிறைய மதுவுண்டு
தெய்வகீதம் பலவுண்டு
தெரிந்து பாட நீயுமுண்டு
வையந்தருமீவ் வனமின்றி
வாழும் சொர்க்கம் வேறுண்டோ?”

இதில் வரிக்குவரி மொழிபெயர்ப்போ அல்லது கருத்தைத் தழுவியெழுதியதோ சொல்லமுடியாது. ஆனால், மூலக் கவிதையிலுள்ள தாய்க்கருத்தை, மரபுகொடாமல் அற்புதமான தமிழ்க் கவிதையாகத் தரும் ஆற்றல் கவிமணியிடம் இருந்தது என்பது மேலே கொடுக்கப்பட்ட உதாரணமூலம் நன்கு தெரியவரும்.

கவிமணி குழந்தையுள்ளம் படைத்தவர். கவிமணியின் பாடல்கள் பெரும்பாலும் குழந்தைகளுக்காக இயற்றப்பட்டவை. கவிமணியின் முதல் வெளியீடான “மலரும் மாலையும்” என்ற கவிதை நூலை

“செந்தமிழ் நாட்டுச் சிறுவர் சிறுமியர்க் கிந்த
நூலுரியதாய் என்றும்.....
..... வாழ்கவே”

என்று தமிழ்நாட்டுச் சிறுவர் சிறுமியர்களுக்குச் சமர்ப்பணம் செய்தது கவிமணியின் குழந்தை அன்பைக் காட்டுகின்றது.

“பிள்ளைக் கனியமுதே — கண்ணம்மா!
பேசும் பொற்சித்திரமே!” — என்றும்

“முல்லைச் சிரிப்பாலே — எனது
மூர்க்கந் தவிர்த்திடுவாய்” — என்றும்

பாரதி பாடினார். கவிமணியும்,

“ நெஞ்சின் கவலையெல்லாம்
நங்கத் திருமுகத்தில்
புன்சிரிப்பைக் காட்டி எம்மைப்
போற்றும் இளமதியோ ”

என்று பாடுகிறார். குழந்தைகளோடு வாழ்க்கையில் பெரும் பாகம் பழகிக்கொண்டிருந்ததால், குழந்தைகளுடைய கற்பனைகள், குழந்தை உள்ளத்தில் உண்டாகும் வேதனைகள், மகிழ்ச்சி ஆகியவற்றை வெகுதெளிவாக எடுத்துக்காட்டும் ஆற்றல் கவிமணியிடம் இருந்தது. ஒரு குழந்தையின் பிஞ்சு உள்ளத்தில் உதிக்கும் கற்பனையை எவ்வளவு தெளிவாகச் சித்திரிக்கிறார் பாருங்கள்.

பெளர்ணமி இரவு. வானம் முழுவதும் முகிற்கூட்டங்கள். அவைமத்தியில் மதி தன் பூரண செளந்தர்யத்துடன் பவனி வருகின்றான். இதைப்பார்க்கிறது ஒரு குழந்தை. அதற்கு ஒரே வியப்பு. குழந்தையின் கற்பனைக் கண்களுக்குப் பரந்து கிடக்கும் நீலவானம் கடல்போன்று காட்சியளிக்கிறது. கண் சிமிட்டும் தாரகைகள் மீன்களைப் போன்றும் தண்மதி ஓடத்தைப் போன்றும் தோன்றுகின்றன. உள்ளே அந்தக் குழந்தை,

“ மீனினம் ஓடிப் பார்க்குதம்மா — ஊடே
வெள்ளி ஓடமொன்று செல்லுதம்மா
வானும் கடலாக மாறுதம்மா — இந்த
மாட்சியினுள்ளம் முழுகுதம்மா.”

“ மூல்லைமலர்ப் பந்தலிட்டனரோ — தேவர்
முத்து விதானம் அமைத்தனரோ
வெல்லு மதியின் திருமணமோ — அவன்
விண்ணில் விழாவரும் வேளையிதோ ”

“ ஒருகால் இன்று சந்திரனுக்குக் கலியாணமோ ”? என்றெல்லாம் குழந்தையின் சிந்தனை ஓடுகின்றது.

ஏழைச் சிறுமி ஒருத்தி தன் தாயாரிடம் ஓடிவந்து தனக் கொரு கைக்கடிகாரம் வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கும்படி கேட்கிறாள். காலதேவனின் சூழ்ச்சியால் வறுமைச் சுழலில் அகப்பட்டு வருந்தும் தாய் தன் மகளுக்குக் கடிகாரம் வாங்கப் பணத்துக்கு எங்குபோவாள்? அன்றாட வயிறு அலம்பவே போதிய வருமானம் இல்லையே? அவலமான நிலையில் இருக்கும் தாய் தன் அருமைமகளின் முகத்தைப் பார்க்கிறாள். ஏக்கம் நிறைந்த அக்குழந்தையின் பார்வை அவள் உள்ளத்தைத் தொடுகிறது. தன்மகளை அன்புடன் நோக்கி, “ ஏ மகளே! காலை நேரமறியக் கைக்கடிகாரம் எதற்கடி? ” என்று பின்வருமாறு கூறுகிறாள்:

“செங்கதிர் பொங்கி வருவதுண்டு — நல்ல
சேந்தாமரை மலர்கள் மலர்வதுண்டு
மங்கையே காலைப் பொழுதை யுணர்ந்திட
மற்றும் கடிகாரம் வேண்டுமோடி?”

சரி; காலைப்பொழுது அறிந்துகொள்ளும் விதம் தெரிந்து
விட்டது. மாலைப்பொழுது அறிய வேண்டுமோ? அதற்கு,

“முல்லைரும்பு விரிவதுண்டாம்பலின்
மொட்டுகள் மெள்ள அவிழ்வதுண்டு
மெல்லியளே மாலைவேளை யறிந்திட
வெள்ளிக் கடிகாரம் வேண்டுமோடி?”

கவிமணி ஒரு கவிஞர் மட்டுமல்ல; ஒரு பெரிய ஆராய்ச்சி
யாளரும் கூட. கவிமணியின் தமிழ்த்தொண்டு மகத்தானது.
இன்றைய தமிழர்கள் மிகப் பாக்கியசாலிகள். ஒரு பெரும்
கவிஞர் வாழும் நாளில் நாமும் வாழ்ந்தோம் என்று பெரு
மைப்படலாமல்லவா?

கவிமணியின் கவிதைகள் நாட்டின் சொத்து; தமிழ் மக்
களின் விலைமதிக்க வொண்ணாப் பொக்கிஷங்கள். அவைமூலம்
கவிமணி என்றும் நம்மிடையே வாழ்ந்து வருவார்.

வாழ்க தமிழ்! வாழ்க கவிமணியின் நாமம்!!

P. Arulanantham,
H. S. C. Prep (Arts)

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சீதனம் வேண்டாம்

சீதனமுறை இக்காலத்தில் மட்டுமல்ல, மிகமிகப் பழைய
காலந்தொட்டு இருந்துவந்திருக்கின்றது. ஆனால், ஏன் சீதன
முறை ஏற்பட்டதென்பதை நாம் நமக்குள் சிந்தித்தால் அது
தக்க காரணத்தைக் கொண்டுதான் தொடக்கப்பட்டதென்பது
தெளிவாகும். அதாவது, வெவ்வேறு குடும்பங்களில் ஒரு அங்
கத்தினராக வாழ்ந்துவந்த இளம் ஆண், பெண் இருபாலாரும்
புதுமணத் தம்பதிகளாகித் தாங்கள் தனிமையாக ஒரு வாழ்க்
கையை ஆரம்பிக்கும்போது அவர்கள் ஏதொரு தொழிலைத்
தொடக்குவதற்கு மூலதனம் வேண்டாமா? இந்த மூலதன
மாகத்தான் சீதனமுறை ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டது.

அடுத்ததாக மணப்பெண்ணுடைய பெற்றோர் தாம் குறித்த
மூலதனத்தை வழங்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்கு, பின்வரும் காரணம்

இருந்திருக்கக்கூடும். அதாவது, அக்காலத்தில் பெரும்பாலான பெண்கள் (எம் தமிழ்த்தாய் மடியில் பிறந்த பெண்களென்றால் மிகவும் பொருந்தும்) வெளியிற்சென்று தொழில் புரியாமல் வீட்டிலேயே இருந்தனர். அடிமையினமாக அடக்கி ஒதுக்கப்பட்டனர். ஆண்கள்தான் பணம் சம்பாதிப்பவராயும், குடிமனையையாரும் திறனுடையவராயும் இருந்துவந்தனர். இதனூற்றான் பெண்ணைப் பெற்றவர்கள் மேற்சொல்லிய மூலதனத்தைக் கொடுக்க ஆண்கள் அப்பொருளை முதலீடு செய்து தொழிலைச்செய்து வாழ்க்கைப் பாதையைத் திறம்பட நடத்தியிருக்கலாம். இது அக்காலத்து நாகரீகத்துக்குப் பொருந்தும். ஆண்களுடன் பெண்கள் சமத்துவத்துடன் பங்குபற்றி உழைக்கும் காலம் இது. இக்காலத்தில் பெண்ணைப் பெற்றவரிடம் மடுமே சீதனம் வாங்கும் முறை எந்தவகையிலும் பொருத்தமானதல்ல.

பெண்ணைப் பெற்ற குற்றத்திற்காக “மணப்பெண்” னின் பெற்றோருக்குச் சீதனம் என்ற வழக்கில் குற்றம் சாட்டப்பட்டுக் குற்றத்தை விதித்து அதைக் கட்டாயமாக வாங்குவது ஆணும் பெண்ணும் சமத்துவமாக வாழும் இக்காலத்தில் இவ்வகையான முறை நாகரீகமற்றது. இது நாகரீகமுகூட. அக்கால போக்கிற்கேற்ப வாழ்க்கையின் அஸ்திவாரமான சீதனமுறை இக்காலத்தில் வாழ்க்கையைச் சிதைக்கும் அணுகுண்டாக மாறிவிட்டது. சீதனம் மனமொத்த காதலர்களை ஒன்று சேரவிடாமல் தடுக்கும் காதல் நாசினி!!! மணமானவர்களை விவாகரத்திற் கொண்டுபோய்விடும், இல்லறவாழ்வின் இயமன். வீர இளைஞர்களைக் கோழையர்களாகவும், பெண்பக்கத்தாரால் விலைகொடுத்து வாங்கப்படும் அஃறிணைப் பொருளாகவும் மாற்றி வைக்கும் சமூக விரோதி. ஆகவே, சீதனமுறை நம் நாட்டை விட்டு, தமிழ்ப்பேசும் நம் இனத்தைவிட்டு நிச்சயமாக ஒழியத்தான் வேண்டும்.

சீதனம் வறியவர்களை வாட்டுகின்றது.

சீதனம் என்பது ஒரு கொடிய அரசுகள். வறுமையால் வாடும் ஏழைமக்களுக்கு வாழ வழிவகுக்காமல் அது மக்களை வெறுவினை ஆக்கிவிடுகின்றது. இன்றைய உலகிலே எத்தனையோ கன்னிப்பெண்கள் தக்க பருவத்திலே, தக்க கணவருடன் இணைந்து இன்பம் பெறமுடியாமல், நெஞ்சிலே குமுறும் எண்ணற்ற அலைகளை எடுத்துக்காட்ட இயலாமல் இருக்கின்றனர். இல்லறத்தால் களிப்படைய வேண்டியவர்கள் சீதனத்தால் கவல்கின்றனர். இதனால் கன்னியரைவிட இவர்களை ஈன்றவர்களும் கூடக் கவல்கின்றனர். இவர்களில் ஒருசாரார் தம்பிள்ளைகளுக்கு வாழ்வில்லையே, எமக்கேன் வாழ்வு என்ற சிந்தனைக் கடலில் மூழ்கிக் கடைசியில் உயிர் நீக்குகின்றனர். இப்படியான எத்தனையோ கோர செய்கைகளில் இச்சீதனப்பேய் பலரைக் கொண்டு செல்கின்றது.

சட்டத்தால் சீதனத்தைத் தடுக்கலாம்.

இன்று நம்நாட்டில் அதிகரித்துவரும் சீதனம் என்னும் தொற்றுநோயில் வாடிவதங்கும் யுவதிகளுக்கு விமோசனம் அளிக்காத பட்சத்தில் அவர்களின் எதிர்கால வாழ்க்கை வரண்ட பாலவனமாகும் என்பது உள்ளங்கை நெல்லிக்கனி போன்றது. ஆகவே, எல்லா வாலிபர்களும் சீதனம் இன்றி மணம்புரிந்து கன்னியர்களின் துயரைத் துடைக்கவேண்டும். அத்தோடு அவர்களின் வாழ்க்கையைச் சந்தோஷமாகவும், சுபீட்சமாகவும் நடத்துவது வாலிபர் கடமைகளில் அதிமுக்கிய மானதாகும். எனவே, எம்நாட்டு அரசாங்கம் “சீதனம் ஒழிப்புச்சட்டம்” என்னும் ஒன்றை இயற்றி அதன்மூலம் சீதனம் என்னும் தீமையை ஒழித்துக்கட்ட வேண்டும்.

“ஒழிக சீதனம்”

“வாழ்க கன்னியர் சமூகம்”

“வாழ்க தமிழ்த்தாய் பண்பாடு”

N. Perasirian,
G. C. E. Prep (D)



பண்டைத் தமிழன் பண்பாடு

கனியிடையேறிய சவையுடைய கன்னித்தமிழ் வழங்கும் திருநாடு, பழம் பெருமை வாய்ந்தது. பாரிலே பண்பாட்டில் சிறந்து விளங்கியது. நாகரீகத்தின் சிகரத்தில் நின்று நர்த்தனம் புரிந்தது. இன்று தமிழ் என்கின்ற போழ்து தென் இந்தியாவில் உள்ள பன்னிரண்டு மாவட்டங்களை மட்டுந்தான் குறிக்கின்றது. இற்றைக்கு இரண்டாயிரம் ஆண்டுகட்கு முன்பு “வடவேங்கடம் தென்குமரி தமிழ்கூறும் நல்லுகத்து” என்ற பளம்பாரனார் செய்யுள் அடிகளில் இருந்து அறியமுடிகிறது.

தரணியிலே முதல்முதல் தோன்றிய இனம் தமிழினம் என்பது தமிழ் ஆராய்ச்சியாளர் அறிந்த அரும்பெரும் உண்மை என்பதை அறியவேண்டுமாயின் உலக வரலாற்றை அறியவேண்டும். முதல்முதல் தோன்றிய உலகம் “குமரிகண்டம்” என்ற பெயருடன் விளங்கிற்று. அங்குதான் அசைவனவும், அசையாவனவுமாகிய ஆதி உயிர்கள் தோன்றின. அத்த நிலப்பரப்பு இந்துமகாசமுத்திரத்தில்தோன்றிப் பின்னர் கடலால் கொள்ளை கொள்ளப்பட்டது என்று “படைப்பு வரலாறு” (History of creation) என்ற நூலின் ஆசிரியர் குறிக்கின்றார்.

**“ பஸ்ஸுளியாற்றுடன் பன்மலையடுக்கத்து
குமரிகோட்டம் கொடுங்கடல் கொள்க ”**

என்னும் சிலப்பதிகார அடிகள் குமரிமுனைக்குத் தெற்கே குமரி மலை என்றொரு மலையும், பஸ்ஸுளி என்றொரு ஆறும், பல மலைத் தொடர்களைக் கொண்ட நிலப்பரப்பும் இருந்தது என்னும் உண்மையைத் தருகின்றன. அத்துடன் சிலப்பதிகாரத்தில் வரும் மாடலன் என்பவன் குமரியாற்றிலே நீராடினான் என்று அறியக்கிடக்கிறது. எனவே, அகிலத்திலே முதல்முதல் தோன்றிய இனம் தமிழினம் என்பது புலனாகிறதல்லவா? ஆம். குமரிகண்டத்திலே உள்ள பட்டித் தொடட்டிகளில் பைந்தமிழ் பர்ணமித்தது என்றால் அது சிறிதும் மிகையாகாது.

பண்டைத் தமிழகத்தில் அறுபத்திநான்கு கலைகள் இருந்தன. ஆம். “ எண்ணெண் கலையு மிசைந்துடன் போக ” என்று வரும் சிலப்பதிகார அடிகள் தமிழ்நாட்டிலே அறுபத்திநான்கு கலைகள் இருந்தன என்பதைக் குறிக்கிறது. தமிழகத்தில் இருந்த கலைகளின் நிலைகளை நோக்கின் பண்டைத்தமிழன் பண்பாட்டை என்னென்று பகருவது.

பட்சிகளைப்போல் மனிதன் ஆகாயத்தில் பறக்கலாமா? என்று சிந்தனைசெய்து பார்க்கமுடியாத நேரத்திலே வானத்தை வட்டமிட்டார்கள் வண்டமிழர்கள். ஆம்! வரையினைத் தூக்கிய தோள்களையுடைய இராவணன் விமானத்தில் ஊர்ந்து சென்றிருக்கிறான் என்று இராமாயணம் கூறுகிறது. மயிலைப் போன்ற விமானம் என்று சீவகசிந்தாமணியில் காணமுடிகிறது. பட்டித்து இராணியொருத்தி ஒருநாள் ஆகாயவழியே பறந்து கொண்டிருந்தாள். போர்முரசொலி அவளது செவிகளில் விழவே மயங்கினாள். கைகள் சோர்ந்தன, விமானம் மயானத்தில் விழுந்தது. அம்மங்கை ஒரு மகவைப்பெற்றாள். அதுவே, சிந்தாமணித் தலைவன் சீவகனாவன். சிறுபாணற்றுப்படையில் தூங்கெயில் என்ற விமானம் ஒன்று சோழமன்னனிடம் இருந்தது என்று கூறப்படுகிறது. அம்மன்னனை “ தூங்கெயில் எறிந்த தொடிதோட் செம்பியன் ” என்று தமிழ்கூறும் நல்லுலகம் வாயாரப் போற்றியது.

மாடமாளிகைகளும், மதிதவமும் நிலாமுற்றங்களும் பண்டைத் தமிழகத்தில் இருந்தன. மதுரைமாநகரில் மாடிவீடுகள் பல இருந்தன என்று சிலப்பதிகாரம் கூறுகிறது. ஆம், “ நெடுநிலை மாடத்திடை நிலந்திருந்துழி ” என்றும், “ வேயா மாடமும் ” என்றும் இளங்கோ அடிகள் தமிழ்மக்களின் மாளிகைகளைச் சிறப்பித்துக் கூறியுள்ளார்.

பழந்தமிழ் மக்கள் தங்கள் வாழ்வுகளை அகவாழ்வு, புற வாழ்வு என இரு கூறுகளாகப் பிரித்து வாழ்ந்தார்கள். இதன் பெறுபேற்றூறன் அறநானூறு, புறநானூறு என்ற இன்பத் தமிழ்நூல்கள் எழுந்தன எனலாம்.

பண்டைத் தமிழ்ப்பாவையர்கள் நனி நாகரீகமுடையவர்களாக வாழ்ந்தனர். மஞ்சள்பூசி நீராடி, மைதீட்டிய கண்ணினராய், உடை அணிந்தவர்களாக அவர்கள் காட்சியளித்தனர். மைந்தர்களுக்கு வீரப்பாலுட்டி வளர்த்தார்கள் பழந்தமிழ் மாதர்கள். மகன் போர்க்களத்திலே புறமுதுகிட்டோடி விட்டான் என்ற சேதி கேட்டு அவனுக்குப் பாலுட்டிய தன் மார்பைத் தகர்த்தெறிவேன் என்று ஆவேசங்கொண்டெழுந்தாள், ஓர் தமிழ்மாதா என்றால் அவர்கள் வீரத்தின் மாண்பினை என்னென்பது.

பண்டைத் தமிழகத்தில் பிறப்பால் சாதிபாகுபாடு இருக்கவில்லை என்பதை “பிறப்பொங்கும் எல்லா உயிர்க்கும்—சிறப்பொவ்வா செய்தொழில் வேற்றுமையான்” என்ற வள்ளுவன் வாக்கு உள்ளங்கை நெல்விக்கனிபோல் எடுத்துரைக்கிறது.

அலைகடல் கடந்து அரும்பொருள் தேடவேண்டுமென்று அவாக்கொண்டு இந்துமகா சமுத்திரத்தில் வாணிபம் செய்தனர் பண்டைத் தமிழ்மக்கள். சின்ன ஆசியாவிலும் மெசப்பத்தேமியாவிலும் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்ட புதைபொருட்களே இதற்குச் சான்றுகள். தலமி என்ற பிறநாட்டு நல்லறிஞன் எழுதிய “உலக நூலில்” தமிழகத்திற்கும் கிரேக்கநாட்டிற்கும் நடந்த வாணிபத்தைப்பற்றிய சேதிகளைக் காணலாம். கிரேக்கரையும், உரோமரையும் சங்க இலக்கியங்கள் என்று அழைத்தனர். தமிழ்நாட்டில் இருந்த முத்தும் மிளகும் ஏற்றுமதி தியானது. அரசிய நூலாசிரியர் தமிழகத்தை “மிளகுநாடு” என்று அழைத்தமை குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது.

பண்டைத் தமிழர்கள் சமயச் சமூகர்களாக வாழவில்லை. “ஒன்றேகுலம்” “ஒருவனே தேவன்” என்ற ஒப்புயர்வற்ற கொள்கையின் நிலைக்களமாக வாழ்ந்தனர். கடவுளைக் ‘கந்தழி’ என்று அழைத்தனர். ‘கந்தழி’ என்றால் கட்டற்றது என்று அர்த்தம்.

பண்டைத் தமிழரின் பண்பாட்டை உற்றுநோக்கின் தமிழன் தரணியிலே தன்னிகரில்லாதவனாய் ஒருகாலத்தில் வாழ்ந்தான் என்பது உள்ளங்கை நெல்விக்கனிபோல் தெள்ளெனப் புலனாகும்.

வாழ்க தமிழகம்!
வாழ்க தமிழினம்!

K. Sathasivam,
G. C. E. Prep (A)

நாட்டின் முன்னேற்றம்

காலசக்கரம் சுழலச்சுழல மனித நல்வாழ்க்கைக்குரிய சாதனங்களும் அதிகரித்து வருகின்றன. வேறு எந்த நூற்றாண்டில் இருந்ததிலும் இந்நூற்றாண்டில் இவை விசேஷித்திருக்கின்றன என்பதை எவரும் மறக்கமுடியாது. சாதனங்கள் அதிகரித்திருக்கின்றன; ஆனால், அவைகளை நல்வாழ்விற்சூரிய முறையில் உபயோகிக்கக்கூடிய வழிவகைகளை மனிதன் இன்னும் தெளிவாக அறிந்துகொள்ளவில்லை. ஓரளவுக்கு அறிந்தபோதிலும் மனிதனின் தன்னயமும் பெருமையும், பொருமையும் தடையாய் இருப்பதன் நிமித்தம் ஒன்று அல்லது பலஸ்தாபனங்களை அமைக்க இயலவில்லை.

நாட்டின் நல்வாழ்வை அளிக்கக்கூடிய ஸ்தாபனம் அந்தந்த நாட்டின் அரசாங்கமேயாகும். தற்காலஉலகில் முக்கியமாய் இரண்டு அரசமுறைகள் போட்டியிடும்நிலை காணப்படுகின்றன. அவை ஜனநாயகம், சமதர்மமேயாகும். ஜனநாயக முறையைப் பூரணமாக அனுசரிக்கும்நாடு இன்று உலகத்தில் பூரணமாய் உண்டோ என்பது சந்தேகம். சமதர்மம் என்னும் பதம் சீரியதோர் இலட்சியத்தைக் குறிக்கும். ஆனால், சமதர்ம நாடுகள் எனக் கூறப்படும் நாடுகள் இச்சீரிய நிலையை நோக்கிச் செல்லுகின்றனவோ என்பதுவும் சந்தேகம். மேற்கூறப்பட்ட இரு ஆட்சிமுறைகளைவிடச் சிறந்த ஓர் ஆட்சிமுறை இல்லையோ என்பதை ஆராயத் துணிகின்றோம். மேலே கூறப்பட்ட இரண்டு முறைகளிலும் உள்ள சீரிய அம்சங்களைத் தன்னுட்கொண்டுள்ளது. இந்த அரசியல் முறையில் மனிதனது தனி உரிமையும், அவனது சமுதாயக் கடமையும் நன்கு பாதுகாக்கப்படும். அதாவது, ஜனநாயகத்தின் அடிப்படைக் கொள்கையாகிய தனிமனிதனின் பூரண சுதந்திரமும் சமதர்மத்தின் உயர் இலட்சியமாகிய சமுதாயத்தின் பூரணநலமும் ஏககாலத்தில் பாதுகாக்கப்படுகின்றன. இவ்வித அரசியல் முறை நாட்டில் இடம்பெறும்போது, தனிமனிதனதும், நாட்டினதும், பொருளாதார வாழ்க்கையும் சமூகவாழ்க்கையும், சன்மார்க்க வாழ்க்கையும் சீரியநிலையை அடையும் என்பது எமது துணிவு.

நாட்டின் நல்வாழ்வை அமைப்பவர்களுள் முக்கியமானவர்கள் உபாத்திமாரே. அவர்கள் மாணவர்களைச் சிலசில மணித்தியாலங்களுக்குப் படிப்பிக்கின்றவர்களாக மாத்திரமல்ல, மாணவர் மூலமாகவும் நேராகவும் தாம் தாம் வேலைசெய்யும் சூழலிலுள்ள மக்கள்மீதும் செல்வாக்கைச் செலுத்துகின்றவர்களாக இருக்கின்றனர். இது அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைத்திருக்கிற சலாக்கியமும் கடமையுமாய் இருக்கின்றது. நாட்டின் சிறந்த அரசியல்முறை தோன்றுவதற்கு உபாத்திமார் எவ்வித அரசியல் கட்சியிலும் சேராது உழைக்கலாம்.

P. Gopalakrishnakone,

Form II A.

திருக்கோணமலை

இலங்கையின் காவலரணை விளங்கும் நகரம் திருக்கோணமலை. இஃது உலகிலுள்ள இயற்கைத் துறைமுகங்களில் ஒன்றாக விளங்கி இலங்கை அன்னைக்கு அழகையும் மதிப்பையும் கொடுக்கிறது. இந்த நகரிலேதான் முதல் தமிழர் குடியேறியிருக்கிறார்கள். கீழ்மாகாணத்திலுள்ள பல இடங்களின் பெயர்கள் சிறந்த தமிழ்ப் பெயர்களாக இருப்பது இதனை நிரூபிக்கின்றது. தமிழர் நாகரீகமும் பண்பாடும் பரவியிருந்த இந்நிலப் பாகத்தில் பழையகாலத்தில் ஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்ட சைவக் கோயிலொன்று இப்போது இருக்கின்றது. இத் திருக்கோணமலையை வியந்து கோவிலையும் நினைந்து மனமுருகிப் பாடியவர்களில் ஒருவர் திருஞானசம்பந்தர். அவர் பாடிய தேவாரங்களை நோக்கும்போது கோயிலும் எணையுங் கூடிக் கோணமாலையாக என்று விளங்கிற்று. இக்கோவிலில் இராவணன் வெட்டு என்ற பண்டைக்காலவெட்டு இப்போது இருக்கிறது. இந்தவெட்டை இராவணன் வெட்டியபடியால் இராவணன் வெட்டு என்று பல புலவர்கள் கூறுகிறார்கள். கோணேசர் கல்வெட்டை சுயவாகு மன்னன் திருத்தியமைத்தான். கீழ்மாகாணத்தில் காணப்படும் கண்ணகி அம்மன் வழிபாடும், பத்தினி வழிபாடும் அந்நாட்டுமக்களின் தெய்வபத்தியை யுணர்ந்துகின்றது. இவற்றை நோக்கினால் இந்நகரின் பழமை புலப்படுகின்றது. போர்த்துக்கேயர், ஒல்லாந்தர், பிரான்சுச் காரர், ஆங்கிலேயர் முதல்கால்வைத்தஇடம் திருக்கோணமலையேயாகும். இலங்கையிலுள்ள அற்புதங்களுள் கன்னியா வெந்நீர்ஊற்றும் ஒன்றாகும். இந்த வெந்நீர்ஊற்றுக்களில் ஏழு கிணறுகள் உள்ளன. இந்த ஏழு கிணறுகளும் வெவ்வேறு மாதிரிச் சூடாக இருக்கின்றன. ஆகையினால், இத் திருக்கோணமலையை யாவரும் கண்டு களிக்கவேண்டும். திருக்கோணமலையைப் பகைவர்கள் தாக்கமுடியாது. ஏனென்றால், அங்கே கடற்படைத்தலம் இருக்கிறபடியாற்றான். மகாவலிகங்கையாற்றை மணியாரமாகக் கொண்டு விளங்கும் இம் நகரம் இழந்துபோன எல்லாச் செல்வமும் பெற்றுத் தமிழ் நாட்டின் தனியரசனாக, மலைக்கோட்டையாக, கலைக்கோயிலாகத் திகழ்கின்றது. இந்நகரத்தைக் கண்டு அங்குள்ள அழகிய காட்சிகளையும், மலைகளையும், கோவில்களையும், வேறுபுதினங்களையும் கண்டு களியுங்கள்.

T. Shanmugarajah,

Form II A.

நன்றிமறவாத நாகம்

விந்தனைக் காட்டில் கந்தன், வேலன் என இருகுறவர்கள் வாழ்ந்து வந்தனர். இவ்விருவரும் இணைபிரியாத நண்பர்கள். பாம்பாட்டிப் பணம்பெற்று ஜீவித்து வந்தனர்.

ஒருநாள் கந்தன் காட்டுமார்க்கமாகச் சென்று கொண்டிருந்தபோது புதர்மறைவில் ஓர் நாகம் கோபமாகச் சீறுவது போல் சப்தம் கேட்டது. கந்தன் சிறிது நெருங்கிப் பார்த்த போது ஓர் நாகமும் கீரியும் சண்டையிடுவதைக் கண்டான். கீரியைப் பின்புறமாகவந்து தடியால் அடித்துக் கொண்டுவிட்டு நாகத்தைத் தன் மூலிகையினால் பிடித்து வீட்டிற்குக் கொண்டு சென்றான்.

கந்தன் நாகத்தின்மேல் அதிக அன்பு செலுத்தினான். அதற்குப் பாலும், முட்டையும் உணவாக வைக்காது அவன் உண்பது கிடையாது. அதேபோல் நாகமும் கந்தன்மேல் அதிக விசுவாசமுள்ளதாய் இருந்து வந்தது. தன்னைக் கந்தன் கீரியிடமிருந்து காப்பாற்றிவைத்த நன்றியை அது ஒருபோதும் மறக்கவில்லை. இராக்காலங்களில் கந்தன் நித்திரையானதும், அது வீட்டைக் காவல்புரிந்து வந்தது. நாகம் கந்தனிடம் காட்டிய நன்றியின் காரணத்தால், அதன் விஷப்பற்களைக்கூடப் பிடுங்காது கந்தன் வளர்த்துவந்தான். கந்தனுடைய நாகத்தை எல்லோரும் வியந்து வந்தனர்.

நாளடைவில் கந்தனுக்கு அதிகபணம் கிடைக்கத் தொடங்கியது. ஆனால், அதற்குமாறாக வேலனுக்கு வருமானம் குன்றியது. இதன் காரணமாக வேலனுக்குக் கந்தனிடமுள்ள சிநேகம் குறைந்து பொழுமை வளரத்தொடங்கியது. கடைசியில் அவனைக் கொன்றுவிட்டால் முன்போல் தனக்கு நல்ல வருமானம் கிடைக்குமென எண்ணியவேலன், ஒருநாள் இரவு கந்தனைக் கொல்வதற்கென அவன் வீடுதேடிச் சென்றான். அங்கே கந்தன் ஆழ்ந்த நித்திரையில் இருப்பதைக்கண்டான். உடனே தான் கொலைசெய்வதற்கெனக் கொண்டுவந்த கத்தியுடன் கந்தனை நெருங்கினான். அப்போது தனது காலில் ஊசியால் குத்துவதுபோல் இருக்கவே திரும்பிப்பார்த்தான். தன் காலில் நாகம் கடிப்பதைக் கண்டான். தலைக்கேறிய கொடிய விஷத்தினால் தரையில் வீழ்ந்திறந்தான்.

நித்திரையில் ஆழ்ந்திருந்த கந்தன் ஏதோ சப்தம் கேட்டு விழித்துப்பார்த்தபோது, தனது சிநேகிதன் உயிரற்றுக் கிடப்பதையும், அவன் காலிலிருந்து இரத்தம் பொசிவதையும், தனது நாகம் அவன் கால்அருகில் கிடப்பதையும் கண்டான். தன்னைக் காணவந்த சிநேகிதனைத் தனதுநாகம் தவறாகக் கடித்துக் கொன்றுவிட்டதேயென்று எண்ணியகந்தன், நாகத்தில் உண்டான கோபத்தினால் ஓர் பெரியதடியால் அதைப் பலமுறை அடித்தான். வாய்பேசாத அப்பிராணி அடிபொறுக்க முடியாது சுருண்டு இறந்தது.

பின் தனது சிநேகிதன் உடலைப் புதைப்பதற்கெனத் தூக்கியபோது, அவ்வுடலின் கீழ்ப்புறத்தில் ஓர் கூரியகத்தி மினுங்குவதைக் கண்டான். அந்தக்கத்தி யாருடையது? அங்கே எப்படி வந்ததென? அவனுக்கு முதலில் விளங்கவில்லை. பின்பு தன் சிநேகிதன் வேலன் தன்னைக் கொலைசெய்ய வந்திருக்கவேண்டுமென்றும், அப்போது நாகம் அவனைக் கடித்துக் கொன்றிருக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் உண்மை கந்தனுக்கு விளங்கியது. உடனே கந்தன் நாகத்தின் உடலைத் தன் மடிமீது வைத்துக் கண்ணீர் விட்டான். நாகம் இறந்தபின் கண்ணீர் விட்டு என்ன பிரயோஜனம்? இறந்த நாகம் திரும்பவும் உயிர் பெற முடியுமா?

“செய்யும் ஒருகருமம் தேர்ந்து புரிவதன்றிச்
செய்யின் மனஸ்தாபம் சேருமே—செய்யவொரு
நற்குடியைக் காத்த நகுலனை முன்கொன்ற மறைப்
பொற்கொடியைச் சேர்துயரம் போல்.”

V. Chelliah,
Form I A.



நதியின் சுயசரிதை

என் சுயசரிதையைச் சொல்லும்படி கேட்கின்றீர்கள். எனக்கோ நேரமில்லை. ஏன் தெரியுமா? நீண்டதூரம் போக வேண்டும், அதற்காகத்தான். என்றாலும் கூறிக்கொண்டு போகின்றேன். என்னைப்பெற்ற அன்னையோ என்னில் இரக்கமின்றி நிலத்தில் தொப்பெனப் போட்டுவிட்டான். எனது பாகங்கள் வேறுகச் சிதறியிருந்தாலும் மறுபடியும் ஒன்றாக உருவெடுத்தேன். அன்னையோ ஆங்காரக்காரி—அளக்கமுடியாத அளவுள்ளவள்—துளக்கலக்கல்லாத நிலையுள்ளவள். இவளிடம் நான் வளைய வருவதில் என்னபயன். இவளிடம் இருந்து பிரிந்துசெல்ல வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் ஏற்பட்டதாலோ என்னவோ நான் நிலையாக நில்லாது ஓடத்துவங்கிவிட்டேன். நான் எத்தனையோ மேடுகளெல்லாம் ஏறிப்பார்த்துவிட்டேன். ஏரி குளங்களை நிரப்பினேன். நான்கண்ட காட்சிகளை நீங்கள் கண்டிருக்கமுடியுமா? என் அருகில் எத்தனை சீவராசிகள் எல்லாம் முளைத்தன. நான் நிலலாமல் ஓடி விடுகிறேன். ஏன் தெரியுமா? எத்தனையோ சீவராசிகட்குப் பிழைப்பூட்டுவதற்குத்தான். பயிர் வளரவேண்டுமா? நான் வேண்டும். பசுமை செழிக்க வேண்டுமா? நான் வரவேண்டும். பாலர் வளரவேண்டுமா? நான் விரத்தான் வேண்டும். சுருங்கச்சொன்னால் என்னலேதான் எல்லாம். நான் இல்லையென்றால் ஒன்றும் இல்லை.

வானம் பொய்க்கும், மழைவளம் குன்றும், வாரிநீர் வற்றும், வளமெல்லாம் ஒழியும். ஆனபடியாற்றானே “ஆறில்லா ஊருக்கு அழகு பாழ்” என்றார் ஒரு பெரியோர். கல்லையும் மண்ணையும் கடந்து வருபவன் நான். ஏறாத மேடுகள் ஏறி வருபவனும் நானேதான்.

முத்துக்கள் வேண்டுமா? என்னுள்ளே முழுகுங்கள். இரத்தினம் வேண்டுமா? இறங்கிப் பாருங்கள். மின்சாரம் வேண்டுமா? விரைந்து வாருங்கள். இயற்கைக் காட்சியை நுகர வேண்டுமா? என்மேல் மிதந்து செல்லுங்கள். யோகியர் தங்குவதும் என் நிழலிலே. போகியர் தங்குவதும் என்னடியே. ரோகியர் தங்குவதும் என்னுடலே. இப்படியாக எல்லார்க்கும் பயன்படும் நான் உங்களுடன் தங்கமுடியாது. ஆழி இறைவன் என்னை அணைக்கக் காத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறான். வருகிறேன் — வணக்கம்.

சி. சுரேந்திரநாதன்,
ஏழாம் வகுப்பு (அ)

— * —

காலிக் காட்சி

குணதிசை ஓளியைப் பரப்புவார்
காற்றும் மெல்லென விசுது பார்
பட்சிகள் கிதம் பாடுது பார்
பகலவன் பவனி வருவதும் பார்.

* கோவில் மணியும் அடிக்குது கேள்
கோழிச் சேவல் கூவுது கேள்
ஆலயம் தோறும் பூசை ஓலி
அமுதாய் ஓலிக்கும் ஓலியெனக் கேள்.

ஆவுடன் கன்றும் புல்லருந்த
அணியணியாகப் போவதும் பார்
ஆடவர் தலைசாய் நெற்கதினா
அறுத்துக் குவிக்கும் காட்சியைப்பார்.

திக்கும் ஓளியைப் பரப்பிடும் அந்த
தினகரனுதயம் கண்டவுடன்
தாய்தனைக் கண்ட சேயது போலத்
தாமரைக் குளத்தில் மலர்வது பார்.

P. Ramajeyam,
J. S. C. A.

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Sports Section.

THE REPORT OF THE PREFECT OF GAMES

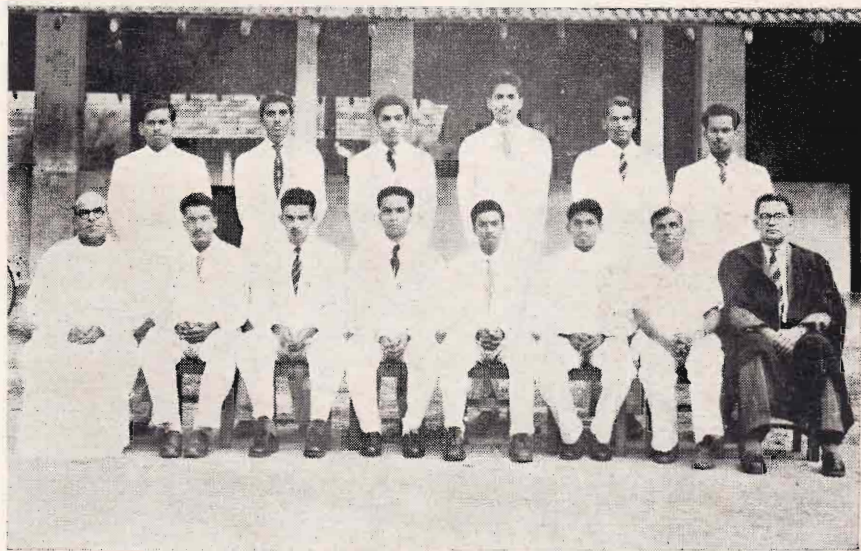
This year saw the age limit of the first teams in Cricket and Football reduced to nineteen years. In Volleyball the age limit was reduced last year itself. Despite this, the standard of play was quite high in all the schools and our teams too were not much inferior to our earlier teams. Our complaint about the total inadequacy of our playground space has been heard and we are hoping to expand towards the farm land adjacent to our present grounds. This will mean a normal sized Cricket ground, more space for our Football teams and at least a 330 yards track for Athletics.

Volleyball:

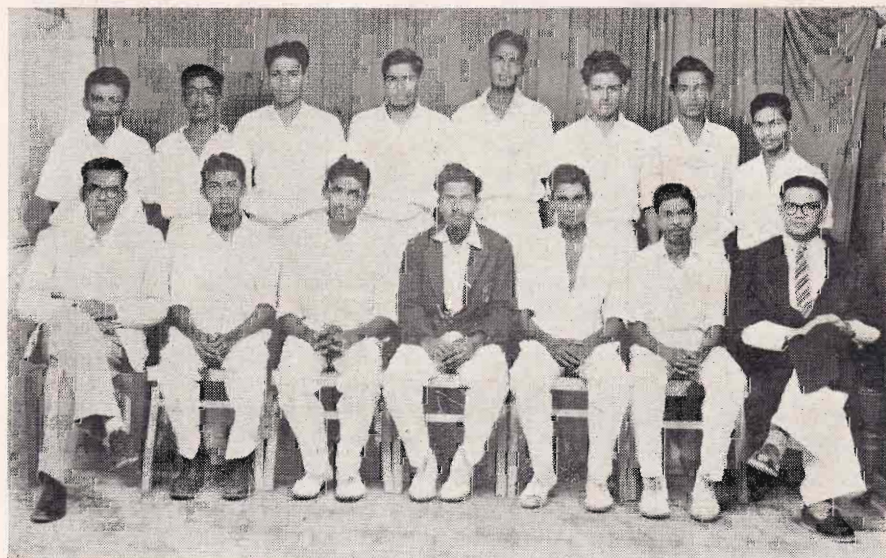
Our Volleyball team fared quite well this year. Mr. S. Vadivelu was in charge of the team and the team was as follows:

K. Suntharalingam (Captain)
S. Rajalingam (Vice-Captain)
B. T. Thavarajah
V. Kandasamy
M. Krishnamoorthy
N. Sathiamoorthy
Vincent de Paul

The first four were passably good spikers, the captain being the most consistent. The last three specialised in setting up. Of the six matches played, we won five very convincingly and lost one. This is a tremendous improvement over our performances during the last few years.



PREFECTS — 1957



CRICKET 1ST ELEVEN—1957



CRICKET 2ND ELEVEN—1957



FOOTBALL 1ST ELEVEN—1957

Mr. S. Vadivelu takes up whatever he is given with enthusiasm and we are looking forward to his building up an equally good team next year.

Cricket:

I must say that our Cricket team disappointed us. We had a good batting side but we put up only one score of over 200. Of the nine matches played, we won two, drew two and lost five. In the absence of any coloursman S. Arumugasamy was elected captain and K. Wickremachandran vice-captain. The team was as follows:

- S. Arumugasamy (Captain)
- K. Wickremachandran (Vice-Captain)
- A. Jeyadeva de Croos
- D. R. Arumainayagam
- S. Jegathason
- P. Gnanendram
- V. Nadarajah
- N. Sathiamoorthy
- A. T. Sathananthamoorthy
- N. Karunakaran
- C. Pathmasekaram
- V. Perampalam

Wickremachandran and Jegathason always opened the innings and this is the finest pair of opening batsmen that we have ever had. Both played a very stylish and very correct game. The former was a slow left-hand change bowler and a good close-in fieldsman. Jegathason was a good off-break bowler but was not quite successful. His fielding left much to be desired. Sathananthamoorthy was our No. 3 batsman. Though short of stature, he was a reliable batsman. Sound in defence, he excelled in the square cut; mediocre fieldsman and substitute wicket keeper. Jeyadeva de Croos was our No. 4 batsman and he was the

mainstay of our side. Equipped with the ideal Cricket temperament he was a very reliable batsman whose strong point was the square cut. He used to get his drive too far down on the bat and as such his drives were not as powerful as one would wish. He also opened bowling and his early spell with the new ball was always very hostile. In one match he had a slight pain in his ankle and so he tossed up slow leg breaks and bagged seven wickets. Arumugasamy, the captain, did not live up to our hopes. Last year he believed in caution and had the highest batting average; but this year he decided to be aggressive and was a failure in batting. Even in bowling he appeared to have lost his earlier hostility. He was frequently no-balled. But as a close-in fieldsman he is as good as the best in any school. Arumainayagam was our wicket-keeper. He proved quite adequate. He was also one of our batting hopes. It was a pity that through illness he missed two important matches, namely with St. John's and with Jaffna Hindu. It is quite possible that we would have saved both these games if he had played. He will be with us next year and we wish him better luck. P. Gnanendram was virtually new to cricket. At first he was a problem; he was quite good in batting and quite bad in fielding. In the very first match he dropped at long-off a catch that came straight into his hands and that batsman went on to make a century. Gnanendram felt very penitent about it and he took his fielding practice very seriously and he improved remarkably. He later took some splendid catches. He was a hard hitting batsman, particularly strong on the leg. Nadarajah was one of our opening bowlers. He bowls slow medium out-swingers with the new ball. When the shine is off he bowls medium paced off-breaks. All the wickets he got were with the new ball. He does not like to field close-in but is quite reliable in the out-field. As a batsman he was negligible but has now improved beyond recognition. He is one of

our hopes for next year. Karunakaran was the "baby" of our team being only fourteen years of age. Considering everything he had an excellent season. As a batsman he did much better than we expected. His calm assurance while at the crease and his correct strokes indicate a bright future for him. He is also a promising bowler and a reliable fieldsman. Pathmassekaram was a brilliant fieldsman in the 2nd eleven last year but was disappointing this year. One good thing about him is that his spirit never flags and he is always alert in the field. While batting he does not believe in watching the ball till it strikes the bat. Perampalam also played in a few matches. He was one of the best in fielding at practice and one of the worst in matches. Gets easily tired. Has the makings of a cricketer. N. Sathiamoorthy won his place in the team on his fielding alone. He took some magnificent catches close to the wicket.

The second eleven played four matches. We won one and lost the other three games. In the second eleven there was only one player who played last year namely V. Shanmuganayagam, who was elected captain. All the others were quite new. The team was as follows :

- V. Shanmuganayagam (Captain)
- V. Vallipuram
- R. Balasubramaniam
- K. Rajalingam
- H. Jeyaratnam
- S. Tharmakularajah
- P. Arasaratnam
- C. T. Rajendram
- M. Sivagnanasundram
- K. Kulasegaram
- C. Ramachandran

K. Sivarajasingam

K. Sivanesan

K. Sivapragasam

There were a number of good bowlers but not a single reliable batsman. In batting Shanmuganayagam, Balasubramaniam, Rajalingam, Vallipuram and Jeyaratnam show promise while in bowling Arasaratnam, Balasubramaniam, Rajendram and Vallipuram are quite good. Sivagnanasundram was outstanding in the field.

Athletics:

The Athletics season is a busy one indeed. The moment the last 2nd eleven cricket match is over we start preparations for our Group Meet. This is followed by the Inter-House Athletic Meet, the V. T. A. Athletic Meet at Point Pedro and the Northern Athletic Group II Meet at Jaffna. During the third term there is the Junior A.A.A. Meet at Jaffna and the Public Schools Meet in Colombo.

Our Inter-House Athletic Meet was held on Saturday the 6th, July. Mr. S. Thambithurai, District Judge, Point Pedro, was the Chief Guest and Miss. Ruth Farmer of the Mission Hospital, Puttur, gave away the prizes. The general standard was quite high; three new ground records were established. S. Rajalingam broke the 10 ft. barrier in the Pole Vault and cleared 5 ft. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. in High Jump. These were very creditable performances. The third record to be broken was the Putt Shot, where P. Gnanendram improved on his own record by throwing 33 ft. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

Paulpillai House sprung a surprise by winning the Inter-House Championship and the Relay Cup. Kanapathipillai House came a close second. The results of the meet are given elsewhere.

The Athletic Meet organised by the Vadamaradchy Teachers' Association was held on the 11th, 12th & 13th of July on our grounds. Our Seniors fared quite well. We had at least one place in every event. Three of our boys, S. Rajalingam, M. Krishnamoorthy and T. Rangunathan tied for the Senior Championship. The only performance of note was in the Long Jump in which S. Rajalingam cleared 20 ft. 6 ins. Our Intermediates did very well in the field events but did not impress at all in the track events. Our Juniors and Infants were very disappointing.

The Northern Group II. Athletic Meet was held on the 27th and 28th of July at Jaffna College, Vaddukodai. Here again our Seniors did tolerably well but our Juniors (Under 16) only got two stray places. S. Rajalingam created a new record in the High Jump, clearing 5 ft. 8½ ins. and he also shared the Pole Vault record of 10 ft. 2½ ins. with N. Pararajasingam of Jaffna College. S. Rajalingam was awarded the Bronze Medal for the best performance in the field events.

This year, for the first time, a Junior Athletic Meet was held in Jaffna on the lines of the Junior A.A.A. Meet that is held in Colombo every year. It is not possible to enter a full team for this Meet as most of the athletes will be in one or other of our football teams. We entered a few athletes for this Meet and secured a number of places but the only thing of note is that another of our boys, M. Krishnamoorthy cleared 10 ft. in Pole Vault.

At the Public Schools Meet held in Colombo S. Rajalingam recorded his best performance up to date. He cleared 5 ft. 10¼ ins. in the High Jump and 21 ft. 2½ ins. in the Long Jump getting second place in both the events. It is not his getting a place that is pleasing as much as the fact that his achievements were

very creditable. In High Jump he cleared more than his own height. Incidentally he qualified for the Public Schools Colours in both the events.

Football :

In Football we have three teams—1st team under 19, 2nd team under 17, and 3rd team under 15.

The 1st team was entrusted to Mr. C. Ratnavel. The team was as follows :

- S. Arumugasamy (Captain)
- N. Sathiamoorthy (Vice-Captain)
- V. Perampalam
- N. Ratnarajah
- R. Ratnarajah
- D. R. Arumainayagam
- S. Pararajasekaram
- M. Sivagnanasundram
- M. Krishnamoorthy
- Vincent de Paul
- S. Rajalingam
- S. B. Kunasingam

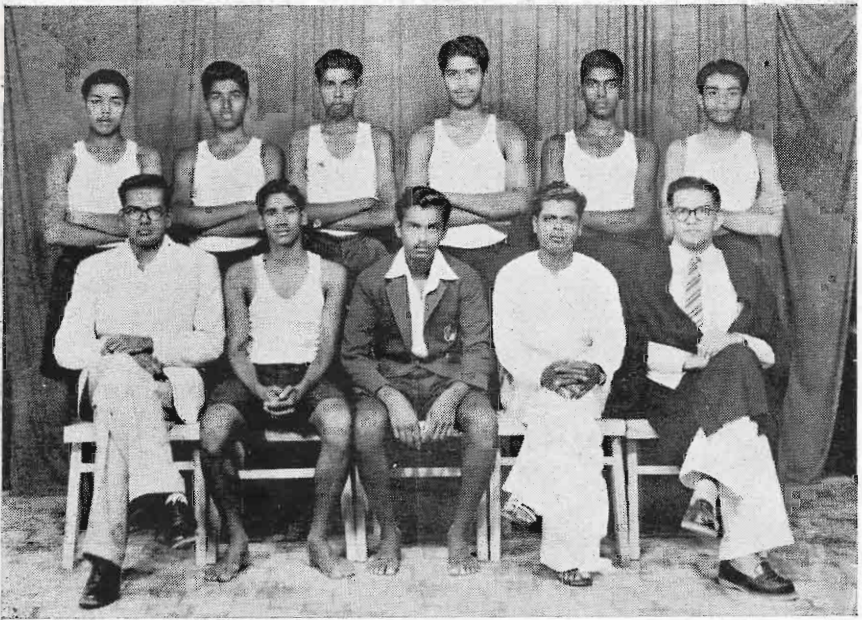
Of these only three were seniors, two of them former goal-keepers. S. Arumugasamy who won his colours as a goal-keeper in 1955 and who did not play in 1956 came back to the team as Captain. He was first tried as right-in where he was satisfactory, later as right-half where he was better and finally as centre-half where he excelled. N. Sathiamoorthy kept goal again this year and he did remarkably well. Without doubt he is one of the best goal-keepers among the schools. V. Perampalam, the third colours-man in the side was very disappointing. He showed nothing of the form that won him colours last year. Of the new comers, N. Ratnarajah (left-half), M. Krishnamoorthy (right-half) and D. R. Arumainayagam



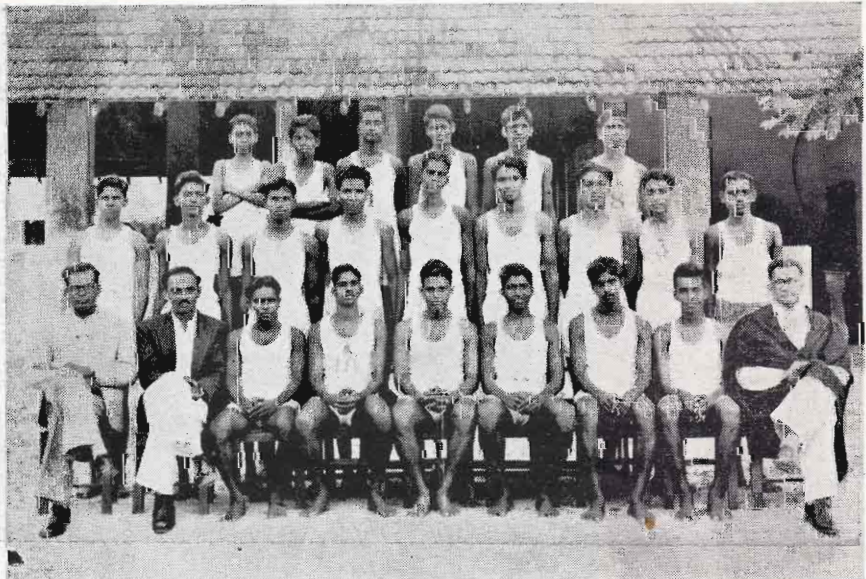
FOOTBALL 2ND ELEVEN—1957



FOOTBALL 3RD ELEVEN — 1957



VOLLEYBALL TEAM—1957



ATHLETIC TEAM—1957

(centre-forward) impressed. All these use both feet well and play with a good deal of spirit. S. Pararajasegaram who did very well in the second eleven last year did not take kindly to boots. He improved when he discarded his boots towards the end of the season. R. Ratnarajah (outside-left) and S. Rajalingam (outside right) could centre beautifully at practice. But they had their defects in the matches, the former was too slow while the latter was too fast. Rajalingam has never had any football practice because every year till the second week of October he trains for athletics and keeps away from football. Vincent de Paul at right-in was satisfactory ; his inability to use the left foot was a big handicap at times. M. Sivagnanasundram the "baby" of the team found the boots too heavy. He has the makings of a good player and he will certainly do well next year. S. B. Kunasingam, our first reserve, could easily have found a place if he had been more regular at practice. Anyway he was an ideal reserve because he could fit into any position.

So much for the individual players. As regards the team as a whole, it was definitely weaker than the teams we have had in the past few years. Yet their showing in the matches was quite satisfactory if we forget the match with St. Patrick's. We won two games, drew three and lost four.

The 2nd eleven played eleven matches in all. They won five, drew two and lost four matches. Early in the season we thought that the 2nd eleven was a very formidable team. One of the players was appropriated by the 1st team and this caused a gap in the team that was difficult to fill. Later one by one, players got injured and in all seventeen players played in the matches. On occasions we had to borrow from the 3rd string. The 2nd eleven players were as follows :

V. Kandasamy (Captain)
V. Vallipuram
C. Ramachandran
R. Vijayaratnam
S. Tharmakularajah
R. Kandavanam
E. Emmanuel
V. Nadarajah
N. Perasrian
M. V. Sundaralingam
H. Jeyaratnam
K. Sivarajasingam
S. Pararajasingam

It is very difficult to pick out outstanding players in the team. If there is one, it is V. Vallipuram. First as left-in he initiated many a move, later as outside-left he was very good. R. Kandavanam, of whom much was expected, played well in the earlier games but faded out later. V. Kandasamy, (the captain) and R. Vijayaratnam, the two full-backs played consistently well.

The 3rd team plays in a tournament organised by the V.T.A. This year we did have a good team but we became runners-up. Of the five matches played, we won three, drew one and lost the final match to Chithambara College. Our team was as follows :

R. Balasubramaniam (Captain)
K. Rajalingam
N. Sothilingam
V. Ilangoe
V. Illampooranam
R. Mahadeva
S. Ganeshalingam

T. Ganeshamoorthy
S. Kulathason
N. Karunakaran
P. Thamotheram
M. Anandanadarajah

R. Balasubramaniam, the Captain, plays an excellent game at centre-half. K. Rajalingam (outside right) can centre with either foot, Illampooranam (left-in) dribbles prettily, N. Sothilingam is a promising player but he is very timid. Ilangoe is quite good. We did not get the best out of him this year as he had to play in the outside-left position much against his wish. S. Kulathason and N. Karunakaran in the half line were two good triers. Most of the players are under-aged next year and we trust that they will do better.

Before concluding, I wish to express my thanks to three persons who helped us this year in the coaching of our teams. Mr. S. Shanmuganathan did a lot of work with our Cricket team. Our boys will never forget the high catches and the hard shots that he used to hit to them. He is undergoing training as a Sub-Inspector of Police and we wish him all luck. Mr. K. Thiagarajah helped us with our Volleyball. He is a player who has played in and captained many championship teams. His presence itself is an encouragement to our boys. Now that he is a neighbour of ours we look forward to his help every year. Mr. K. Selvamaniccam, fresh from the Y.M.C.A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, helped us in the training of some of our athletes. We thank him for the willingness with which he came and trained our boys.

Colours :

The following were awarded Colours for the year 1957 :

VOLLEYBALL :

K. Suntharalingam (Re-award)
S. Rajalingam
M. Krishnamoorthy

CRICKET :

S. Arumugasamy
A. Jeyadeva de Croos

ATHLETICS :

S. Rajalingam (Re-award)
P. Gnanendram (Re-award)
M. Krishnamoorthy

FOOTBALL :

S. Arumugasamy (Re-award)
N. Sathiamoorthy (Re-award)
N. Ratnarajah
D. R. Arumainayagam
M. Krishnamoorthy

P. AHAMPARAM,
Prefect of Games.

RESULTS OF THE INTER-HOUSE ATHLETIC MEET—1957.

EVENTS	SENIORS	INTERMEDIATES	JUNIORS	INFANTS
Long Jump	1. S. Rajalingam K 2. P. Gnanendran S 3. N. Ratnarajah P	1. K. Rajalingam P 2. N. Sothilingam P 3. K. Sambasivam K	1. S. Sathananthan S 2. M. Nadarajasundaram P 3. S. Kanagaratnam S	1. V. Ilanchenni K 2. M. Sritharan T 3. S. Inpanathan T
Hop, Step & Jump	1. S. Rajalingam K 2. N. Perasirian S 3. V. Nadarajah K	1. K. Rajalingam P 2. T. Sithamparanathan A 3. R. Balasubramaniam A		
Pole Vault	1. S. Rajalingam K 2. M. Krishnamoorthy T 3. K. Suntheralingam K Height 10' - 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ "*	1. R. Mahadevan P 2. N. Sothilingam P 3. K. Sivaramalingam K		
Throwing the Discus	1. M. Krishnamoorthy T 2. P. Gnanendran S 3. T. Ragunathan T	1. V. Pasupathy K 2. S. Sivaloganathan A 3. T. Ganeshamoorthy S		
120 yds. Hurdles	1. V. Perampalam P 2. N. Ratnarajah P 3. S. Sivayoganathan A			
80 yds. Hurdles		1. T. Sithamparanathan A 2. N. Sothilingam P 3. M. Kandiah T		

* Indicates new ground record.

EVENTS	SENIORS	INTERMEDIATES	JUNIORS	INFANTS
Throwing the javelin	1. T. Ragunathan T 2. V. Naganathan P 3. M. Krishnamoorthy T	1. A. Pasupathy P 2. T. Sithamparanathan A 3. K. Rajalingam P	1. S. Sathanathan S 2. V. Geevanathan T 3. T. Ramanathan A	75 yds. 1. V. Ilanchenni K 2. N. Sukumaran P 3. S. Iopanathan T
700 yds.	1. T. Ragunathan T 2. K. Sivasothy A 3. N. Ratnarajah P	1. K. Rajalingam P 2. T. Sithamparanathan A 3. K. Mahendran S	1. S. Sivanathan P 2. V. Velupillai T 3. V. Geevanathan T	50 yds. 1. V. Ilanchenni K 2. N. Sukumaran P 3. S. Inpanathan T
220 yds.	1. T. Ragunathan T 2. S. Arulrajah S 3. V. Perampalam P	1. A. Pasupathy P 2. N. Mahendran A 3. S. Sivaloganathan A		
440 yds.	1. K. Sivasothy A 2. V. Nadarajah K 3. H. Jeyaratnam K			Three-legged race 1. R. Thilagaratnam } A P. Paramsothy } 2. T. Ganeshanantham } A K. Ramanathan } 3. V. Paramakuru } P V. Sivasundaram }
Putting the Weight	1. P. Gnanendran S 2. M. Krishnamoorthy T 3. V. Naganathan P Distance 33' - 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "*	1. V. Pasupathy K 2. A. Pasupathy P 3. A. Thangarupan K	1. S. Sathanathan S 2. D. K. Chinniah A 3. M. Nadarajasundaram P	
High Jump	1. S. Rajalingam K 2. S. Tharmakularajah K 3. R. Sivanathan A V. Perampalam P Height 5' - 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "*	1. R. Mahadevan P 2. K. Kathiravelu P 3. N. Mahendran A		

* Indicates new ground record.

EVENTS	SENIORS	INTERMEDIATES	JUNIORS	INFANTS
880 yds.	1. K. Sivasothy 2. V. Nadarajah 3. S. Rajeswaran			
H. One Mile	1. H. Jeyaratnam 2. S. Rajeswaran 3. D. Balasubramaniam			
4 x 110 yds. Relay	1. Thamootheram 2. Abraham 3. Paulpillai	1. Paulpillai 2. Abraham 3. Kanapathipillai	1. Sherrard 2. Paulpillai 3. Abraham	
4 x 440 yds. Relay	1. Paulpillai 2. Kanapathipillai 3. Abraham			
March Past	1. Abraham 2. Thamootheram 3. Kanapathipillai			
Obstacle race	1. S. Arumugasamy 2. P. Arulanandam 3. K. Gunaratnam			
Servants' race	1. M. Ratnam 2. M. Sithamparapillai 3. S. Kanapathipillai			
Visitors' race	1. Mr. P. Suntheralingam Miss. G. K. Saravanamuttu 2. Mr. M. D. Siriwardene Miss. C. S. Alagaratnam			

CHAMPION ATHLETES

Group	Name	House
Infants	V. Ilanchenni	K
Juniors	S. Sathananthan	S
Intermediates	K. Rajalingam	P
Seniors	S. Rajalingam	K

Challenge Cups

1. N. Nadarajah Challenge Cup awarded to the winner of the 100 yards. Winner 1957: T. Ragunathan (T)
2. K. Vinasithamby Challenge Cup awarded to the winner of the 220 yards. Winner 1957: T. Ragunathan (T)
3. S. Panchalingam Challenge Cup awarded to the winner of the 440 yards. Winner 1957: K. Sivasothy (A)
4. P. Kumaraguru Challenge Cup awarded to the winner of the 880 yards. Winner 1957: K. Sivasothy (A)
5. Challenge Cup awarded to the winner of the Mile.
Winner 1957: H. Jeyaratnam (K)
6. P. Sundaralingam Challenge Cup awarded to the winner of the Pole Vault. Winner 1957: S. Rajalingam (K)
7. A. R. Joseph Challenge Cup awarded to the winner of the Put Shot. Winner 1957: P. Gnanendran (S)
8. Diana & Co. Challenge Cup awarded for the best performance in field events, intermediates:
Winner 1957: K. Rajalingam for Long Jump (P)
9. K. Gunaratnam Challenge Cup awarded for the best performance in track events: No award.
10. D. N. Chinniah Memorial Cup presented by Mr. C. Balasingam for the best performance in the Meet.
Winner 1957: S. Rajalingam for Hlgh Jump—5' 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
11. S. A. Rasaratnam Memorial Challenge Cup presented by the staff awarded for the Relay championship.
Winners 1957: Paulpillai House.
12. The R. R. Sherrard Challenge Cup awarded to the Inter-House athletic champions.
Winners 1957: Paulpillai House.

RANKING OF HOUSES.

1. Paulpillal House	234½ points
2. Kanapathipillai House	230 „
3. Abraham House	213 „
4. Sherrard House	198 „
5. Thamotheram House	172 „

The V. T. A. Athletic Meet—1957.

The following boys from our school tied for the Senior championship :—

S. Rajalingam
T. Ragunathan
M. Krishnamoorthy

The Northern Group II Athletic Meet—1957.

The following secured places :—

SENIORS.

1. S. Rajalingam— 1st place in High Jump 5' 8½"
(new group record)
2nd place in Pole Vault 10'
2nd place in Long Jump.
2. P. Gnanendran— 3rd place in the Put Shot
3. T. Ragunathan— 3rd place in the Javelin
4. M. Krishnamoorthy— 3rd place in the Discus
5. H. Jeyaratnam— 3rd place in the Mile
6. 4 x 110 yards Relay—3rd place
(T. Ragunathan, N. Ratnarajah,
K. Sivasothy, S. Rajalingam)
7. 4 x 440 yards Relay—2nd place
(T. Ragunathan, V. Nadarajah,
H. Jeyaratnam, K. Sivasothy)

JUNIORS (Under 16)

- R. Balasubramaniam—3rd place — Discus Throw
K. Rajalingam— 3rd place — Long Jump

The Ceylon Public Schools Athletic Meet—1957.

S. Rajalingam —2nd place High Jump—Height cleared 5' 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
2nd place Long Jump—Distance 21' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

RESULTS OF CRICKET MATCHES.

FIRST ELEVEN.

1. Vs. Victoria College. Won by an innings and 71 runs.
Hartley College. 209 for 9 wkts. declared (S. Jegathasan 75, D. R. Arumainayagam 27, S. Arumugasamy 46, A. T. Sathananthamoorthy 19 not out, K. Ponnampalam 5 for 69)
Victoria College. 92 (N. Senathirajah 22, K. Ponnampalam 38, S. Arumugasamy, 4 for 31) and 46 (Mayarajah 13 not out, A. D. Jayadeva 7 for 15).
2. Vs. Jaffna College. Lost by an innings and 16 runs.
Hartley College. 147 (A. D. Jayadeva 75, D. R. Arumainayagam 22, N. Vairavanathan 4 for 21, G. Rajamohan 3 for 42) and 140 (K. Wickramachandran 25, S. Jegathasan 26, A. D. Jayadeva 45, S. Arumugasamy 16, G. Rajamohan 3 for 34, G. Selvaratnam 3 for 20).
Jaffna College. 303 for 6 declared (C. Nagendran 111, S Selladurai 75 not out, R. R. Vetharnium 39 not out, K. Wijeyaratnam 27, A. D. Jayadeva 3 for 82).
3. Vs. St. Patrick's College. Drawn.
Hartley College. 116 (P. Gnanendran 30, A. D. Jeyadeva 28, K. Wickramachandran 24, Vandort 3 for 20) and 116 (A. D. Jayadeva 53, S Jegathasan 26, D. R. Arumainayagam 19, Thiagarajah 5 for 44, Vandort 3 for 11).
St. Patrick's College. 112 (Thiagarajah 30, Navaratnarajah 21, S. Arumugasamy 4 for 34, V. Nadarajah 3 for 8) and 77 for 4 wkts. (Samuel 29 not out, Navaratnarajah 16).

4. Vs. Jaffna Central College. Lost by an innings and 123 runs.
Hartley College. 94 (A. D. Jayadeva 30, Premachandra 5 for 19) and 82 (S. Jegathasan 18, S. Arumugasamy 18, A. T. Sathananthamoorthy 16 retired hurt, Segarajasingam 3 for 13, Premachandra 6 for 17).

Jaffna Central College. 299 (Premachandra 79, Mailvaganam 72, Ranjan 63, Van Twest 20, Tharmarajah 16, Balarajah 15, A. D. Jayadeva 4 for 72, V. Nadarajah 3 for 45).

5. Vs. Union College. Lost by 7 wickets.
Hartley College. 98 (A. D. Jayadeva 23, N. Karunakaran 15 not out, Thangarajah 3 for 31, Ramachandran 3 for 24) and 73 (K. Wickramachandran 41, Thangarajah 5 for 26, Ramachandran 4 for 18).

Union College. 143 (Thavarajah 54, Thangarajah 32, Vimalendran 18, A. D. Jayadeva 6 for 52) and 38 for 3.

6. Vs. St. Henry's College. Won by 9 wickets.
Hartley College. 170 (N. Sathiamoorthy 38, N. Karunakaran 26 not out, P. Gnanendran 21, K. Wickramachandran 20, A. D. Jayadeva 15, Jeyasingam 3 for 40, Navaratnasingam 3 for 59) and 47 for one. (D. R. Arumainayagam 24, A. D. Jayadeva 15 not out).

St. Henry's College. 40 (Rajasingam 19, V. Nadarajah 6 for 13, A. D. Jayadeva 3 for 23) and 170 (F. A. Xavier 77, Gabriel 22, S. Arumugasamy 4 for 39).

7. Vs. St. John's College. Lost by an innings and 4 runs.
Hartley College. 88 (C. Pathmasekaram 18, N. Sathiamoorthy 18, Paramalingam 3 for 19, S. Shanmugarajah 3 for 23) and 111 (S. Jegathason 26, P. Gnanendran 25).

St. John's College. 203 (Yogakumaran 57, Kumaraselvam 33, Thuraisingam 32, Jeganathan 20, Rajaratnam 16, A. D. Jayadeva 7 for 58, S. Arumugasamy 3 for 66).

8. Vs. Jaffna Hindu College. Lost by 106 runs.

Hartley College. 93 (A. D. Jayadeva 54, V. Sivapathasundram 5 for 19) and 103 (N. Karunakaran 30, R. Jeyendran 5 for 34).

Jaffna Hindu College. 138 (N. Subramaniam 61 not out, V. Sivapathasundram 41, A. D. Jayadeva 4 for 30) and 164 for 6 declared (S. Sivasundram 67, N. Thavaneetharajah 56, V. Rajaratnam 19 not out, A. D. Jayadeva 4 for 54).

9. Vs. Skantha Varodaya College. Drawn.

Hartley College. 152 (D. R. Arumainayagam 64, P. Gnanendran 39, Rajendran 5 for 55, Balasubramaniam 4 for 36) and 77 for 9 declared (K. Wickramachandran 22, S. Jegathasan 24, Balasubramaniam 4 for 21, Kathirgamanathan 3 for 13).

Skantha Varodaya College. 116 (Premanandam 37, Thamootheram 30, Balasubramaniam 19, K. Wickramachandran 4 for 31) and 48 for 5 (Balasubramaniam 24 not out, Arumugasamy 3 for 29)

SECOND ELEVEN.

1. Vs. Stanley Central College. Lost by 3 wickets.

Hartley College. 61 (K. Rajalingam 18, M. Shanmugalingam 4 for 17, S. K. Rajaratnam 3 for 19) and 26 (Shanmugalingam 6 for 5, Rajaratnam 3 for 8).

Stanley Central College. 54 (Shanmugasundram 14, C. T. Rajendran 5 for 20, R. Balasubramaniam 3 for 14) 37 for 7 (Balasubramaniam 5 for 26).

2. Vs. Udupiddy American Mission College. Won by an innings and 127 runs.

Hartley College. 222 (V. Shanmuganayagam 76, K. Rajalingam 45, R. Balasubramaniam 23, S. Balasubramaniam 18, K. Kulasekaram 15 not out, Paul Raj 5 for 91)

A. M. College. 41 (C. T. Rajendran 5 for 5, V. Vallipuram 4 for 20) and 54 (Sakthivel 14, P. Arasaratnam 6 for 11).

3. Vs. St. Patrick's College. Lost by an innings and 68 runs.

Hartley College. 72 (V. Vallipuram 18, Charles 3 for 33 C. Paramsothy 4 for 4) and 91 (M. Sivagnanasundram 45, P. Arasaratnam 16, Charles 6 for 33, Paramsothy 3 for 26).

St. Patrick's College. 231 (Lovell 91, Charles 58, Rangalingam 22, Vallipuram 4 for 52).

4. Vs. Jaffna College. Lost by 126 runs.

Hartley College. 57 (K. Rajalingam 16, H. Jeyaratnam 15, Thavayogarajah 5 for 10, Subramaniam 3 for 7) and 53 (R. Balasubramaniam 23, Subramaniam 5 for 19).

Jaffna College. 84 (Thavayogarajah 17, Balasubramaniam 3 for 24, Vallipuram 5 for 34) and 152 for 7 wickets declared. (Sivagnanasundram 53, Sivagurunathan 22, Chandrarajah 21, Balasubramaniam 3 for 42).

Batting Averages.

	Innings	Not out	Total	Highest	Average
1. A. D. Jayadeva	15	1	326	75	25.85
2. S. Jegathasan	16	0	246	75	15.37
3. D. R. Arumainayagam	13	0	184	64	14.16
4. K. Wickramachandran	16	0	206	41	12.87
5. N. Karunakaram	16	3	147	39	11.31
6. P. Gnanendran	16	0	169	39	10.56
7. A. T. Sathananthamoorthy	16	1	136	19	9.07
8. S. Arumugasamy	16	0	135	46	8.44
9. V. Perampalam	6	2	31	14	7.75

10.	N. Sathiamoorthy	16	2	87	38	6'21
11.	C. Pathmasekaram	15	1	58	18	4'14
12.	V. Nadarajah	16	6	34	12*	3'40

* indicates not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
1. A. D. Jayadeva	198'5	40	526	46	11'4
2. V. Nadarajah	112'2	37	272	23	11'8
3. S. Arumugasamy	183'3	33	587	32	18'3
4. K. Wickramachandran	71'3	10	269	10	26'9
5. S. Jegathasan	39	2	153	5	30'6

RESULTS OF THE INTER-COLLEGIATE FOOTBALL MATCHES.

First Eleven :

Vs. Mahajana College	(Home)	Lost	4-2
Vs. Jaffna Central College	(Away)	Lost	3-1
Vs. Chithambara College	(Away)	Won	3-1
Vs. Skanthavarodaya College	(Home)	Drew	1-1
Vs. A. M. College, Udipiddy	(Away)	Won	1-0
Vs. Jaffna College	(Away)	Drew	2-2
Vs. St. John's College	(Home)	Drew	1-1
Vs. St. Patrick's College	(Away)	Lost	10-0

Second Eleven :

Vs. Mahajana College	(Home)	Lost	1-0
Vs. Jaffna Central College	(Away)	Won	2-0
Vs. Chithambara College	(Away)	Drew	1-1
Vs. Skanthavarodaya College	(Home)	Won	2-1
Vs. Sacred Heart College	(Home)	Won	2-1
Vs. A. M. College, Udupiddy	(Away)	Won	4-0
Vs. Jaffna College	(Away)	Lost	2-1
Vs. St. John's College	(Home)	Lost	2-0
Vs. St. Patrick's College	(Away)	Lost	8-0
Vs. St. Antony's College	(Home)	Drew	0-0
Vs. Vigneswara College	(Home)	Won	1-0

Third Eleven :

Vs. Govt. Central College	(Home)	Won	3-0
Vs. Vigneswara College	(Away)	Drew	1-1
Vs. Sacred Heart College	(Home)	Won	2-1
Vs. Chithambara College	(Away)	Lost	3-1
Vs. A. M. College, Udupiddy	(Home)	Won	10-0

RESULTS OF THE INTER-COLLEGIATE VOLLEYBALL MATCHES

Vs. Udupiddy A. M. College	(Home)	Won	4-1
Vs. Puloly Boy's English School	(Home)	Won	3-2
Vs. Govt. Central College	(Away)	Won	5-0
Vs. Secred Heart College	(Away)	Won	4-1
Vs. Vigneswara College	(Home)	Won	4-1
Vs. Chithambara College	(Away)	Lost	4-1

COLOUR WINNERS OF THE YEAR—1957.

The year 1957 has been a satisfactory one for sports at Hartley, with Athletics bringing the most beneficial results. In Volleyball, our lads gave an excellent account of themselves, losing only one match of the Tournament conducted by the Vadamaradchy Teachers' Association.

There are eight Colour awards and five re-awards. Here's a pen-picture of the Coloursmen :

S. Arumugasamy :

Now his friends call him "Athar". Awarded colours in Cricket and re-awarded colours in Football. Captains both Cricket and Football first teams. Already a Coloursman in Athletics. He is one of the very few who have won three colours and captained two first teams. Though officially he plays centre-half, he is found all over. Though not quite punctual at practice, sets an example to his team-mates by playing a very fast and spirited game from the first minute to the last. Very popular among the students.

A. D. Jeyadeva :

“Croos” to his friends. Won his colours in Cricket. A very fine all-rounder. Best ever Hartley had. Scored three half centuries. Has elegant strokes. A hostile opening bowler. Captured 46 wickets this season —an all time record. Is tall, thin and has a stern looking face but is really a happy-go-lucky fellow.

N. Sathiamoorthy :

Re-awarded colours in football. Our goal-keeper with a pair of very safe hands. Has perfect judgment and an acrobatic style. A mathematics student doing medicine. Hopes to calculate the weights of the drugs and doses accurately to the fourth decimal place using logarithms. One day while doing an experiment in the laboratory he fell into a snooze and when he was surprised by the teacher, he dropped the conical flask. Walks with a swinging gait. If anyone wants his immediate attention, just call “Sathiam”.

D. R. Arumainayagam :

Won football colours. Disappointed at not being awarded Cricket colours. Plays centre-forward. Specialist in converting free kicks from a distant range directly into the net. Only defect is that at times he hangs on to the ball too much. Keeps wickets. Scores fast and helped his team to win against St. Henry's. The only Englishman in his Swabasha Class. Aims at becoming a Clergyman, so that like Sheppard he will be called a Cricketing padre.

M. Krishnamoorthy :

Awarded colours in Football, Athletics and Volleyball. Enjoys the unique distinction of winning triple colours in one and the same year. Has a fine figure with muscles bulging out, ruddy cheeks and a disproportionate mouth. Still enjoys the half ticket in the bus. Is frightened of the dark and it is said that his

mother stays up with him when he keeps up late to study for examinations. A very likable chap. Fond of ground nuts.

N. Ratnarajah :

“ Akka ” to his friends. Plays left-half, excelled in all the matches. His head appears as if it is continually being attacked by vermin. A thin and good fellow all the same. Takes victories and defeats with the same cheerfulness.

P. Gnanendram :

Re-awarded colours in Athletics. Athletic Captain. Is very stylish and his curly hairs add to the appearance. Holds the College Put-shot record. Has taken a naval career and is now at the “ Dufferin ”. He has many friends overseas. Hopes to roll in his Rolls Royce one day.

S. Rajalingam :

Re-awarded Athletic Colours and won Colours in Volleyball. Holds two records at the Group II Meet, Jaffna. Secured two second places at the Public Schools Meet and qualified for Public Schools Colours in High Jump and Long Jump. Trains only when he is in a mood. Has too many ambitions. Is interested in philology though a Maths Student. Is a dashing right-extreme in the football team who sometimes dashes without much purpose. If he has better judgment of the ball, he will be a player to be reckoned with.

K. Suntharalingam :

Re-awarded Volleyball Colours. Captains the team for the second year in succession. A very silent member of the team. Is an excellent spiker. Is of a modest and retiring disposition. A good athlete who always falls sick on the approach of a Meet. Expected to do well in the Pole-vault next year.

“ SPECTATOR ”.

RESULTS OF THE INTER-CLASS P. T. COMPETITION.

SENIOR GROUP :

First Place :	G. C. E.	"B"	62 points
Second "	G. C. E.	"A"	54 "
Third "	G. C. E. Prep.	"B"	49 "

INTER GROUP :

First Place :	G. C. E. Prep.	"C"	63 points
Second "	J. S. C.	"B"	58 "
Third "	J. S. C.	"A"	57 "

JUNIOR GROUP :

First Place :	Form II	"A"	66 points
Second "	Form II	"B"	58 "
Third "	Form I	"B"	55 "

LOWER SCHOOL :

First Place :	Std. V	"B"	62 points
Second "	Std. V	"A"	54 "

LEADERS.

First Place :	D. R. Armainayagam	(G. C. E. B)	14 pts.
Second "	V. Sivanandarajah	(F. II B)	13 pts.
Third "	D. K. Chinniah	(F. II A)	12 pts.

House Reports

ABRAHAM HOUSE

In the absence of the Captain and the Vice-Captain, it has fallen on my shoulders to present the report for the year under review. It has been customary for my predecessors to write that they were fortunate enough to annex some championship or other. This year I can boast of none. Yet, I feel it my proud privilege to record that this year has been a year of mediocre but all round success.

The First Term saw three of our members in the First Eleven Cricket Team. D. R. Arumainayagam, S. Jegathason and A. T. Sathanandamoorthy formed the nucleus indeed of the team. In the Inter-House competition we emerged runners-up.

In Athletics, this year too we were dogged by misfortune and could not come up to our expectations, but special mention must be made of K. Sivasothy, T. Sithamparanathan and R. Balasubramaniam, who scored for us most of the points. R. Balasubramaniam and K. Sivasothy fared well in the V.T.A. and in the Group II Meets. Owing to the excellent training given by Mr. S. Chinniah, our ex-Captain who is at present a naval cadet in the "Dufferin", we won an easy first place in the march past.

In Football, we made an unduly heavy contribution to each of the three teams that represented our College. D. R. Arumainayagam and R. Ratnarajah formed the spearhead of attack for the First Eleven and S. Pararajasekaram, the bulwark. The captain of the Third Eleven was R. Balasubramaniam. At the Inter-House competition luck was not with us and we lost to Paulpillai House, for whom the year has been a very successful one and our congratulations are due to them.

In studies, we had a good number of passes in the various examinations. The Head Prefect of the College is P. Sivaloganathan of our House. At the annual Photographic competition, on 'Silhouette' S. Yogendranathan secured the first place and N. Sithamparapillai the second, the latter got both the first and the second places in 'School Activities'.

D. R. Arumainayagam secured the second place both at the School Declamation Contest and at the Oratorical Contest organised by the Senior Literary Association.

We are proud to say that Abraham House has furnished leadership in the sports-field and also provided every College Society with important office-bearers, and thus played a leading role in the life of the College.

May I take this opportunity to welcome Mr. M. Shanmuganathan into our House and also congratulate him on his success at the Degree Examination. I also thank all members of the House, the House Masters and House Mistresses for all the help they gave us during the year and wish them a very happy New Year.

N. SITHAMPARAPILLAI,
Secretary.

KANAPATHIPILLAI HOUSE

It is with great pleasure that I present the report for the year 1957. We are proud that we have done our best though bad luck deprived us of many victories.

In Athletics we were hot favourites. We were indeed well set until an untimely accident to one of the lap runners in the Relay forced us into the second

position. My thanks are due to S. Rajalingam, H. Jeyaratnam, V. Nadarajah of the Senior, V. Pasupathy of the Intermediate and V. Ilanchenni of the Infant groups for their contributions. S. Rajalingam of our House deserves special mention for his outstanding performances in Athletics. He became the Senior Champion in the Inter-House Meet setting up two records. In the V.T.A. Sports Meet, he tied for the championship with one record to his credit. In the Group II Meet he established two new records and won a Bronze Medal for the best achievement in the field events. In the Public Schools Meet he obtained second places in High Jump and Long Jump. In the former he cleared the same height as the winner and in the latter he was only two inches behind. My congratulations to him and best wishes for more success next year.

In Cricket, we were unable to field our full strength in the first match and were eliminated from the tournament. We had two representatives in the College Cricket First Team including the Captain. Four of the Second Team hail from our House.

In Football, we did not come up to expectation. But two of the College Football First Team and five of the Second Team are from our House.

During this year one of our House-Masters Mr. K. J. Selvanayagam got married to Miss A. Rasiyah. I wish them a prosperous and happy wedded life. We also bade farewell to Miss C. S. Alagaratnam who left us to get married. We wish her all happiness.

Any report would be incomplete without mention being made of our energetic, young House-Master, Mr. C. Ratnavel. He took special interest in us and was always first in the field. His enterprise and enthusiasm are to be appreciated. I thank him sincerely for his guidance and advice.

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

S. ARUMUGASAMY,
House Captain.

PAULPILLAI HOUSE

I am proud to submit the report for the year 1957, when Paulpillai House achieved what may be called a "Triple Crown" emerging champions in Athletics, Football and Cricket. We won all Inter-House Championship Cups, namely the Inter-House Athletic Championship, Relay Championship, Football—both Juniors and Seniors, and Cricket. It is a performance which is easily without parallel.

Cricket:

We emerged Inter-House Cricket Champions by beating Abraham House in the finals. V. Shanmuganayagam of our House scored 98 runs, the highest score of the tournament. In the College Cricket First Team we had three representatives—K. Wickramachandran, V. Perambalam and N. Ratnarajah. The first-named incidentally was Vice-Captain who contributed in no small measure to the success of the team. In the Second Eleven we had five representatives: The three leading scores were put up by V. Shanmuganayagam, who captained the team, K. Rajalingam and M. Sivagnanasundaram.

Athletics:

In Athletics, we eventually became champions beating Kanapathipillai House at the tape after a gruelling fight. That day we rode a brilliant double when we won the S. A. Rasaratnam Challenge Cup for

H. S. C. Prop:



INTER — CLASS FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS (UPPER SCHOOL) -- 1957

PAULPILLAI HOUSE



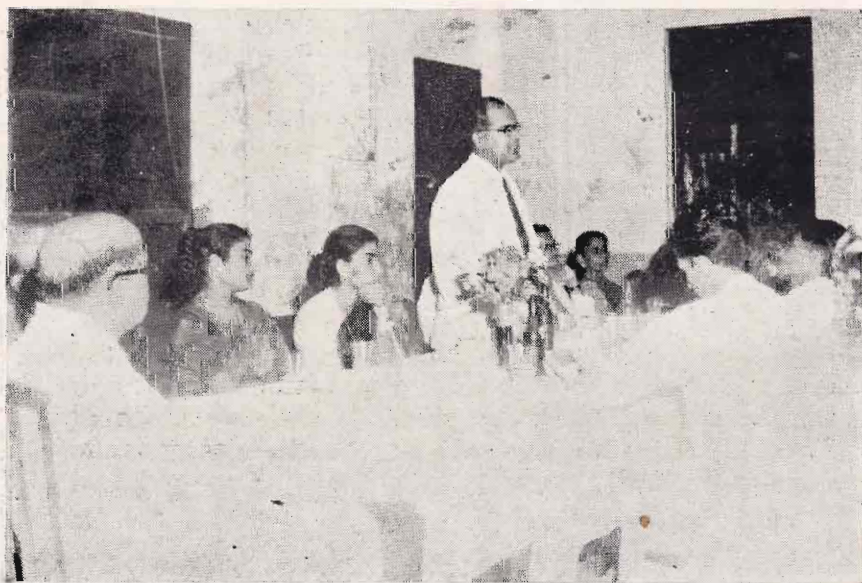
INTER— HOUSE FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS (SENIORS) -- 1957

PAULPILLAI HOUSE



INTER-HOUSE FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS [JUNIORS] — 1957

H. S. C. UNION ANNUAL DINNER



CHIEF GUEST — M. SRI KHANTA Esq.

the Relay Event. In the Senior group we had a fair haul of points. My thanks are due to N. Ratnarajah, V. Perambalam, V. Naganathan for their contributions. In the Intermediate group we almost swept the board mainly due to the fine performances of K. Rajalingam, A. Pasupathy, R. Mahadeva, N. Sothilingam and K. Kathiravelu. Special mention must be made of K. Rajalingam who, in addition to winning places at the Group II Meet, Jaffna, became the Intermediate Champion in his first year itself. Let me wish him more years of success and service to Paulpillai House. How we won the 4 x 440 yds. Relay Event which eventually decided the issue is still a mystery to me! But the four runners say it is sheer determination. We had eight representatives out of the twenty in the College Athletic Team.

Football :

In Football, both our Seniors and Juniors became champions. The Juniors had their own way in every match. I am proud to mention that we have won this cup for the third year in succession and for the sixth time in seven years. The Seniors won the championship after a gruelling battle with Abraham House. Our congratulations to Abraham on its excellent fight.

Our House was well represented in the College Football teams. Four of the First team, three of the Second team and four of the Third team are all Paulpillaiites.

Congratulations :

K. Kulasekaram secured the second prize in the English Essay competition and K. Kathiravelu won the first prize in the Tamil Essay competition organised by the V.T.A. The latter secured the First place in the Middle School Tamil Declamation contest. V. Ratnarajah won the First place in the Lower School Tamil Declamation contest. My heartiest congratulations to them all.

Valete :

During the year we had to bid farewell to Messrs. E. N. Tilekaratne and S. N. Rajah. We wish them all the best in the careers they have chosen.

Welcome :

It is with great pleasure that we welcome to our midst Miss G. K. Charavanamuttu who has proved herself as enthusiastic as any regarding the activities of our House. I wish her a pleasant and long stay with us.

Thanks :

There was one behind all our success. He was our energetic House-Master, Mr. A. M. Spencer. I thank him sincerely for his guidance and advice. My thanks are also due to the other House-Masters, the House-Mistress, the Athletic captain, the Treasurer and lastly but not the least the members of the House for the whole-hearted co-operation extended to me in all the activities.

In conclusion, I wish to state that we have had a season of unprecedented success and I feel proud to have been the Captain during the period.

Let the men in Yellow March
Triumphantly Forward!

V. SHANMUGANAYAGAM,
House Captain.

SHERRARD HOUSE

It gives me great pleasure to present the annual report of our activities in the capacity of Captain. The year 1957 has been, inspite of many setbacks, a year of progress. Though we were able to obtain only a fourth place in the Inter-House Athletic Meet, yet we

managed to get the second place in the Group Meet. Many enterprising and prospective athletes of mettle have been discovered in our House.

In the field of Athletics individual members made up for what we failed to achieve as a group. P. Gnanendram was elected the Captain of the College Athletic Team and he has now left college to follow a marine career on the ship "Dufferin". We wish him all success in his worthy endeavour. S. Sathanthan of our House had the honour of becoming the Junior Champion.

N. Karunakaran shone in the Cricket Field. He is a member of the College Cricket XI and to his credit stands the proud record of saving Hartley at tournament matches. In the Inter-House Cricket Tournament our House was placed second.

In Football the year has not been very satisfactory, though our members tried their level best to play a fine game. The College Football Elevens are composed of many of our members.

S. Nadarajah secured the first place in the Essay competition organised by the Vadamaradchy Teachers' Association. Our congratulations to him. This year we bade farewell to Miss S. P. Duraiappah. We wish her all success in the future.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not thank the House-Masters for their guidance and assistance at all times. Equally willing and helpful were members of the Executive Committee and members of the House as a whole. Let me take this timely opportunity in wishing my House better luck in the years to come.

P. ARULANANTHAM,
House Captain.

THAMOTHERAM HOUSE

It is with great pleasure that I submit this report for the year under review. Though we failed to do well in athletics, we are proud of the performance of our athletes, M. Krishnamoorthy and T. Ragunathan, who became Senior Champions at the V. T. A. Meet.

At the Annual Inter-House Athletic Meet, we failed to do well, because we did not have many athletes. Our congratulations are due to T. Ragunathan and M. Krishnamoorthy for their individual performances in the various events.

In the Northern Group II and Junior A. A. A. Meets, M. Krishnamoorthy won places in Pole Vault and Discus respectively and T. Ragunathan in Javelin at both Meets.

We are also proud of the fact that N. Sathiamoorthy and M. Krishnamoorthy of our College Football First Team hail from our House.

In the College Cricket First Team, we had two representatives, A. Jayadeva and N. Sathiamoorthy. The former, I am proud to note, in addition to scoring two half centuries, captured 48 wickets which is a record for any Hartleyite.

S. Ganesharajah and K. Vinasithamby of our House, secured the First and Second places respectively at the Declamation contest. K. Gunaratnam won the First and Second prizes for his five and three valve radio sets respectively at the Science Exhibition. S. Kanagasabai also won a prize. Our heartiest congratulations to them.

My thanks are due to Messrs. Sam Thambapillai and W. S. D. Mather, our House Masters, for their able guidance and encouragement. My thanks are also due to the members and Office-bearers for their kind co-operation.

K. GUNARATNAM,
House Captain.

OUR EXAMINATION RESULTS
Preliminary Examination, December 1956.

ADMISSIONS

ARTS:

1. * Kasinathan, V.
2. * Kunabalasingam, K.
3. * Rasaratnam, Miss. G. R.
4. * Sinnathamby, Miss. T.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE:

5. Senathirajah, V.
6. Subramaniam, Miss. R.
7. Vinayagalingam, S.

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE:

8. * Gunanayagam, Miss. R. G.

ENGINEERING:

9. Jeyabalasubramaniam, K.
10. Sangarapillai, K.
11. Vethanayagam, P. E. R.

MEDICINE:

12. Gunaratnam, M. K.
13. Mylvaganam, A.
14. Sivapathasundaram, A.

* Denotes Direct Admission.

The following passed in the subjects mentioned against their names :-

Balendran, T. (eh)	Sivalingam, T. (ch, gt)
Kidnasamy, Miss. R. (t. ch, gt)	Sivanantham, M. (t, eh, gt)
Kumarathasan, N. (éh, gt)	Kumarasamy, Miss. B. (z, b)
Ratnam, S. (t, ch, gt)	Ratnarajah, N. (ph, am)
Sathasivam, Miss. B. (t)	Selvaratnam, C. (ph)

H. S. C.—December 1956.

1. Gunaratnam, K.
2. Jeyabalasubramaniam, K.
3. *Kasinathan, V.
4. Kunabalasingam, K.
5. Mylvaganam, A.
6. Sivanantham, M.
7. Sivapathasundaram, A.
8. Vethanayagam, P. E. R.
9. Vinayagalingam, S.
10. Gunanayagam, Miss. R. G.
11. Rasaratnam, Miss. G. R.
12. Sinnathamby, Miss. T.
13. Subramaniam, Miss. R.

* Distinction in Special Tamil.

REFERRED

1. Ratnam, S. (European His.)
2. Senathirajah, V. (Physics)
3. Sivalingam, T. (Tamil)
4. Kidnasamy, Miss. R. (Eur. His.)

G. C. E Examination, December 1956.

Letters within brackets denote distinctions.

FIRST DIVISION

1. Kandasamy, P. (pm, tl)
2. Sotheeswaran, S. (pm, ph)
3. Selvanandam, K. (ph)

PASS

4. Arianantham, M.
5. Arulanandarajah, A. A.
6. Arudsothy, K.
7. Balachandran, S.
8. Balakrishnan, S.
9. Balakrishnar, V.
10. Balasundaram, S.
11. Dharmarajah, A.
12. Gunaratnam, D. J. (pm)
13. Jegadason, S.
14. Jeyarajah, A. P.
15. Karunanantham, S.
16. Kathirgamanathan, T.
17. Kulasegaram, K.
18. Mahesu, S. (a)
19. Nagalingam, S.
20. Nallathamby, E. D.
21. Puvanendrarah, A.
22. Rajalingam, S.
23. Ramachandran, M.
24. Ramachandran, P. (a)
25. Ramanathan, M.
26. Sivaloganathan, S.
27. Sivapragasam, K.
28. Siventhiran, T.
29. Somaskandar, A.
30. Sri Sivalingam, K. (pm)
31. Sri Kandarajah, M. K.
32. Thamotheram, V.
33. Thavarajah, K.
34. Gunapalan, S. G.
35. Gunaratnam, K. (pm)
36. Indrarajah, A.
37. Kandaiva, K. S. (apm)
38. Mahathevan, V.
39. Nadarajah, M.
40. Nallaratnam, G. (a)
41. Pararajasingam, T.
42. Pathmasegaram, C.
43. Rajasingam, M.
44. Manikkawasagan, N. R.
45. Rudrasingam, N.
46. Santhiranathan, N.
47. Selvarajah, E.
48. Singaratnam, A. E.
49. Sivalingam, M.
50. Sivaloganathan, P. (apm)
51. Sivasothy, K.
52. Sivasubramaniam, S.
53. Suppiah, K.
54. Thangakone, I.
55. Tharmakularajah, S. (pm)
56. Thirugnanasampanthar, S.
57. Wickramachandran, K.

REFERRED

1. Nadarajah, S.
2. Nagandram, K.
7. Thayumanavar, S.
8. Thiruchenthivel, V.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 3. Ponniah, A. | 9. Thirugnanasampanther.A.S. |
| 4. Rajendra, V. | 10. Velupillai, K. |
| 5. Arumugasamy, S. | 11. Rudraganeshan, V. |
| 6. Murugiah, P. | 12. Thuraisingam, N. |

G. C. E. Examination, July 1957.

COMPLETED

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Nadarajah, S. | 2. Arumugasamy, S. |
| 3. Thirugnanasampanthar, A.S. | |

N. P. T. A., J. S. C. Examination—November 1957

Subjects within brackets denote distinctions.

FIRST DIVISION

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Arulnayagam, S. (a) | 5. Rajakulasingam, S. |
| 2. Jeyarajan, R. (a, e) | 6. Ramajeyam, P. (a) |
| 3. Parameswaran, S. (a, m) | 7. Kailasapathy, S. |
| 4. Ponnampalam, K. (a, e, sc) | |

PASS

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 8. Arunthavarajah, D. S. | 33. Thavapalan, K. |
| 9. Balachandran, K. | 34. Vyramuttu, K. |
| 10. Ganesamoorthy, K. (a) | 35. Muttukrishnan, M. (e) |
| 11. Ganesarajah, R. | 36. Rajendram, A. |
| 12. Jeyatheva, K. (a, sc.) | 37. Naveendran, S. |
| 13. Kandarajah, S. (e) | 38. Nithianantham, V. (e) |
| 14. Kathiresu, S. | 39. Subramaniam, K. |
| 15. Kathirgamathamby, S. | 40. Vallipuram, V. |
| 16. Nadarajah, K. (a) | 41. Sambasivam, M. |
| 17. Nagendran, T. (e) | 42. Selvarajah, V. |
| 18. Parimelalagan, V. | 43. Balasubramaniam, S. |
| 19. Pasupathipillai, S. | 44. Sivasubramaniam, S. |
| 20. Periathamby, V. | 45. Anandanadarajah, M. |
| 21. Rajaguru, P. | 46. Balakrishnan, T. |
| 22. Ramachandran, V. | 47. Balakrishnan, V. |
| 23. Rajendram, K. | 48. Elango, V. |
| 24. Satkunan, K. | 49. Elampooranam, V. |
| 25. Sathiagnanam, G. | 50. Gajamogan, K. |
| 26. Seevaratnam, K. | 51. Murugupillai, J. K. S. (e) |
| 27. Sivaloganathan, S. | 52. Ganeshamoorthy, T. |
| 28. Thambirajah, V. | 53. Gunaseelan, A. D. |

29. Saravanaprabu, S. 54. Jeyarajan, V.
30. Thavarajah, A. (a) 55. Kanapathipillai, K.
31. Chinniah, J. N. 56. Nanthagopal, G.
32. Arudpragasam, S.

pm — Pure Mathematics	tl — Tamil Literature
ph — Physics	a — Arithmetic
apm — Applied Mathematics	e — English
m — Mathematics	sc — Science
eh — European History	t — Tamil
ch — Ceylon History	gt — Government
z — Zoology	

Associations.

H. S. C. UNION.

It is with great pleasure that I submit the report of the activities of our Union for the year under review. This year marked an increase in the strength of the Union. Though handicapped by the large numbers, we were able to maintain a very high standard at all our meetings.

During the year we had the opportunity of listening to Pandit S. Elamuruganar of the staff of Uduvil Girls' High School, and Mr. P. Kandiah M.P., Point Pedro, who spoke on “இலக்கிய இன்பம்” and “The Soviet Union Today” respectively. We celebrated the “Valluvar Day” with Messrs. A. Amirthalingam M. P., Vaddukodai, Vidvan S. R. Kandasamy, and Mr. S. V. Gunanayagam of our staff as speakers. We also celebrated the “Bharathi Day” with Kavinyar Murugaiyan of the staff of Chavakachcheri Hindu College as the speaker. He spoke on the topic ‘பாரதி என் மகாகவி’. We thank all the speakers for their

ready response to our invitation. Besides these, we had our weekly meetings, where members delivered speeches and took part in the interesting discussions and debates on controversial issues. One of the highlights of the year was the debate between the past-members of the Union and the present. It was the first of its kind and the subject under discussion was, 'Parliamentary Democracy has justified its existence.' Messrs. S. Maheson and A. Sivapathasundaram, both from the Ceylon University, were kind enough to speak for the opposition. We appreciate their quick response and thank them and others from the Varsity who attended the meeting. We do hope that this will be an annual feature and I have no doubt that the past members of the Union will extend their co-operation in the future too.

The most outstanding event of the year is the Annual Dinner of our Union held on November 9th. We were indeed glad to have Mr. M. Srikhanta, O.B.E., C. C. S., Government Agent, Jaffna, as our Chief Guest. Mr. N. Sivagnanasundaram, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, ably proposed the toast of the College, and was replied to by Mr. K. Pooranampillai, our Principal. Mr. M. Srikhanta proposed the toast of the Union and was replied to by S. Ganesharajah, the President of the Union. The toast of the Sister Unions and Guests was proposed by Mr. A. M. Spencer, Vice-Patron of the Union, and Mr. A. Shanmugananthan replied suitably. We were very happy to have in our midst Miss G. M. Lee Vanniasingham, Principal, Udupidy American Mission Girls' School and representatives from Methodist Girls' High School, Point Pedro, St. Patrick's College, Jaffna College, Vaddukoddai, Vadamarachy Hindu Girls' College, Nelliady Govt. Central School and St. John's College. I extend my sincere thanks on behalf of the Union to all guests for having kindly responded to our invitation.

In concluding, I thank the members of the Executive Committee and members of the Union for the full co-operation they extended to me. I take this opportunity to thank Mr. A. M. Spencer, our Vice-Patron, whose guidance has immensely contributed to the success of our Union.

T. SIVENDRAN,
Hony. Secy.

SENIOR LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

As Secretary of the Senior Literary Association, it is my proud privilege to present the report of the Association for the year 1957. The Association boasts of no spectacular achievements but it has gone through the year unobtrusively and during the year the true purpose of a Literary Association has been more than realised.

During the year under review we had in all eighteen meetings—ten in English and eight in Tamil, the main item in these meetings being either prepared speeches or debates.

The Annual Oratorical Contest, both in English and Tamil, was held on the 11th of October, 1957. There was a keen contest and the following were declared winners:—

English :	1st Prize	J. C. P. Samuel.
	2nd Prize	D. R. Arumainayagam
Tamil :	1st Prize	A. Thevarajah.
	2nd Prize	S. Kathirgamathamby.

Our congratulations to them. I take this opportunity to thank Messrs. R. Shivapathasundaram, S. Maheson and K. Thambipillai who responded to our invitation and kindly consented to officiate as judges at the contest.

In the College English Declamation contest held this year in the Upper School section, the 1st and 2nd prizes were carried away by members of our Association. I am quite certain that it was the training and experience they had in the Association that helped them to achieve that distinction.

Our activities for the year were wound up with the Annual Social. I take this opportunity to thank all the members of the Staff and the other guests who responded to our invitation.

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

A. T. SATHANANDAMOORTHY,
Hony. Secy.

JUNIOR LITERARY ASSOCIATION—A.

It is with great pleasure that I submit the report of the Association. There are thirty-four members and weekly meetings were held regularly on Wednesdays. The meetings were bilingual and the items consisted of prepared speeches, recitations, stories, dialogues and debates. The subjects of the debates were: "Is higher Education necessary for girls?"; "The advantages and disadvantages of the films"; "Country life is better than town life"; "Capital punishment should be abolished".

The President and the Secretary were elected terminally.

The meetings were a great help to us. I take this opportunity to thank all those who helped, especially our Vice-Patron, Mr. K. Tharmaratnam for his very valuable help and guidance.

R. PONNAMPALAM,
Hony. Secy.

JUNIOR LITERARY ASSOCIATION—B.

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 period 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. Sam Thampapillai.

The following is a summary of our meetings :-

Prepared Speeches

English :	Tamil :
S. Kulathasan	V. Selvarajah
A. D. Gunaseelan	K. Kanapathipillai
J. G. Moorthy	M. Sambasivam
M. Kingsley	V. Thambirajah
I. N. Chinniah	

Dialogues.

English :	Tamil :
V. Balakrishnan	T. Balakrishnan
I. N. Chinniah	V. Selvarajah
V. Elangoe	M. Kingsley

Recitations.

English :	Tamil :
S. Santhirantharatnarajah	M. Kalithamby
M. Anandanadarajah	S. Sivasubramaniam

T. Ganeshamoorthy
V. Elampooranam

V. Jeyarajah
A. Pavanantham

Debates.

Tamil :

கல்விச் செல்வம்

V. Selvarajah
K. Kanapathipillai
S. S. Ratnarajah
V. Jeyarajah
S. Kulathasan

பொருட் செல்வம்

M. Sambasivam
T. Ganeshamoorthy
A. Thevarajah
N. Mahendran
V. Thaniasalanathan

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

T. GANESHAMOORTHY,
Hony. Secy.

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT.

The year under review has been one marked by high aims and great enterprises ; it has also been a year full of activities. All Christian students of the third form class and upwards are members of this Movement, and we have met fairly regularly every Tuesday, though during the third term owing to daily Carol practice, we could not meet every week. Every other week Rev. W. A. Rajadurai, our chaplain, conducted Bible classes for members in the Senior and H.S.C. Classes. The programme at our usual weekly meetings had been of a varied nature, consisting of prepared speeches, discussions and reading of short papers from various religious magazines and books. We also had outside speakers to address us. Miss K. Snell, M. A. of Uduvil Girls' College, spoke on "Youth Work in the United States" and Mr. K. Pooranampillai, Rev. W. A. Rajadurai and Mr. S. V. Gunanayagam also addressed us, and we are thankful to them for their valuable talks. Fifteen of our members attended the annual camp of the Jaffna Inter-

Christian Collegiate Fellowship, held at Union College, Tellipilai. Our movement was always well represented at the Terminal meetings conducted by the J. I. C. C. F. during the year. The first one was at Chundikuli, the second at Vaddukodai and the third at Chavakachcheri. There was also a camp organised by the National Christian Council to bring about inter-communal understanding, and at the camp held in the Ashram, many Sinhalese Christian boys were present and we sent two of our members to be with them during the week-end. We would have attended more camps and invited more outside speakers to address us, if only our financial position had been stronger.

The All-Ceylon Methodist Youth Department wanted our financial help towards supporting Ceylon's first medical missionary, Dr. Roy Gunawardene in West Africa, and our members collected Rs. 112-00 by taking about collection cards issued for that purpose. We also collected by means of till boxes, Rs. 40-37 towards Home mission in Ceylon. The Movement proposes to launch out on a still more ambitious programme the coming year and to increase the usefulness of the Movement and serve God and man faithfully and truthfully so long as it exists. We hope to have a "Christ Week" next year, on the model of the Chip-a-job week of the Scout Movement, and also organise "Work Camps" to keep the church compound clean, etc. We capped our activities with a very lively social on the day before term end. This year instead of having social games and Bible quizzes at the end of the Tea, we presented a beautiful playlet entitled "The Bishop's Candlesticks". M. Nadarajah as Bishop, I. Thangakone as convict, D. Alagaratnam as Persome and D. J. Gunaratnam as Marie acted superbly.

In conclusion, I would like to thank here, all those who have worked unsparingly to make this year a suc-

cess, and in particular the three committees which functioned during the year. The Presidents and Secretaries had done everything to make the Movement a real force in the life of the school, and the treasurers have worked hard and diligently and attended to our finances with meticulous care. Lastly, I must express my gratitude to all our staff members whose encouragement, whose moral and material help, has always been a great source of inspiration to us. I hope we shall continue to be worthy of their support and of the confidence they have placed in us.

We are extremely lucky in having among us a chaplain, without whose guidance, help and ready accessibility, our activities would have been handicapped a great deal. Our sincere thanks are also due to our Vice-Patron and our Patron for the help and advice they have given us most willingly and ungrudgingly at all times.

D. G. GUNAPALAN,
Hony. Secy.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

It is with feelings mingled with pride and pleasure that we look back into a year marked by progress and valuable achievements. During the year 1957, we had regular fortnightly meetings, both in English and Tamil. Ours is the only Association in the College where in a single meeting both Tamil and English speeches are allowed. In spite of the untiring and zealous efforts of our secretaries, we have been able to obtain only one speaker from outside, to address the Association. During the last term Mr. M. Karthigesan B. A., Dip. Ed., Member of the Municipal Council spoke on "History—Whose Story?" We thank him for his kind favour. A variety of subjects were discussed by our members in the meetings. The fol-

lowing are some of the topics in which our members evinced considerable interest :

“ Socialism ”

“ Colonialism ”

“ The division of India into linguistic states ”

“ The Cyprus Issue ”

“ இராமாயணத்தில் கூறப்பட்ட இலங்கை இதுதானா ? ”

“ காஷ்மீர் பிரச்சினை ”

During the Second Term, the Historical Association too participated in the College Exhibition. A fine piece of determined labour was exhibited in the History Stall. Many maps, charts and models, old coins and picture postcards were employed by our members and the Exhibition was an unqualified success. N. Muthukrishnan's " Ruins of Anuradhapura " won the praise of all those who saw it. Our congratulations to him and to all other members of the Association who helped to make our section a great success. Special mention must be made of M. K. Sriskandarajah, who was responsible for many of the Maps and charts. But the whole credit goes to our industrious and instructive Vice-Patron whose untiring efforts were responsible for the achievement, and we say a big "Thank you" to him.

During the year, many books—both in English and Tamil, were added to the Association Library and members are benefited greatly. The Patron and the Vice-Patron deserve our appreciation and gratitude for their help and guidance extended to us. The Vice-Patron was always very resourceful and helpful. Finally I shall be failing in my duty if I don't thank the members of the Association for the ungrudging help and ready support they rendered to the committee in the execution of its duties.

K. KULASEGARAM,
Hony. Secy.

PREFECTS' GUILD.

It is with great pleasure that I submit the report of the activities of the Prefects' Guild during the year 1957. The Prefects' Guild has had thirteen years of useful service to the College and continues to carry out all routine work in regard to order and general discipline. Our task has been considerably lightened by the guidance of the members of the staff and the co-operation of the monitors and students.

The Guild meets once a fortnight to discuss problems. At these meetings, we discuss matters regarding general discipline and offer suggestions for improvements. We feel proud to say that most of our suggestions are highly valued by the college authorities. Discussions in our meetings are treated as confidential. The combined meetings of the Prefects and Monitors were held at the beginning of every term. At these meetings we discuss common problems.

The prefects are authorised to mete out adequate punishment to mischief makers. The detention classes are reserved only for late-comers. We continue to supervise studies in the hall from 7-45 to 8-15 in the morning and this year we have started to supervise studies in the detention class also.

During the year A. Sivapathasundaram, the Head-Prefect, and A. Mylvaganam gained entrance to the University. S. Nandagopal left us after getting through the G. C. E. Examination. We wish them all success. At the same time we are happy to welcome back a former member of the Guild, A. Thambyah. This year we welcomed to our Guild V. Shanmuganayagam and V. Balakrishnan.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all those who helped us by functioning as Helpers during the Sports Meet,
H. C. 9

the Exhibition 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.

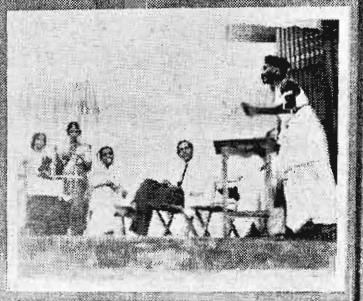
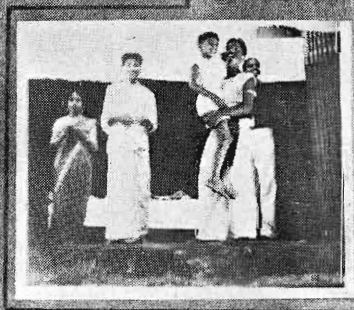
D. R. ARUMAINAYAGAM,
Hony. Secy.

THE DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

It is on a note of success and with great pride that I look back on the work done by the Society during the year under review. The Dramatic Society has undoubtedly made its contribution to the life of the School.

This year we were able to put on the boards a One-Act Play in English entitled 'A Husband for Breakfast' and a Tamil Play 'கலைபின் விலை'. True, we had some initial difficulties in the choice of the plays, which were subsequently overcome, and the performances, all things considered, were very well received. It is extremely difficult to single out anyone character as outstanding, because everyone, whether playing a major role or not, acquitted himself well. If prizes have been awarded for good acting, as in the past, we feel certain that the judges themselves would have been placed in a quandary.

At the Annual V. T. A. concert which followed too soon, we were unable to produce a new play and so were forced to repeat 'A Husband for Breakfast'. Once again the performance proved a success. An 'incident' on the stage must needs be recorded. T. Sivendran, as Miss Pugh Bach, had a slight mishap when he fell from a chair, much to the amusement of the audience—a situation which he, quite unruffled



SCENES FROM
'A HUSBAND FOR BREAKFAST'
AND
"KALAIYIN VILLAI" (TAMIL)

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION



N. SITHAMPARAPILLAI
First place — College activity



S. YOGENDRANATHAN
First place — Silhouette.



N. SITHAMPARAPILLAI
Second place — Silhouette.

turned to good advantage by making it part of the play. We are glad to say that the students are able to 'live' their parts on the stage.

The activities of the Society, as from next year, will be confined mainly to the production of plays. Reading of plays in English and Tamil as originally planned to be a feature of the Society, will be taken up by the English Literary Society, and Tamil Literary Society respectively. The work of the Society has thus been made easier.

We thank the actors and all the others concerned for their whole-hearted co-operation and ready help in making our performances very successful.

'A Husband for Breakfast'

THE CAST

Isaiah Jones	...	M. Nadarajah
Mrs. Aholibah Jones	...	J. C. P. Samuel
Moses Roberts	...	J. I. Thangakone
Captain Hughes	...	A. E. Singaratnam
Hugh Parry	...	E. Selvarajah
	...	D. R. Arumainayagam
Mrs. Morris	...	T. Manivasagar
Miss Pugh Bach	...	T. Sivendran

'கலையின் விலை'

திவான் பஹதூர்	...	க. வினாசித்தம்பி
ஜனார்த்தனம் பிள்ளை	...	சி. கணேசராசா
கேசவன்	...	ம. இராசசிங்கம்
ராஜன்	...	ம. மாணிக்கவாசகர்
ராம்நாத்	...	ஆ. சிவபாதம்
மஞ்சளா	...	கு. பூபாலசிங்கம்
ராஜனி	...	மா. இரத்தினசோதி
கலை யழகன்	...	இ. பாலேந்திரா

வேதாந்தம்	...	மு. க. ஸ்ரீஸ்கந்தராஜா
அஜீர்ணம்	...	வ. சிதம்பரநடராசா
சண்முகம்	...	ந. பாலச்சந்திரன்
மனோஜர்	...	மு. தர்மரட்ணம்
மேக்கப்மேன்	...	க. கதிரவேலு
கிழவி	...	பொ. ஜெயசிங்கம்
தொந்திரநாயகம்	...	கி. சிவசோதி

A. SIVAPATHAM,
Hony. Secy.

THE ENGLISH LITERARY CIRCLE.

This Association has continued functioning with constant vigour, having taken on some of the duties of the College Dramatic Society.

It was arranged that apart from the constitution of the Association, which would be drawn up from January 1958, fortnightly meetings would be held as regularly as possible.

The Provisional Secretary was S. Nadarajah.

The programme of the meetings, with reference to the general business and a reading of the minutes, when definitely established in January, was to include all branches of literary activity in poetry and prose; dramatics in criticism playing a major role. The meetings from October to December were conducted provisionally on this pattern, to include readings by teachers and students from Cory Whitman, Deuteronomy, Ramakrishnan, St. Augustine, St. Teresa of Avila, Gorky, Tennyson, the Shakespeare Sonnets, Tagore.

Oscar Wilde—Salome; O. Henry—The Gift of the Magi; Ibsen—The Wild Duck; Honore Balzac—The Christ in Flanders were also read.

F. R. BARTHOLOMEUSZ.

SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The above Association was inaugurated early this year. As its first Secretary it is my proud privilege to submit a report of its activities during the year. Though young it has had its full share of activity. We had in all nine meetings during the year, out of which four were business meetings and five special meetings. We meet on alternate Thursdays.

During the year we had the pleasure of listening to Messrs. K. S. Arulnandhy, former Deputy Director of Education, S. Kandasamy, Principal, Govt. Training College, Palali, S. V. Iyengar, Principal, Chithambara Vidyalyaya and S. Kandiah, our Vice-Patron, who spoke on "Science and Scientific Attitudes", "Crowd Behaviour", "Radio" and "Colloidal State of matter" respectively. We thank them very sincerely for their kind response to our invitation.

I take this opportunity to thank our enthusiastic Vice-Patron for his valuable help and guidance. I also wish to thank the members of the Association, especially the members of the Executive Committee, for their ungrudging and whole-hearted co-operation which enabled me to discharge my duties efficiently. In conclusion, I wish the Association all success in the years to come.

S. BALASUNDARAM,
Hony. Secy.

Vth JAFFNA SCOUT TROOP.

We did little of Scouting last year. This was mainly due to the fact that the Scouts were occupied in various other activities. However, we regularly met on Mondays to do Tenderfoot and Second Class work. The Troop as a whole is very thankful to the

two Scouters, Messrs. Sam Thampapillai and M. Shanmuganathan, for the help they rendered during the year.

At present there are about forty-four Scouts on roll, ten of whom are Tenderfoots. We hope to add to the number next year.

Since most of the members are new recruits we had hardly any chance of producing Second Class Scouts.

Most of the members are showing great interest in Scouting and, as such, I feel by next year we may be able to produce a good number of Second Class and First Class Scouts.

The Troop is in need of a separate room, for its use as the Club room and the Principal has promised to give one by next year. Further we did not have any Camps during the year for we were not well equipped to do so. I hope that the Principal would do his best to get all the equipment necessary by next year and enable us to have at least three Camps a year.

We took part in the Annual Rally held at Jaffna in September and were fortunate enough to gather valuable information regarding Scouting from the Scouts and from various others, who attended the rally.

Six Scouts from our Troop attended the Patrol Leaders Camp held at Puttur and they are now able and good Patrol Leaders.

In conclusion, I thank the Scouters and the Principal for the generous help they have given to the Troop and my brother Scouts for their co-operation.

T. RAGUNATHAN,
Troop Leader.

THE CUB PACK.

There are thirty-six Cubs in our pack. We are divided into six sixes. Our meetings are held on Thursday afternoons. Our Akela, Miss C. S. Alagaratnam, has taught us the Grand Howl and the Mougli dances. Some of us attended the Cub Field Day at Jaffna. It was a fine day. We travelled to Jaffna by van. We met many Cubs and Scouts at the Old Park. We gave the grand howl and played many games. We are tender pad cubs still. We hope to become 'two star' cubs before long. Miss C. S. Alagaratnam left us during the year. We miss her very much.

J. THAMPAPILLAI,
Senior Sixer.

CO-OPERATIVE SUPPLY AND THRIFT SOCIETY.

We are now twelve years old and I am glad to say that we have made steady progress. The book-stall and the Canteen have proved very useful to the students as well as to the teachers.

This year a welcome departure was made when we undertook to run a canteen though on a modest scale both at the College Exhibition and the V. T. A. Sports Meet. The venture proved very profitable and I take this opportunity to thank all concerned for their help.

We are getting down books from India and other places in order to meet the needs of the students. The students should do well to buy books and exercise books from our society for the next year.

A suitable building to house the Tuck Shop is a crying need of the Society. We fervently hope the Principal will give the matter due consideration.

I take this opportunity to thank the members of the Executive Committee for their help and co-operation. I shall be failing in my duty if I don't thank our Patron and President for their very valuable suggestions.

S. BALASUNDARAM,
Hony. Secy.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

The Photographic Society registered another successful year and it is proud that it has induced even younger ones to take to photography.

At present the strength of the Society is seventy-five. During the First Term we went one step further in achieving our ends, when the Principal provided us with an enlarger. It is a proud fact that many have trained themselves in enlarging photographs.

During the Second Term we had our Annual Exhibition. It was a great success. We also had a Photographic competition. The competition was in two sections: 'College Activities' and 'Silhouette.' N. Sithamparapillai (H. S. C. Sc. 'Maths') was the sole winner in the former and was placed second in the latter. S. Yogendranathan (G. C. E. 'A') won the first prize for his attractive photograph in the Silhouette Section.

My thanks are due to Messrs. S. Nagaratnam, R. M. Gunaratnam and K. Arumugam for officiating as judges. During the Exhibition we also enlarged and printed negatives for the visitors. We had an encouraging start. We look forward to specialising in developing all types of negatives and widening our activities, when the new 'dark room' promised, comes up.

This Term we decided to have a competition on the subject 'Expose the Beauty of Point Pedro'. I take

this opportunity to thank our President for his keen interest in the Society and for his valuable guidance and help.

I also thank the Principal for obtaining us the enlarger and his valuable assistance to the Society. Finally I thank all office-bearers and members for their whole-hearted co-operation in all our activities.

V. SHANMUGANAYAGAM,
Hony. Secy.

THE FILM CLUB.

I have great pleasure in presenting the activities of the Film Club for the year 1957. Unlike last year, we were able to screen fifteen films. This year the number of members was large when compared to the previous years, and I am proud to say that the number of members for this year was a new record. A noteworthy feature is that all students in the H. S. C. Classes except the few girls were members of the Club and I hope that they too will soon take an interest in films and join the Club in due course. Our programme for this year included twelve feature films and three educational films. The latter were loaned to us by the kind courtesy of the American Embassy, British Embassy and the Shell Company of Ceylon Limited. Our sincere thanks to them.

List of Films :

Feature Films :	Christmas Carol
David Copperfield	Treasure of Sierra Madre
Madame Curie	Madame Bovary The Sword and the Rose
Great Sinner	Peter Pan

Our vines have tender grapes
Edison the Man

Smiling through

Educational Films :

American Embassy:
The kind of World we seek
This is Rubber

British Embassy:
Capital City
How a motor-car
 engineworks
Four-minute mile.
H.M.S. King George V.
Life Cycle of Maize

Shell Company:
Turn of the Furrow

In addition to these, we also had two special shows for the members of the Athletic Team and the Science Association. The Films presented on these two occasions were loaned to us by the kind courtesy of the American Embassy, British Embassy and the Shell Company of Ceylon Limited.

List of Films shown :

American Embassy: British Embassy: Shell Company:
Spring comes to a pond Anatomy of Dogfish, The
 Microscope, Gravimetric analysis

The Web of Life : The strands grow

Gift of Green

In the beginning

American Embassy:

Relays Distances Putt shot Discus
Of the feature films shown, films like "Great Sinner", "Madame Bovary", "The Sword and the Rose", "Peter Pan" and "Treasure of Sierra Madre" were much liked and appreciated by the members, especially the student members.

This year a committee consisting of five members of our staff was appointed in order to select the films for the year, and we are grateful to them for their selections which gave our members the opportunity of seeing famous stars like Bing Crosby, Gregory Peck, Ava Gardner, Humphrey Bogart, Greer Garson and Glynis Johns on the screen. We hope that next year their selection will include films full of adventure, exploration, thrills and, perhaps, one or two westerns. We also hope that we will have the opportunity of seeing Errol Flinn on our screen next year.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not thank the helpers, who were always there on days we had film shows, to arrange the Hall and have it ready for the show. My sincere thanks to them.

In conclusion, I thank the Principal for the great help and the encouragement he has given us and the kindness he has shown in our difficulties.

I also thank Mr. R. R. Blanchard, our President and Mr. K. Arumugam, our ex-president, who has joined us again, for the immense pain they have taken in building up our club.

MIDDLETON NADARAJAH,
Hony. Secy.

THE COLLEGE HOSTEL.

As the Prefect of the Hostel, it is indeed a pleasure to present the report of another year of interesting and happy time. Our Hostel from year to year has been improving in all spheres. 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 Hostel strength is about sixty of varying ages and classes, ranging from IVth Standard to

H. S. C. Final. The resident teachers are also a fairly good number.

The Hostellers are generally keen about their studies. Out of the four First Divisions in the G. C. E. Examination from our College, a Hosteller, S. Sotheeswaran was one. D. R. Arumainayagam secured places both in the Declamation Contest organised by the College, and at the Oratorical Contest organised by the Senior Literary Association. D. Alagaratnam also secured a place in the latter. Our congratulations to them.

The Hostellers have been able to do extremely well in sports. S. Rajalingam, a recent Hosteller, won the 'Public Schools Colours' for two events, Long Jump and High Jump. It is a very creditable achievement to both the College and the Hostel and we hope Rajalingam will turn out to be another 'Eithie' one day and end up as the "Sports Star of the Year". We were well represented in the College Cricket and Football teams. In Cricket, A. Jayadeva was selected for the Jaffna Combined Schools Eleven. The Vice-Captain of the College Cricket team, K. Wickramachandran, is an inmate of the Hostel and he has been entrusted to coach our young boys and I do hope that the standard of our Cricket will rise to a great extent. In Football, Ratnarajah and Perampalam proved to be the bulwarks of the First Eleven and Arumainayagam the spearhead of attack.

This year singing practices for the Christians were held every Sunday in the College Hall at 8-15 p. m. and I take this opportunity to thank all those concerned and especially Mrs. K. Pooranampillai for the 'Cakes' and 'Toffees' which we enjoyed after the practice. We were represented in the College choir too.

Our Boarding-Master, Mr. K. J. Selvanayagam left us in September after getting married to Miss Arul Rasiyah. His timely help and guidance were greatly

appreciated by us. One of our resident and enthusiastic masters Mr. K. Tharmaratnam also got married during the August holidays. We wish them many happy years of wedded life. We are sorry to miss Messrs. V. Mahalingam, S. Nadarajah and E. N. Tillakaratne who left us during the year. We wish them a bright future in their new spheres of life. This year we welcomed to our midst Messrs. M. Shanmuganathan, E. R. Bartholomeus and A. Mark. We wish them a happy and long stay with us.

We welcome our present Boarding Master, Mr. S. G. Deva. He takes a very keen interest in the welfare of the Boarders. I hope that under his leadership many improvements would take place.

In conclusion, I thank the Principal, the Boarding Master and the caterer, Mr. E. C. Manuelpillai, 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 of the Hostel.

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

THE HOSTEL UNION

As the Secretary of the Union the duty of presenting the report for the year 1957 falls on me. A year of interesting and useful activities of the Hostel Union has come to an end. The period under review has been one full of activities and I feel that we can look back with satisfaction at what has been achieved this year.

In our Hostel we have two Unions—the Senior and Junior Hostel unions. Both Unions meet weekly on Saturdays from 8-30 p. m. to 9-30 p. m. The meetings took the form of prepared speeches and debates, both

in English and Tamil. Two of our members secured places in the College Declamation and Senior Literary Association Oratorical contests. D. R. Arumainayagam secured the second place in both the contests while D. Alagaratnam secured the third place in the Oratorical contest. Our congratulations to them. I am rather proud to state that, that every year at least one of the Hostellers secures a place in the above contests. S. Rajalingam secured two places and won 'colours' in both the items—High Jump and Long Jump at the Public Schools Meet. One of our hostellers who was with us during the First Term was selected to represent the Jaffna Cricket Eleven. We extend our congratulations to those who were successful in other events too.

This year we bade farewell to Mr. K. J. Selvanayagam, our Boarding-Master. We wish him luck and many years of happy married life. Mr. S. G. Deva has succeeded him.

I will be failing in my duty, if I don't thank the Vice-Patron, President and members of the Union for the kind co-operation and enthusiasm shown throughout the year. I also wish on behalf of the Hostel Union and on my own behalf a bright future to all those who are leaving us at the end of this year.

S. RAJALINGAM,
Hony. Secy.

THE TEACHERS' GUILD.

The Executive Committee for the year under review consisted of Mr. W. N. S. Samuel, President, Mr. S. G. Deva, Secretary and Treasurer, and Miss S. P. Thuraiappah, Mr. Sam Thampapillai and Mr. S. Kandiah.

In presenting the report, I am glad to state that we have gone through an active year, and a successful

one too, both on the cultural and the social side. During the year it was found possible to organise only two lecture meetings. Miss K. Snell, M. A., of the staff of Uduvil Girls' College, spoke to us on her impressions of the United States, and Miss R. M. Chinniah, Principal, Methodist Girls' High School, Point Pedro, on her impressions of the U. S. S. R. Partly because of the clash of various other extramural activities, and partly because of the difficulty of obtaining speakers from outside, more lectures of educational interest could not be arranged. But this year, besides continuing to get down most of the popular magazines, we have been able to provide our members with almost all the educationally useful magazines available and thereby have stimulated in them a great interest in the subject of Education.

During the year, Mr. K. Arumugam, Mr. A. Sivapathasundaram, Mr. M. Shanmuganathan, Mr. A. Mark, Mrs. T. K. Alagaratnam, Mr. F. R. Bartholomeusz and Miss A. Kandiah joined us, and we bade farewell to Mr. A. Sivapathasundaram, Mr. E. N. Tillakaratne, Mr. R. I. Krishnamurthy, Mrs. T. K. Alagaratnam, Mr. S. Nadarajah, Miss S. P. Thuraiappah, Miss A. Kandiah and also Miss C. S. Alagaratnam who had been on our staff for nearly 5 years and who is leaving us to get married. We entertained her at a dinner, and also Mr. and Mrs. K. Tharmaratnam and Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Selvanayagam who got married during the year, at a Tea. The highlights of our activities were the Jubilee celebrations of our Principal, Mr. K. Pooranampillai, who completed in May 25 years of service as a teacher at Hartley. The Guild organised a special Thanksgiving service in the morning, at which our chaplain, Rev. W. A. Rajadurai preached, a special assembly of the whole school at which the President of the Guild presided and Mr. P. Ahamparam, along with the Head-Prefect of the school, spoke, and late in the evening there was a compli-

mentary dinner to which the Principals of all the English Schools in Vadamadachy, had been invited. The Guild thanks all the Principals who were present and particularly those who spoke on that occasion.

Let me conclude by thanking all the members of the Guild, for their kind help and suggestions, and the members of the Executive Committee for the very valuable assistance they extended to me at all times.

S. G. DEVA,
Hony. Secy.

H. S. C. UNION ANNUAL DINNER.

Saturday, 9th November 1957.

The Fifth Annual Dinner of the College H. S. C. Union was held in the College Hall. Covers were laid for about hundred and twenty. Mr. M. Sri Khanta was the Chief Guest.

Mr. N. Sivagnanasundaram, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, in a very lively speech proposed the toast of the College.

Our Principal, Mr. K. Pooranampillai, replying to the toast of the College said that the children in the schools of the present generation were guinea pigs of political experiments. It was a pity that the Education was not raised above political expediency, because while stability and security were essential for the growth of personality, too many changes and uncertainty would have the effect of making the teachers and the taught suffer from frustration. The best thing would be to draw up a long range plan for education and follow it closely. He said that he was reminded of an incident in the life of George Bernard Shaw. Shaw had gone to a restaurant for his lunch. The orchestra was playing a rather noisy tune, and followed it up with another. Shaw called the head-waiter and asked:

“Does the orchestra play anything on request?”

“Yes, Sir, is there anything you would like them to play?”

“There is”, said Shaw. “Please tell them that I should consider it a favour if they would stop playing what they do and play dominoes”.

In the interests of education and the children, they who were engaged in education would like the politicians to stop playing with education to gain political advantage, and do something less harmful, like playing dominoes.

The Chief Guest, Mr. Sri Khanta, Govt. Agent, Northern Province, while proposing the toast of the Union made the following observations: “The population of the island is on the increase and the Jaffna Peninsula is no exception for its rise in population. Such a thing is definitely bound to bring about changes in the economic position of ours. The young men and women should learn to be independent and not hope for white-collar jobs for all but they should learn to employ themselves by being employed in some useful occupation. Industries, both of a big and small nature could be and should be developed on co-operative basis. This basis forms a very sure foundation for any industries. It is very difficult for capital to be raised by an individual, but many could co-operate and bring about success. I need not mention at length, the possibilities of many local industries, but I would only like to mention a few. The tobacco industry could be developed by harnessing all the natural resources in our hands and not only save but also circulate the large sum of money which is being paid for imported tobacco. Textiles are a very important factor in every home. Cottage industries in this direction will help in providing the textiles needed and also curtail much of the money that is being spent on importing such goods. The chilly is one of the most important

ingredients in our daily diet. A large amount is being imported from India. But with the modern help of scientific cultivation, chillies could be produced on a large scale locally."

Mr. Sri Khanta reminded the members of the Union that the progress made in the Jaffna Peninsula has been purely due to the sweat and toil of its industrious villagers. He appealed to the members of the Union to bear this in mind when they left the portals of their Alma Mater. He said that it should be their aim to contribute towards creating a more prosperous home land.

The Student President of the Union, S. Ganesharajah, replied to the toast of the Union.

Mr. A. M. Spencer proposed the toast of the Sister Unions and Guests and Mr. A. Shanmugananthan replied.

“ THE MESSENGER ”.

AN UNOFFICIAL CHRONICLE OF COLLEGE EVENTS—1957.

JANUARY.

- 1st The results of the J. S. C. Examination, conducted by the Examination Council of NPTA, out.
Our boys do very well.
- 2nd “Farewell” to Mr. A. Navaratnam by the students of the H. S. C. Science Prep. (Maths. Group).
Mr. A. Navaratnam resigns on being selected as an A. S. P.
- 3rd Admission Tests for standard IV and Form I.
Supplementary Admission Test for the H. S. C. Prep. Classes.
- 7th News arrives that the popular Ceylon School Hurdler Mr. S. Chinniah has obtained first places in hurdles, Hop-Step and Jump and Long Jump at the “Annual Dufferin Meet”.
- 9th Some Teachers travel to Colombo to attend the Synod meeting.

- 10th Results of the Admission Tests out.
- 12th Mr. C. Ratnavel and Miss. S. P. Duraiappah return from their Educational Tour of India organised by the NPTA.
- 15th The Rev. Ambalavanar conducts the Staff Retreat.
Staff Meeting.
We welcome back Mr. K. Arumugam to our Staff.
Mr. A. Sivapathasundaram, our Head-Prefect, joins the Staff.
- 16th College re-opens, after Christmas and New Year Holidays. Students with gloomy faces in the prescribed uniforms are seen winding their way to College.
We undergo the usual Beginning of Term ordeals.
- 16th to 18th College works one Session.
- 18th Prefects' and Monitors' Meeting at 9.40 A.M.
Prefects' Meeting at 1-15 P.M.
- 19th Students await on the roads in large numbers the Anti-Sri-Procession which passed through Point-Pedro.
Practice Cricket Match.
- 21st Promotion Examination for the H. S. C. Prep Classes begins.
College Co-operative Society presents the College Authorities with "Discipline Books".
- 22nd Principal addresses the General Assembly.
S. C. M. elects its Office-Bearers.
- 25th H. S. C. Union Meetings on Fridays instead of Wednesdays.
Cricket First Team elects its Captain and Vice-captain.
- 26th Cricket Match with Dr. Suppiah's Team—Drawn.
- 28th Mr. R. R. Blanchard's car appears with Tamil number-plate. Mr. S. P. N. loses bet.
- 29th Mr. S. T. Samuel speaks at the Assembly on "Setting Standards".
- 30th Results of the H. S. C. Prep Promotion Test Out—All promoted.
Senior Literary Association elects its Office-Bearers.
Mr. A. M. Spencer busy roping in all budding actors and actresses.
- 31st Annual General Meeting of the Teachers' Guild.
Miss. G. K. Saravanamuttu's "Tea" to the members of the Guild, in honour of her success at the Degree Examination.

Historical Association holds its Terminal elections.
H. S. C. Arts class moves into the new shed.
Students see a film show at the Police Grounds.

FEBRUARY.

- 1st H. S. C. Union elects its Office-Bearers.
- 2nd We lose Cricket Match to Excise Department.
- 4th Holiday—Independence Day. Gloomy atmosphere at Point Pedro.
- 5th Assembly—Principal speaks on "Square Pegs in round holes." Mr. E. N. Tillekaratne joins our Staff.
- 6th Hartley enters for the VTA Volleyball Tournament.
- 7th Miss K. Snell addresses the Teachers' Guild and SCM.
A. Thambyah selected to play in Jaffna Combined Schools Football Team.
Assignment of new entrants to Houses.
Film Show at the grounds under the auspices of the Co-operative Society.
- 8th H. S. C. Union Office-Bearers' "Tea" to members.
We win the practice Volleyball match with Puloly Boys' English School.
Film Show—"David Copper field".
- 9th We win the First Eleven Cricket Match against Victoria College by an Innings.
- 11th College Miscellany makes its appearance. Record number of pages.
Viva results of H. S. C. Arts Section out.
Mad dog enters College compound—Shot dead by the Point Pedro Police.
- 12th Mr. R. M. Gunaratnam speaks at the Assembly on "Lightning".
Inaugural meeting of the Science Association—a committee to draft a constitution elected.
We win Volleyball match with Puloly Boys' English School.
- 13th The "Messenger" issues its First Anniversary Number.
- 14th Holiday—Navam Full Moon Day.
Second Eleven Cricket practice match.
- 15th Viva results of Medicine, Engineering and Science out.
JICCF Camp at Chundikuli. Members of the SCM attend.

College closes at 3-20 P.M.

Cricket match with Jaffna College begins on our grounds.

- 16th Cricket match continued. Ends in victory for the visitors. Mr. K. J. Selvanayagam presents Jeyadeva with a token sum for his seventy five runs.
- 18th Mr. S. V. Gunanayagam addresses the Assembly. The Committee drafts the Constitution for the Science Association.
- 20th Wood work Practical Test for S. S. C. candidates at the Stanley Central College.
Volleyball Match : Staff Vs. College Team.
- 21st Science Association adopts its Constitution.
- 22nd General Audit of the Co-operative Society.
College closes at 3-35 P.M.
Church Annual Celebrations begin.
Film Show "Madame Curie". Girls from Vadamaradchy Hindu Girls' College attend.
- 23rd Annual celebrations of the Methodist Church continues.
Time robs Hartley of an outright win against St. Patrick's.
- 24th Students go to Jaffna to witness the Football match between the Army and the Jaffna teams.
- 25th Special Assembly in the Church.
Prefects' Meeting—New radio operators appointed.
- 26th Mr. S. P. Nadarajah speaks at the Assembly on "Will Power".
Principal addresses on 'The Use of Leisure Time'.
Photographic Society gets its enlarger.
- 27th Holiday—"Mahasivarathri Day".
We lose the Cricket Match against Jaffna Central at Jaffna.
- 28th Science Association holds its first election of Office-Bearers.
Volleyball match against Govt. Central College, Nelliady.
We win 5-0.

MARCH.

- 1st Rev. W. A. Rajadurai, B. D., takes up duties as chaplain at College.
Practice Cricket match, 2nd Eleven Vs. 1st Eleven. Minus four players. Unfortunately First Eleven loses.
- 4th Biology Lab gets a new mercury light.

- 5th Mr. A. M. Spencer addresses the Assembly on 'How to have a clear head'.
Principal gives away the Scripture Essay Prize to C. P. Jeyasingam of the G. C. E. Prep Class.
- 6th Volleyball match against Sacred Heart. We win 4-1.
- 7th Volleyball match against Chithampara at Valvettiturai.
We register our only loss.
- 8th Pandit Ilamuruganar addresses the students on "Tamil Illakiam". Under the auspices of the H. S. C. Union.
Volleyball match with Vigneswara at Karaveddy. We win 4-1.
Cricket match with Union College begins on our grounds.
Film Show—'Great Sinner'.
- 9th Cricket match continued—We lose.
- 11th Photographic Society holds its annual elections.
- 12th Mr. P. Ahamparam speaks at the Assembly on 'Madame Curie'.
Officers of the Ceylon Child Welfare Service address the Teachers' Guild on 'Child Welfare'.
Staff Meeting.
- 13th Sale of tickets for our Annual Dramatic performance begins.
- 14th Mr. K. S. Arulnaudhy, Retired Deputy Director of Education addresses the Science Association on 'Science and Scientific Attitudes'.
Dramatic Society presents—'A Husband for Breakfast' and 'Kalain Villai' to the Lower School.
Cricket Second Team elects its Captain.
- 15th Holiday—Medin Full Moon Day.
Second Eleven Cricket Team loses to Stanley Central
- 16th First Eleven Cricket Team wins against St. Henry's.
Players enjoy a Cinema Show. Thanks to Messrs. Sam Thampapillai and S. G. Deva for their contribution.
College closes at 1-15 P.M.
Inter-Classes Cricket matches begin.
Dramatic performance for Upper Class Students.
Electricity supply fails—Fortunately supply comes just in time for the show.
- 19th College works one session.
Dramatic performance for the Public.

- 22nd Film show to all students under the auspices of the United States Information Service.
- 23rd Cricket match with St. John's College. We fail to avert defeat.
Projectors sent for minor repairs.
- 25th Terminal Examination for the Lower School commences.
Second Eleven Cricket match with A. M. College, Udupiddy at 2-30 P.M.
- 26th Mr. S. V. Gunanayagam speaks at the Assembly.
Grounds in front of the College again available.
Cricket match continued. We win.
- 27th Term Examination for the Upper School begins.
Teachers go to Jaffna to see 'The King and I'.
University Entrance Results out.
- 30th Cricket match against Jaffna Hindu College at Vannarponnai, Jaffna. Our Team well set for a victory at lunch—Enjoys a fine 'Payasam'—Loses grip on the game—Suffers handsome defeat.
Jeyadeva breaks all time bowling record.
Our Tuck Shop registers a record profit.

APRIL.

- 1st VTA Essay Competition results out—We win three first places and a second place.
Day-scholars and Hostellers meet at the annual Cricket encounter.
Staff meeting.
- 2nd Cricket match continued. Hostellers win comfortably.
- 3rd College works one session.
- 4th Measuring and weighing of students—Chest.
Measurement comes to an abrupt end as High Jumper N. Sathiamoorthy breaks the tape twice.
College closes at 1-15 P.M.
- 5th Science Association announces plans for the exhibition.
Term end concert.
Special Assembly. We bid farewell to Mr. A. Sivapathasundaram.
College breaks up for the Holidays.
Teachers' Guild bids farewell to Mr. A. Sivapathasundaram.
- 6th Jeyadeva attends Jaffna Combined Schools Cricket practice.
Cricket match against Skanda—Drawn.

G. C. E. Examination Dec. 1956 results out.

Holiday Cricket practice begins.

Science Association begins preparation for the Exhibition.

9th Teachers meet to decide selection of candidates for G. C. E. July 1957 Examination.

11th Science Association representatives visit Cement Factory to make a detailed study.

A model of the Factory finds a place at the Exhibition.

13th New year celebrations begin at the Police Grounds.

Quite a number of our College students represented in the various clubs which participated in the celebrations.

MAY.

4th Tamil Training Entrance Examination in the College Hall

13th Mr. S. Kandiah returns from his tour of Kashmir and Jamnu.

14th Staff Retreat and Lunch. Staff meeting.

Mr. M. Shanmuganathan joins Staff.

15th College reopens.

17th H. S. C. Union elects its Office-Bearers.

20th Photographic Society meets after School.

21st Principal addresses the Assembly on 'Value of Labour'. He compliments one H. S. C. student who helped the labourers in cleaning and beautifying the quadrangle.

The various Houses elect their office-bearers.

22nd College works one session.

Principal meets the Parents of the 'Bad Failures'.

23rd Science Association elects its Office-Bearers.

25th Second Eleven Cricket Match with St. Patrick's on their grounds. We lose miserably.

27th Miss R. M. Chinniah, Principal of our Sister School addresses the Teachers' Guild on "My impressions of Russia".

Athletic Practice begins.

28th Mr. S. Kandiah speaks at the Assembly on 'Kashmir'.

29th Senior Literary Association holds its Elections.

30th College works one session.

Mr. M. Atputhanathan's father-in-law passes away. Teachers and students attend funeral.

Film Show.

Scouts Camp.

JUNE.

- 3rd Tamil Declamation Contest.
Health Week celebrations at Point Pedro begin.
- 4th Mr. S. V. Gunanayagam addresses the Assembly on 'West Indian Cricketers'.
English Declamation Contest.
Students visit the Evangelist's Ship 'Ebenezer'.
- 5th Holiday.
- 6th VTA Drill competition on our grounds. Our under 16 squad wins first place.
- 7th Mr. P. Kandiah, M. P. for Point Pedro addresses the students under the auspices of the H. S. C. Union.
- 8th Our Second Eleven lose the Cricket Match with Jaffna College.
Inter-House Group Meet begins.
- 11th Holiday—Poson Full Moon Day.
Hostellers go to see the Sports Meet at our Sister School; Others peep over the boundary wall.
- 12th Group Meet continued.
- 13th Annual School inspection.
Mr. S. Kandasamy addresses the Science Association on 'Crowd Behaviour'.
- 14th Film Show—Walt Disney's "Peter Pan".
- 15th Annual variety entertainment at the Open-Air Theatre of M.H.S. under the auspices of the VTA. Our Dramatic Society presents "A Husband for Breakfast"—wins the praise of the audience—Actor J. C. P. Samuel turns "a fall" into a correct dramatic action.
Drill competition organised by the Education Department at Jaffna. We win second place.
- 17th Group Meet ends.
Prefects' and Monitors' Meeting.
- 18th Miss. G. K. Saravanamuttu speaks at the Assembly on "Doctor Schweitzer".
- 21st Annual General Meeting of the VTA.
H. S. C. Union celebrates "Thiruvalluvar Day". Mr. A. Amirthalingam, M. P. for Vaddukoddai, Vidwan R. S. Kandasamy and Mr. S. V. Gunanayagam were among the speakers.
Film Show on 'Athletics'.

- 22nd Annual General Meeting of the NPTA. Messrs. S. P. Nadarajah and R. M. Gunaratnam get elected as Vice-President and Auditor respectively.
- 24th Co-operative Society holds its annual meeting and elects its office-bearers.
- 25th Miss B. Navaratnasingam speaks at the Assembly on 'Ambition'.
- 26th Last date for sending in the entries of the Inter-House Athletic Meet.
- 28th Principal completes 25 years of service at Hartley. Special assembly at the Church. Knowing Principal's mind no appeal is made for a holiday. Special General Assembly at 2-00 P.M. with Mr. W. N. S. Samuel, President of the Teachers' Guild, in the chair. Felicitations on behalf of the Staff by the Chairman and Mr. P. Ahamparam and by Head Prefect P. Sivaloganathan on behalf of the students. Complimentary Dinner to Mr. and Mrs. K. Pooranampillai by the Teachers' Guild.
- The Principals of the neighbouring schools are guests at the Dinner.
- 29th Methodist Festival.
- News arrives from Bombay that Mr. S. Chinniah had obtained a Second class in the First Examination.
- Mr. M. Shanmuganathan leaves College.

JULY.

- 1st Mr. E. M. Lowridge, I. L. O. Delegate visits College. Delivers a lecture on the 'Value of Co-operative Societies'. Inspects Book Shop. Attends Co-operative Society Committee meeting and carries away with him a very good impression.
- All Houses meet after school.
- 2nd Mr. C. Ratnavel addresses the Assembly on 'Atom and Energy'.
- Heats begin.
- 2nd to 5th Heats—on hot afternoons—College closes at 2-55 P.M.
- 4th Special General Assembly. Induction of new Prefects. Combined meeting of the Prefects and helpers.
- 5th Houses erect their tents.
- Special General Assembly at 1-15 P.M.
- House Committees meet after school.

- 6th Annual Inter-House Sports Meet. New item for minor employees—(kitchen) Ratnam and (canteen) Sithamparapillai win first and second prizes respectively.
Paulpillai beats Kanapathipillai at the post.
- 8th Fall of the Margosa tree by the side of the Chemistry Lab. boundary wall slightly damaged.
G. C. E. July Examination begins.
Prefects' meeting.
- 9th Holiday—Haji Festival Day.
- 11th Holiday—Esala Full Moon Day.
V.T.A. Inter-School Sports Meet begins. Hartley is adequately represented.
- 12th V.T.A. Sports Meet is continued.
- 13th. Final day of the Sports Meet. Three of our Senior Athletes tie for the Championship.
Inters disappoint.
- 15th We welcome Mr. N. Ariaratnam, an Old Boy of our College, to our staff.
Students in full swing for the Science, Arts and Crafts Exhibition.
- 16th Mr. S. T. Samuel speaks at the Assembly on 'Language as the medium of communication'.
- 17th Staff meeting.
- 18th Special General Assembly.
College closed at 1-15 P.M.
- 19th Mr. K. S. Arulnandhy declares open the Exhibition.
- 20th Exhibition continued.
- 21th Exhibition receives prominence in the daily papers.
- 22nd Youth Week celebration in the Church commences.
- 23rd Assembly; Mr. R. M. Gunaratnam speaks on "International Geophysics".
- 24th Mr. S. Nadarajah leaves school.
College closes at 1-15 P.M.
Group II Meet at Jaffna College grounds. Hartley sends a handful of Athletes.
- 27th Group II Meet continued. S. Rajalingam wins Bronze Medal for High Jump and sets up two new records.
- 29th Holiday—Islamic New Year's Day.
- 30th Assembly—Mr. A. M. Spencer speaks on 'Plan today for tomorrow'
Football practice begins.

AUGUST.

- 1st Mr. S. V. Iyengar, Principal, Chithambara College, addresses Science Association on 'Radio Techniques'.
News arrives that Athletic Captain S. Gnanendram has been selected as a Cadet in the 'Dufferin'.
- 5th Term Examination for the Lower School commences.
Mrs. T. K. Alagaratnam joins our Staff.
Inter-Class Football matches begin.
Mr. A. Rajagopal leaves for Colombo to attend a course for librarians.
- 7th Term Examination for the Upper School begins.
- 9th Holiday—Full Moon Day.
- 10th Saturday—College as usual.
- 13th Inter-class Football Championship matches. H. S. C. final and Form III B emerge Champions.
- 14th Champions Vs. Rest Football match. Drawn.
Staff meeting.
- 15th Term end. 'Do you know' contest in the Hall.
- 16th 'Do you know' contest continued. H. S. C. Science and G. C. E. "A" emerge winners.
College closes for vacation.
- 21st Two students leave for Bandarawela Y.M.C.A. camp.
- 26th Mr. K. J. Selvanayagam happily engaged to Miss A Rasiah.
- 28th Wedding Bells ring for Mr. K. Tharmaratnam and Miss S. Chelliah
S. Gnanendram leaves Ceylon for Bombay to join the "Dufferin".
- 29th Mr. W. N. S. Samuel obtains his Dip-in-Education of the University of Ceylon.

SEPTEMBER.

- 3rd The Rev. D. T. Niles conducts Staff Retreat. Staff meeting.
Mr. K. J. Selvanayagam appears with a new ring.
Mr. N. Ariaratnam leaves College.
- 4th College re-opens.
We welcome Mr. A. Mark to our Staff.
- 5th Inter-House Football matches begin.
Historical Association holds its elections.

- 6th H. S. C. Union elects its Office-Bearers.
7th Inter-House Cricket Matches begin.
Sherrard beats Thamotheram by an innings.
9th Prefects' meeting.
10th Mr. S. T. Samuel speaks at the Assembly.
Mr. M. Shanmuganathan is back with us.
11th Senior Literary Association elects its Office-Bearers.
Inter-House Football finals.
Paulpillai emerges dual Champions.
14th Paulpillai beat Kanapathipillai at Cricket.
16th Monitors' and Prefects' meeting.
Scouts Meet after School.
17th Assembly—Mr. K. Arumugam on 'Wanderers of the Sky'.
18th H.S.C. Union celebrates "Bharathi Vila". Vidvan Murugaian speaks.
Present Boys beat Old Boys at Football.
20th Debate between the Past and Present members of the H. S. C. Union on "Parliamentary Democracy has justified its existence"
We lose the Football match with "Bombers".
21st Vth standard boys on trip round the Peninsula.
Abraham beats Sherrard by an innings.
23rd Prefects Meeting.
Scouts Meeting.
24th Mr. Sam Thampapillai addresses on "Random Thoughts".
Football match Vs. Mahajana. Lose both matches.
26th Teachers' Guild bids farewell to Mr. E. N. Tillekaratne.
27th Students bid farewell to Mr. E. N. Tillekaratne.
Junior A. A. A. Meet at Jaffna. Six from our College take part.
28th Athletic Meet continued.
A group of boys go to Udupidy for the VTA Essay Competition.
Cricket Match. Paulpillai emerges champions.
Scouts Rally.

OCTOBER.

- 1st Miss. S. P. Duraiappah speaks at the Assembly on "Secret of Success".

- Football match—Jaffna Central College. We win both matches.
- 7th Holiday—Universal Children's Day.
- 8th Holiday—Prophet Mohammed's Birthday.
Football match with Skandavarodaya. First Team draws and Second Team wins.
- 9th Mr. P. Ahamparam and S. Rajalingam leave for the Public Schools Sports Meet.
- 10th Mr. S. Kandiah addresses the Science Association on "Colloidal Solutions".
Choir Practice starts.
- 11th Senior Literary Association holds its Annual Oratorical Contest.
- 12th Meet continues.
S. Rajalingam wins two second places.
- 14th Football match with Sacred Heart College. Second and Third Teams win.
- 15th Match—American Mission College. We win both matches
- 17th Football match with Jaffna College.
- 18th Withdrawal Test.
- 24th Third Team draws. Football match with Vigneswara College.
- 25th Withdrawal test ends.
- 27th Hostellers drain grounds.
Under water for five hours.
- 28th Staff meeting. Withdrawal test decisions.
- 29th Principal speaks at the Assembly on "Magnificent Obsession".
Withdrawal Test results out. School closes early.
Football matches with St. John's College.
- 31st G. C. E. July 1957. Results out.
Third Team Football match with Chithampara College.
Teachers' Guild bids farewell to Miss C. S. Alagaratnam.

NOVEMBER.

- 1st Second Team wins Football match with Vigneswara College.
- 2nd Football match with St. Patrick's College. We lose disastrously.
- 4th Wedding bells ring for Mr. K. J. Selvanayagam of our Staff and Miss. A. Rasiah.

- 5th Mr. S. P. Nadarajah speaks at the Assembly on "Spark of Liberty".
- 6th Mrs. T. K. Alagaratnam leaves Coliege.
- 8th Miss. M. Kandiah joins Staff.
Third Team beats American Mission College at Football by ten goals to nil.
Cricket practice begins.
- 9th H. S. C. Union Annual Dinner.
- 11th Prefects' meeting.
Mr. S. G. Deva assumes duties as Boarding Master.
- 12th Mr. S. V. Gunanayagam speaks at the Assembly on "Temperance".
- 15th H. S. C. Science Biology section leaves on a Tour.
Peradeniya Botanical Gardens and Hakgala Gardens visited.
- 16th Cricket practice match.
Senior Literary Association holds its Annual Social.
- 21st Teachers' Guild entertains the newly weds—Mr. and Mrs. K. Tharmaratnam and Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Selvanayagam at Tea. Hostellers entertain them at Dinner and bid farewell to Mr. K. J. Selvanayagam, their Boarding Master.
- 23rd Admission Test for H. S. C. Prep. and Senior Prep. Classes.
United Carol service at Jaffna. Our choristers give a special item.
- 25th New editors of the "Messenger" assume office.
- 26th J. S. C. NPTA Examination.
- 28th H.S.C. students entertained at tea by their teachers
- 29th H.S.C. students get their admission cards.
Heavy rain. School closes at 12-35 P.M.

DECEMBER.

- 2nd H.S.C. Examination commences.
- 3rd University Entrance Examination begins.
- 4th Promotion Examination commences.
- 5th Film Show. "Oil Refinery" and "This is oil" under the auspices of the Shell Company.
- 10th University Entrance Examination ends.
- 11th "Messenger" presents its second Christmas Number.
College closes at 1-15 P.M.
Principal's Tea to Prefects.

- 13th Staff meeting.
Sports Committee meeting—decision of 'colours'.
Film Show—"Smiling through".
- 11th to 17th College closes at 1-15 P.M.
- 16th Spelling Contest.
- 17th Spelling Contest continued. Dramatic performances.
S. C. M. holds its Annual Social.
- 18th College breaks up for the holidays. Teachers' Guild bids farewell to Miss S. P. Duraiappah.
- 19th Supplementary Admission tests for the H.S.C. Prep. classes.
- 23rd Supplementary Admission Test—Decisions.
- 24th Results out.
- 31st Last day for returning Application Forms for Vth Std. Admission Test.

Compiled by
V. SHANMUGANAYAGAM

THE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION— COLOMBO BRANCH

The Annual General Meeting

The Eighteenth Annual General Meeting of the Hartley College Old Boys' Association (Colombo Branch) was held at the Y.M.C.A., Fort, on Saturday the 23rd November, 1957, beginning at 3-00 p.m.

Mr. K. Pooranampillai, Principal, presided and there were present 68 members. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The Treasurer's statement showed a balance of Rs. 390-66.

Addressing the members, the Principal said that the number on roll was 663, which was more than he liked to have. He was afraid the number would increase further, in view of the need for providing further education to pupils of 16 or so who having sat for the G.C.E. were awaiting employment. The examination results continued to be good, and efforts were being made to raise the standard in games and athletics. He also referred to the plan to start

a Farm for the pupils near Paranthan. The school curriculum had been widened, and Sanskrit and Geography had been added at the H.S.C. level.

Referring to the successes of Old Boys, he made mention of the performance of Mr. J. M. Rajaratnam, who had qualified as a Chartered Accountant, of Mr. A. Thurairajah, who obtained a First Class at the B.Sc. Engineering Examination and of the promotion of Mr. S. Mailvaganam to the Civil Service, and of Mr. V. K. Arumugam to be A.S.P. The Principal appealed to the Old Boys to join the O.B.A.

Mr. Shanmugalingam proposed, and Mr. J. M. Rajaratnam seconded the vote of thanks to the retiring Office-bearers, and to the Principal for his presence on the occasion.

The election of Office-bearers resulted as follows :

President :—Mr. C. Loganathan.

Vice-Presidents :—

Mr. K. Alvapillai

Mr. A. P. Kandasamy

„ J. N. Arumugam

„ M. Kidnapillai

„ G. M. Chinnathamby

„ S. Nadaraser

Prof. C. J. Eliezer

„ R. P. Sherrard

Prof. K. Kanapathippillai

Dr. A. Sundaralingham

Hony. Secretary :—Mr. K. Vairamuthu

„ Asst. Secretaries :—Messrs. V. Markandan and K. Thamotherampillai

„ Treasurer :—Mr. D. S. Rasiah

„ Asst. Treasurers :—Mr. S. Karunasingham and Dr. S. Ponnambalam

Committee Members :—

Mr. P. Kanapathippillai

Mr. S. Rajasuntheram

„ C. Kandiah

„ P. Ratnasingham

„ T. Kangadaran

„ V. Ratnam

„ C. Kumaravale

„ V. Subendiranathan

„ K. K. Nadarajah

„ C. J. T. Thamotheram

„ V. Paramsothy

„ T. Thiagarajah

„ J. M. Rajaratnam

„ A. Thiruchelvam

„ M. Rajasekaram and

„ S. Veluppillai

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

Mr. C. Loganathan and Prof. C. Jeyaratnam Eliezer were unanimously elected as representatives of the Old Boys' Assn. on the Governing Body of Hartley College for 1957-58.

Then the question of fixing a Statutory date for the Annual General Meetings and Socials was taken up. The Principal explained the usefulness of this proposal and after discussion it was unanimously decided to accept this proposal on trial for three years and to revise if necessary at the end of this period. Mr. T. Thiagarajah proposed and Mr. K. Ratnasabapathy seconded that the General Meeting and Social be fixed for the second Saturday in February. This was accepted and after discussion it was decided to arrange a "GET TOGETHER" on the second Saturday in July, 1958 and the details were left to the Committee. It was also decided to have the next Annual General Meeting and Social on the second Saturday of February, 1958.

Mr. A. P. Kandasamy then thanked the Principal for coming over to Colombo once again to grace the occasion with his presence. He said that all knew how busy he was and also congratulated him and the staff, on behalf of the Old Boys' Assn., for the excellent results produced and for the good all round performances of the College activities. He also appealed to the Principal to re-organise the football section on sound lines so that the good name obtained in the olden days be maintained in the future too. He once again thanked the Patron for his presence at the Meeting that evening and wished him and the College well.

The Principal thanked Mr. A. P. Kandasamy for his kind reference and the Members of the O.B.A. for the opportunity given to him to be with them this day.

There being no other business, the Meeting was declared closed by 4-45 p.m.

K. VAIRAMUTHU,
Hony. Secretary, H.C.O.B.A. (C.B.)

The 'Social'

The General Meeting was followed by the 'Social'. The Forum Hall of the Y.M.C.A. was full, and overflowing. There was a large number of Old Boys and Guests. After Tea, the Public Meeting followed and was presided over by the new President, Mr. C. Loganathan. The speakers were : Messrs. Leslie Gunawardena, M.P. for Panadura, P.H. Nonis, Principal of Wesley College and P. Kandiah, M.P. for Point Pedro.

Mr. Leslie Gunawardena said that the consciousness of one nation that existed among all races living in Ceylon had been shattered by the Language Bill and the events following it. One wondered whether it would ever be possible to restore that feeling, but it could be done, if at all, by all the people working jointly for the economic development of the country. In the common endeavour to build up the nation economically, language and race differences, he hoped, would be forgotten. His party, the L.S.S.P., he said, was pledged to economic development of the Island.

Mr. P. H. Nonis, speaking next, said that in every progressive school, there would be two notable features : first, the conservation of whatever was good in the past, and second, new developments to suit the changing times and circumstances. He was glad to find this true of Hartley College. He had heard of the work of Hartley College under Mr. C. P. Thamotheram (incidentally an old Wesleyite), and he knew of the work of the College under the present Principal. He was also happy to find the Old Boys in such numbers. In the troublous days lying ahead of Assisted Schools, the support of Old Boys was urgently needed.

Mr. P. Kandiah, M.P. for Point Pedro, speaking next, said that it was not quite correct to say that there had been communal harmony in the days of colonial rule. The two major communities lived apart from, and in ignorance of, each other : what harmony there was existed only between a few educated people in the two communities. It was to some extent a false harmony, imposed by an alien power. With the coming into power of the common man has come also a consciousness of the people's rights, and a desire to exert these rights. Hence the communal clashes,

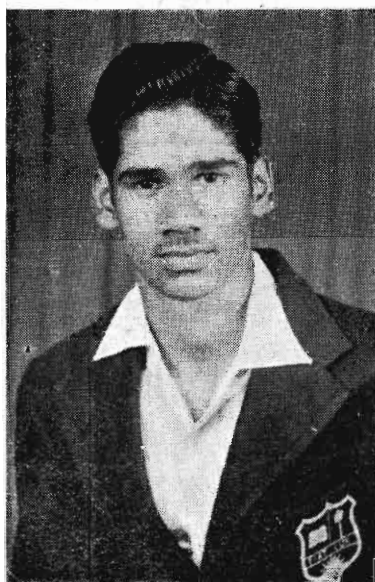
and the language clash is only one sequel. Out of these clashes must come a new consciousness, that Ceylon is a multi-community nation, and that it must and will continue as such. When this is realised by the common man and accepted by him, then will be born a nation, with several communities working together for the common good. Towards that goal all must work, said Mr. Kandiah.

Dr. C. J. Eliezer proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers of the evening and to the Guests. Speaking in the lighter vein, he said, he did not know how other people in Colombo spent that Saturday afternoon. Some may have gone to the races, some to the Galle Face Green or other promenades; a few, —Old Boys and Guests—had elected to come to that meeting. As for himself, he felt he had done wisely, for they had spent the most evening, listening to profound and thought-provoking addresses. He thanked the speakers for accepting their invitation.



P. GNANENDRAN

Second Old Boy to undergo training
as a naval cadet, in the 'Dufferin'
on a Government Scholarship



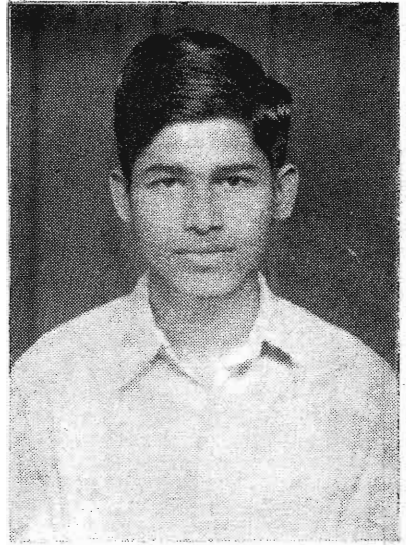
S. RAJALINGAM

PUBLIC SCHOOLS
ATHLETIC COLOURS--1957
HIGH JUMP SECOND PLACE - 5' 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
LONG JUMP - SECOND PLACE - 21' 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
WINNER BRONZE MEDAL
(HIGH JUMP) --1957
NORTHERN ATHLETIC
GROUP 11 MEET
VOLLEYBALL COLOURS

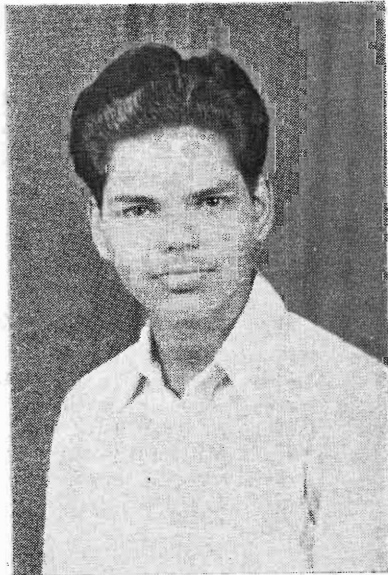
ACADEMIC DISTINCTIONS
At The University



A. MANICAVASAGAR
Science Scholarship 1957
General Science
Qualifying exam



Mr. A. THURAIRAJAH
First Class
B. Sc. Engineering



C. KATHIRGAMAR
Science Exhibition 1957

- S. Ratnasingham—Member, Volleyball Team, Colombo.
A. Sivapathasundaram—Member of Debating Team.
(English), Colombo.
A. Velupillai—Editor—Tamil Society, Peradeniya.
V. K. Samuel—Vice-President—Union Society,
Colombo.
K. K. Nadarajah—Committee Member—Medical
Union, Colombo.

Compiled by

A. SIVAPATHASUNDARAM

&

V. BALENDRA.

CALENDAR—1958.

TERM I. (16-1-1958—2-4-1958).

- Jan. 3rd Fri. Admission Test—Std. Four
,, 10th Fri. Publication of results of above
,, 15th Wed. Staff Retreat ; Admission of new pupils ;
Staff meeting
,, 16th Thurs. School re-assembles for the New Year
,, 31st Fri. General Week-end for Hostellers
(31-1-1958—4-2-1958)
- Feb. 3rd Mon. Full Moon—Holiday
,, 4th Tues. Independence Commemoration Day
,, 6th Thurs. Assignment of new boys to Houses
,, 21st Fri. General Week-end for Hostellers
(21-2-58—23-2-58)
- Mar. 5th Wed. Medin Full Moon—Holiday
,, 14th Fri. Hostel Dinner
,, 15th Sat. Annual Dramatic Performance
,, 18th Tues. Last date for applying for G. C. E. July
1958 Exam. Application forms.
,, 21st Fri. General Week-end for Hostellers
(21-3-58—23-3-58)
,, 26th Wed. Primary School Term Test begins
,, 28th Fri. Upper School Term Test begins
- April 1st Tues. Last date for returning G. C. E. July
Examination Application Forms
,, 2nd Wed. Term ends.

TERM II. (12-5-1958—15-8-1958)

- May 12th Mon. Staff Retreat & Meeting
,, 13th Tues. College re-opens
,, 28th Wed. Declamation Contest (Tamil)
,, 29th Thurs. „ „ (English)
,, 30th Fri. General Week-end for Hostellers
(30-5-58—1-6-58)

- June 9th Mon. Group Athletic Meet
 „ 27th Fri. General Week-end for Hostellers
 (27-6-58—30-6-58)
 „ 29th Sun. Methodist Festival
 „ 30th Mon. Full Moon (Holiday)
 July 5th Sat. Inter-House Athletic Meet
 „ 12th Sat. V. T. A. Athletic Meet—Inter-Class Football
 and Volley Ball Matches begin
 „ 16th Wed. “ Do You Know ” Contests
 „ 17th Thurs. “ Do You Know ” Contests
 „ 18th Fri. Drill Display ; Exhibition of Art & Hand-
 work. General Week-end for Hostellers
 (18-7-58—20-7-58)
 „ 25th Fri. Group II Athletic Meet starts
 „ 26th Sat. Group II Athletic Meet
 „ 29th Tues. Full Moon (Holiday)
 Last date for applying for Dec. 1958 G. C. E.
 Application Forms
 Aug. 6th Wed. Primary School Term Test begins
 „ 8th Fri. Upper School Term Test begins
 „ 15th Fri. Term ends.
 TERM III. (8-9-1958—12-12-1958)
 Sept. 8th Mon. Staff Retreat & Meeting
 „ 9th Tues. College reassembles
 „ 10th Wed. Inter-House Football & Volleyball Matches
 begin
 „ 26th Fri. General Week-end for Hostellers
 (26-9-58—28-9-58)
 „ 29th Mon. Last date for returning U. P. / H. S. C.
 Application Forms
 Oct. 7th Tues. S. C. M. Annual Meeting & Social
 „ 15th Wed. S. S. C. Union—Oratorical Contest (Tamil)
 „ 16th Thurs. „ — „ „ (English)
 „ 17th Fri. General Week-end for Hostellers
 (17-10-58—19-10-58)

- „ 20th Mon. H. S. C. & G. C. E. Withdrawal Test begins
- Nov. 1st Sat. Last Football Matches for the season
- „ 7th Fri. General Week-end for Hostellers
(7-11-58—10-11-58)
- „ 8th Sat. H. S. C. Union Dinner
- „ 10th Mon. Deepawali (Holiday)
- „ 11th Tues. Inter-Class Drill Competition
- „ 17th Mon. Closing date for admission Test to
H. S. C. & G. C. E. Prep. Classes
- „ 22nd Sat. H. S. C. & G. C. E. Prep. Admission Tests
- „ 25th Tues. Full Moon (Holiday)
- „ 29th Sat. Carol Service
- Dec. 1st Mon. Inter-Class Annual Concert
- „ 3rd Wed. Primary School Promotion Test begins
- „ 5th Fri. Upper School Promotion Test begins
- „ 11th Thurs. Principal's Tea to the Prefects
- „ 12th Fri. Term ends.
-

COLLEGE OFFICE-BEARERS 1957

PREFECTS' GUILD

Head Prefect.

P. Sivaloganathan

Senior Prefects

D. R. Arumainayagam

S. Arumugasamy

A. S. Thanabalasingam

D. Santhiapillai

V. Jeganathan

M. Nadarajah

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Junior Prefects

A. Thambyah

M. Ramachandran

T. Sivendran

S. Nadarajah

V. Shanmuganayagam

Probationer

V. Balakrishnan

<i>Houses</i>	<i>House-Masters & Mistresses</i>	<i>Captains</i>
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<i>Kanapathi pillai</i> (Blue)	Mr. C. Ratnavel „ K. Arumugam „ H. E. Arulampalam „ K. J. Selvanayagam „ S. G. Deva Miss C. S. Alagaratnam	P. Arumugasamy
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 „ S. C. Rajasingham
 „ K. Tharmaratnam
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Mr. S. G. Deva (Sept.—)
Caterer : Mr. E. C. Manuelpillai
Senior Prefect : D. R. Arumainayagam
Junior Prefect : M. Nadarajah

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Vice-Patron : MR. K. J. SELVANAYAGAM (Jan.—Sept.)
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Captain

Vice-Captain

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FOOTBALL 2ND XI :

Mr. K.Tharmaratnam V. Kandasamy

FOOTBALL 3RD XI :

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K. Tharmaratnam, Tamil Trained, First Class, S. S. C. English
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THE PHOTOGRAPHS.

Prefects :

Standing L—R :

V. Shanmuganayagam, M. Nadarajah, V. Jeganathan, S. Nadarajah, D. Santhiappillai, A. Thambiah.

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

Absent : M. Ramachandran, T. Sivendran, V. Balakrishnan.

Cricket—First Team :

Standing L—R :

C. Pathmasegaram, N. Karunakaran, V. Perampalam, N. Sathiamoorthy, V. Nadarajah, P. Gnanendram, N. Ratnarajah, A. T. Sathanthamoorthy.

Seated : Mr. P. Ahamparam (Prefect of Games), S. Jegathason, K. Wickremachandran (Vice-Captain), S. Arumugasamy (Captain), A. D. Jeyadeva, D. R. Arumainayagam, Mr. K. Pooranampillai (Principal).

Cricket—Second Team :

Standing L—R :

K. Sivaneson, K. Rajalingam, M. Sivagnanasundaram, K. Kulasegaram, H. Jeyaratnam, P. Arasaratnam, K. Sivarajasingam, S. Balasubramaniam, C. T. Rajendran.

Seated : Mr. P. Ahamparam (Prefect of Games), Mr. K. J. Selvanayagam (Master-in-Charge), V. Vallipuram, V. Shanmuganayagam (Captain),

S. Tharmakularajah, R. Balasubramaniam,
Mr. K. Pooranampillai (Principal).

Football—First Team :

Standing L—R :

R. Ratnarajah, S. B. Kunasingam, Vincent
de Paul, M. Krishnamoorthy, S. Rajalingam,
K. Wickremachandran, S. Pararajasekaram,
M. Sivagnanasundaram, D. R. Arumainaya-
gam.

Seated : Mr. P. Ahamparam (Prefect of Games), Mr.
C. Ratnavel (Master-in-Charge), N. Sathia-
moorthy (Vice-Captain), S. Arumugasamy
(Captain), V. Perampalam, N. Ratnarajah,
Mr. K. Pooranampillai (Principal).

Football—Second Team :

Standing L—R :

V. Jeyaratnam, R. Vijayaratnam, E. Em-
manuel, M. V. Suntharalingam, N. Pera-
srian, H. Jeyaratnam, S. Thirugnanasampan-
thar, R. Kandavanam, K. Sivarajasingam,
S. Pararajasingam.

Seated : Mr. P. Ahamparam (Prefect of Games), S.
Tharmakularajah, V. Vallipuram, V. Kanda-
samy (Captain), C. Ramachandran, V. Nada-
raajah, Mr. K. Pooranampillai (Principal).

Football—Third Team :

Standing L—R :

P. Thamotheram, S. Kulathason, M. Ananda-
raajah, M. Ganeshalingam, V. Thambirajah,
R. Mahadeva, S. Ganeshamoorthy, V. Elan-
goe, S. Balasubramaniam, V. Elampoornam.

Seated : Mr. P. Ahamparam (Prefect of Games), Mr.
S. G. Deva (Master-in-Charge), K. Raja-
lingam, R. Balasubramaniam (Captain), N.
Karunakaran, N. Sothilingam, Mr. K. Poo-
ranampillai (Principal).

Volleyball Team :

Standing L—R :

Vincent de Paul, M. Krishnamoorthy, B. T. Thavarajah, V. Kandasamy, K. Sathasivam, R. Mahadeva.

Seated : Mr. P. Ahamparam (Prefect of Games), S. Rajalingam (Vice-Captain), K. Suntharalingam (Captain), Mr. S. Vadivelu (Master-in-Charge), Mr. K. Pooranampillai (Principal).

Athletic Team :

Standing L—R :

First row : K. Sivarajasingam, K. Kathiravelu, R. Balasubramaniam, T. Sithamparanathan, K. Rajalingam, S. Sivasubramaniam.

Second row : A. Thangaroopan, H. Jeyaratnam, A. Pasupathy, V. Perampalam, V. Nadarajah, V. Kandasamy, S. Rajeswaran, R. Mahadeva, V. Pasupathy.

Seated : Mr. P. Ahamparam (Prefect of Games), Mr. S. G. Deva, K. Sivasothy, S. Rajalingam (Vice-Captain), P. Gnanendram (Captain), M. Krishnamoorthy, T. Ragunathan, N. Ratnarajah, Mr. K. Pooranampillai (Principal).

Absent : N. Sothilingam, K. Sundaralingam, V. Naganathan.

P. T. Squad :

Standing L—R :

S. Kandarajah, S. D. Arunthavarajah, A. R. Jeyarajan, S. Radhakrishnan, S. Kulathason, C. Parameswaran, J. N. Chinniah, A. Rajendran.

Seated : Mr. S. G. Deva (Physical Instructor), S. Pooranampillai, K. Rajalingam, T. Sithamparanathan (Squad Leader), R. Balasubra-

maniam, M. Ganeshalingam, Mr. K. Poora-nampillai (Principal).

Ground : K. Ponnampalam, C. T. Nagendran.

Inter-House Athletic Champions :

Standing L—R :

First row : P. Thamotheram, N. Sothilingam, K. Kathiravelu, K. Kulasegaram, S. Sangarapillai.

Second row : P. Balasubramaniam, A. Pasupathy, R. Mahadeva, M. Yogasundaram, T. Rudrapathy, M. Sivagnanasundaram, K. Shanmugasundaram, M. Nadarajasundaram.

Seated : Miss G. K. Saravanamuttu, Mr. S. Kandiah, K. Rajalingam, N. Ratnarajah (Captain), V. Shanmuganayagam (House Captain), V. Perampalam, Mr. A. M. Spencer (House Master).

Ground : R. Ratnanathan, K. Sithamparapillai, V. Sivasundaram, S. Sivanathan, S. Paramakuru, N. Sukumaran, S. Sivaneson.

Inter-House Cricket Champions :

Standing L—R :

S. - Sangarapillai, N. Sothilingam, M. V. Suntharalingam, T. Rudrapathy, M. Sivagnanasundaram, R. Mahadeva, K. Rajalingam, P. Arasaratnam.

Seated : V. Shanmuganayagam (House Captain), N. Ratnarajah, K. Wickremachandran (Captain), V. Perampalam, Mr. A. M. Spencer (House Master).

Absent : K. Kulasegaram.

Inter-Class Cricket Champions :

Standing L—R :

S. T. Gunanayagam, R. Sivanathan, M. V. Suntharalingam, S. Rajeswaran, T. Rudrapathy, M. Theerthalingam, S. Kathiravetpillai, S. Indralingam, R. Radhakrishnan.

Seated: Mr. M. Shanmuganathan (Class Teacher), C. Ramachandran, K. Sivaneson (Captain), M. Sivagnanasundaram, S. Pararajasekaram.

Inter-Class Football Champions—Upper School :

Standing L—R :

N. Sithamparapillai, V. Shanmuganayagam, M. Krishnamoorthy, S. Sivasubramaniam, A. E. Singaratnam, N. Ratnarajah, K. Gunaratnam, R. Ratnarajah.

Seated: Mr. C. Ratnavel (Class Teacher), A. S. Thanabalasingam, D. Santhiapillai (Captain), N. Sathiamoorthy (Vice-Captain), A. Thambiah, P. Sivaloganathan.

Inter-House Football Champions—Seniors :

Standing L—R :

S. Sivasubramaniam, S. Sivasubramaniam, T. Rudrapathy, M. Yogasundaram, M. Sivagnanasundaram, K. Shanmugasundaram, P. Arasaratnam.

Seated: V. Shanmuganayagam, (House Captain), N. Ratnarajah, V. Perampalam (Captain), K. Wickremachandran, Mr. A. M. Spencer, (House Master).

Inter-House Football Champions—Juniors :

Standing L—R :

S. Sangarapillai, M. V. Suntharalingam, P. Arasaratnam, R. Mahadeva, K. Rajalingam,